Medical Missionary Society in China, Canton: society and hospital reports

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THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA,

WITH

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS, OFFICERS, &c.

ALSO,

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

AN OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION

AT

MACAO,

For the years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ROYSTON & BROWN, 40, OLD BROAD STREET.

1839.

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Oriental Room
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THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

In China.

The great object of this Society is to aid the Missionary of the Gospel, and the philanthropist, in the execution of their good works, by opening avenues for the introduction of those sciences and that religion, to which we owe our own greatness, by which we are enabled to act a useful part in this life, and which fit us for the enjoyment of a better life hereafter; and to effect these purposes, it is necessary that a favourable impression with regard to ourselves be first made on the minds of the Chinese people. Much experience of the habits and manners of this peculiar people, from a long residence in China, has convinced me, that the practice of the healing art among them promises this desirable influence; and as the Chinese evince the greatest anxiety for the benefits which this science affords, I cannot help urging the consideration of the subject upon the missionary societies, and likewise upon the evangelical communities of both England and America. It is true, that our Saviour's great and last mandate is "to preach the Gospel," still, on giving this command, he did not abrogate his former, "to heal the sick." I would therefore with all deference submit, that it

is no deviation from his own plan, to render assistance in relieving those evils which flesh is heir to; especially if the attempts be made from a conviction, that such benevolent deeds cannot fail to be a means, which must ultimately tend to the propagation of the truths of *His* gospel. Nothing has been attempted in the Medical line with the Chinese that has not met with success; the immediate effects have been good, and when moral and religious instruction shall be united with the healing art, who can say where the influence of such a union shall end? The minds of this people must be gradually prepared for the reception of religious and moral principles, and the surest way to accomplish this, will be by showing them the effects of these principles on our own conduct. They are not capable of understanding abstract truths, but facts and actions speak for themselves. The Chinese, from their manner of life, are the subjects of innumerable diseases, the sight of which is daily intruded upon those who visit the "celestial empire;" and the subsistence of their lower classes is derived altogether from manual labour, therefore the inability to perform that labour is the most serious evil that can befall them. The practice of medicine by the Chinese physicians, is blended with childish superstitions; and surgical aid cannot be procured even by the opulent, for the practice of surgery in any useful form is unknown among them. The influence then of those who restore them to the exercise of their powers is easily accounted for; and it is evident that this is a sort of influence that is likely to be widely extended, and it will now be seen that the course proposed by the medical missionary society in China, *by its usefulness*, recommends itself immediately to their attention. There is no doubt that inquiries will be made by the Chinese as to the motives of such benevolent

acts; when those who are engaged in this good cause will explain that the real concern is not for the body which perisheth, but for THAT which is immortal! It appears to me that the number of medical practitioners might be increased to almost any extent, and all find employment about Canton; but other parts of the empire, I foretell, will ere long be visited in the same way, and doubtless with the same success that has attended the efforts of those who have practised around the walls of that city. "The harvest is plenteous, but the labourers are few." With regard to the qualifications of the medical gentlemen to be employed, the nature of the work requires, first, that they be thoroughly acquainted with their profession, and possess energy and activity; next, that they be religious; and lastly, that they be men who consider their own interest as entirely subordinate, when compared with that of the great cause in which they engage. I say religious, because, in the course of medical practice, opportunities will occur, when a man piously disposed might inculcate religious precepts with great effect, although he may not unite in his own person the two professions of divinity and medicine; a union which I think objectionable, as the all-absorbing duties of the active physician would leave him but a scanty portion of time to devote to any regular form of religious instruction: moreover the profession of medicine is *replete* with responsibility, and requires unremitting attention; and though individuals may be found who, like my friend Dr. Parker, are competent to the duties of both divinity and medicine, I do say, from my knowledge of mankind, that such exceptions are rare.

"Rara avis in terris."

However, upon the Rev. Dr. Parker too much praise cannot be bestowed, for besides being a pious minister of the Gospel he is a very able physician, and does not run a risk of injuring the cause by pretending to a knowledge and skill in medicine which he does not possess; and my remarks, in objection to a union of the two professions, do not apply to men who, like him, are competent to perform the duties of both; but to *those missionaries of the Gospel* who, possessing an imperfect knowledge of the healing art, attempt to make it a means of introducing themselves to the confidence of the heathen, as by such men incalculable mischief may be done, both to their fellow-creatures and to the cause of religion itself. I am so thoroughly convinced that, by following up the plan laid down by the "Medical Missionary Society in China," results will be produced far beyond any thing which has as yet appeared; that it will be one of those causes of which the effects will be felt even before we have time to trace its progress, that I ardently wish to see some pious medical gentlemen, go out and join Dr. Parker, in the fulfilment of so praiseworthy an undertaking. The "Medical Missionary Society in China" will not appoint medical persons, but will rely on those missionary societies in England and America, which shall enter into *its* plans, to make the appointments; as it will *thus* render such missionary societies responsible for the selection of the individuals; and the "Medical Missionary Society in China" will in return be answerable to them, by receiving and pointing out the course to be pursued by those medical gentlemen who are sent out under their auspices. Besides, the "Medical Missionary Society in China," foresees that missionary societies will emulate each other in the choice of good and proper men, as on their selection its destinies are suspended. Should

my observations turn the attention of the missionary societies and the evangelical communities of England and America towards forwarding the plan laid down by the "Medical Missionary Society in China," I trust that the day is fast approaching when the Gospel of that glorious Being, whose mercies are not confined to either quarter of the globe, will shine in full splendour over eastern lands.

I now beg to recommend to those benevolent and pious persons who possess sentiments in common with the members of the "Medical Missionary Society in China," the perusal of Dr. Parker's reports, published quarterly in the Chinese Repository, since February, 1836. The "Medical Missionary Society in China" has a house at Macao for the reception and care of such medical gentlemen as may be sent out to its protection.

THOMAS R. COLLEDGE,
Senior Surgeon H. B. M. Service,
President of the Medical Missionary Society, China.

December 8th, 1838.

THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA.

REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

At a public meeting, called by T. R. Colledge, Esq., the Rev. P. Parker, M. D, and the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, (G. T. Lay, Esq., attending on the part of Mr. Colledge,) which was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, at Canton, on the 21st of February, 1838, it was—

Proposed by the *Rev. P. Parker*, and seconded by *R. Inglis, Esq.*, "That *Mr. Jardine* take the Chair."

This being unanimously agreed to, the Chair was accordingly taken by *W. Jardine, Esq.*, who stated, that the object for which the meeting had been called was, the organization of a Medical Missionary Society, in conformity with a plan which had been for some time in contemplation, and in reference to which certain suggestions had been published, about eighteen months previously, by the gentlemen by whom the meeting was called.*

The following Resolutions, relating to the organization of the contemplated Society, having been read consecutively, were then severally discussed and adopted.

* Vide *infra*, p. 29, where these suggestions are republished.

OBJECT.

On the motion of *G. Tradescant Lay, Esq.*, seconded by the Rev. *E. C. Bridgman*,

Resolved,

I. "That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice, gratuitously, among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation."

OFFICERS.

On the motion of *R. Inglis, Esq.*, seconded by *J. Archer, Esq.*,

Resolved,

II. "That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of Accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually: That these officers collectively form a Committee of Management, for performing the business of the Society: That, in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice-president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list: That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the Committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society."

MEMBERS.

On the motion of *James Matheson, Esq.*, seconded by Captain *Hine*,

Resolved,

III. "That persons subscribing fifteen dollars, annually, be

considered members of the Society, during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars, at one time, be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars, at one time, be constituted directors for life."

MEETINGS.

On the motion of *J. Robert Morrison, Esq.*, seconded by the Rev. *P. Parker*,

Resolved,

IV. "That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September, in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the Committee of Management, or on the application of five members: And that the Committee regulate the times of its own meetings."

LIBRARY.

On the motion of *T. H. Layton, Esq.*, seconded by *G. Tradescant Lay, Esq.*,

Resolved,

V. "That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'The Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the Committee of Management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted."

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

On the motion of *H. M. Clarke, Esq.*, seconded by *R. Inglis, Esq.*,

Resolved,

VI. "That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'The Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the Committee of Management."

TRUSTEES.

On the motion of *J. Archer, Esq.*, seconded by *G. T. Lay, Esq.*,

Resolved,

VII. "That all real estate, or other property belonging to the Society, be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of Accounts."

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

On the motion of the Rev. *E. C. Bridgman*, seconded by *G. T. Lay, Esq.*,

Resolved,

VIII. "That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character."

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

On the motion of *Alexander Matheson, Esq.*, seconded by *T. H. Layton, Esq.*,

Resolved,

IX. "That this society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue, on the part of those who receive its patronage: And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the Committee of Management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure."

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

On the motion of *G. T. Lay, Esq.*, seconded by theRev. *P. Parker*,

Resolved,

X. " That at each institution, under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the Physician or Surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society."

FOREIGN AGENTS.

On the motion of *E. Moller, Esq.*, seconded by *G. T. Lay, Esq.*,

Resolved,

XI. " That the Committee of Management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on behalf of this Society."

After these Resolutions had been severally discussed and adopted it was moved by *Robert Inglis, Esq.*, seconded by *A. C. Maclean, Esq.*, and

Resolved,

" That the members of this Society are deeply impressed with a sense of the services which Mr. Colledge and Dr. Parker have rendered to humanity, by the gratuitous medical aid they have afforded to the Chinese, which services have tended to originate this Society: And that the members trust to the philanthropy and zeal of those gentlemen to carry the purposes of the Society into effect, and to enable it to perpetuate the benefits which have been already conferred."

It was then moved by *James Matheson, Esq.*, seconded by *R. Turner, Esq.*, and

Resolved,

" That the thanks of this meeting be presented to T. R. Colledge, Esq., for the responsibility and trouble taken by him in purchasing and putting into repair a convenient and suitable building for a medical institution at Macao: That the said building be accepted by this Society, on the liberal terms of Mr. Colledge's offer: And that the trustees be authorized to take the necessary steps for the transfer of the property."

Resolved,

" That the meeting now preceed to the election of officers."

The following officers were duly elected: *President,* T. R. Colledge, Esq.; *Vice-presidents,* Rev. Peter Parker, M. D., W. Jardine, Esq., G. T. Lay, Esq., Rev. E. C. Bridgman; *Recording Secretary,* A. Anderson, Esq.; *Corresponding Secretary,* C. W. King, Esq.; *Treasurer,* Joseph Archer, Esq.; *Auditor of Accounts,* J. C. Green, Esq.*

The following officers form the Board of Trustees:—Thomas Richardson Colledge, Esq., Joseph Archer, Esq., John Cleve Green, Esq.

Thanks having been voted to the Chair, the meeting was then adjourned.

* In a meeting of the Committee of Management, held on the 23rd of February, some alterations were made in this list. R. Inglis, and A. Anderson, Esqrs., were added to the number of the Vice-presidents, and J. R. Morrison, Esq., was appointed Recording Secretary in the room of Mr. Anderson.

Minutes of a Public Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, the 24th of April, 1838.

The Rev. PETER PARKER, M. D., Vice President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the general meeting, held on the 21st of February last, having been read, it was,—in reference to certain changes subsequently made by the Committee of Management in the list of officers:—

On the motion of *Richard Turner, Esq.*, seconded by the Rev. *E. C. Bridgman*,

Resolved,

"That the provisional changes made by the Committee of Management, in the list of officers of the Society, be confirmed by this meeting."

The following Resolution, passed by the Committee of Management, on the 23rd of February last, was read, viz.: "That Mr. Colledge, Dr. Parker, and Mr. Bridgman, be requested to draw out a general statement of the objects and prospects of the Society, its regulations, and other particulars of its organization, for the purpose of publication, the same to be submitted for approval to a general meeting of the Society." The address that had been drawn up, in accordance with this Resolution, was also read. It was then,

On the motion of *W. Jardine, Esq.*, seconded by *J. C. Green, Esq.*,

Resolved,

"That the address that has just been read be accepted, and that, agreeably to the Resolution of the Committee of Management, it be printed, accompanied by the list of Regulations, and other particulars of information regarding the state and prospects of the Society."

On the motion of *R. Inglis, Esq.*, seconded by *J. Archer, Esq.*,

Resolved,

" That this meeting, having heard tbat an application is to be made to the proprietor of the building, now occupied as a hospital in Canton, to repair and enlarge it, is of opinion, that Dr. Parker should, for the following reasons, be requested to avail himself of the time required for such repairs and alterations, to proceed to Macao, to open, and for three or four months to take charge of the hospital there. These reasons are, that there are now many cases in Macao calling for early attention, whereas in Canton most of the cases of old standing have been relieved,—and that a great advantage will be experienced in the new institution being opened by a person acquainted with the language and habits of the Chinese, rather than by any one a stranger to their language and habits, who may hereafter arrive."

On the motion of *J. Archer, Esq.*. seconded by *W. Bell, Esq.*,

Resolved,

" That this Society views with pleasure the prospects of an early increase in the number of its medical co-operators in this country; and that it trusts the hospitals, both in Canton and Macao, may enjoy, ere long, all needed superintendence, in the presence of at least two surgeons in each."

On the motion of *W. Jardine, Esq.*, seconded by *J. C. Green, Esq.*,

Resolved,

" That with a view of increasing the existing pecuniary means of the Society, the Secretary be empowered to call a general meeting, a few days subsequently to the publication of the pamphlet now about to be printed."

The meeting then adjourned.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President—Thomas R. Colledge, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Peter Parker, M.D.
William Jardine, Esq.
Robert Inglis, Esq.
Alexander Anderson, Esq.
G. Tradescant Lay, Esq.
Rev. E. C. Bridgman.

Recording Secretary—John Robert Morrison, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles William King, Esq.

Treasurer—Joseph Archer, Esq.

Auditor of Accounts—John C. Green, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Richardson Colledge, Esq., Joseph Archer, Esq., John Cleve Green, Esq.

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.

Lancelot Dent, Esq.
Robert Inglis, Esq.
William Jardine, Esq.
J. Matheson, Esq.
Framjee Pestonjee, Esq.
J. C. Whiteman, Esq.

MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

A. Anderson, Esq.
J. Archer, Esq.
J. H. Astell, Esq.
W. Bell, Esq.
W. Blenkin, Esq.
W. Carr, Esq., *Calcutta.*
H. M. Clarke, Esq.
T. R. Colledge, Esq.
J. Covert, Esq.
F. M. Davidson, Esq.
William Dent, Esq. B.C.S.
R. Diggles, Esq., *Batavia.*
Captain C. Elliot, R.N.
T. Fox, Esq.
Hon. S. Garling, *Malacca.*
Thomas Gemmell, Esq.

R. Goff, Esq.
O. H. Gordon, Esq.
J. C. Green, Esq.
J. Hamilton, Esq. *(deceased.)*
A. Hay, Esq., *Singapore.*
Captain A. Henderson.
Captain J. Hine, H.C.S.
A. R. Johnston, Esq.
Andrew Johnson, Esq.
A.S. Keating, Esq. *(deceased.)*
J. Innes, Esq.
T. H. Layton, Esq.
H. H. Lindsay, Esq.
A. Matheson, Esq.
J. R. Morrison, Esq.
G. G. Nicol, Esq.
D. W. C. Olyphant, Esq.
W. R. Paterson, Esq. *Glasgow*
A. Robertson, Esq.
Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart.
John Slade, Esq.
G. C. Schwabe, Esq.
J. P. Sturgis, Esq.
R. Turner, Esq.
Woo Tunyuen (Howqua).
W. S. Wetmore, Esq.
S. Wetmore, Jun., Esq.
Henry Wright, Esq.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

C. Bovet, Esq.
Mrs. Bovet, *(deceased.)*
Mrs. Colledge.
Captain C. Elliot, R.N.
Edmund Moller, Esq.
C. Fearon, Esq.
Lady Herschell.
Captain T. Smith, H.C.S.
J. C. Stewart, Esq.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

Messrs. Hankey & Co.,	*London.*
Messrs. Magniac, Smiths & Co.,	*London.*
J. Thomson, Esq., Royal Bank,	*Edinburgh.*
Messrs. James Ewing & Co.,	*Glasgow.*
Henry Hill, Esq.,	*Boston.*
Messrs. Talbot, Olyphant & Co.,	*New York.*
Richard Alsop, Esq.,	*Philadelphia.*
Messrs. W. Wilson & Sons,	*Baltimore.*
M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq.,	*Washington.*

ADDRESS.

In October, 1836, after mature deliberation, and encouraged by many whose views were in accordance with our own, a few suggestions relative to the subject of providing medical aid for the Chinese were drawn up, and published. The hope then cherished has been realised; the first public act—the organization of a new institution—has been completed. And it is in compliance with a resolution of the committee of management of this institution, that we have now once more the pleasure of explaining our object, and of inviting the co-operation of all those who wish to mitigate the sufferings of their fellow-men.

The object of this Society is, as stated in the Resolutions passed at its formation, to encourage the practice of medicine among the Chinese, to extend to them some of those benefits which science, patient investigation, and the ever-kindling light of discovery, have conferred upon ourselves.

In the midst of many improvements, and surrounded by numerous social advantages, the Chinese are nevertheless deficient in medicine and surgery, and acknowledge this deficiency by their conduct, whenever they can avail themselves of the well-directed skill and the superior adroitness of foreigners. The love of ease, and the hopes of health, lead mankind to accept assistance, wherever they can find it, to forego their prejudices, and sometimes to make large

sacrifices, even under a very slender prospect of recovery. The Chinese, though exclusive in all their policy, form no exception to this rule, for they have come in crowds to the ophthalmic institutions, submitting to operations and medical treatment with unbounded confidence, and obtaining health and restoration, through the means of the physician, with every mark of the most unfeigned respect and thankfulness.

Our course, then, is clear, a road to usefulness is thus open before us, a great people stand in need of our assistance in this way, and are withal very glad to receive it. To restore health, to ease pain, or in any way to diminish the sum of human misery, forms an object worthy of the philanthropist. But in the prosecution of our views we look forward to far higher results than the mere relief of human suffering. We hope that our endeavours will tend to break down the walls of prejudice and long cherished nationality of feeling, and to teach the Chinese, that those whom they affect to despise, are both able and willing to become their benefactors. They shut the door against the teachers of the Gospel ; they find our books often written in idioms, which they cannot readily understand ; and they have laid such restrictions upon commerce, that it does not awaken amongst them that love of science, that spirit of invention, and that freedom of thought, which it uniformly excites and fosters, whenever it is allowed to take its own course without limit or interference. In the way of doing them good our opportunities are few, but, among these, that of practising medicine and surgery stands pre-eminent. Favorable results have hitherto followed it, and will still continue to do so. It is a department of benevolence peculiarly adapted to China. Ordinary modes of conveying information fail to attract the regard of the Chinese.

Hence their groundless fears and suspicions of us continue unchanged. If a ray of light flash unexpectedly upon them, they view it not as a pure beam, from an uncorrupted source, but as an *ignis fatuus*, calculated only to mislead. Could we dispel these fears, and make known to them the true character and desires of the civilised western nations, many are sanguine that a more friendly policy would be adopted towards us. And in the department of benevolence, to which our attention is now turned, purity and disinterestedness of motive are more clearly evinced than in any other. They appear unmasked; they attract the gaze, and excite the admiration and gratitude of thousands.

"HEAL THE SICK" is our motto,—constituting alike the injunction under which we act, and the object at which we aim, and which, with the blessing of God, we hope to accomplish, by means of scientific practice, in the exercise of an unbought and untiring kindness. We have called ours a Missionary Society, because we trust it will advance the cause of missions, and because we want men to fill our institutions, who, to requisite skill and experience, and the self-denial, add the high moral qualities which are usually looked for in a missionary.

For the agents by whom we are to carry our object into execution, we must look to the Missionary Boards and committees in Great Britain and the United States. They have it in their power to help us, and are best qualified to select men that are fitted to execute our designs. We do not engage to support such individuals, and therefore shall leave them free to cherish all the better feelings of an honorable independence. We offer them hospitals, with every other necessary and suitable accommodation, and means of effecting good. In these hospitals we require,

for the patients, the same uniform and well-considered attention which are enjoyed in institutions of a similar kind at home. Men of eminent qualifications, and tried character, are indispensible for the successful prosecution of the work. For after the Society has done all it can do, by way of preparation, its direct influence on the Chinese is to be exerted through the agents it employs; on them, therefore, the destinies of the Society are suspended. If they fail it fails. Their success is its success. They are to give effect to the wishes of the Society and its friends. Too much care cannot be bestowed on their selection. Both in character and in practice they should be every way good men. The constitution of the Society has been framed so as to guard—as far as it is in its power to guard—this point.

By the employment of such an agency the way will be paved to a higher place in the confidence and esteem of the Chinese, which will tend to put our commerce and all our intercourse with this nation upon a more desirable footing, and to open avenues for the introduction of those sciences and that religion to which we owe our greatness, by which we are enabled to act a useful part in this life, and which fit us for the enjoyment of a better life hereafter. And it will not be denied, that these form desiderata of no ordinary interest and importance.

There are other advantages, which, though they be of a subordinate kind, are not without their value. Among the first, we would refer to the benefits which are likely to result to medical science by cultivating it in China. Countries are not less characterized by the form and nature of the soil and its productions, than they are by the prevalence of certain maladies, and a partial or complete exemption from others. The contemplation of disease, as influenced

by the position and height of a country, its inland or maritime location, and the general habits of the people, conducts the student to a most engaging range of medical philosophy, while it discloses many important lessons to assist him in the way of benefiting his fellow-creatures. The advantages derivable from such a contemplation have been acknowledged at all periods, and in all quarters. To secure these advantages, it is required that a book should be kept in all the institutions connected with this Society, into which an entry will be made of all important cases, with a notice not only of the disease, and the treatment pursued, but also of the province, habits, and other circumstances bearing upon the history of each individual. Such books will, in time, be curious and instructive documents, and such as will enable us to glance at the penetralia of domestic and social life in China, which we now can only read of, or view at a distance, from the very outskirts of the country.

It will not require much illustration to show, in the second place, that information will be obtained in this way of the highest value to the missionary and the man of commercial enterprise. The general state of feeling in this vast and thickly populated country, the partialities and prejudices of the people, can only be seen by us through a very questionable and imperfect medium. The wants and resources of a territory so diversified and extensive are only known to us by reports, which are not always consistent with each other. But by such an intercourse with the people, as these institutions will afford, the truth will be learned in some measure, and answers to many questions, which we are now interested to ask, will be obtained; for a sick man will often deal frankly with his physician, however he may be disposed to conceal facts, or garble his statements with any other person.

Another advantage will be the education of young Chinese in those branches of science that belong to medicine. Facts show that Chinese parents are not altogether blind to the desirableness of placing their sons in our hospitals, as three are already under tuition at Canton. Young men, thus instructed, will gradually be dispersed over the empire, travelling for pleasure, honor, or reward, and will dispense the benefits of a systematic acquaintance with the subject, wherever they go. The success of their measures will render them respectable, and of course will redound to the credit of those also from whom they have learned the art. Their patients will not only hear, but feel that the people from the west are good men. The effect of such influences will be silent, but powerful, for there is something irresistibly impressive in a benevolent action, especially when it appears to be exempt from the imputation of interested motives.

The Society recommends the study of the Chinese language, because, to question a patient through an interpreter, is a circuitous, and often a very doubtful process. A knowledge of the language will open another door of inquiry, namely, in relation to the substances used in Chinese pharmacy, and to their peculiar modes of preparation. As the reciprocations of health and sickness are various in different countries, so Providence has displayed a corresponding variety in the distribution of remedies. This correspondence between the prevailing disorders of any country, and the remedies which the hand of nature has provided, is often very striking, and will become more so as the subject is investigated. We may therefore look for a great many valuable additions to our dispensatories, while an extended acquaintance with disease, under new modifications, will help to enlarge and complete our system

of nosology. With a small stock of Chinese phrases great immediate good may be effected, but, to accomplish extensive and permanent good, an acquaintance with their language, and with their treatises on the theory and practice of medicine, as prevailing in the country, is indispensable. This is requisite, also, to enable one to write works, by which their erroneous systems may be revolutionized. A man's usefulness will be in proportion, *ceteris paribus*, to his knowledge of the language. If knowledge be indeed power, then is that of the language of China, on the part of those who would benefit the Chinese, emphatically so.

We have alluded to the revolutionizing of the erroneous systems of the Chinese. But little argument is needed to prove the urgent importance of effecting such a revolution. A few facts will suffice to show it. Authors of medical treatises, enjoying a high reputation and imperial patronage, are found to extol the efficacy of many secret remedies and vaunted specifics. And all, or almost all, adopt the common vagaries concerning the pulse—their infallible key to every ailment, and concerning the influence of the elements in causing and affecting disease. Persons in the highest ranks of society believe in astrology, and consult the almanac, in order to select an auspicious day for applying to a physician, though that day may not come till their disease has advanced beyond the control of human skill. The Chinese admit their ignorance of medical science, especially of surgery and anatomy. An amusing and ridiculous compound of astrological dogmas and dissertations on the influence of the elements, like the 'Ethers and Elements' of Heraclitus, takes the place of the well-established principles of physiology and chemistry now received in the west. As yet we are not aware that any correct knowledge, regarding the circulation of the

* the need of revolutionizing the erroneous system of medicine among the Chinese

blood, obtains in China; and the same term is often employed to designate veins, arteries, nerves, and tendons.

It has been sometimes objected, that to attend to the diseases of men is not the proper business of a missionary. This objection may be shortly answered by a reference to the conduct of the Saviour and his apostles, who, while they taught mankind things that concerned their eternal interests, were not indifferent to their bodily sufferings. What he was pleased to do by his Divine power, and what they did by miraculous endowments, no one can in these days pretend to effect. But we are commanded and encouraged to imitate them, by the use of such means as knowledge and the exercise of a genuine charity will furnish. The importance of education has long been admitted, and none regard its requisite expense as a perversion of sacred funds,—not that education can make the Pagan a Christian, but because it is one of the best auxiliaries. Neither has it been considered as a misapplication of money, or of the missionary's talent, to employ science as an instrument wherewith to sweep away the foundations of idolatrous systems,—not that science can convert a heathen, but that, by demonstrating to him the falsity of his religion, it may prepare the way for him to seek the truth. A similar rank and equal consideration are what we ask for the healing science and practice.

A peculiarity of the Medical Missionary Society in China, is, that it addresses itself to the consideration of ALL. The man of science and the philanthropist, who look especially to immediate benefits, are here interested. And to the sympathies of those who, while they equally appreciate the desirableness of contributing in every feasible manner to the welfare of their species for time, contemplate with unspeakably more solicitude those interests which are

eternal, it presents an irresistible—an overwhelming—claim. When we reflect upon the present state of surgery and medicine in China, the suffering that is experienced, the lives annually and needlessly lost, and advert to the time when similar ignorance was the misfortune of the nations of Europe, and when we consider the rational basis upon which science is now established, and our facilities for imparting it to others, the obligation upon enlightened nations becomes imperative, to improve the opportunity afforded, of imparting to others the incalculable benefits received from the application of chemistry, and natural and inductive philosophy, to the subject of health, in the investigation of the causes and phenomena of disease, and the means of controlling it.

The world is a whole; and as the human race approximates to the perfection which it is destined to reach, the principle of union and fellow-feeling will become more and more influential. A Bacon, a Newton, or a Franklin, is not to be monopolized. Such men belong not merely to the nation that gave them birth, but to the whole world. They were doubtless designed by Providence to be blessings, not merely to a single age or country, but to all successive ages, and to every land. Upon those who first enjoyed the boon, rests the obligation to extend universally their principles, which have revolutionized the philosophy and science of Europe, and which, whenever permitted free ingress, will produce similar results in China. Surely no accumulation of arguments is required to prove a case so clear. If the principle is admitted that our race is *one*, then the *remoteness* of the empire for which we plead cannot neutralize the obligation.

To facilitate co-operation in the observance of this obligation, agents are appointed in the principal cities of England and America. About $9,000 have been con-

tributed in China and its vicinity, within the last two years, to this cause; but whilst friends here encourage the expectation of a continuance of their aid, the Society must look to the affluent of happier lands for its principal support.

When we survey the vastness of the field, the good to be effected, and when, reflecting upon the immense resources of the western hemisphere, we compare these with the small portion of wealth required to secure the desired object, we are confident that benevolence—disinterested like its author, and as expansive as the woes of man are extensive, will not withhold the means. A rare opportunity is here afforded to the philanthropist of doing good—of enjoying the felicity of imparting to others, without diminution to himself, some of his richest blessings. He is invited to unite in accomplishing a great, immediate, and positive good,—is encouraged by the hope of immediate success, to aid in uniting to the great family of nations this long severed and secluded branch, and in introducing among this people not only the healing art, but in its train the sciences, and all the blessings of Christianity. To the various Missionary Boards, whose co-operation is sought, we would respectfully say, imitate Him whose gospel you desire to publish to every land. Like him, regard not, as beneath your notice, the opening the eyes of the blind, and the ears of the deaf, and the healing all manner of diseases. Until permitted to publish openly and without restraint the truths of the gospel, neglect not the opportunity afforded of freely practising its *spirit*. Scatter to the utmost its fruits, until welcomed to plant the tree that produces them—the "tree of life."

(Signed) T. R. Colledge.
Peter Parker.
E. C. Bridgman.

China, April 14*th*, 1838.

SUGGESTIONS

WITH REGARD TO

EMPLOYING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AS MISSIONARIES

TO

CHINA,

By T. R. COLLEDGE, Esq., H. M. Service.—From the Chinese Repository, December 1835.

[More than once we have had the pleasure of presenting to the public brief notices of efforts made by Dr. Colledge, in the practice of the healing art, to benefit the people of this country. (See vol. ii. p. 270, and vol. iii. p. 364). By his kindness we are now able to add a record of his opinion on the expediency of employing medical practitioners in China. The results of the Ophthalmic Hospital, at Macao, convinced us that there are no better means than the medical and surgical practice, to make the Chinese understand the feelings which Christian philanthropists cherish towards them. An experiment of this kind is now making in Canton, where, within the period of six weeks, we have seen more than four hundred and fifty invalids receive medical aid from the hands of a foreigner. In early times, the heralds of the cross were miraculously endowed with knowledge and power to preach and to heal; but the age of miracles is past, and years of laborious study are now requisite to prepare men well for either of the two professions in question. We know it is as much more important to cure the maladies of the mind than those of the body, as the one is more valuable than the other: still it is the duty of those who would follow the example of "the teacher sent from God" to do both, so far as there is opportunity; here, then, the question arises, shall the two professions be united in the same person? Rarely, we should think. A division of labour is required, and especially since the number of preachers is so small in comparison

with the work to be accomplished. When an individual undertakes the two, he will always be under the temptation of neglecting one of them, there being in either enough, and more than enough, to occupy all his time and strength. In special cases, however, it may be necessary, and therefore best, that the duties of the two professions be performed by one and the same person. There is an unbounded, and very important work, which we ought to do for the bodies of our fellow-men. The good which medical practitioners can do in this respect is alone enough to demand their utmost efforts; while, irrespective of all this, the good they may accomplish in preparing the way for the promulgation of the gospel —by often inculcating its first principles, and by always exemplifying it in all their deportment,—will also abundantly compensate them for all their toil. In this view of the subject, medical practitioners seem called on to engage in this work,—for the support of which, too, the rich may gladly contribute of their abundance. They should be good men, every way equal to those who preach the gospel, and when one undertakes the two, he should be so qualified that neither profession shall be reproached thereby. To those who are able to minister to the necessities of the blind, the sick, and the lame, we recommend the careful perusal of the following communication.]

The Chinese have always shown themselves more sensible to what affects their temporal or personal interests, than to any efforts which have been made to improve their moral and intellectual condition. This must necessarily be the case with a people whose more refined and exalted mental powers are but partially developed; and it has ever been found, when any favourable result has crowned the labours of those who have sought to improve the condition of such a people, that it has been effected rather by doing good works among them; that is, by administering to their wants, by relieving their bodily sufferings; in a word, by bettering their temporal condition, and thus engaging their attention, and gaining their respect, than by any direct appeal to their moral feelings; for with a people of this description the *present* is every thing, the *future* nothing. Still they are capable of reasoning; and observation has convinced me, that the only way by which they will be led into the course of

reflection, which shall result in the end so much desired by all who have their interest at heart, will be by exhibiting among them the virtues of charity and humanity, then leading them gradually to the comprehension of the motives and principles from which these virtues spring. Those who seek to convert, must first gain their confidence, by rendering themselves useful. When, in the acts of those who shall devote themselves to this great work, this people shall find no selfishness, and that for the benefits rendered no benefit is asked in return, the question in the minds of some, if not of all, will naturally arise:—why do these men thus devote themselves for our good? This, then, is the moment to impress on their minds that there are hopes to be realized, rewards to be gained, beyond the world which has hitherto bounded all their thoughts and wishes.

Notwithstanding all that has been done hitherto by those self-denying men, who have devoted their lives to the work of enlightening and reforming the Chinese, but little has as yet been attained; and one great cause, in fact the principal one, of the slowness of their progress, has been the impossibility of awakening in the minds of this people a sense of the importance of the ends to be obtained by the change of life and practice which it has been their endeavour to bring about. The Chinese must first be convinced of the *utility*, before they can be made to comprehend the grandeur and sublimity of the truths of Christianity; and no method of benefiting the human race is so immediate in its effects as that which relieves bodily sufferings; no class of men, therefore, is so likely immediately to gain the attention and respect of a people, like the natives of this empire, as those of the medical profession. Is it not the same with people of all nations? For whom do we cherish the same feeling of kindness and gratitude as towards those who have been the means of relieving our sufferings? They inspire us with feelings of confidence and regard, and it is with these sentiments towards foreigners that it is so desirable to inspire the Chinese.

What I would wish to suggest is, that those societies that now send missionaries should also send physicians to this benighted race, who, on their arrival in China, should commence by making

themselves acquainted with the language; and in place of attempting any regular system of teaching or preaching, let them heal the sick and administer to their wants, mingling with their medical practice such instructions, either in religion, philosophy, medicine, chemistry, &c. &c., as the minds of individuals may have been gradually prepared to receive. What I propose shall interfere with the views of no religious sect; let the two professions remain entirely distinct, and thus let them pursue their separate paths towards the attainment of the same great end. I have, for a long time, reflected on the project which I have endeavoured to explain, and have felt great pleasure in finding that some of the same ideas had suggested themselves to the pious and benevolent in the United States of America, as appears from the fact of the Rev. Dr. Parker having qualified himself to labour in this great field both as a physician and minister of the gospel: still this does not, as a general rule, exactly coincide with my own ideas, as I think more may be accomplished by keeping the two professions distinct. My wish is to see those of the medical profession act as pioneers in the great work, and, by gaining the confidence of the Chinese, render it a less laborious task for the Christian minister to instruct them in the great truths of our religion

Let me not be misunderstood. Let it not be supposed that I mean to undervalue the zeal, the industry, the self-denying exertions of those who have devoted, and are devoting, their lives to the service. Let it not be supposed that I have forgotten that, without the aid which has been received in the study of the Chinese language, from the late Rev. Dr. Morrison, the task of attempting communication with this singular people would have been almost hopeless; that to him, and such as him, we owe the deepest gratitude for having cleared our path of half its obstructions.

What I would suggest then is, that all sects and denominations of Christians unite, for the one great purpose of improving the temporal and social condition of the Chinese, by sending out good men of the medical profession, who shall, by rendering themselves useful, gain the confidence of the people, and thereby pave the way for the gradual reception of the Christian religion in all its purity and beauty; that in selecting an individual for this work,

the question shall never arise, to what sect or denomination of Christians does he belong? But does he possess Christian principles? Has he the wish to do good? Has he the energy and the enterprise which are requisite? and will his *example* be such as shall never bring reproach on the high cause in which he is engaged? For, in my opinion, there is no greater barrier to the spread of the gospel of our Saviour, among the heathen, than the division and splitting which have taken place among the various orders of Christians themselves. We have, in this small society, Catholic Christians, Church of England Christians, and Christians dissenting from both of these. Let us ask any intelligent Chinese what he thinks of this, and he will tell us that these persons cannot be influenced by the same great principle; but that Europe and America must have as many Christs as China has gods! Now, my friends and countrymen, no longer let differences of opinion weaken by dividing your efforts, but teach the Chinese that, though Christians may differ in sentiment, they do unite in principle and practice, where the object is the good of their fellow beings. Myriads of God's creatures in this empire claim our attention, therefore let us learn to do good among them, exhibit works of charity and humanity, *founded on Christian principles*, and the spread of Christianity is the sure result!

T. R. C.

SUGGESTIONS

FOR THE

FORMATION OF A MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

OFFERED TO

The consideration of all Christian nations, more especially to the kindred nations of England and the United States of America.

VIEWING, with peculiar interest, the good effects that seem likely to be produced, by medical practice, among the Chinese, especially as tending to bring about a more social and friendly intercourse between them and foreigners, as well as to diffuse the arts and sciences of Europe and America, and, in the end, to introduce the Gospel of our Saviour, in place of the pitiable superstitions by which their minds are now governed, we have resolved to attempt the foundation of a Society, to be called the "Medical Missionary Society in China."

The objects we have in view, in the foundation of a Society of this description, are:—

1st. That those who shall come out as medical missionaries, to China, may find here those to whom they can apply for assistance and information, on their first arrival in the country.

2ndly. That, by this means, their services may be made immediately available, while, at the same time, they may be put in the way of learning the language, for the purpose of fitting themselves to practice in parts of the country to which foreigners have not hitherto gained free access.

3rdly. We do not propose to *appoint* individuals to the work, but to receive and assist the medical men who shall be sent out by societies formed for the purpose, either in England or America. Being acquainted with the peculiarities of the case, our especial

desire is to draw attention to the selection of men of suitable qualifications.

4thly. We therefore propose to receive any sums of money which may be given in aid of this object, and to disburse them as shall be deemed expedient, until the Society be formed, so that the labours of those who engage in the cause shall not be retarded.

Individuals, subscribing fifty dollars, or upwards, in one payment, shall be considered members for life; or fifteen dollars annually, members during the period of their subscriptions.*

In further illustration of our views, we would here premise that, in order to the success of the object contemplated, those who engage in it must not receive any pecuniary remuneration; the work throughout must be, and appear to be, one of disinterested benevolence. It is indispensable that the men who shall conduct the institutions be not only masters of their profession, and conciliating in their manners towards all classes, but judicious men—thoroughly imbued with the spirit of genuine piety, ready to endure hardships, and to sacrifice personal comfort, that they may commend the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, and so co-operate in its introduction among the millions of this partially civilized yet "*mysterious*" and idolatrous empire—men willing to suffer the loss of all things for joys that await those, who, for Christ's sake, do good on earth.

In addition to the *Ophthalmic Hospital* already established, other departments are equally needed, and each would fully occupy the time and talents of one medical person. Among these may be mentioned—

A Surgical Department, for the treatment of cases requiring the interposition of the surgeon, as the removal of tumours, cure of ulcers, reduction of fractured and dislocated limbs, and the like.

A Department for the Ear.—A vast amount of good may be effected by curing the affections of this organ, which, perhaps, are as numerous as those of the eyes, or even more so. The man

* It will be observed, in the Minutes of the General Meeting, held in February, 1838, that an alteration was made in this article, as regards future subscriptions.

who shall publish a treatise, in Chinese, accompanied by a statement of facts, that shall correct the pernicious practice of barbers, who introduce a sharp cutting instrument into the ear, by which violence is frequently done to this delicate organ, will deserve well of the Chinese nation, for it is a national evil.

A Department for Cutaneous Affections.—In no country in the world are diseases, of this class, more numerous and aggravated; and, added to the misfortune of being thus afflicted, if the disease of the sufferer is suspected to be malignant and contagious, he is liable to be deprived of his liberty, and immured during the remainder of life.

A Department for Diseases of Females.—Daily experience has disclosed that these are various, and, in some instances, exceedingly aggravated, and but little understood by Chinese physicians. And, contrary to expectation, facts have demonstrated that the seclusion, characteristic of the upper classes of the Chinese females, does not restrain them from applying to foreign practitioners, with the hopes of relief from these calamities.

A Department for the Diseases of Children.—An inconceivable amount of suffering is endured by children, in China, which, in many instances, might be avoided, but for the ignorance of parents, and want of medical aid and advice. The merchants from distant provinces, who trade at Canton, are often attended by members of their families, and frequently have brought their children for medical treatment. We cannot suppose the fond parent will remain insensible to the obligations of gratitude when he returns to his own home, or fail to speak there of the excluded foreigner who had gratuitously restored his child to the blessings of health. We conceive there cannot be a more direct avenue to influence than will be presented in this department, and the impression may be far more enduring than that made in almost any other way; for while in the case of the aged, who receive medicine from the foreigner, the remembrance may quickly depart with them, it may be otherwise in respect to the babe and the youth, who are by the hand of charity rescued from a premature grave, or from diseases which, uncontrolled, might extend through life.

Regarding it desirable that these several departments be esta-

blished as soon as Providence shall prepare the way, and the men and means are provided, we would also recommend to societies, while they are sending out medical persons, not to neglect to encourage pious and well-disposed young men to accompany them, with a view to becoming dressers and apothecaries, and to render themselves useful in the supervision of the internal concerns of the hospitals.*

Here it may be proper to repeat, and with the utmost emphasis, that all who engage in this work should be JUDICIOUS men, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of TRUE PIETY, willing to endure hardships and sacrifice personal comforts.

We cannot close these suggestions without adverting to one idea, though this is not the place to enlarge upon it. It is affecting to contemplate this empire, embracing three hundred and sixty millions of souls, where almost all the light of true science is unknown, where Christianity has scarcely shed one genial ray, and where the theories concerning matter and mind, creation and providence, are wofully destitute of truth—it is deeply affecting to see the multitudes who are here suffering under maladies, from which the hand of charity is able to relieve them.

Now we know, indeed, that it is the "glorious Gospel of the blessed God" only that can set free the human mind, and that it is only when enlightened in the true knowledge of God that man is rendered capable of rising to his true intellectual elevation; but while we take care to give this truth the high place which it ought ever to hold, we should beware of depreciating other truth. All truth is of God; the introduction of medical truth into China would be the demolition of much error.

In the vast conflict which is to revolutionize the intellectual and moral world, we may not under-rate the value of any weapon. As a means then to waken the dormant mind of China, may we not place a high value upon medical truth, and seek its introduction with a good hope of its becoming the handmaid of religious truth? If an inquiry after truth, upon any subject, is elicited, is there not

* The readiness of native youth to serve in the hospitals, as dressers, will probably preclude the necessity of seeking foreign aid in this department.

a great point gained? And that inquiry after medical truth may be provoked, there is good reason to expect; for, exclusive as China is, in all her systems, she cannot exclude disease, nor shut her people up from the desire of relief. Does not then the finger of Providence point clearly to one way that we should take with the people of China, directing us to seek the introduction of the remedies for sin itself, by the same door through which we convey those which are designed to mitigate or remove its evils?

Although medical truth cannot restore the sick and afflicted to the favour of God, yet, perchance, the spirit of inquiry about it, once awakened, will not sleep till it inquires after the source of truth; and he who comes with the blessings of health may prove an angel of mercy to point to the Lamb of God.

At any rate, this seems the only open door: let us enter it; loathsome disease, in every hopeless form, has uttered her cry for relief from every corner of the land; we have heard it, and would and must essay its healing. A faith that worketh not may wait for other doors. None can deny that *this* is a way of charity that worketh no ill, and our duty to walk in it seems plain and imperative.

We most confidently rely on the aid of the pious and benevolent in the accomplishment of this great work; and when the millions which compose this mighty empire shall feel the influence of true religion and civilization, when the light of Christianity shall take the place of the dark cloud of Paganism, which now envelopes them, then will be fulfilled, in its spiritual sense, the prophecy of Isaiah:—"The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; the lame shall leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing."

(Signed) T. R. Colledge,
Peter Parker,
E. C. Bridgman.

China, October, 1836.

DR. *Medical Missionary Society in China in Account Current with Joseph Archer, Treasurer.* CR.

To Expenses of Hospital at Canton, in 1836		$1733.70	
do. do. do.	1837	1692.24	
			3425.94
To Purchase of House for Hospital, at Macao			4742,25
Balance—in hands of J. Archer, Treasurer		1159.25	
do. do. Rev. Peter Parker		609.31	1768.56
		Spanish Dollars	9936.75

Canton, 10*th May*, 1838.

By Amount of Subscriptions and Donations, viz.—			
To Ophthalmic Hospital, during the year	1836	$2243.00	
do. do. do. do.	1837	1252.25	
do. do. to 10th May,	1838	1445.00	
To Medical Missionary Society, during	1837	2801.50	
do. do. to 10th May,	1838	2195.00	
		Spanish Dollars	9936.75

E. E.

J. ARCHER, *Treasurer.*

J. C. GREEN, *Auditor.*

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

AND

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,

AT

CANTON. 1836—1838.

Allport, T.	$15	Fearon, C., *annual sub.*	$15
Anderson, A.	50	Fox, Thomas	100
Archer, Joseph	100	Friend	20
Astell, J. H.	100	Friend	25
Barretto, B. A.	10	Friend, by R. H. Cox, Esq.	35
Bell, W.	50	Friend	20
Biden, Captain C.	15	Friend	20
Blenkin, W.	100	Friend	20
Bovet, C., *annual subscrip.*	15	Friend	20
Bovet, Mrs. do. do.	15	Friend	20
Boyd, W. S.	15	Friends at Lintin, by Mrs. Caroline Crockett	196½
Bull, J. M.	25	Garling, Hon. S. *Malacca.*	50
Clarke, H. M.	50	Gemmell, T.	50
Carr, W., *Calcutta*	50	Gilman, R. J.	20
Colledge, T. R.	200	Goff, R.	50
Colledge, Mrs., *annual sub.*	15	Gordon, O. H.	100
Constable, H.	15	Gordon, Mrs.	25
Covert, Jacob	50	Gray, W. F.	25
Crawford, A. H.	20	Green, J. C.	200
Crocker, Captain, *Boston*	15	Hamilton, J.	50
Cunningham, Captain	20	Hamilton, J. C., *New York*	30
Davidson, F. M.	100	Harton, W. H.	50
Delano, W. Jun.	25	Hathaway, F. S.	25
Dent, Lancelot	500	Hay, Andrew, *Singapore*	50
Dent, William	50	Henderson, Captain A.	100
Diggles, R., *Batavia*	50	Henderson, W.	15
Elliot, Captain C.	300	Hine, Captain	115
——, *annual subscription*	25		

How, J.	$25
Howqua	300
Hunter, W. C.	25
Inglis, R.	600
Innes, J.	75
Jamieson, G.	25
Jardine, Andrew	20
Jardine, W.	800
Johnston, A. R.	50
Johnstone, A.	50
Keating, A. S.	100
King, C. W.	50
King, E.	25
Layton, T. H.	250
Lindsay, H. H.	100
L. L. and other Friends, by T. R. Colledge, Esq.	100
Low, A. A.	45
Macculloch, D., *Bombay*	40
MacMieking, T.. *Singapore*	25
Matheson, A.	50
Matheson, D.	10
Matheson, J.	600
Mendes, J. S.	25
Middleton, J.	25
Moller, E.	36
Morrison, J. R.	100
Murray, C. J. D., *Calcutta*	10
Nicol, G. G.	50
Olyphant, D. W. C., for self and eight friends	450
Paterson, W. R., *Glasgow*	50
Pestonjee, Framjee	500
Reeves, J. R.	25
Roberts' Monument Fund, surplus of	$15
Robertson, A.	100
Robinson, Sir G. B.	200
Rustomjee, Dadabhoy	25
Sampson, G. R.	40
Scarborough, W. W.	20
Schwabe, G. C.	50
Slade, John	60
Smith, Captain T.	15
Snow, P. W.	25
Starkey, J.	25
Stewart, J. C.	60
Stewart, W.	10
Sturgis, J. P.	100
Sutherland, J., *Calcutta*	20
Turner, R.	150
Vachell, Rev. G. H.	15
——— Offerings at Communion Table, Macao	20
——— Offerings at Communion Table, Macao	20
——— Offerings at Communion Table, Canton	34¼
Webster, R.	10
Wetmore, S. Jun.	100
Wetmore, W. S.	100
Whelan, E. S.	10
White, Miss	25
Whiteman, J. C.	500
Wilkinson, A.	10
Wilkinson, R.	50
Wright, Henry	50

APPENDIX.

A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

AN OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION,

DURING THE YEARS

1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832,

AT MACAO,

BY A PHILANTHROPIST.

"What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize."

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

During a residence of nearly thirty-six years, in China, I have mingled with the best foreign society, both in Macao and Canton; which circumstance has enabled me to become acquainted with many acts of humanity, exercised by distinguished individuals, towards objects worthy of commisseration. It was, however, reserved for me to witness, at this advanced period of my life, the beneficial effects arising from an Ophthalmic Institution. Though not sufficiently versed in the idiom of the language, in which I write, to express myself fully with regard to what I conceive to be the merits of this praiseworthy undertaking, yet I cannot refrain from expressing my own individual satisfaction at the good which has resulted from it,—hoping that, at a future time, some other person, possessing more extensive knowledge of the subject, and of the English language, may render full justice to its unparalleled utility and importance. As records and memoranda, relative to the establishment, are in the possession of its founder, Mr. Colledge, there will be no difficulty, at any time, in obtaining a knowledge of all the facts and circumstances connected with it.

Among the virtues attendant on civilization, the most useful and amiable is benevolence, for within its influence it embraces the whole human species; whether the sufferer of our race be white or black, a free man or a slave, a Jew or a Mohammedan, a Christian or a savage, it is ever ready to administer the relief that may be within its reach. No class of individuals has so many opportunities of doing good as that of the medical profession. A skilful and experienced surgeon, or physician, is every where hailed and welcomed by suffering humanity as the harbinger of hope and comfort. As a philanthropist, he respects the peculiar opinions of all parties, and therefore is at peace with all. His whole time, attention, and talents, are devoted to the service of such of his fellow-creatures as are labouring under any of the many "ills that flesh is heir to." In his success he rejoices, and finds within his own breast the sure reward of having done good for the sake of good alone. Such has been the character of the medical gentlemen with whom I have been acquainted belonging to the British Factory in China.

And here I should do violence to my feelings did I omit to mention the name of Alexander Pearson, Esq., who will ever live in the memories of the foreign residents in China, as an attentive and sympathising friend, as well as a skilful physician; and to whom the natives of this country are indebted for introducing and establishing vaccination among them. As has been justly remarked by a former writer upon this subject:—"He (Mr. Pearson) sought not the applause of men, satisfied with the silent approbation of his own conscience; nor do I find that the success of his benevolent undertaking, which has been the means of greatly mitigating, in this the most populous empire upon earth, the severest disease to which the infancy of man is

liable, has been proclaimed in self-approving publications." And further, from the same writer :—" To an old and simple minded man, like myself, much reflecting upon these things, how much more satisfactory it is to see means, such as these, employed to carry convicfion to the Chinese mind, of the high state of improvement of English arts and sciences, than to listen to those frothy declamations in which our countrymen are too apt to indulge upon our national superiority. I would rather be that man, who, influenced alone by the principle of benevolence, has, by the introduction of vaccination into China, communicated that invaluable blessing to so large a portion of mankind, than most of those whose names have filled the trumpet of fame, and been puffed and blown about the world."

But to return to the account of the Ophthalmic Institution. Its founder, T. R. Colledge, Esq., was appointed surgeon to the British Factory in China, in 1826, and the succeeding year commenced administering to the infirmities of such indigent natives as sought his assistance. All sorts of distempers now came under his investigation. But soon discovering that no native practitioner could treat diseases of the eyes, which prevail to so great an extent among the labouring classes of Chinese, he determined to devote his skill more particularly to this branch of his profession. In the year 1828 he rented apartments at Macao, for the reception of such patients as required operations for the recovery of their sight. This institution became the topic of conversation throughout the province, and praises and thanks were heaped upon its proprietor by the friends and families of those who had received benefit, as well as by the individuals themselves who had felt " his healing hand," as may be seen by the translation of a *few* of the many Chinese letters expressive of gra-

titude, which were addressed to Mr. C., and which are annexed to this work.

One of those letters I will here particularly notice; I allude to that from Tsae Ye, expressing his gratitude for curing his broken arm; and would state that the accident was caused by a horse, rode by a captain of the Honorable Company's Service, which was somewhat uncontrollable; the Chinese was met in a narrow path, near Macao, and the horse rushed upon him and tumbled him over, and unfortunately broke his arm ere there was time to retreat, or stop the horse. Mr. Colledge happening to arrive at the spot soon after the accident occurred, was recognised by the crowd of Chinese that had assembled around the unfortunate man, and kindly taking him under his charge, restored his arm to health. Had this not been done, there is no doubt the Chinese officers, as is their usual practice, would have given the captain much trouble, and put him to considerable expense; and, could they have seized his person, would have brought him to trial; but all trouble was prevented by thus taking charge of the man.

I have selected this one, from many similar cases, to evidence how much good has been done, and may yet be done, in this quarter, by humane practice and benevolent conduct. Undeniable and repeated exhibitions of his zeal and ability, in doing good to sufferers, soon attracted the attention of the foreign community, and many individuals generously came forward and voluntarily contributed to promote his object, and become partakers of those gratifying sensations which flow from the exercise of benevolence to suffering fellow-beings; and thus, by increasing his means, enabled the founder of the institution to extend greatly its usefulness. It appears to me due to those benefactors to place their names before the world; and there seems to be

no better means of doing this than by giving publicity to the 'account of the institution' they so liberally patronized. Moreover, the knowledge of their charity may stimulate others to "go and do likewise," and reap the same consolatory and lasting reward, an approving conscience, and the world's applause. I therefore subjoin, at the end of this work, a list of the names of the donors to the institution, and the amount of their gifts, together with a statement of all the receipts and expenditures thereof.

I cannot do better, in furtherance of my views, to make known to the world the practice of so much useful benevolence as has been exhibited by the founder of the Ophthalmic Institution, than to introduce into these pages some extracts from a paper contained in that valuable and interesting periodical the Chinese Repository, showing the origin and progress of the Institution, the opinion entertained of its usefulness, and the philanthropy of its founder. Most of the extracts which I cite are from the pens of the late worthy chief of the British Factory in China, and of the erudite and pious editor of the Repository.

"Several months ago (vol. 1st., p. 334), we alluded to the existence of this Institution, and expressed a hope that we might, ere long, lay before our readers some account of its operations: but at that time we were not aware of its extensive usefulness, nor of the confidence in the skill of its founder, which its success had secured among the native inhabitants. The Chinese need *occular* demonstration of the intelligence, practical skill, and kind feelings of those who come to their shores from afar. They have had proof enough of their enterprise and bold daring, and not a little too of their shrewdness and foresight; but very rarely have they had opportunity to witness deeds of charity and acts of benevolence. Were the records that are on high let

down before our eyes, what dark scenes would they disclose? Many of the adventurers, who first penetrated to this farther east, two centuries ago, were as reckless and cruel as they were bold and intrepid. An honourable commerce, and the exercise of Christian charity, would never, we apprehend, have closed against foreigners the northern ports of China or those of Japan. We allude to these things as the scenes of other times, and with the most confident expectation that they are not to be re-acted. In this opinion we are confirmed by facts, some of which are already on record, and by the existence of such institutions as that which we now have the pleasure of noticing.

"We would remark here, that it was in answer to our own earnest solicitation that the following documents were put into our hands. We made the request for them, in the full belief that the publication of such facts will do good, by inciting others to go and do likewise. We query whether the modern teachers of Christianity, who have gone forth to the desolate places of the earth, have not overlooked too much the bodily infirmities of those whom they would benefit. The conduct, as well as the precept, of our divine Lord, is very full on this point: he not only taught from place to place, but "he went about *doing* good;" he not only healed the sick and cured the lame, but "*unto many that were blind he gave sight*;" numerous instances are specified in the brief memoirs which we have of his public ministry. There is a luxury in doing good; there is an unspeakable pleasure in relieving our fellow-men, who are in poverty and distress. The founder of the Ophthalmic Hospital has commenced a noble work; and while we thank him for kindly furnishing us with the papers which we subjoin, we congratulate him on account of the

success which has crowned his benevolent efforts. The paper which we here introduce will explain the origin and object of the Hospital. It was written about a year ago, and in consequence of a benefaction, which was at once most commendable on the part of the donors, and compatible with the design of the Institution in behalf of which it was granted. The paper is as follows:—

" ' Having, during the last three years, received from Mr. Vachell, chaplain to the British Factory in China, the amount of offerings at the communion table, it seems somewhat incumbent on me to state the origin and nature of the Institution to which this money has been applied; and the claim it has on the good-will and assistance of all persons anxious to alleviate the pressure of bodily infirmity, to which we are liable, more especially in a country possessing few, if any, of those charitable institutions which grace so much our own more civilised and Christian land.

" ' In the year 1827 I determined to devote a large portion of my time, and such medical skill as education and much attention to the duties of my profession had made my own, to the cure of so many poor Chinese sufferers of Macao, and its vicinity, as came in my way. My intention was to receive patients labouring under every species of sickness, but principally those afflicted with diseases of the eyes; diseases most distressing to the labouring classes, amongst whom they are very prevalent; and from which the utter incapacity of native practitioners denies to them all other hope of relief.

" ' During that year my own funds supplied the necessary outlay. Throughout I have received little or no professional assistance. In 1828 many friends, who had witnessed the success of my exertions in the preceding year, and had become aware of the expences I had incurred, came

forward to aid in the support of a more regular infirmary, which I proposed to establish, and put me in possession of means to provide for the maintenance of such patients as I found it necessary to keep for some time under my care; but who, depending for their livelihood on daily labour, could not otherwise have reaped the benefits held out to them.

" ' Thus the Hospital grew up upon my hands; confidence was established amongst a people who had been accustomed to consider foreigners as barbarians, incapable of virtuous, almost of human feelings; and the number of my inmates was regulated only by the limits of my accommodations. Two small houses have been rented at Macao, capable of receiving about forty patients: there are many more of the nature of out-patients, such only being housed, as, coming from a distance, have no friends with whom they can reside.

" ' The best proof which can be offered of the entire confidence of the people, and the benefits which have been conferred on them is, that since the commencement of this undertaking, on a small scale in 1827, to the present time, about 4000 indigent Chinese have been relieved from various maladies: many have been restored to sight; more, saved from impending blindness, resumed their usual occupations, and have supported, in lieu of remaining a burthen on, their families.

" ' The more opulent and respectable classes of Chinese have, in the last three years, added their names to the list of subscribers; and have, by giving the Hospital the sanction of their support, much enlarged the circle of its usefulness. The E. I. Company has written of it in terms of approbation, and, when applied to, has liberally supplied it with medicines.

" ' Independently of the practical benefits conferred on suffering humanity, it is most desirable that the enlightened nation to which I belong should be known in this country as possessing other characteristics than those attaching to us solely as merchants and adventurers. As charitably anxious to relieve the distresses of our fellow-creatures, we may be remembered when the record of our other connections with China has passed away.

" ' In the above statement nothing is farther from my wish than to bring forward, and dwell with complacency on my own exertions and success. No more, I trust, has been said than was necessary to exhibit the nature and origin of the Hospital which I have established, and its claim to the aid which I thankfully acknowledge.

(Signed) " 'T. R. C.

" ' *Macao, October*, 1832.' "

" Most desirable it is, we would loudly reiterate, that enlightened Britain, and the no less aspiring nation, which glories in the relationship of having the same blood and the same speech with Britain, *should be known in this country as possessing other characteristics than those attaching to us solely as merchants and adventurers.* In commerce there may be rival interests, but not so in the works of that charity which seeketh not her own. Every one who has witnessed the success of the Infirmary at Macao will concur, we think, in the following testimony, will give the enterprise his approbation, and endeavour, so far as there may be opportunity, to enlarge and extend its operations. We are allowed to quote the following letter, with its signature :—

" ' I have this day visited Mr. Colledge's Ophthalmic Infirmary, and having witnessed the origin of the under-

taking, I am happy to bear testimony to the complete success which has attended the zealous exertions of this gentleman in behalf of the suffering poor in China.

" ' The number of native patients, amounting to about four thousand, who, during the last five years, have sought aid from this institution, and among whom many have been restored to sight, and others relieved from most hopeless blindness, is an honourable proof of the professional skill of its founder, and of the confidence which he has inspired into all classes of the Chinese. To Mr. Colledge, therefore, belongs the merit of having established, by aid of voluntary donations, the first institution in this country for the relief of the indigent natives.

" ' I cannot close these observations without alluding to the honourable testimony that has been, at various times, recorded of Mr. Colledge's professional skill and abilities by the select committee, in their despatches to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, both at the period when he was first selected to fill the station of Surgeon to their establishment in China, and also subsequently, when the great benefit derived by the Chinese suffering poor from this gentleman's professional talent and benevolent disposition, has been officially brought to their notice. As an individual, who has witnessed the beneficial effects of Mr. Colledge's medical ability, I feel the greatest gratification in thus bearing testimony to his merits, both as a surgeon and a philanthropist.

(Signed) " ' W. H. C. PLOWDEN,
Chief for all affairs of the British Nation in China.
" ' *Macao, September* 26*th*, 1834.' "

Thus it will be seen that, up to October, 1832, more than *four thousand* indigent and diseased Chinese had

been relieved from various maladies, and many restored to sight by Mr. C.'s benevolent exertions, many of whom would never have been relieved but for his kindness. The influence of such services upon the minds of those relieved, their friends, and all who obtain knowledge of the facts, may be better imagined than I can describe. All persons will agree with me, that it will elicit the best and most pleasing feelings of which a human heart is susceptible, and tend to remove the prejudices the Chinese generally entertain against foreigners, and produce feelings of respect and confidence in them, that may eventually lead to a satisfactory and amicable intercourse,—an event that will be hailed with joy by philanthropists and statesmen.

In further proof of what has been done in advancing this desirable object, I will relate the particulars of a case that occurred in the Institution :—

The vigilance and steadiness of the Proprietor, in enforcing the rules he had laid down for the Institution, and keeping subordination among the inmates, together with his scientific and professional attentions to the sick, had for a long period saved the Infirmary from any event of an alarming nature. Yet, in course of time, an aged Chinese, who had been admitted, while conversing with Mr. Colledge, suddenly fell and expired. This circumstance was most unexpected and alarming, owing to the prejudices of the Chinese and the severity of their laws. However, Mr. Colledge, with great presence of mind, immediately locked the door of the room where the deceased lay, and, taking the key with him, sent and informed the tsotang (a Chinese magistrate) of the circumstance; this officer received the information with good feeling, and having satisfied himself concerning the circumstances of

the death, evinced no desire either to extort money or make difficulties.

It is likewise worthy of remark, that none of the patients left the infirmary in consequence of this event, although they were apprised of Mr. Colledge having invited the tsotang to take cognizance of it; on the contrary, every inmate, and the hospital was then full, volunteered to give evidence of the good treatment the deceased had received. And two of the convalescent patients accompanied the corpse to its native village, and returned after the interment.

I have selected the above anecdote to exhibit the influence the founder of the infirmary had obtained over the mind of the Chinese, who had come to a knowledge of his benevolent exertions, softening, and in fact almost subduing, their spirit of revenge towards foreigners.

The foregoing facts speak volumes in evidence of the confidence that may be produced in the minds of Chinese, in the upright intentions of individuals practising charity, and in favour of the proprietor's course, proving how much may be effected by perseverance in active humanity, in overcoming the strong prejudices of this peculiar people. We hope this is but the beginning of a great work, that may eventually remove from the Chinese nation all those unfounded prejudices that at present prevent general intercourse, and lead this people to call those their happy and enlightened benefactors, whom they now term barbarians.

I cannot introduce, in a more fit place than this, in my humble offering at the shrine of benevolence, some notice of the poor and unfortunate, but the heroic Hoo Loo, whose story is probably known to many of my readers. Hoo Loo, hearing of Mr. Colledge's skill, came and

entreated admission into his infirmary, and there, after witnessing many operations, was seized with a desire to be himself relieved by surgical aid, and ofttimes requested Mr. C. to perform an operation upon him. Mr. C., ever anxious to add new laurels to the profession, but not liking the direct responsibility of so important a case, recommended him to proceed to England, and took measures to place him under the direction of England's greatest surgeon, as will be seen by an extract I have been favoured with, from Mr. Colledge's public letter to William Baynes, Esq., president of the Select Committee, under date of November 13th, 1830, on the subject of Hoo Loo's passage. The following is the extract:

"The nature of the tumour is such as to bid defiance to all remedies, either external or constitutional, but I am of opinion the part may be removed by an operation; and, as the case is extremely rare, and likely to prove interesting to our profession, I have to request your Committee will grant me leave to send Hoo Loo to England, for the purpose of being placed under the care of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart."

Mr. Colledge's anxiety for the successful issue of this case was increased tenfold, from his knowledge of the effect which so wonderful a cure would have upon the minds of the Chinese, in increasing their confidence in, and admiration of, European skill in surgery; he had moreover, at the same time, another man under his charge, who only waited to learn that the event was favourable, in order to be determined to go to England to have a similar operation performed on his own person. Hoo Loo's principal motive for going to England was the hope that his disease being there removed, he might prove a comfort and support to his aged mother, instead of being, as he was, a burden to her;

the poor old woman, since his death, has subsisted upon a pittance, the interest derived from a small sum which was appropriated to her use by Mr. Colledge, out of money given by a few charitable individuals, who took an interest in the poor man's welfare.

The following was written and published in the Canton Miscellany, No. 4, of 1831 :—

" Of patient endurance, under bodily suffering, the Chinese have their full proportion. For much better authority than mine, on such a subject, I would refer you, Mr. Editor, to a professional gentleman of this place, who has devoted much of his time and talents to the cure of diseases of the eye, so prevalent in this country. If you have the good fortune to be acquainted with him, you might be told that in a Chinese patient there is no want of fortitude under pain; and to operations they submit with resignation and composure. You might at the same time learn, with satisfaction, to how many hundreds of human beings, suffering from blindness, perhaps the severest affliction with which it has pleased Providence to visit our imperfect nature, the blessed light of heaven had been restored, the darkness of a long and gloomy night dispelled, and the road to happiness and useful industry once more before their re-opened eyes. It is the same result as that of the miracle in Scripture, without the inspiration; the triumph of human science over affliction and disease. Was there any want of fortitude in that extraordinary case of recent occurrence, where a Chinese, suffering under a disorder of an aggravated and peculiar kind, resolved to leave his country and friends, and undertake a voyage to England, to undergo an operation, which he was informed might possibly be successful, but would probably terminate his life? I do not see, in the printed narrative of his last

moments, that when he entered the crowded theatre (in my humble opinion an unwise place for such an experiment), where we re-assembled the most highly talented men of the surgical profession, there was any shrinking from the sufferings that awaited him, or any other, than patient and manly endurance of the severities of the operation, until nature gave way, and death relieved him."

I quote the expressions of an English surgeon, who has published an account of this case:—

"The fortitude with which this great operation was approached, and throughout undergone by Hoo Loo, was, if not unexampled, at all events never exceeded, in the annals of surgery. A groan now and then escaped him, and now and then a slight exclamation, and we thought we could trace in the tones a plaintive acknowledgment of the hopelessness of his case. Expressions of regret, too, that he had not rather borne with his affliction than suffered the operation, seemed softly, but rapidly, to vibrate from his lips as he closed his eyes, firmly set his teeth, and resignedly strung every nerve in obedience to the determination with which he had first submitted to the knife." See Lancet, Vol. 2nd, No. 398, for 1831.

I must be permitted here to allude to the liberality of provision and allowance made by the Honourable East India Company for all classes of their servants; for from that generous system sprung the institution of which I treat, and also the introduction of vaccination, inasmuch as they allowed to their medical servants salaries so ample, that they were satisfied, and "went about doing good;" and would receive no other reward than the sensations of benevolent minds flowing from administering unostentatious charity. Liberal presents have been proffered by

those to whom they have administered aid, but such presents were declined. Yet those benevolent men were never called upon, in vain, to attend the sick, of whatever nation or rank; they felt no distinction; all was merged in *benevolence* to mankind, as thousands, who have experienced the kind ministrations of the East India Company's late and present surgeons, on the Chinese station, have testified, and, in the abundance of their gratitude, ever will testify.

They were not the mere formal practitioners of their profession; they entered into the chambers of the sick, carrying healing and balm to the mind as well as body; they were patient hearers of the often told, and long details of enervated, distressed and melancholic minds; and would soothe and cheer the afflicted by expressions and acts of sympathy. Strangers at once found their physician a friend, in whom they could confide and unburthen their minds, and receive consolation. Who is there that has been sick, away from home and friends, in the midst of strangers, that has not felt a deep and desolate despondency of heart, worse than death, for want of one sympathizing being to commune with, and administer at his bed-side. Those who have been thus placed may imagine the relief given by the benevolent visits to the sick by the philanthropists alluded to. I have seen and felt, and the impression is fresh in my memory, and will continue while I live, to excite my gratitude.

In the author's opinion, and in accordance with his hopes as a philanthropist, he sees, in anticipation, the introduction of vaccination into China by Dr. Pearson; and in the operations at the Ophthalmic Institution, the fountain from whence will spring the peaceable, gentle and humane influence, that will open the Chinese empire to free and

friendly intercourse with Europeans. When this *prophecy* becomes a *truth*, and that truth is recorded upon the pages of history, with what feelings of satisfaction and noble exultation will the detail of the events be perused by the descendants of the late, present, and future members of the East India Company's government at home, and in India, and by every Briton and philanthropist throughout the world. What an event, and produced by the gentlest means! A new era! The *conquest* of nations by the *hand of humanity*.

Much praise is due to the Select Committee, and other members of the factory in China, during the period I refer to, for the encouragement they ever readily gave to the surgeons to yield their professional aid to any and all persons requiring it, so far as was practicable. Such, and similar traits, tend to exalt human nature.

The ensuing year, during the residence of the British factory in Canton, Mr. Colledge, assisted by Dr. J. H. Bradford, the American physician residing there, laid the foundation of a long needed dispensary; an establishment which, from its usefulness to all classes of foreigners, as well as natives, cannot be passed over without notice. From that, to the present time, great numbers of poor Chinese have repaired to it, and medical aid has been administered to them gratuitously by the present charitable proprietors, Drs. Bradford and Cox.

"At an early hour in the morning, one may daily witness the sick, the blind, and the lame, of all ages and both sexes, crowding around the doors of the dispensary. We have seen helpless children brought there in the arms of their parents, or more commonly lashed, according to the custom of the country, upon the back of a young servant. We have seen old, blind, decrepit men, with

staff in hand, led thither by their little grandchildren; while others, who were in better circumstances, were brought in their sedans.

" No native patients, we believe, have ever been lodged in the rooms connected with the dispensary. This has doubtless, in some degree, diminished their number, and prevented the advantage that might otherwise have been received; but, under existing circumstances, this inconvenience could not possibly be avoided. Nevertheless, the number of those who have come for aid has been very great: many have been relieved, and the cures not a few.

" Among the applicants for aid there have been several with broken and dislocated limbs; these, as well as those with diseased eyes, have usually found speedy relief, which they never could have obtained from native practitioners. There have been cases still more difficult and dangerous, one of which we will notice:—this was a young man, a tailor by trade. He had fallen into bad company, and become enamoured of a wretched being, whose charms his father most peremptorily and justly forbade him to enjoy. This was more than his passions could brook, and, in a fit of vexation and rage, he swallowed a drachm's weight of the strongest opium which he could procure. As soon as this was discovered by his friends, aid was sought from the gentlemen at the dispensary, and, by the immediate application of the stomach pump, they succeeded in extracting the poison so completely, that in a few hours he enjoyed his usual health."

Now, gentle reader, as I am near the end of this, my humble tribute, to active, useful, and practical virtues of the highest order, and as I am also near the end of my

days, and fast approaching my grave, permit me to digress a little, and delay you a moment longer with the remarks and reflections of an old man.

It appears to me the East India Company have done high honour to themselves, and to Britain, by the footing upon which they have placed their medical servants in this quarter, which has enabled them to do so much good; also, by the choice of such men as I have noticed in these pages; men with so much goodness of heart, and high skill in their profession.

It appears to me, also, that if ever a lever is to be placed to overcome the existing hatred and prejudices of the Chinese with regard to Europeans, and remove the fears and suspicions which shut them out of the interior of the empire, the fulcrum for that lever must be such men as those above alluded to; such could, and would win their way over the frontiers of this close and benighted nation; and pass into its centre, into the very court of the palace at Peking, by their Samaritan practice, patience, gentleness, and, above all, their usefulness; while diplomatists and merchants would be repelled from the borders of the country.

If I had the means, I would send a host, an army of philanthropic surgeons into this empire; feeling entire confidence in their success, I should go down to the grave with bright and consoling hopes, that within a quarter of a century my expectations would be realized: and that the great barriers, ignorance and prejudice, which now exist, would be swept away, and not a vestige remain. Europeans and Chinese, throughout the empire, would be seen interchanging mutual confidence and respect: the Chinese wondering that such as the present prejudices could ever have existed, and almost doubting they ever did

exist; and, in a century, the historical accounts of them would be looked upon as fabulous, or as the flowings of romance.

If the persons above alluded to have done so extensive and inestimable good with pecuniary means so limited, what unbounded benefit would a thousand, or even a hundred persons of similar characters and acquirements bestow on the inhabitants of the Chinese empire, were they furnished with every needed aid and support.

England, in her glorious munificence, sends forth millions of wealth for religious and other charities; where, and in what manner, could a moiety of her benevolence be so well, so usefully, and profitably bestowed in national and philanthropic points of view, as upon this portion of the human race by medical men? They would shortly clear the way for religion, the arts and sciences, and their attendant train of blessings.

A well known English artist, George Chinnery, Esq., residing at Macao, obtained the consent of Mr. Colledge to make an act of his practical humanity the subject of a picture, which would at once combine portrait with history. The circumstances that suggested the idea to the artist were the following:—An elderly Chinese woman, blind with cataract, was led by her son, a boy about fourteen years old, to Mr. C., for his aid. The operation was performed with thorough advantage, and the patient being convalescent, was about to leave Macao. The picture represents Mr. C. as turning from his final examination of the woman's eyes, with his hand still resting on her forehead, towards an old servant, who acted as interpreter, in order to direct him to instruct her as to the care and means to be used for the preservation of her restored sight. The son, having prepared a chop, or Chinese letter, expressive

of his gratitude and thanks to Mr. C., is represented in the act of delivering it. In the back ground, upon the floor, is seated a man with his eyes bandaged, who had also been operated upon for a cataract, waiting his turn for Mr. C.'s attention. In the apartment where the scene is laid, is a view of Mr. Colledge's Ophthalmic Hospital, &c. &c.

William Daniell, Esq., R. A., has this picture in hand, and I trust, when the engravings from it are completed, that they will be deemed worthy of a conspicuous place in the palaces of the great, and the dwellings of the humbler classes; as the representation of an act of virtuous compassion cannot fail to leave on the mind an agreeable and lasting impression.

In this empire the field and harvest are indeed immense —three hundred and sixty millions of souls! Where are the benevolent and zealous in this *first*, this *great*, and this *good cause*, of promoting the happiness of mankind, present and future! I cast my hopes on Britain, and her descendants in the "far west," with confidence that they will perfect the great work—both nations pre-eminent for their active and extensive philanthropy and resources. The manner of accomplishing this glorious aim is no longer an experiment or doubtful; it is discovered and proved that a better knowledge of our arts and sciences will do much to open and establish a friendly intercourse with this *peculiar people*.

LETTERS OF THANKS.

Translation from the Chinese of a few of the many Letters of Thanks addressed to the Proprietor of the Infirmary, by Patients or their Connexions. The *style* of some of these expressions of gratitude, I anticipate, will excite a smile.

Letter I.

Note of thanks from Le Kwangche, Seay Jeihheung and Tso Amow, belonging to the district of Sinning.

We have, for the greater part of our lives, remained at home, unable to distinguish night from day, or to discriminate between the sweet or bitter of the five tastes. Having for a long period suffered blindness, we unexpectedly heard that the eminent and skilful English doctor, in the exercise of benevolence and charity, extends his favors all around to a very numerous collection of persons afflicted with diseases of the eyes.

We came to his hospital, to place ourselves under his healing care, and, before the expiration of a few months, we were completely cured, having regained our sight as perfectly as at first. We have placed reliance on the meritorious performances of this benevolent man, and have each of us had favours heaped upon us unbounded as the heavens and the earth. We now reverently pray that blessings and wealth, and honours and happiness, may be his portion for ten thousand generations.

We are now returning home, full of gratitude and thankfulness; but when can we hope to be able to recompense such goodness? We can only, in the next state of existence, toil and labour like horses

or dogs to serve our benefactor. All our families are moved to gratitude, and we ourselves present this note, leaping about with joy. Every village spreads abroad and declares his fame.

We approach the bar of the benevolent and skilful doctor with gratitude.

Taoukwang, 11th year, 5th moon, 6th day.

Letter II.

Your disciple, Tan Sheling, of the district of Haeping in Shaouking foo, deeply sensible of your favour, and about to return home, bows and takes leave.

It seems to me that, of all men in the world, they are the most happy who have all their senses perfect, and they the most unfortunate who have both eyes blind. What infelicitous fate it was that caused such a calamity to befall me, alas, I know not. But fortunately, Sir, I heard that you, a most excellent physician, having arrived in the province of Canton, and taken up your residence in Macao, compassionated those who have diseased eyes, gave them medicines, and expended your property for their support; and that, by the exertion of your great abilities, with a hand skilful as that of *Sun* or *Hwa*, you drew together hundreds of those who were dim-sighted, furnished them with houses, took care of them, and supplied them with daily provisions.

While thus extending wide your benevolence, your fame spread over the four seas. I heard thereof and came, and was happily taken under your care; and not many months passed ere my eyes became bright as the moon and stars when the clouds are rolled away. All this is because your great nation, cultivating virtue and practising benevolence, extends its favours to the children of neighbouring countries.

Now, completely cured, and about to return home, I know not when I shall be able to requite your favours and kindness. But, Sir, it is the desire of my heart, that you may enjoy nobility and emoluments of office, with honours and glory; happiness and felicity that shall daily increase; riches that shall multiply and flourish, like the shoots of the bamboo in spring time; and life that shall be prolonged to ten thousand years. Deeply sensible

of your acts of kindness, I have written a few rustic lines, which I present to you with profound respect:—

England's kind hearted prince, and minister,
Have shed their favours on the sons of Han:
Like one divine, disordered eyes you heal,
Kindness so great, I never can forget.

Heaven caused me to find the good physician,
Who, with unearthly skill, to cure my eyes,
Cut off the film, and the "green" lymph removed:—
Such, Sir, were rarely found in ancient times.

Honourable Sir, thou great arm of the nation, condescend to look upon your disciple, TAN SHELING,
Who bows his head a hundred times, and pays his respects.

LETTER III.

Note of thanks from Lew Ake, Lew Ahaou, and Kan Awang, belonging to the district of Sinhwuy.

We were suffering from total blindness, and could not distinguish day from night, when, unexpectedly, we heard of the benevolence and charity of the skilful English doctor, whose benefits pervade the world, who liberally dispenses medicines, and supplies board, lodging, and every thing complete. We came on purpose to be near his healing art, and happily, in a few months, our sight has been restored to us, as perfect as at first. We are deeply impressed with gratitude for the doctor's liberal favours; we are now returning home, and prostrate make our acknowledgements. We do not know when we shall be able to offer a recompense. The recollection of his kindness will be engraved on our livers and galls for ten thousand generations. We can only express our hopes that the doctor may enjoy happiness, wealth and honours.

Presented at the bar of the English nation's eminent doctor.

LETTER IV.

The person who announces his farewell, and humbly renders thanks, Tsang Ale, knocks head, and twice bows, before the presence of the great physician, teacher, and magnate.

I, in youth, had an affliction of my eyes, and both were short of

light: fortunately it occurred that you, Sir, reached this land, where you have disclosed the able devices of your mind, and used your skilful hand. You cut off a bit of filmy skin, removed the blood-shot root, pierced the reflecting pupil, and extracted the green fluid; you swept aside the clouds, and the moon was seen, as a gem, without flaw. You spared no labour nor trouble; made no account of the expense of the medicines; both kept me in your lodging-house, and gave me rice and tea; truly it is what neither in ancient nor modern times has ever been.

Now my eyes are gradually brightening; ten thousand times have I to bow for your favours, and to wish, Sir, that heaven may send down on you a hundred things felicitous, bestow a thousand things fortunate, and give longevity and riches, with splendour and affluence. Respectfully is this raised upwards!

Letter V.

My daughter was this year afflicted with a disease of the eyes, by which they were imminently endangered; many means were resorted to for a cure, but none were efficacious.

I afterwards heard that the English nation's great physician, who has deeply investigated the medical art, from feelings of benevolence and compassion, gratuitously supplied medicines, and that all his operations had been attended with happy effects. Immediately I brought my daughter to be examined, and am grateful for the medicines which were bestowed.

In a few days her eyes were again as they had formerly been. I humbly reflect that my daughter's regaining her sight proceeds from the vast benevolence of the great physician, and the divine merit of his wonderful medicine.

I feel deeply indebted for her perfect recovery; but being very poor, I have no means of offering a recompense. I have merely prepared some variegated crackers to manifest my respect. In speaking of his meritorious virtue I feel endless gratitude.

Awan respectfully bows (and presents this note).

Letter VI.

I, Kwo Tingchang, a man of Heoshan district, constantly

remained seated in my house, unable to distinguish between day and night, or to perceive the sweetness or bitterness of the five tastes, because of the severity and long-standing of a disease of my eyes. Suddenly I heard, great physician, and venerable Sir, that you manifested benevolence, so that your fame has spread extensively over the four seas, and that many men with diseased eyes assembled at your abode, where you dressed and operated on them, until in a few months they were quite cured, and as clear-sighted as at first. It is owing, benevolent Sir, to your virtue, which is as illimitable as that of heaven and earth. Respectfully we wish you honour and felicity of happiness and emolument during ten thousand years.

I, Kwo Tingchang, with a thankful heart, return to my village; when can I make a poor return for your goodness? My whole family is grateful for your favours, while, with leaping and joy, I present these expressions thereof. In all the village your fame shall spread. With gratitude this is presented before the presence of the great physician and venerable gentleman to glance at.

Kwo Tingchang, of Heoshan district, knocks head, bows and gives thanks.

Taoukwang, 11th year, 5th moon, 2nd day.

Letter VII.

Reverently to take leave, and give thanks for your great favors. You, venerable Sir, received me into your house, and attended to my cure; you also gave me food and provision, and made me dwell in the forest af medicines. You put in order the great principles of benefiting the world, and displayed the skilful hand of Sun and Hwa; like as when clouds are swept aside, the sun is seen clear and pure as an autumn spring of water.

I am now about to return. Your grace and virtue I am quite unable to repay; but I wish, Sir, that heaven may send down to you a hundred sources of emolument, with sons and heirs numerous as the fruitful locusts,* and that your happiness may

* A kind of locust, said to produce *ninety-nine young ones at a time!!!*

equal the eastern sea, and your longevity compare with the southern mountains.

It is delivered upwards, before the presence of the English venerable gentleman.

The favoured disciple, Lew King, of the district of Hwuyyeih, bends his head and bows.

Letter VIII.

Respectfully to take leave, and bowing to the ground, return thanks to the medical officer and teacher.

We *ants*,* having been long abroad, wish now to return to our families. We are grateful, medical officer, for the grace you have displayed in giving us benefits, perfectly curing the diseases of our eyes, and granting us food and provisions, without our spending a particle of money. It is, indeed, what may be called expansive benevolence. Your fame will spread over the four seas to men of all ages. We have now no ability to repay you with favours; but can merely express our good wishes in vulgar language. May your happiness, medical officer and teacher, be as the eastern sea, the waves overtopping each other, in a thousand steps; and may your longevity compare with the southern mountains, and be perpetual as the sun and moon.

To the medical officer and teacher: — May he gradually rise upwards to the first rank, and continue long as heaven and earth.

Hwang Tsewle and Hwang Asze,
people of Kweishen district, bend their heads, and bow a hundred times.

Letter IX.

"Where'er he passes, flowers spring up; where'er he stops, all is divine;" just as when clouds open the moon is seen. He preserves light, and diffuses clearness, even as when water is clear, every ripple is perceived. I myself saw his wonderful art, and his skilful hand, and his medicinal preparations. Both the prince and his minister† were skilful and expert, and their disposition

* This is in accordance with the Chinese custom of designating one's self by some humble term.

† That is, the physician and his assistant.

towards their patients the same as those of parents towards children.

I am ashamed that I have not rare and valuable gems to recompense you with. I am only able to prepare a few expressions on a card. I now present a coarse fan, to show slightly my sincerity, and as a token of gratitude for your deep and unfathomable favours. Looking upwards, I pray you to cast a luminous glance at the respect and reverence, which I can no longer support in silence.

Your junior, Ho Kungleen, bends his head and bows.

Letter X.

We, inhabitants of the towns and villages in several districts, have relied on the English nation's surgeon, Colledge, for the relief and cure of diseases of the eyes. Those who have been completely cured, both formerly and at the present time, who possess feelings of gratitude, have offered presents and a recompense of money; but he would not receive a *candarin* or a *cash*.

We have no means of offering a recompense; but have united in presenting bundles of crackers, and in playing on instruments of music, in the front of his house, to return thanks for his vast benevolence. May ten thousand blessings be with him.

We respectfully write this that he may be previously informed.

Letter XI.

Knocks head, and thanks the great English doctor. Venerable gentleman! May your groves of almond trees be abundant in spring, and the orange trees make the water of your well fragrant; as heretofore may you be made manifest to the world, as illustrious and brilliant, and as a most profound and skilful doctor. I myself arrived at Macao last year, blind in both eyes; I have to thank you, venerable Sir, for having, by your excellent methods, cured me perfectly. Your goodness is lofty as a hill, your virtue deep as the sea; therefore all my family will express their gratitude for your new creating goodness. Now I am desirous of returning home; your profound kindness it is impossible for me to requite; I feel extremely ashamed of myself for it. Again I trust that you,

venerable Sir, will kindly feel compassion for me. Moreover, morning and evening you supplied me with firewood and water. This adds to the shame I feel. I am grateful for your favours, and shall think of them without ceasing. Moreover I am certain that, since you have been a benefactor to the world, and your good government is spread abroad, heaven must surely grant you a long life, and you will enjoy every happiness. I return to my mean province. Your illustrious name, venerable Sir, shall extend to all time; during a thousand ages it shall not decay. I return thanks for your great kindness; inexhaustible are my words to sound your fame, and to express my thanks. I wish you everlasting tranquillity.

Presented to the great English doctor, and noble gentleman, in the 11th year of Taoukwang, by Ho Shuh, of the district of Chaougan, in the department of Changchoo, in Fuhkeen, who knocks head and presents thanks.

Letter XII.

To the English *great nation's hand** (Colledge), elder benefactor of the world, skilful medical practitioner, by whom hundreds have been cured, as if by supernatural means. Sight has been restored to my eyes, which had lost it for more than ten years. The great nation's hand admitted me into his hospital and attended me (verily he possesses supernatural power), and effected the wonderful work of letting me behold the light of the sun.

May happiness rest in his house for having daily given me food to eat. Returning thanks, I go to my native place. Ten thousand generations of my family shall be moved with gratitude towards him. May heaven protect him! May he enjoy felicity great as the unbounded existence of the eastern sea, and as the southern hill, for his benevolence. Given in his presence.

Lin Tingming, pays respects.

Taoukwang, 12th year, 3rd moon, 29th day.

* A phrase used to denote a surgeon.

Letter XIII.

I was long afflicted with a disease of the eyes; year after year I requested eminent doctors to cure me, but their medicines were not at all efficacious. Suddenly it happened that a friend, a neighbour of mine, came to my house to inquire after me, who asked me, as I had this disease of the eyes, which I had so often endeavoured to cure without success, why I did not go to Macao, and myself entreat the English nation's doctor to cure me: and he told me that I should then be sure of success; that this doctor was the first of doctors, and more clever than all other men; that he was expressly sent to benefit the world, and bestow favours and kindness; that his name had spread into the four quarters of the globe; that far and near men hear of, and know him; and that those afflicted with diseases of the eyes, who have taken his wonderful medicines, and felt their divine efficacy, are thousands and thousands. I, on hearing this, "did not regard the distance of 1000 *le*,"* and can now see distinctly with both eyes, and by your happy influence am again enabled to behold the light of heaven, and can even observe the "autumnal fibres." I am ashamed that I can offer you no recompense; I rely upon this proof of my gratitude as a recompense for your profound kindness.

Presented at the board of the English great and eminent doctor, by the grateful Leang Shayyung, of Shuntih district, who bows and worships.

Letter XIV.

Note of thanks from Tsae Ye, for the cure of his arm, to the English nation's surgeon, Colledge.

I, Tsae Ye, of Mongha (village), on the 7th of the 9th moon, when going to the village, met on the way a ship captain, riding about for amusement. We encountered each other in a narrow part of the road, where there was no room to turn off, and avoid one another. Hence I was kicked and trodden down by the horse,

* A quotation from the Four Books The district from which he came is not above 100 miles, or about 300 le from Macao.

and my arm broken. Deeply greateful am I to the English nation's great doctor for taking me home to his worthy abode, and applying cures; so that, in about a month, I was perfectly healed. Ye is, indeed, deeply imbued with your profound benevolence. In truth it is as though we had unexpectedly found a divine spirit, giving life to the world. On earth there is none to match you. Ye, sleeping and waking, thinks of you. In this life, in the present world, he has no power to recompense you; but in the coming life he will serve you as a horse or a dog.

To the English nation's great doctor,

TSAE YE,

with his whole family imbued by your favour, bows his head, and pays respects.

LETTER XV.

King Wan, of the district of Kaeping, is grateful to the doctor. Eminent man! whose medicines effect cures comparable to a deity; and who, moreover, supplied me with food and lodging abundant, thus evincing virtue nearly allied to heaven, and superior to the benevolence of relations. I, King Wan, was afflicted with an ailment of the eyes for seven years, during which period I sat, as it were, in a dark chamber, when, having come purposely to try your wonderful medicines, the bright day returned as before. Thus truly must your illustrious name be spread through the central and flowery country; and heaven must add happiness and long life. Now, with head to the ground, I return thanks, and flee away to my village as a bird released, not knowing when I can adequately recompense your benevolence.

LETTER XVI.

This I address to the English physician: condescend, Sir, to look upon it.

Diseased in my eyes, I had almost lost my sight, when happily, Sir, I met with you;—you gave me medicine; you applied the knife; and, as when the clouds are swept away, now again I behold the azure heavens. My joy knows no bounds. As a faint token of my feelings I have composed a stanza in pentameter,

which, with a few trifling presents, I beg you will be pleased to accept. Then happy, happy shall I be!

Tse jin peën puh—gae kin yin,
Ho hwan leäng e—ke tsze Tsin:
Ling yo tun lae—pin chung hang;
Shin chin tsze keu—e hwuy chun.
Jo fei Tung-tsze—sang tsze she,
Ting she Soo-keun—heën tsze shin
Fung she yang fan—kwei kwo how,
Kow pei chang leih—shwuy che pin.

He lavishes his blessings,—but he seeks for no return,
Such medicine, such physician,—since Tsin were never known:
The medicine—how many kinds most excellent has he;
The surgeon's knife—it pierced the eye, and spring once more I see.
If Tung has not been born again, to bless the present age,
Then sure, 'tis Soo reanimate, again upon the stage:
Whenever called away from far, to see your native land,
A living monument I'll wait, upon the ocean's strand.

* * * * pays his respects, and bows a hundred times.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE YEARLY EXPENSES

OF THE

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,

WITH

A LIST OF THE DONORS.

Dr. *Cash*

1828	To amount of Subscriptions from the undermentioned persons for this year:	$370	02
	Grant, Alexander, Esq.		
	The Honourable East India Company.		
	Inglis, Robert, Esq.		
	Jackson, John, Esq.		
	Morrison, Rev. Dr.		
	Matheson, James, Esq.		
	Millett, Charles, Esq.		
	McKay, William, Esq.		
	Robinson, G. B. Esq., now Sir G. B. Bart.		
	Vachell, Rev. G. H. (Sacramental collections)		
	Y. Z.		
		$370	02

Account. *Cr.*

1828	By Expenses of the Infirmary, maintenance of out-patients, medicines, instruments, spectacles, eye-shades, &c. &c.	$343	57
	„ Balance carried to next year's account ..	26	45
		$370	02

Dr. *Cash*

1829	To Balance from last year's account	$26	45
	„ Amount of Subscriptions from the undermentioned for this year:	1187	50
	Astell, J. H. Esq.		
	Beale, Thomas, Esq.		
	Bannerman, James, Esq.		
	Baynes, William, Esq.		
	Clarke, H. M. Esq.		
	Dent, Thomas, Esq.		
	Dent, Lancelot, Esq.		
	Gover, John, Esq.		
	Grant, Alexander, Esq.		
	Hudleston, R. B. Esq.		
	Inglis, Robert, Esq.		
	Jardine, William, Esq.		
	Lindsay, H. H. Esq.		
	Millett, Charles, Esq.		
	Morrison, Rev. Dr.		
	Morris, F. J. Esq.		
	McKay, William, Esq.		
	N.		
	Plowden, W. H. C. Esq.		
	Parkyns, Capt. G., ship *Merope*.		
	Reeves, John, Esq.		
	Reeves, John R. Esq.		
	Robinson, G. B. Esq., now Sir G. B. Bart.		
	——— Master George		
	——— Master Douglas		
	——— Master Charles		
	Sturgis, James P. Esq.		
	Smith, T. C. Esq.		
	Turner, Richard, Esq.		
	White, William, Esq.		
	Wilkinson, Robert, Esq.		
	Vachell, Rev. G. H. (Sacramental collections)	$1213	95

Account. *Cr.*

1829	By Expenses of the Infirmary, maintenance of out-patients, medicines, leeches, instruments, spectacles, eye-shades, &c. &c. ..	$1177	56
	„ Balance carried to next year's account ..	36	39
		$1213	95

Dr. *Cash*

1830	To Balance from last year's account	$36	39
	„ Amount of Subscriptions from the undermentioned for this year:	2065	75
	Gowqua, Hong Merchant.		
	The Honourable East India Company.		
	Howqua, Hong Merchant.		
	Hartt, Jno. Esq.		
	Kingqua, Hong Merchant.		
	Mowqua, „ „		
	Punkequa, „ „		
	Vachell, Rev. G. H. (Sacramental collections)		
		$2102	14

1831	To Balance from last year's account	$264	14
	„ Amount of Subscriptions from the undermentioned for this year:	1349	50
	Bhecajee Nesservanjee, Esq.		
	Burjorjee Rustomjee, Esq.		
	Cushing, J. P. Esq.		
	Cawasjee Pestonjee, Esq.		
	Cawasjee Sorabjee, Esq.		
	Cooworjee Sorabjee, Esq.		
	Cursetjee Jehangeer, Esq.		
	Dadabhoy Ruttonjee, Esq.		
	Howqua, Hong Merchant.		
	Hormojee Mervanjee, Esq.		
	Jamsetjee Dosabhoy, Esq.		
	Manackjee Burjorjee. Esq.		
	Nesservanjee Jamoojee, Esq.		
	Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.		
	Russell, Samuel, Esq.		
	Rustomjee Tamooljee, Esq.		
	Sturgis, J. P. Esq.		
	Tamooljee Sorabjee, Esq.		
	Vachell, Rev. G. H. (Sacramental collections)		
	Y. Z.		
		$1613	64

Account. *Cr.*

1830	By Expenses of the Infirmary, maintenance of out-patients, medicines, leeches, instruments, spectacles, eye-shades, &c. &c. ..	$1838	00
	„ Balance carried to next year's account ..	264	14
		$2102	14

1831	By Expenses of the Infirmary, maintenance of out-patients, medicines, leeches, instruments, spectacles, eye-shades, &c. &c. ..	$1591	18
	„ Balance carried to next year's account ..	22	46
		$1613	64

Dr. *Cash*

1832	To Balance from last year's account	$22	46
	„ Amount of Subscriptions from the undermentioned for this year:	1877	75
	Dent, Lancelot, Esq.		
	Forbes, R. B. Esq.		
	Gordon, O. H. Esq.		
	Grant, Alexander, Esq.		
	The Honourable East India Company.		
	Howqua, Hong Merchant.		
	Hudleston, R. B. Esq.		
	Inglis, Robert, Esq.		
	Jardine William, Esq.		
	Latimer, J. R. Esq.		
	Matheson, James, Esq.		
	Millett, Charles, Esq.		
	Sturgis, J. P. Esq.		
	Talbot, C. N. Esq.		
	Vachell, Rev. G. H. (Sacramental collections)		
	W. X. by Messrs. Whiteman & Co.		
	Y. Z.		
		$1900	21

1833	To Balance from last year's account	$146	74
	„ Framjee Pestonjee, Esq.	100	00
	N. B. Framjee Pestonjee, Esq., sent the above sum as his subscription for this year, provided the Infirmary was continued; and with a request that if it was not, Mr. Colledge would dispense it as occasion might require, among such persons as poverty and sickness rendered it need of pecuniary aid; Mr. C. retained the money in compliance with this request.		
	I will here remark that Mr Colledge closed this eminently useful establishment, from a feeling that he could not do full justice to it from the circumstance of increased medical duties having devolved on him, in consequence of the retirement from China of his friend and colleague, Dr. Pearson.		
	PHILANTHROPIST.		
		$246	74

Account. *Cr.*

1832	By Expenses of the Infirmary, maintenance of out-patients, medicines, leeches, instruments, spectacles, eye-shades, &c. &c. ..	$1753	47
	„ Balance carried to next year's account ..	146	74
		$1900	21

1833	By maintenance of out patients, &c.	$244	67
	„ Balance	2	07
		$246	74

Royston & Brown, Printers, 40, Old Broad Street.

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THE

HOSPITAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA,

FOR THE YEAR 1839.

CHINA:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

1840.

Orient. Rm
Case 10

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IN CHINA, Canton

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Case 10

S. Wells Williams,
Printer.

REPORTS.

Dr. Parker's tenth report of cases in the Ophthalmic Hospital, at Canton, will occupy the principal portion of the following pages. The committee embrace the occasion of publishing this report, to give to the members and friends of the Society a brief statement, regarding its present condition and prospects, as well as its proceedings during the past year.

A simple allusion to the disturbed state of affairs here throughout the year, and to the unsettled position of foreigners, will suffice to show why, after the initial meeting in November, 1838, its members and friends have not once, during the year 1839, been assembled.

It might be presumed, from the posture of general political and mercantile affairs, that the proceedings of the Society must have been altogether arrested, since the month of March, last year. This, indeed, for a time was, and partially it continues to be, the case. During the two months of restraint within the foreign factories at Canton — the months, namely, of April and May, the ophthalmic hospital was shut up by the senior hong merchant, acting either under order from the high officers, or in expectation of such order, and in fear of reprehension. A few cases were, notwithstanding, attended to, in a private manner, at Dr. Parker's own rooms; and after the release of foreigners from their constrained detention in Canton, patients continued to be received in this way, until their increasing numbers rendered some other arrangement necessary.

The removal of the English portion of the community, and with them their medical attendant, from Canton to Macao, to remain at the latter place, left vacant what had been the Canton dispensary.

The stay of the American portion of the community (as well as some other foreigners) at Canton, having, at the same time, enabled Dr. Parker to remain and continue the performance of his duties, it was to the Canton dispensary that he proceeded, when he found that it was impossible to receive the increased number of patients in his own house, and that the senior hong-merchant continued unwilling to allow the place occupied heretofore as the ophthalmic hospital to be again opened. All further details regarding this institution will be found in the report transmitted by the doctor himself to the committee. The summary of the number of cases will point out, that, though diseases of the eye still preponderate, and the original name of the institution is retained, yet it is no longer peculiarly an ophthalmic, but has become a general, hospital.

The hospital at Macao (which had been opened by Dr. Parker in July, and closed, when he returned to Canton, in October, 1838,) remained unoccupied, until the 28th of Feb., 1839, Wm. Lockhart, M. R. C. S., in connection with the London Missionary Society, having then arrived from England, and the offer made by him of his services having been accepted by the committee,—the hospital-house was placed under his charge. Engaged, at first, chiefly in the study of the language, although he occasionally received such patients as demanded immediate care, yet he did not formally open the hospital till the 1st of July, and even then only to admit very limited numbers. It continued thus down to the middle of August, when he was involved in the severities directed in general against the English and those in their employ: the departure of all natives from his premises virtually closed the hospital; and shortly after, at the end of the same month, he was compelled by the Chinese to leave, in common with his countrymen, and embark on board ship. After waiting for half a month, as he saw no speedy prospect of being able quietly to reside again at Macao, and anticipated that for some months there would be increased rather than diminished difficulties in China, he thought it advisable to visit Batavia, and pursue his Chinese studies under the tuition of Mr. Medhurst, author of the dictionary of the Hokkëèn dialect. He consulted with several individual members of the committee (a meeting, under the circumstances, being out of the question), and with their advice he resolved to do so; requesting Mr. Bridgman, as one of the vice-presidents on shore at Macao, to take charge of the house, until a better aspect of affairs should invite his return. Mr. Bridgman, in consequence, is now temporarily resident there, where he has recently been joined by Wm. B. Diver, M. D.

from the United States, and by Benjamin Hobson M. B., M. R. C. S. (with his family), from England, both of whom have signified their intention, at a suitable time, to offer their medical services to the Society. This occupation of the hospital buildings has received the sanction of the committee.

Mr. Lockhart received into the hospital, between the 1st July and the 15th of August, 167 patients. These were, as is usually the case in China, out-patients, attending at such times as was required to let the progress of their cure be observed, or to renew their supply of medicines,— with but a very few exceptions requiring in-door treatment. The committee will leave it to Mr. Lockhart himself, when he shall return to resume his labors, to give such particulars regarding them as may be deemed by him worthy of notice.

It is their hope, that foreign intercourse with China is about to be established on a sounder and more honorable basis than hitherto, and that their opportunities of usefulness, both by the practice of medicine, and by the teaching of its true principles, will erelong be greatly increased.

The committee have found it necessary to make some provisional appointments of officers. Mr. Wetmore who became treasurer on Mr. Archer's departure from China, and Mr. Green, the auditor of accounts, having both returned to their native country, Mr. Snow and Mr. Leslie have been requested to fill their places, and will therefore stand, in conjunction with Mr. Colledge, as trustees of the Society's real estate. Mr. King having also left China, Mr. Brown, of the Morrison Education Society, has been requested to take on him the duties of corresponding secretary. The list of officers, corrected according to these changes, is as follows:

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President, Thomas R. Colledge, esq.

Vice-presidents.

Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. — Alexander Anderson, esq.
William Jardine, esq. — G. Tradescant Lay, esq.
Robert Inglis, esq. — Rev. E. C. Bridgman.

Recording Secretary, John Robert Morrison, esq.
Corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. R. Brown.
Treasurer, P. W. Snow, esq.
Auditor of accounts, William Leslie, esq.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Richardson Colledge, Peter Wanten Snow, and William Leslie, esqs.

Mr. Colledge's return being still possible, and the vice-presidents having no specific duties to perform, it has not appeared necessary to supply the places of Mr. Jardine, Mr. Inglis, and Mr. Lay, although absent from China,—still less to elect another president.

The statement of accounts rendered at the first annual meeting, on the 29th of November, 1838, showed a balance to the Society's credit of $780.71. At Mr. Wetmore's departure from China, on the 20th of August, 1839, this balance had been increased to $2039.71. A further addition of $320 was made between that date and the 31st of December,—making a total of $2359.71. Against this has been charged, for the expenses of the hospital at Canton, $571.26, comprising the following items:—

For board, fuel, repairs, &c. -	$167.63	
For native assistants and servants	253.83	
For medicines, &c., &c. -	149.80	
		$571.26

For the expenses of the hospital at Macao, something is also due: but the account, not having been made up previous to Mr. Lockhart's departure, has not yet been rendered. It appears, then, that on the 1st of January, 1840, the balance in hands of the treasurer was, $1758.45.

It only remains for the committee, in concluding this brief statement, to offer, on behalf of the Society, thankful acknowledgments to its pecuniary supporters; and, also, to Mr. Jardine, for a valuable collection of medical works, lately the property of Mr. Colledge,—to Mr. Lay, for a number of medical books and medicines,—and to Dr. James Jackson of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mr. Richardson, bookseller, of London, for several valuable works on medicine. Particulars of the various contributions will elsewhere appear.

TENTH REPORT

OF THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CANTON,

For the Year 1839.

The peculiar circumstances under which the modified operations of the physician have been carried on at Canton show, to an extent to which it could not otherwise have been known, the degree of confidence felt by the provincial government itself, in the utility and benevolent purpose of the institution.

The ophthalmic hospital continued much as usual, but with increasing prosperity, up to the 23d of March, when foreigners, one and all, were deprived of their servants, and in a manner of their liberty. At the commencement of this state of things, the few in-door patients were desired by the senior hong-merchant to remove, and the hospital was closed. After a while, however, the officers on guard around the factories began to seek medical aid; and, though they permitted no communication with the people in general, they presently gave admittance, to the physician's house, to men of rank, who were allowed a greater measure of liberty in visiting the factories. On the withdrawal of the soldiery and armed coolies, the number of patients gradually increased, but with a greater preponderance than before of official people: yet others were not wholly restrained from seeking relief for their maladies; females even overpassed the prejudices against entering the factories of foreigners. It was in August, that, finding his private residence too small for the reception of the increased number of patients, and unsuccessful in every endeavor to return to the building formerly occupied, the physician removed to the premises of the Canton Dispensary of Messrs. Cox & Anderson.

Commands were issued by the chungheĕ, against any natives passing in front of the factories, be they men, wŏmen, or children: this was applied chiefly to females by the subordinate officers, who were anxious, in consequence, that no females should be received as patients. A few days after, however, appeared a young woman of about sixteen years, from the family of the kwangheĕ. This officer, of like rank with the chungheĕ, both being what we may call brigadiers, was associated with him in the control of the foreign factories; and the breach, by one from his own family, of his colleague's orders, reduced these at once to a dead letter. There was no longer any hindrance to the access of females: they came, however, with more of reserve than formerly; and some begged to be seen in boats before

the factories, or at their own residences in the suburbs of the city: so that the evil of exclusion from the former hospital has not been without its advantages, inasmuch as it has given rise to a more ready and more frequent access into private families than otherwise would have been thought requisite.—The young woman from the Kwangheĕ's family came with cataract of both eyes; and, though she would not remain as an in-door patient, but returned as soon as the cataracts were operated on, the operation was completely successful.

The smaller number of patients attending, in consequence of various restraints, has happily left more leisure for prosecuting the study of the language, and for acquiring facility of writing it, as well as of translating from it.

Among the more distinguished personages who have, directly or indirectly, availed themselves of the benefits that the institution affords, were—Howqua, the senior hong-merchant,—Tsun, an officer from Yunnan,—Lew, magistrate of Nanhae, and his brother,—Wang, a commissioner or intendant of circuit in Kwangse, son of the Van tazhin of Macartney's embassy,—the ganchăsze, the poochingsze, heads of the judicial and the financial and territorial affairs of this province,—and, not least, the high imperial commissioner, of whom all have heard so much.

The total number of patients that have been admitted and their names recorded, during the year 1839, has been 800: the aggregate number since the commencement of the institution in November of 1835,—about 7000.

The following is a tabular statement of the numbers of each disease that came under observation.

Diseases of the eye.					
Granulations	-	-	20	Ulceration of the cornea	4
Ectropia	-	-	2	Opacity of the cornea	2
Entropia	-	-	32	Staphyloma	8
Trichiasis	-	-	2	Iritis, chronic	13
Lippitudo	-	-	14	Synechia anterior,	2
Xeroma	-	-	4	— posterior	4
Excrescence of the lids		-	1	Cataracts	27
Obstruction of nasal duct			4	Glaucoma	3
Disease of caruncula lachrymalis	-	-	1	Muscæ volitantes	7
Ophthalmia, Acute		-	47	Amaurosis	16
— Chronic		-	90	— partial	6
— Purulent		-	8	— intermittent	1
Pterygia	-	-	27	Double vision	1
Nebulæ	-	-	37	Weak eyes	2
				Near sight	2
				Night blindness	2
				Fungus hæmatodes	2

Loss of one eye	22
Injury of the eye	2
Diseases of the ear.	
Otitis	2
Deafness	27
Otorrhœa	7
Nervous affection	2
Loss of the membranum tympani	5
Deaf-dumbness	2
Diseases of the face and throat.	
Parotitis	2
Tonsilitis	3
Cynanche	1
Aphonia	2
Ulceration and perforation of the palate,	1
Diseases of the organs of circulation.	
Palpitation of the heart	1
Aneurism of the temporal artery	1
Diseases of the respirative organs.	
Bronchitis, chronic	18
Asthma	8
Hæmoptysis	4
Hydrothorax	1
Diseases of the abdominal organs.	
Diarrhœa	2
Dysentery	2
Constipation	3
Gastritis	3
Dyspepsia	16
Ascites	11
Worms	4
Enlargement of spleen	1
Hernia, inguinal	6
Diseases of the generative and pelvic organs.	
Hernia humoralis	3
Enlarged testicles	2
Urinary calculi	1
Injury of the prostate gland	1
Bubo	6
Gonorrhœa	2
Phymosis	1
Paraphymosis	1
Hydrocele	1
Impotence	2
Salacity	5
Hæmorrhoids	6
Fistula (in ano)	2
Diseases of the nervous system.	
Paralysis	9
Idiocy	1
Insanity	2
Epilepsy	3
Hemiplegia	1
Neuralgia	4
Hydrocephalus	1
Cutaneous diseases.	
Acné	3
Tinea Capitis	3
Ichthyosis	1
Scabies	8
Porrigo	7
Vitiligo	3
Lichen circinatus	8
Elephantiasis	2
Lepra nigricans	1
Anomalous	19
General and constitutional diseases.	
Rheumatism	25
Arthritis	7
Fever, intermittent	4
Thrush	1
Anasarca	7
Scrofula	16
Syphilis	7
Dentition	1
Opium-mania	15
Abscesses	14
Furunculus	1
Periostitis of the tibia	1
Ulcers	23
Diseases of the bones.	
Disease of the hip joint	4
Caries of tibia	1
— of os calcis,	1
— of submaxillary	2
— of trochanter major	1
— of ribs	1
Curvature of spine	2
Preternatural and diseased growths.	
Malformation of thorax	1
Nasal polypi	2
Tumors, sarcomatous	11
— cutaneous	1

Tumor abdominal -	2	Tendo Achillis partially divided - - -	1
Cancer of the breast -	3	Singular enlargement in the left iliac region -	1
Injuries.			
Fracture of both bones of the leg - - -	1		

In conformity with past practice, some more particular notice is subjoined of a few cases, chosen, in general, less from any interest attaching to them in a medical point of view, than from circumstances in them illustrative of Chinese character, customs, and habits of thought and action.

No. 6107. Caries of submaxillary and fracture of legs. Ho Che, aged 30, a native of the Pwanyu district of Canton, by profession a fortune-teller. This unfortunate man's case is introduced, to illustrate the permanent ill effects arising from want of surgical aid, in instances where, with it, cure might be most sure. At the age of seven years, he fell from the roof of a house, and by the fall broke the fibula and tibia of both legs, and the femur of each thigh. These bones were never set, and the man became a cripple for life. That he was not entirely deprived of the power of locomotion seems most strange. The fibula and tibia united, at angles of near 45°, and the femur too, at an obtuse angle; so that with the bending of the knee-joints, the legs well-nigh assumed the form of hoops. By means of resting his body on a light stool, the man is able to draw his limbs after him, and so by a sort of vermicular motion to betake himself from place to place. A few minutes of surgical aid, at the time of the accident, would have saved him from incalculable suffering and helplessness. It was for extensive caries of the lower jaw, under which he had been suffering four years, that he applied for relief.

No. 6564. July 25th. Epilepsy. A child of the ganchäsze, or chief judicial officer of the province Kwangtung, aged 4. After all the preliminaries regarding the sitting of the judge, the merchant, and the doctor, had been settled, the ganchäsze sent his child to the commercial house of the senior hong-merchant; being prevented himself from accompanying the little gentleman, as he had intended, a number of friends supplied his place. The particulars of the child's case were, in compliance with the physician's request, written out; and as it may serve to elucidate Chinese ideas of medicine, and to show the extent of their actual knowledge, (or the actual depths of their ignorance,) an English version is here inserted.

"This little child was born in the department of Kweilin, in the province Kwangse, in the 12th month of the 15th year of Taoukwang

(1835-36). He was, the next year, vaccinated in the nostrils (that is, by insertion of vaccine virus in a pledget up the nostrils), and several pustules appeared. After this he continued well, till the spring of the 17th year (1837), when he had intermittent fever, and soon after the measles. The physician mistakingly gave *tingfan*, a powerful bitter, and the child was immediately seized with epilepsy. On this, he gave some tens of doses of a compound of benzoin, amber, and the sulphuret of mercury; but without completely removing the epileptic symptoms. In the 9th month of the same year, the treatment was varied, and medicines for circulating the breath (or 'ethereal essence') were employed. The prescription was . . . . [few of these names of drugs are known, and the whole are therefore omitted.] . . . . . Of this, one dose was taken daily; after about a hundred doses had been administered, the epilepsy was in a trifling degree relieved: the child began to eat a little rice, and in the midsummer of the 18th year he began to walk; but to keep him comfortable it was necessary to continue the daily use of a dose of the above-named medicine. To want it, or to change it for another, occasioned him uneasiness. The symptoms of the disease are now less marked, and the paroxysms, less severe; but the use of the senses is not fully recovered. He is unable to speak: if he wishes to eat he cries; give him food, and he ceases crying. Each day, he eats a teacupfull of rice, as often, perhaps, as twice or thrice; well-flavored viands, fish or flesh, he also eats. He wants understanding to lick with his tongue, or to use his teeth to masticate the food, so that when he eats rice it is requisite that a person feed him, mashing the food for him; anything hard, in however small a degree, he cannot eat; and everything therefore must be carefully examined.—All metallic or mineral remedies *absolutely* retard the recovery. He is in a sense idiotic. Though betel-nut, *howpih*, and rhubarb are daily administered to 'circulate the breath,' yet its passages are not all free. An 'infallible emplastrum,' with a 'never-failing bolus' in its centre, is to be applied, to-morrow, to the abdomen. I do not know if there be any prescription that can heal the child: but I beg the physician of great celebrity to take his case into consideration and let me know."

The reply to this note is here given, in order to introduce the further remarks which it elicited from the father.—"The account of your child's sickness, yesterday given, was very perspicuous. Epilepsy is very difficult to cure, and often the best treatment fails. Commencing at birth, it is seldom cured: if it begin at the time of dentition, recovery is frequent, after the teeth have come out: if

caused by worms, it is easily cured. The most favorable age is between four and ten years; occurring at the age of fourteen or thereabouts, it is sometimes followed by a spontaneous recovery; but commencing at twenty-five it generally terminates only with life. Supervening upon measles is an unfavorable circumstance.

"This disease is believed to exist in the brain and nervous system. In foreign countries, it is often customary to examine the body after death, and in several hundreds who have died of epilepsy, the cerebellum has been found diseased, the color being changed, and the substance become too soft. Of course this disease cannot be cured in a few days. I cannot give a favorable prognosis in the case of your child, much less promise a perfect recovery; but I will do my best for him. If after one year, the child be not recovered, do not be disappointed. Should he recover, the physician will, next to his parents, be the most happy.— It is favorable that the child is now better than he was, that he can walk, and eat rice. As you inform me that all mineral and metallic substances retard the cure, I will not at present use them, but will commence with those from the vegetable kingdom, such as oils and powders. As to the 'infallible emplastrum,' you can do as you please; but while taking one kind of *medicine* he ought not to take another."

The following are the further remarks elicited by the foregoing reply to the father's first statement:—"The explanation respecting the symptoms of the epileptic disease has been received; it is perspicuous and fully comprehended by me. I have further to remark, whenever heretofore he had a paroxysm, he has invariably grasped his head firmly with both hands, or pressed it against a table, or wall. Usually, his hands are also raised to his throat.

"That the existing disease is seated, as you explain it, in the brain and nervous system, I believe: and having evidence that you have already discriminated the disease, you can truly prescribe medicine in good adaptation to it. That my child, having met a man whom Providence has sent, will surely be healed, I entertain not a doubt."

In answer to oral inquiries of the friends who accompanied the child, some other particulars had been given. When the paroxysms commence, the color of the face does not change: after it has set in, the lips quiver a little, and the child rolls his eyes, inclines his head against a table or chair, and grasps his feet with his hands. In reply to an inquiry regarding the 'aura,' it was said that he has sometimes chills, at other times heats. At times, the saliva flows out at the corner of the mouth. During more than two years and a half, the

voiding of only one worm has been observed. He always cries when at stool, and seems to have pain in the abdomen.

The details of the treatment of this interesting child are very prolix, nor is there any peculiarity in the case to merit special attention. Anthelmintics were prescribed in the first instance, and a similar treatment continued, until a considerable number of worms had been expelled from the bowels. Afterwards, the nitrate of silver was employed, with blisters to the back of the head. Laxatives with anthelmintics were continued as required. The improvement in the child has been considerable, and appears quite satisfactory to his fond parents. During six months, he has had but two slight epileptic fits; he appears to have increased in intelligence, and has gained a degree of cheerfulness very pleasing to those who witnessed his previous state.

Some other selections from the father's numerous and minute notes had been marked for insertion: but what has been already given will suffice to show the amount of knowledge that native practitioners had been able to afford him of the disease. It is to be borne in mind, when reading these, that it is the practice of all Chinese, possessing what is deemed among them a liberal education, to philosophize upon the diseases to which they become subject, and therefore to expect from their medical attendants minute explanations of the causes of the disease to be treated: and as they expect the practitioner to prove the reality of his rationale of the disease by citing some of the symptoms that have marked it previous to his being called in, these explanations are often very oracular. It may be added, that of the nervous system the Chinese have hardly any correct conceptions, consequently not so much as a name that can be used with propriety: the 'breath,' or ethereal essence, of the circulation of which through the body they so often speak, seems to correspond, though attended by many erroneous or purely imaginary connections, to the nervous fluid or influence.

No. 6316. Jan. 28th. Aneurism. Kan Jooluy, aged 38, of the Nanhae district in Canton. This man had an aneurism on the right side of the top of the head, apparently from anastomosis of the temporal arteries. There were numerous abnormal veins and arteries of preternatural size. The aneurismal sac was flat and not well defined; about an inch deep, and three inches in its transverse diameter. Pulsation distinct; but on pressing upon the temporal arteries for a few minutes it sensibly diminished.

No. 6565. Hernia. Lin Tsihseu, the imperial commissioner,

late governor of the two 'lake' provinces (i. e. Hookwang), now of the two 'wide' provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse. Professionally, there is nothing in this case to make it interesting, indeed the patient was not ever seen, but it is thought that it may not be uninteresting to give some account of intercourse with so distinguished a personage, one whose acts have been the proximate occasion of rupture between two such powers as England and China: the one the most widely combined, the other the most anciently united, and in extent second but to one, on the face of the globe.

His first applications, during the month of July, were not for medical relief, but for translation of some quotations from Vattel's Law of Nations, with which he had been furnished: these were sent through the senior hong-merchant; they related to war, and its accompanying hostile measures, as blockades, embargoes, &c.; they were written out with a Chinese pencil. An exposé of views in regard to opium was also desired, and a general prescription for the cure of those who had become victims to its use. In reply to this, an explanation was written in Chinese, to the effect that opium was classed among the poisons* by scientific men of the west, but at the same time, like arsenic and other powerful articles of the materia medica, is a valuable medicine in the hands of the skillful physician — that, when taken in excessive doses, it is capable of producing death in two ways,—first, by its effects upon the heart and circulating system, producing apoplexy; and secondly, by its influence upon the brain and nervous system. Two instances were cited, in which the physician had been called to attend men who have used opium as a means of self-murder; these were given as affording evidence of the effects upon the circulating system. Some explanation was also afforded, of the manner in which by its gradual influence, the use of opium undermines the whole constitution. And it was then pointed out, that the treatment for recovery of those suffering under its use must vary, according to the quantity taken, the length of time that the habit had been formed, the age and state of constitution of the patient, &c.; and consequently that there was no specific; each case must be treated according to its own particular symptoms. The treatment adopted, it was added, is to pay attention primarily to any existing disorder of the digestive system or lungs (the first, as had been explained, to suffer), not wholly forbidding the accustomed indulgence until the symptoms of disease should begin to yield and the

* Vide Silliman's Chemistry, vol. II. page 488. Art. *Opium*.

constitution to rally,—then *gradually* to diminish the quantity of opium, till it should be altogether dispensed with. To give weight to this principle of treatment, a very simple illustration was made use of,—the difference between a child being made, at the risk of life to throw itself down from a giddy and dangerous height, and its being enabled step by step to descend from it, as by a flight of stairs. It was stated, in conclusion, that this gradual treatment would, ordinarily, if directed against a habit of long standing, require a period extending from two or three months to a year or two; and that some cases would occur for which recovery could not be anticipated.—These explanations did not satisfy the commissioner: he was not content to believe, that there was no specific; and he sent a second time to desire some compound, so many mace or candareens' weight of this and that article, to be taken as a substitute by those addicted to opium, and to be gradually reduced in quantity till perfect rescue from the evil should be effected.

It was about the same time that he first sent out, through the Nanhae district magistrate and Howqua the senior hong-merchant, for '*medicine* to cure him of hernia.' A full explanation of the nature of the disease was sent in Chinese, and also a *diagram* representing the anatomy of the parts concerned in the case, as well as the mode of treatment by Europeans: it was added, that an instrument for the relief of it could be applied, but it was important to have it first adapted by a surgeon. Here came the difficulty: he was fearful of admitting a foreigner to any approach to intimacy. Immediately afterwards, public duties called his excellency down to the Bocca Tigris, and no further applications were made till autumn; when an officer, an old associate at Peking, who had himself been already relieved by the application of a truss, came and requested that he might have one to take to the commissioner also. The importance of its being well adapted was urged; also, that if it were not so, the case might be aggravated: the man shrewdly replied, that he, having worn one so long, might be supposed to understand something about it. . . . A month or two more elapsed, when two young men of the commissioner's suite came to the hospital as patients. One had hernia, the other a cutaneous affection of the head and face. A truss was applied to the former, who was much delighted, and said, he had a friend, a high officer, having a like diseased affection, of immense size — as large, from his representation, as his head; but that, from public engagements, his friend could not come out to see, or be seen by, the physician. Still it was declined to send a truss. The next

morning, the comprador, (the responsible head-servant,) came in great alarm, some one having suggested that the two men from the commissioner had no disease, but had come out as spies. He was assured that there was no lack of disease, and besides, they had both sent their cards that morning, with a present, and a message that they would call again. While yet speaking, the gentlemen came in, accompanied by the Peking 'interpreter of western languages,' and a *brother* of 'the man who desired a truss,' whose name they wished to conceal. The attempt at concealment, the interpreter was told, was useless, for that months before all particulars of the case had been stated in writing and become well known to the physician. Upon this, the younger brother of the commissioner took up and engrossed the conversation, making particular inquiries about his native country, travels in other countries, &c., &c. He then stated that his brother had a hernia of great dimensions, and, that as he was about his size, a truss that would fit him would fit his brother also: adding that he would like to take away not only the one thought best fitted, but a variety, of which, after selecting one, he would return the rest. It was in vain to persist longer: the only half dozen trusses that remained were given to him,—but have not been returned. The young man, also, who had been fitted with one the day before, said that that which he had received answered admirably, and begged one or two more, to replace it when worn out. Though told that the number of cases of hernia in Canton was great, that he saw all of the trusses that remained, that his would last a year, and that more might be obtained in the meantime, he was little satisfied to be refused.

The truss sent to his excellency, it has been reported, answered tolerably well, excepting that when he coughs the contents of the abdomen are liable to descend. From the account of his symptoms, he also appears to be asthmatic: he has received a little medicine as such, and in acknowledgement has returned a present of fruit, &c. It may be added, that his excellency has inquired particularly regarding the ophthalmic institution, and has been correctly informed with respect to this, as well as like institutions in other countries: he has expressed himself favorably with reference to it; and many of his suite have been in daily attendance at the hospital: the fear that is entertained, however, of deviating from established usages in regard to foreigners, a fear pervading all ranks, is strongly illustrated by the above details, as also the mutual suspicion prevailing between officers of the highest ranks in the empire.

Wang, a taoutae, or intendant of circuit, from Kwangse, and lately acting as judicial commissioner here, who was alluded to in the last report as being effected with paralysis of the left side, is still a patient. When the foreigners were immured within their factories, and he was unable to obtain foreign aid, he applied to a native practitioner; and, when called to him again, which was not till the 1st of November, he was found in a sad condition. His legs were dropsical, and swollen to an enormous degree, and the old gentleman expressed his anxious fears that he must soon die.

Laxatives and diuretics were immediately prescribed, which removed the swelling of his legs and other dropsical symptoms with almost incredible rapidity; and by careful attention to his diet and regulation of his bowels, his general health has wonderfully improved; general remedies for his palsy have been employed — bleeding from the arm and along the spine, blisters, strychnine continued until the full effects of it were manifested on the system, electricity, &c. The paralysis still continues, however; but excepting that, he is now in good health and eats, drinks, and sleeps, as well as ever.

He is an amusing, talkative, old gentleman, and is very fond of dwelling on the circumstance of his father being one of the legates attending lord Macartney's embassy from Teëntsin to Peking, the Van tazhin of the account of that mission. After Mak'a'rney, S'tan'ton, and Thoma S'tan'ton, (lord Macartney, sir G. L. Staunton, and his son, then a little boy, the present sir George Thomas Staunton), he has often inquired with interest; he even wears, at this day a pair of spectacles given by sir G. L. Staunton to his father. For a number of his friends, male and female, in Kwangse, where his family yet remains, medicines have, at his earnestly reiterated intreaties, been prescribed, after careful endeavors to understand from his minute explanations their cases.

In a few days after the departure of most of the English residents from Canton, Chin Tsungloo, aged 53, a member of the Board of Rites at Peking, and lately from Yunnan, visited the factories, to be treated for a neuralgic affection of his head, involving his hearing. He has been much benefited, but is still under treatment, the cure having been interrupted by his absence at Kwangse during a part of the summer.

In concluding the report of cases, a word or two may be deemed necessary to show why the cases of men of rank have appeared so much oftener and more in detail than those of the lower classes. First ,from the unrecognized position of foreigners in any other ca-

pacity than as merchants, the officers of the government have greater advantages for *forcing* more particular attention, and this state of things has been enhanced since the tighter drawing of the restrictions by the commissioner during the last year; and secondly, the officers being more instructed, are better qualified to converse and express opinions as to their own diseases, as well as on other things; they also more frequently write down both such opinions and the expressions of their feelings after cure: while the lower classes rarely prepare any descriptions of their cases, but merely answer in few words the inquiries of the physician; and to express their feelings after cure are generally obliged to resort to the mechanical medium of getting a pedantic scribe to draw out a flowery address,—which is indeed not uncommon even with the better classes, who have less excuse for it. In reply to the remark, that the lower classes may often express their real feelings more characteristically in speech, and that while in the house as in-door patients may acquire confidence to converse on many subjects, and may say many things worthy of remembrance,—it must be admitted, that such a proficiency in speaking the language has not yet been attained as to enable the physician to *draw out* much of such conversation, or readily to understand many of the more reflective remarks of patients: it is comparatively easy to talk intelligibly on the ordinary subjects affecting their bodily health or pains; but to discourse of those things that develop mind requires very high attainments in the knowledge of a language. With what is *written*, it is somewhat different, as matter not at first understood can be studied over and over, and with the advantages of native aissstance.

One or two papers which had been marked for translation, as throwing no little light upon Chinese ideas of medicine, are omitted, from want of time sufficient to deal fairly by them.

P. S. Macao, July 3d. A delay in publishing this report, occasioned by preparation of the subjoined *Catalogue of Books*, affords opportunity for adding two or three items of information.

June 23d. Mr. Lockhart returned from Batavia, viâ Singapore, and resumed his duties in the medical-house, which will be soon opened, if Macao should remain quiet; Mr. Lockhart will in the meantime will continue to devote himself to the study of the Chinese language.

July 1st. Messrs. Diver and Hobson, having laid before the committee their credentials, with proffer of their services, were accepted, and duly appointed medical officers of the institution.

The blockade of the port of Canton, that commenced on the 28th ult., rendering it necessary for the foreign residents to withdraw from the provincial city, Dr. Parker, with full approbation of the committee, closed the hospital there; and, in a few days, also with their concurrence, will embark for America, on a visit, which, but for the uninterrupted and urgent calls for medical labors among the Chinese, he would have done earlier. The eagerness to obtain medical aid and the number of patients, was never greater than at the time he left Canton, on the 17th ult. He goes with the expectation of returning to resume his work among the Chinese, after an absence of twelve or fifteen months.

LIST OF BOOKS

In the Library of the Medical Missionary Society.

PRESENTED BY WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ.

1. Abernethy's Physiological Lectures 1832
2. Abernethy's Surgical Works 2 vols 1822
3. Abernethy's Lectures on Anatomy 2 copies 1828
4. Abercrombie on Diseases of the Stomach 1830
5. Abercrombie on Diseases of the Brain 1828
6. Addison on the Disorders of Females
7. Andral's Pathological Anatomy 2 vols 1831
8. Annesley's Sketches of Diseases of India 1825
9. Annesley's Researches on the Diseases of Warm Climates vol I 1828
10. Armstrong on Puerperal Fever 1819
11. Armstrong on Typhus Fever 1819
12. Armstrong on Scarlet Fever 1818
13. Babington's Medical Lectures
14. Baillie's Morbid Anatomy 1818
15. Bampfield on Tropical Dysentery 1819
16. Bardsley's Hospital facts &c
17. Barton's Flora 3 vols
18. Barton's Botany 2 vols
19. Beaumont's Observations on the Gastric Juice 1833
20. Beck's Medical Jurisprudence 2 vols
21. Bell on Gun-shot wounds
22. Bell's Anatomy and Physiology 3 vols
23. Bell on the Nervous system 1830
24. Bell's Anatomy of the Brain 1802
25. Bichat's Pathology
26. Bichat Anatomie Générale Tome 2 1818
27. Brande's Chemistry 2 vols 1830
28. Bremser Des Vers Intestinaux, with Atlas
29. Brodie on the Urinary Organs 1833
30. Burns' Midwifery 1820
31. Caldwell's Medical Thesis Vols 2 1805
32. Capuron's Accouchements 1828
33. Chapman's Therapeutics 2 vols 1822
34. Chisholm on Tropical Climates 1822
35. Christison on Poisons 1832
36. Clark on Diseases of Long Voyages
37. Campbell on Tropical Climates
38. Chapman's Treatise on surgical apparatus, with plates
39. Cullen's Practice of Physic 2 vols
40. Curtis on Diseases of India
41. Davy's lectures on Agricultural Chemistry 1814
42. Denman's Introduction to Midwifery

43. Denman's Plates on Midwifery 1815
44. Dewees' Works on Midwifery, and Diseases of women and children 4 vols
45. Dewees' Practice of Physic 2 vols
46. Dorsey's Surgery 2 vols

47. Elliot's Botany 2 vols
48. Elliotson on Diseases of the Heart 1830

49. Farren on the laws of Mortality
50. Fletcher's Medico-Chirurgical Observations
51. Frick on the Eye
52. Fyfe's Compendium of Anatomy folio 3 vols
53. Fyfe's Compendium of Anatomy 8vo 3 vols

54. Gibson's Surgery 2 vols
55. Godman's Anatomical Investigation
56. Gooch on Diseases of Females
57. Gooch's Midwifery
58. Guthrie on Diseases and Injuries of Arteries 1830
59. Guthrie on Gun-shot wounds 1820
60. Guthrie on Venereal Disease

61. Haighton's Lectures on Midwifery
62. Hamilton on Female complaints 1824
63. Hamilton on Purgative Medicines
64. Hargraves' Operative Surgery 1830
65. Harlan's Fauna Americana
66. Harleian's Diary System
67. Heberden's Commentaries on Disease
68. Hennen's Principles of Military Surgery
69. Heuteloup's Principles of Lithotrity 1831
70. Hooper's Medical Dictionary 1799
71. Hope on Diseases of the Heart
72. Horner's Special Anatomy
73. Horner's Practical Anatomy
74. Hosack's Medical Essays Vol 2
75. Hunter on Diseases of the army in Jamaica 1808

76. Jewel on Leucorrhea 1836
77. Johnson on Tropical Climates 1827
78. Johnson's Morbid Sensibility of the Stomach
79. Jones' Surgical Lectures 1819

80. Knight on Insanity 1827

81. Lænnec on Diseases of the Chest
82. Larry's Surgical Memoirs

83. Lawrence on Ruptures 1816
84. Lawrence on Venereal Diseases of Eye 1836
85. Lee on diseases of Women 1833
86. Lempriere on Diseases of the army in Jamaica
87. Lizar's Anatomical Plates 1822-25
88. London Dissector 1816
89. London Practice of Medicine 1823

90. Maclean on the Progress of Medical improvement
91. Macculloch on Marsh Fever and Neuralgia 2 vols
92. Macculloch on Malaria
93. Macculloch on Remittent and Intermittent Fever
94. Mackenzie on Disease of the eye. 1830
95. Males' Medical Jurisprudence
96. Maygnie's plates on Midwifery
97. Monro's Engravings on Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera 1814

98. Neill's Ophthalmic Practice

99. Parry's Elements of Pathology and Therapeutics 1815
100. Pemberton on the Viscera
101. Philip on Acute and Chronic Diseases
102. Plumbe on Diseases of the Skin
103. Pott's Works 3 vols
104. Power on Midwifery 1823

105. Rucco's Treatise on the Pulse Vols 2
106. Rush on the Miud
107. Rush's Medical Inquiries Vols 2
108. Rush's Introductory Lectures on the Practice of Medicine

109. Saunders on the eye
110. Salmon on Stricture of the Rectum 1828
111. Salandiere's Anatomical Plates 1835
112. Scudamore on the Gout 1823
113. Simpson's Engravings of the Anatomy of Bones and Muscle
114. Smith on Fever
115. Syme's Principles of Surgery
116. Sydenham's Works

117. Travers on Venereal Affections 1820
118. Turner's Chemistry 1831
119. Tweedie's Illustrations of Fever

120. Uwins on Indigestion 1827

121. Wardrop on Aneurism
122. Watson on Diseases of the eye 1830
123. Webster on Pestilence 2 vols
124. Wilkinson on Cutaneous Diseases 1822

Journals, Reviews, &c.

125. Lancet, complete from its commencement, 1824 to 1836
126. Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine Parts 1 to 16 inclusive
127. Medico-Chirurgical Journal 10 parts
128. Silliman's Scientific Journal 31 vols
129. Philadelphia Medical Journal 14 vols
130. North American Medical Journal 12 vols
131. American Medical Journal 19 vols
132. Transactions of Medical Society in Calcutta Vols 4 to 8 inclusive
133. Selections from Medical Works 19 Nos
134. Medical Tracts, &c

Presented by the Author.

135. Alfred S. Taylor's Elements of Medical Jurisprudence. London, 1836. 8vo 1st vol.

Presented by J. M. Richardson, Esq. London.

136. Good's Study of Medicine London, 1822 8vo 4 vols
137. J. & C. Bell's Anatomy and Physiology of the human body 5th ed London, 1823 8vo 3 vols
138. Dr. J. A. Paris's Treatise on Diet 4th ed London, 1829 8vo
139. Lawrence on the venereal diseases of the Eye London, 1830 8vo
140. J. Abernethy's surgical Observations on local diseases and on Aneurisms. 11th ed London, 1829 8vo
141. Surgical Essays by Astley Cooper and Benjamin Travers. 3d ed London, 1818 8vo
142. Brodie's Lectures on the Urinary organs London, 1832
143. Walter C. Dendy's Treatise on the cutaneous diseases incidental to Childhood London, 1827 8vo
144. A. W. Philip's Treatment of the more protracted cases of indigestion, and J. Johnson's Essay on Morbid sensibility of the stomach and bowels London, 1827 both in one vol.
145. Marshall Hall's essay on Disorders of the digestive organs and general health London, 1820 8vo
146. Chevalier's Lectures on the general structure of the human Body, and the Anatomy and functions of the Skin. 8vo
147. Buchanan's Physiological Illustrations of the organ of Hearing London, 1828 8vo
148. Kitchiner's Economy of the Eyes: precepts for the improvement and preservation of sight London, 1824 12mo
149. Sir Astley Cooper's Lectures on Surgery London, 1829 12mo
150. Jonathan Pereira's Selecta è præscriptis, or selections from Physicians' Prescriptions 6th ed London, 1834

Presented by T. R. College Esq.

151. Bowen's Practical Observations on the removal of Cataracts, by Hyalonyxis London, 1724 8vo

152. Cleoburey's Review of operations on the Eyes, also an account of the structures of diseases of the Eyes London, 1826 8vo
153. Carmichael's Observations in the efficacy of Turpentine in the venereal and other deep seated inflammations of the eye Dublin, 1829 8vo A pamphlet
154. Castle's Manual of Surgery 2d ed London, 1829 12mo
155. Tuck's Treatise on the diseases of the Eye, new edition with notes by R. Welbank London, 1826 8vo
156. Guthrie's Treatise on the formation of an artificial pupil. London, 1816 8vo
157. Guthrie's Lectures on the operative surgery of the Eye 2d ed London, 1827 8vo
158. Hewson's Observations on the History and Treatment of Ophthalmia London, 1824 8vo
159. Hey's Practical Observations in Surgery, Illustrated by cases London, 1810 8vo 2d ed
160. The Lancet 1824-26 Vols 9 and 10 Containing Lawrence's Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases of the Eye 2 vols 8vo
161. Saunders' Treatise on the Eye New ed London, 1816 8vo
162. Scarpa's Practical Observations on the Eye, illnstrated with cases. Translated from the Italian with notes by James Briggs London, 1806
163. Stratford's Manual of the Anatomy, Physiology, and diseases of the Eye London, 1828 8vo
164. Travers' Synopsis of the diseases of the eye 3d ed London, 1824 8vo
165. Wardrop's Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Eye Edinburgh, 1808 London, 1818 2 vols 8vo The same 2d ed London, 1820 2d volume only
166. Ware's Oservations of the Cataract and Gutta Serena, including Wengel's Treatise on the Cataract, &c. 3 ed London, 1812
167. Watson's Compendium of the diseases of the Eye 2d ed Edinburgh, 1828
168. Weller's Manual of the Human Eye (Berlin, 1819) Translated, &c., by George C. Monteath, M. D. Glasgow, 1821 8vo 2 vols
169. Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery. 6th ed London, 1830 8vo

Presented by Andrew Johnstone Esq.

170. Briand Manual de Médecine légale, extrait des Meilleurs traites anciens et modernes Paris, 1821 8vo
171. Fyfe's Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body. 4th ed. Edinburgh, 1810 3 vols 8vo
172. The Lancet, Edited by Thomas Wakley, Surgeon 1823-27 Vols 1 to 12 (bound in 8 vols) 1827-28 2 vols

173. Nysten—Dictionnaire de Médecine, de Chirurgie, de Pharmacie des sciences accessoires, et dé l'art vétérinaire 4th ed A Paris, 1824 8vo.
174. Lænnec de l'Auscultation Médiate fondé principalement sur de nouveau moyen d'exploration A Paris, 1819 2 tome
175. Quain's Elements of anatomy, for the use of Students London, 1828
176. Burns' Principles of Midwifery, including the diseases of women and children 3d ed London, 1814
177. Beclard's Elemens d'Anatomie generale

PRESENTED BY JOSEPH ARCHER, ESQ.

178. Harlan's Medical and Physical Researches Philadelphia, 1835 8vo

PRESENTED BY WARREN DELANO, ESQ.

179. American Journal of the Medical Sciences Philapelphia, 1827-34 Nos 1 to 27

PRESENTED BY J. R. MORRISON, ESQ.

180. Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine and Surgery,—a Digest of Medical Literature. Edicted by Isaac Hoys, M. D. Philadelphia, 1833 Parts 1 to 7
181. A series of Botanical Plates, originally forming 2 vols of the Abrege d'Histoire Naturelle

PRESENTED BY DR. JACKSON.A Boston.

182. Holmes' Boylston Prize Dissertations 1838
183. Louis on Phthisis, Translated by C. Cowan 1836
184. Louis on Fever, Translated by H. L. Bowditch 2 vols
185. Louis on Blood-letting
186. Morton on Consumption
187. Gerhard on Diagnosis of the Diseases of the chest
188. Bigelow on self limited Diseases
189. Report on Typhoid Fever
190. Memoir of Dr. James Jackson Jun.
191. J. Jackson Jun. Cases of Cholera collected at the Hospital La Pitie Paris

PRESENTED BY G. T. LAY, ESQ.

192. Hall on the effects of loss of Blood
193. Liston's Operative Surgery
194. Gooch's Midwifery
195. Bell on the Teeth

PRESENTED BY MRS. RUSSELL, YORKSHIRE, THROUGH REV. G. COLLISON., London.

196. Rees' Cyclopædia bound in Russia 45 vols with plates
197. Blomfield's Annotations 8 vols 1826
198. Blomfield's Greek Testament 2 vols 1832
199. Blomfield's Greek and English Lexicon 1837

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THE

FIRST AND SECOND

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA:

WITH

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS,

Hospital Reports, &c.

Macao:
S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

1841.

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NOTE.

The anomalous state of affairs in China, and other causes, having occasioned a neglect of publishing the first Report of the Society, it is now united to the second Report,—and the two, together with the later reports of the hospitals, and an abstract of earlier ones, form a complete account of the Society's operations from the commencement.

These documents, now submitted to the friends and patrons of the Society, comprise the following table of

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MINUTES

of the First Annual Meeting of the

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA.

The First Annual Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, at Canton, on Thursday, the 29th of November, 1838, at noon. Present:— the Rev. Dr. Parker, Messrs. Jardine, Wetmore, Green, Bell, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Turner, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Forbes, Rev. Mr. Bridgman, Messrs. Blenkin, Lay, and Morrison. The senior Vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Parker, M. D., took the chair.

REPORT.

LITTLE more than half a year having elapsed since the 'suggestions,' first published in 1836, were fully acted upon in the formation of this Society, your committee, in this their first report, have but few remarks to offer. From the great interest taken in the objects of the Society, both by those resident here and by passing strangers, as evinced by the pecuniary support afforded, and by the frequent visits paid to the hospitals, they feel assured, however, that in future reports there will be no want either of topics for reflection or themes for rejoicing and thankfulness.

In compliance with the request of the Society, made to Dr. Parker at its last meeting, the House at Macao, recently purchased for a

Hospital, was opened to patients during the past summer, and remained open from the 5th of July to the 1st of October. In the interim the Hospital House at Canton was thoroughly repaired, and three new rooms were added, by which the means of affording accommodation to in-door patients have been greatly increased. These repairs and alterations having been completed, and the time which had been named to the patients in Canton for Dr. Parker's return being elapsed, it became necessary to close, for a season, the Hospital at Macao. Hopes had been entertained that the arrival of a physician from England or America would have averted this necessity. Though these anticipations have been disappointed, your committee nevertheless have cause to believe, that the means of re-opening the Hospital at Macao will shortly be afforded. They have credible information, that a medical gentleman of experience would embark from England, in August last, for this country, by way of Batavia, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society.* His arrival in China may therefore be looked for ere the close of the present, or at an early period in the coming, year.

The report of the quarterly term during which the Hospital at Macao was open is now in the press, and will shortly be published. The number of patients during the term was 700, which added to the number during eight quarterly terms in Canton, affords a total of more than 6000 persons, who, by the pecuniary aid of this Society, and the personal exertions of the senior Vice-president, have, with but few exceptions, received permanent relief from suffering,— while a large number of them have been restored from partial or total blindness to all the blessings of good and useful sight. The almost uniform success of the medical and surgical treatment at the institutions of the Society, the growing confidence of the Chinese, which is the natural result of this, their grateful sense of the benefits conferred upon them through the skill and philanthropy of foreigners,— are so many powerful encouragements to perseverance in the pursuit of the noble objects for which we are united. And so persevering, we may look forward with confidence to the time, when, having afforded to the intelligent youth of China a good medical education, we shall no longer confine our efforts to the small circle within which our residence is now circumscribed, but may be enabled first to send forth

our practitioners, and ultimately perhaps to follow them ourselves, through the length and breadth of the empire. It cannot be requisite to do more than merely allude to the advantages that must result from the impressions which will thus be everywhere made in our favor — advantages affecting us all alike, whether engaged in mercantile business, or in the pursuit of science, or in conveying to the ignorant and the debased, principles of knowledge, calculated to elevate, to enlighten, and to benefit both in this life and in the life to come.

Having alluded to the report of the Hospital at Macao, it may be appropriate to draw attention to two passages in the prefatory and concluding remarks that a company it. Dr. Parker, in referring to the house, which was purchased and put into repair by Mr. Colledge, with a direct view to its being occupied as an institution of this Society, thus speaks:—"Often has the sincerest gratitude been felt towards the benevolent members of this Society, who have procured such an asylum for the afflicted Chinese, and to the respected President whose judgment first selected the premises, when,— walking through its capacious and numerous apartments,— I have witnessed the comfortable accommodation afforded to the inmates, to many of whom it seemed almost a palace, in comparison with the narrow cells they call their homes. The building is capable of accommodating two hundred patients. It has nineteen spacious rooms on the second story, well ventilated; and as many corresponding ones on the ground floor; a garden, and extensive compound, with three wells of water — in the rear; and a yard in front. The building is of brick, strongly built, and the whole of the ground (say a third of an acre) belonging to it, is surrounded by a substantial wall. It is in a healthy locality, overlooking the waters of the inner harbor, and having good access both by land and water."

In concluding his report, Dr. Parker remarks; "It is learned with much satisfaction that the object of this Society has been favorably regarded both in England and Scotland. Sir Henry Halford, President of the London College of Physicians, in an address before the College reported in the London Medical Gazette for February last, in exhibiting some of the results of successful medical practice, took occasion to allude to the operations of this Society with approbation of its principles. 'Among the individuals present were H. R. H. the duke of Cambridge, the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Wellington, sir Robert Peel, and many distinguished members of the Church, the Bar, and the Senate.' The address is said to have been

listened to with great attention, and to have excited general interest. What will be the result remains to be disclosed. It is occasion of gratulation that the subject has thus been commended to the attention of men who have it in their power in various ways to promote it, and we anticipate with confidence a result favorable to the advancement of our objects, and promotive of the welfare of the vast population of China.—From a widely circulated Scottish Journal, it appears that our objects have also been auspiciously commended to the attention of the enlightened and philanthropic public of that country."

It remains only to refer to the Treasurer's accounts, whereby it will appear, that, notwithstanding the necessarily heavy outlay, arising from the purchase and partial furnishing of the Hospital at Macao, a balance of $780..71, still remains to the credit of the Society. This balance will not, however, be sufficient to meet the current expenditure of the Hospital in Canton alone. And our hope being, speedily to resume operations at Macao (the Hospital in which place must ultimately — from the difference of situation and extent of premises — afford the best school for the medical education of young Chinese), as well as to continue and extend our operations in Canton,—the aid of a benevolent public is looked to for the requisite means. The increasing interest taken in our objects affords sufficient assurance that an appeal to that public will not be made in vain.

The report of the committee of management was read and submitted to the meeting.

The report having been read, G. T. Lay, esq., then rose to move its acceptance, and spoke in terms nearly as follows:

"It is not necessary that I should take up any time in insisting upon the value of medical and surgical aid: every one who has felt disease himself, or witnessed it in a friend or relative, has had the conviction of their worth and importance brought home to him and made a part of his mental associations. The Chinese have a materia medica that is well supplied with drugs, they display great variety, neatness, and care in their pharmaceutical operations, we see them busied in dispensing prescriptions, while the size of the shop, its furniture, and every circumstance about it, combine to assure us, that every thing is done in conformity with a steady and comprehensive

system. The manifestations of disease, and the various phases which it puts on, from its first beginning till it terminates in death or recovery, have in many cases been well marked and faithfully recorded by them. Their experience which resembles the εμπειρια and τηρησις of Satyrion, embraces many valuable observations, and their practical skill enables them to deal successfully with remittent fevers and other maladies, which, according to their classification, arise from cold or bad air, or from some disturbance of the healthy equilibrium. But where disease assumes a malignant character, where its treatment depends upon a proper knowledge of the situation and function of the parts affected, or extirpation is called for, it is clear, that it is far beyond their reach, and must be left to take its own course, with the certainty that it could only be made worse by their interference. It is here that the man with the enlightened knowledge and the surgical adroitness of the west finds an appropriate field, and does for a Chinese what no native practitioner can do for him.

"But there are other advantages, besides the relief of human suffering, however great that may be, which are intimately connected with the objects of this Society, and deserve our most attentive consideration.

"In the first place, it teaches us what the Chinese really are. We have become accustomed to hear of their prejudices, their exclusive spirit, their repugnance to and distrust of foreigners. Now in this respect our hearsays and all our surmises are completely overset by what we may see any day at our hospitals. Crowds of Chinese of both sexes, afflicted with all kinds of disorders, soliciting aid in the attitude of respect and humility, and listening to advice and assurances, as if nothing but absolute truth could fall from the lips of the physician. To behold a female, unaccompanied perhaps by a single friend or relative, brought in and tied hand and foot to the operator's table, and there submit to a most painful operation, without uttering a sigh or a groan, teaches us, in terms that can neither be misunderstood nor prevaricated, that a Chinese, upon proper grounds, is able to exercise the most unbounded confidence in the wisdom and goodness of the stranger. We learn what I rejoice to find proofs of from different quarters, that he has a most keen perception of what is good for him, and courage to embrace it, whenever it can be made apparent to him: that he has a stock of good sense and good feeling upon which his social prosperity is based: and so we arrive at a discovery which, whether we seek to make him wiser by our sciences, or bet-

ter by our religion, opens to us prospects of the most encouraging and delightful character.

"In the second place, it makes the Chinese acquainted with the authentic nature of our principles, and the kindness of our feelings towards them — a most necessary preliminary in the work of doing them good, whether it be in matters touching this world or that which is to come. There is nothing more obvious than that a Chinese entirely misunderstands our character and situation; he thinks we have no institutions for learning, are strangers to the softer refinements and courtesies of life, and recognise no moral distinctions, are unconscious of the intrinsic beauty of a virtuous action. When assured that he labors under a mistake, he hears with incredulity in his looks; when he witnesses proofs of wisdom and goodness, he is filled with wonder and surprise. We find by experience, that he is not apt to forget either our good words or our good deeds, but if there were any oblivions tendency in this way, it would be corrected by the restoration of sight to the blind, the removal of excrescences that preyed upon the vitals of the sufferer, and so on; for he bears a testimony which he will convey to his grave, written with indelible characters upon his body, that China, with a swarming population, cannot produce a man, that can at once vie in skill and humanity with the stranger. Where could we find a better pledge, a better earnest to assure them, that our science is founded on truth, our religion full of benevolence? If we have patience to give these endeavors time to work, such a conviction, waxing stronger and stronger, is inevitable, — the collateral results, of unknown magnitude and importance.

"In the third place, we shall have opportunities of studying the mind of a Chinese, and of tracing all its essential characteristics. We shall find out wherein it differs from our own, what it has in common with ourselves; for a sick person, as by a sort of instinct, opens his heart as well as his case to his physician. In the west, we often see this exemplified, but not more frequently there than in China. All ranks, ages, and sexes, tell their story, and reply to questions, with child-like simplicity, and make good what philosophy would teach us, that to speak the truth is a quality naturally inherent in the will of man.— Everything about their domestic history, ways of thinking, social feelings, nay the very penetralia of their hearts and dwellings, are brought under contemplation, and thus we may gather hints and reflections which will be hereafter of the highest value to us.

"In addition to these advantages, we may mention the influence that enterprises like the one before us are likely to exert upon medical science itself.

"(1.) Maladies, in their nature and frequency, differ in different countries. A disorder, which is transient and occurs only here and there in some places, may be studied in all its features again and again in others. The phenomena which the same disease exhibits in one place, it never assumes in another,—a consideration that leads us to make a difference between such as are common to it in all places, and such as are not, and so to delineate with philosophic accuracy what its essential character consists in. If at the same time we attend to the climate, soil, water, and relative situation of the country, with the diet and habits of the people, we give a new and wide bearing to an important part of medical study — the existing causes of disease — and, of consequence, the means by which they may be avoided. By this means we shall be able to complete our system of nosology, and to make out a uniform encyclopedia of diseases.

"(2.) If the existing causes of disease have a kind of geographic distribution, the appropriate remedies seem to have something very analogous to it, so that each country has its peculiar drug as well as its peculiar disorders, as if the same Providence that sent the affliction sent also its cure with it. Each country has its pharmacy, remarkable for some drug not found elsewhere, and generally proves after investigation far more comprehensive than we were at first inclined to suppose. The Chinese and the Japanese have each their own, both of which abound with excellent and powerful medicines. Now by practicing among the natives, we are made acquainted with these remedies, their modes of application, efficacy, and so forward, by ways that are as good as actual experiment, without any of its risk. Hence we are enabled to enlarge our knowledge of remedies, and to enrich our pharmacopœias with an account of substances hitherto unknown or untried.

"(3.) Every nation and tribe has what we may call its national therapeutics and nosology. It has some conceptions of disease peculiar to itself, some modes of treatment not observed elsewhere. In principle and extent they may be very humble, in detail united with error and mistake, but I think we should have to search a long time before we found one that would not afford us one fact for our information, or one hint to awaken our curiosity. These subjects would necessarily fall under the notice of an enlightened practitioner, who with patient kindness had given himself up to the purpose of

doing good, which he would not fail to record and communicate to the world, for the benefit of science and humanity.

"I am so impressed with the importance of these considerations that I have determined to make the system of gratuitous relief for the sick in some sort universal. I may not succeed in my first attempts, but I will continue, while life and health last, to pursue my object till I have attained it. We have societies for giving the Bible, the gospel, useful knowledge, and so on, to the world,—we will also have a society for giving the benefits of rational medicine to the world. Humanity shall be taught to flow in new channels, and to wear names and designations unused before. Science shall earn new honors, and gain fresh accessions to her strength. The motives that incite us to deal out our good things to all mankind are of the highest and noblest kind, while the success that waits upon every attempt invites us to bring all the means we can spare, and lay them upon the altar of HIM who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. On my return to England, I shall not forget the promise I made to this Society at its formation, for I am sure it needs only to be known in order to be supported."

He then moved, J. C. GREEN, esq., seconded, and it was —

Resolved, That the report which has been read be accepted, and printed under the direction of the committee.

The Treasurer's accounts, duly audited, were then read, and laid upon the table. It appeared that the disbursements of the Society had been, during the year, $1741; the receipts since 10th May, $754; and that the balance in the treasurer's hands was $780.

Lists of Books, Instruments, Paintings, and Medicines, that had been presented to the Society, having been read, it was —

On the motion of Mr. BELL, seconded by Mr. WETMORE,—

Resolved, That this Society gratefully acknowledges the valuable donation of works on ophthalmic surgery, the surgical instruments, and specimens of morbid anatomy, received from T. R. Colledge, esq., its president, as also the donation of books, &c., received from other gentlemen.

The chairman then stated, that Mr. Colledge, on his recent departure from China, had left nearly the whole of his medical library behind, with the desire that it should be offered to the Society on condition of his being enabled in return to furnish himself with a similar library in England. The prices not having been attached to the several works, the committee were unable to state the precise value of the collection: the balance in the treasurer's hands, however, did

not seem sufficient to authorize the appropriation, at the moment, of any sum for the purchase of the books. He went on to state, that the books were nevertheless being priced, and that expectations were entertained of being enabled to meet the cost of them without burdening the funds of the Society, or applying for a private subscription from the members.

A series of By-laws, referred at the last general meeting for further consideration, was read; when it was —

On the motion of W. S. WETMORE, esq., seconded by W. BLENKIN, esq.—

Resolved, That the By-laws just read be sanctioned, and printed with the Report of the Committee.

The Chairman having called a ballot for election of officers, it was on the motion of W. BLENKIN, esq., seconded by HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, esq.—

Resolved, That the gentlemen now forming the committee of management be requested to continue in office until the next annual meeting.

The Chairman begged to say a few words, before dissolving the meeting. He would revert to the address made to the meeting that morning by Mr. Lay. Sincerely did he wish that gentleman all success in the efforts which he had expressed his intention of making, on his return to England, to set on foot a society with purposes like those of this Society, but with a wider range. That gentleman is in possession of the peculiar advantages of an eye-witness. Having visited many of the isles of the Pacific, and of the Indian archipelago, also Lewchew, and having for some time resided in China, he can 'speak of the things that he has seen, and testify of what he knows.' He has been enabled to assure himself personally of the readiness of many of the nations, living out of the pale of Christendom and of western civilization, to avail themselves of the medical skill and kindness of European practitioners. He has seen their confidence, their gratitude, and can justly appreciate the adaptedness of such means, as preparatives for the attainment of those blessings in which rest the highest ends of man's existence. He is aware, too, of the sanction such operations receive from that Book to distribute which he left his family—the lively greetings of that family may he soon unalloyedly enjoy!

The meeting then adjourned.

PETER PARKER, *Chairman.*

MINUTES

of the Second Annual Meeting of the

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA.

The Second Annual Meeting of the members and friends of the Society was held at the residence of A. Anderson, esq, at Macao, on Thursday, the 1st July, 1841. At 2 P. M., the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, vice-president, took the chair. There were present, the Rev. Messrs. Bridgman, Boone, Ball, and Roberts, and A. Anderson, W. Bell, W. Leslie, W. Blenkin, P. Young, J. Holliday, B. Hobson, W. Lockhart, S. W. Williams, John Slade, J. R. Morrison, esquires.

Mr. Bridgman opened the meeting, by observing, that the friends of the Society had now been called together with the view of informing the public of the proceedings of the Society, and of affording to the members an opportunity of electing new office-bearers.

The report of the committee was then read, detailing the proceeding of the Society's agents since the last general meeting, on the 20th November, 1838; the continuance of Dr. Parker at Canton until the close of June, 1840, when he proceeded on a long purposed visit to the United States; the consecutive arrivals of Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Hobson from England, and of Mr. Diver from the United States; and the return of the latter gentleman to America, owing to continued ill health.—The treasurer's account showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer, on the 30th of June, of 1561 dollars, carried to the credit of the Society,—after an expenditure, since the 30th of November, 1838, of little more than 1700 dollars.

The medical reports of Messrs. Hobson and Lockhart, of the hospital at Macao, since August 1st, 1839, and at Chusan between September 1840, and February 1841, were also read. It was then moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Blenkin, and resolved,

"That the several reports which have just been read be accepted and approved."

Moved by Mr. Blenkin, seconded by Mr. Williams, and resolved,

"That the best thanks of the meeting be returned to Messrs. Lockhart and Hobson, for their very able services, and interesting reports."

Mr. Hobson returned acknowledgments both for himself and Mr. Lockhart.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of office-bearers. The result of the ballot was:

President. T. R. Colledge, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. P. Parker, M. D.	Rev. E. C. Bridgman.
W. Jardine, Esq.	Lancelot Dent, Esq.
R. Inglis, Esq.	William Bell, Esq.
A. Anderson, Esq.	James Matheson, Esq.
G. T. Lay, Esq.	W. Blenkin, Esq.

Recording Secretary. J. R. Morrison, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary. Rev. S. R. Brown.

Treasurer. W. Delano, Jr. Esq.

Auditor of Accounts. W. Leslie, Esq.

On the motion of Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Boone, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the committee for their past services.

On the motion of Mr. Leslie, seconded by the other members of the committee, the thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Morrison, for his services as secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Lockhart, the committee were instructed to collect the annual subscriptions due, and to endeavor to improve the funds of the Society, by obtaining donations in its behalf.

The meeting then adjourned,

E. C. Bridgman, *Chairman.*

SECOND REPORT.

The disturbed state of affairs in China for two years past, and the frequent dispersion of the community incident upon that condition of things, have hitherto prevented the committee of management from calling together a general meeting of the Society since the time that its first stated meeting was held, in the month of November, 1838. The objects of the Society have in the meanwhile, however, by no means been neglected: and, although its operations were for a time hampered by the state of public affairs just alluded to, yet have the institutions maintained by the Society yielded, upon the whole, not less of happy results than in days of greater freedom from disturbing influences.

It is a year since the committee, in publishing the hospital reports thought it their duty to give to the public some particulars of their proceedings during the time that had intervened since the friends of the Society had met together. But as there may be those now present who have not had opportunities of perusing that statement, it will be not inappropriate here briefly to recapitulate the particulars of what was then published.

When the whole English community had been compelled by the proceedings of the Chinese government to leave Canton, Dr. Parker was enabled, as an American citizen, to remain there. The house which had hitherto been always occupied by him as the Ophthalmic Hospital had been shut up, during all the time that the foreign community was held in confinement, from March to May, 1839; and to repeated requests afterwards made that it might be reöpened, the senior hong-merchant invariably returned a decided refusal. Dr. Parker was so fortunate, however, as to find a convenient place for receiving applicants (very few in-door patients being admitted), in the dispensary of Messrs. Cox and Anderson, both then at Macao. The report of his proceedings there during the year 1839, as also a previous report for the last quarter of 1838, have been already published by the committee. Dr. Parker remained at Canton till the month of June, 1840; when, upon the establishment of a blockade of the port, he closed the hospital; and, with the full approbation of the committee, took that occasion to pay a long-purposed visit to his native land. He went with the expectation of returning to resume his labors here after an absence of a year or two.

At the time of the Society's last meeting, the 20th of November, 1838, the hopes entertained of the arrival of a physician from Eng-

land or America, to extend the Society's operations had not yet been realized; and after the hospital at Macao had been kept open by Dr. Parker, during the months of July, August, and September, it had become necessary to close it on the return of that gentleman to his usual field of labor at Canton in October. In the following January, however, the expectations of the Society were gratified by the arrival from England of William Lockhart, esq., M. R. C. S.; a gentleman of whose high professional talents and character most of the members present have long since become acquainted. He came out in connection with the London Missionary Society; and having immediately offered his services to the committee, they were not less immediately accepted. On the 28th of February, 1839, the hospital at Macao was accordingly placed under his charge. The study of the language engaged all his attention at the first, and the hospital was not therefore *formally* opened (though some few patients were received) until the 1st of July. Unfortunately, it had not been long open, when the measures of the Chinese government against all bearing the name of Englishmen, compelled Mr. Lockhart, on the 13th of August, again to close it.

Seeing little to be done at that time, Mr. Lockhart, with the approbation of those members of the committee whom he was able to consult, resolved on spending some months at Batavia, with the view of further studying the Chinese language under the tuition of Mr. Medhurst, and of gaining an acquaintance with the Chinese in those parts. He left China in September, 1839, and did not return till towards the close of June, 1840.

In the interim, two other medical missionaries, Wm. Beck Diver, M. D., from the United States, and Benjamin Hobson M. B., M. R. C. S., from England,—the former in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the latter in connection with the London Missionary Society,—had arrived in China, and notified to your committee their desire of offering to the Society their services. This offer was made, and their services accepted on the 1st of July, last year; and Mr. Lockhart having, August 1st, reöpened the Macao hospital, these gentlemen gave him their assistance until his removal to Chusan, at the end of that month when the hospital was placed, for the future, under their joint care. In December, however, Mr. Diver's health failing, he was compelled to take a voyage for its recovery; and finding little benefit from a short trip, taken in the first instance, to the straits of Malacca, he was induced to proceed from Singapore to the United States. Mr. Hobson has continued in

charge of the hospital till now, receiving assistance from Mr. Lockhart, since that gentleman's return from Chusan in March last. Mr. Hobson's report is in the hands of the secretary, and will be read to the meeting.

During the time that Canton was thrown open to merchants of England, by the occupation of the river by the British forces, in April last, Mr. Hobson made a renewed attempt to reöpen the hospital at Canton; but the senior hong-merchant continued to refuse permission for the old house to be reöccupied. It was in contemplation to engage another house; but, looking at the uncertain posture of affairs, and the probability of having soon again to close it, that step was not taken.

Allusion has been made to the removal of Mr. Lockhart from Macao, in August last year, to Chusan, and the meeting will have pleasure in hearing the interesting report of his operations there. He opened his house, in the town of Chusan, or Tinghae, on the 13th of September; and it was constantly crowded with applicants for medical relief from that time till the day of his embarkation, the 22d of February, when the removal of all the British forces from thence of course rendered his longer stay there impracticable. While waiting to be guided by the progress of events in the choice of a new station, Mr. Lockhart continues to improve himself in a knowledge of the language, and to afford assistance to Mr. Hobson in the care of the hospital at Macao.

The number of patients that were admitted into the hospital at Canton during the year 1839, was about 800, making an aggregate, since the commencement of the Institution in November, 1835, of about 7000. For the six months of 1840, that it remained open, Dr. Parker has left no report; but the eagerness for medical aid, and the number of patients, were never greater than at the time he left Canton, on the 17th of June.—The number of patients admitted to the hospital at Macao, during one month and a half of 1839, and eleven months (from August 1st to June 30th) of 1840-41, was 1457,—making, with those admitted during three months of 1838, a total of 2150. At Chusan, during of a period of little more than five months, amid much greater opportunities of free access to the people, the number of patients attended to was 3502.

The treasurer's accounts are submitted to the examination of the meeting. In those exhibited at the first annual meeting in November 1838, after an expenditure, during three quarters, of $1741.85, a balance was shown of $780.71. The expenditures since that date

has been $1631.07, and the receipts $2411.98, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer, at this date, of $1561.62.

It remains to be observed, that, owing to the departure from China of several office-bearers of the Society, the committee have found it necessary to make some provisional appointments, which they hope will meet the approbation of the meeting. Mr. W. S. Wetmore had become treasurer on Mr. Archer's departure from China, when he and Mr. Green, the auditor of accounts, both notified their return home. Mr. Snow and Mr. Leslie were then requested to fill their respective places. But Mr. Snow being also called away, it became necessary to fill up anew the office of treasurer: Mr. Delano accepted it, at the request of the committee. Mr. King having also left China, Mr. Brown of the Morrison Education Society has undertaken the duties of corresponding secretary. Though the president and all but two vice-presidents are at present absent from China, yet as these officers have no specific duties to perform, it has not appeared necessary to supply their places.

In conclusion, the committee have to hope, that the Society will feel satisfaction with the proceedings of its agents; and with this hope they now resign their offices into the hands of the meeting.— They cannot refrain from expressing gratitude to Him whose creatures we all are, for opportunities afforded them of benefiting their fellowmen, while they look forward, with confident expectation to continually enlarging fields of usefulness, and increasing opportunities of conveying to the *minds* of their patients the healing influences of moral care, and especially of the hopes that the Gospel alone offers.

Dr. *The Medical Missionary Society in China in account with the Treasurer to the Society.* Cr.

1838.			1838.		
Aug. 1.	To printing reports, &c. -	$170 33	May 10.	Balance, as per account rendered this day. - - - - -	$1768 56
June 30.	To expenses of hospital at Canton for two quarters. - - -	711 77	Oct. 19.	By subscriptions and donations:	
,,	To rent of hospital for one year, from 1st September, 1837. - -	500 00		C. Fearon, esq., annual subscription for 1837 and 1838. 30	
Oct. 1.	To expenses of hospital at Macao, for one quarter. - - -	359 75		C. S. - - - - - 15	
				C. B. Adam, esq. - - 30	
				J. Archer, esq. - - 500	575 00
				E. E. J. Archer, *Treasurer (to this date).*	
	Balance, carried to the credit of the Society. - - - - -	780 71	Nov. 29.	By subscriptions and donations:	
				W. H. Harton, esq. - - 100	
				H. H. Lindsay, esq. - 2	
				John Harkness, esq. - 22	
				F. M. Davidson, esq. - 50	
				Rev. C. Kruckeberg. - 5	179 00
	Dollars.	2522 56		Dollars.	2522 56

E. E. W. S. Wetmore, *Treasurer.*

Audited. J. C. Green.

Canton, Nov. 29th, 1838.

DR. *The Medical Missionary Society in China in account with the Treasurer to the Society.* CR.

1839.				1839.	By balance, 22 Nov. 1838.	$780 71
Dec. 31.	To expenses of hospital at Canton to this date			Feb. 1.	By donations collected by R. Turner:	
	Board, fuel, repairs, &c.	$167.63			Footae	$150
	Native assistants	253.83			P. Line, esq., Madras.	50
	Medicines, &c.	149.80			W. Thomson, esq.	100
					Captain Macqueen	10
			$571 26		Alex. Macculloch	10
					Richard Turner	100
				,,	By donations, by Fox, Rawson, & Co.	420 00
					George Woolley, esq.	20
					E. A. Staple, esq.	5
					A. J. Empson, esq.	15
					Captain Routh	10
					,, Gillett	10
					,, Younghusband	5
					,, Seagar	10
					,, Buckle	4
					George Massey, esq.	10
					Samuel Rawson, esq.	15
					A. F. Croome, esq.	10
					By donation from J. C. Green, esq.	500 114 00
				June 2.	By subscription from G. Nye, esq.	25
				July 15.	By donation from S. Wetmore, esq	200 725 00
				Aug. 20.	E. E. W. S. WETMORE, *Treasurer (to this date).*	

1840.				1840.		
June 30.	To expenses from 1st to 17th June, not detailed - - -	248 74		Nov. 23.	By donations from captain Guy $10	
July 14.	To stove purchased for the hospital, Macao - - - - -	54 07			Inglis, esq. - - - 10	20 00
Aug. 22.	To expenses of hospital at Macao, in 1839. - - - - -	162 86		Dec. 6.	Annual subscription from Howqua.	300 00
,, 1841.	To expenses of hospital at Macao, July and Aug. 1840.	41 81		1841.	E. E. P. W. Snow, *Treasurer (to this date).*	
Jan. 16.	To trusses, bought of Seth Low & Co.	66 50			By donations at Chusan :—A friend, 20	
Mar. 31.	To expenses of hospital at Chusan, Sep. 1840 to Feb. 1841. -	206 50			James How, esq. - - 20	
June 30.	To expenses of hospital at Macao, from Aug., 1840 to 30th June 1841.	250 33			J. W. Rundall, esq., Engineers, 20	
,,	To A. Anderson, esq. for sundry expenses of hospital at Macao 1839–40.	29 00			Captain Barlow, R. N. - 20	
					,, Cunningham - 10	90 00
					By donations and subscriptions	
					Ladies of Gt. George street chapel, Liverpool. - - 100	
					Mrs. Turner 24; Mrs. Gutzlaff 20—44	
					Captain Parry. - - 100	
					,, Crocker. - - 10	
					,, Macondray - 25	
					E. B. Squire, esq. - - 15	
					Mrs. Colledge - - 15	
					A. Robertson, esq. - 50	360 00
	Balance, carried to credit of new account. - - - - -	1561 62			By donations on behalf of Messrs. W. B. Diver, C. E. Bridgman, & T. Beale.	300 00
					By interest from Aug. 4th (as per separate account.) - - -	86 78
	Dollars	3192 69			Dollars.	3192 69

W. Delano, jr., *Treasurer.*

REPORT

of the Medical Missionary Society's operations

at Chusan in 1840–41.

By William Lockhart.

The island of Chusan having been brought under British influence, it was judged desirable, by the committee of the Medical Missionary Society, to send one of its agents to Tinghae, the chief town of that district, with the view of establishing a Hospital there, for the relief of the natives, and for carrying on the objects of the Society, as far as possible, and thus in a new station to test the advantages of this means for obtaining a beneficial influence over the minds of the people.

Accordingly, the operations of the M. M. S. were commenced at Chusan, September 13th, 1840, and terminated February 22d, 1841; during this period, as will be seen by the list of cases, 3502 patients were attended to.

At the first establishment of the hospital, the inhabitants did not understand its object; but by attention being paid to some of the sick, who were met in the streets, and by explaining to others that medicine would be given for the relief of their ailments, if they applied for it, some few were induced to attend; and shortly afterwards great numbers came daily at all hours, desiring that medicines might be given to them. At some times as many as 200 old and new cases presented themselves in one day, but this large number was unusual; from 80 to 120 being the common amount on fine days during the latter weeks the hospital was open.

Besides attendance on such persons as resorted to the hospital, several were attended at their own homes; by which an opportunity

was given to observe the management of families in that part of the country, and freer intercourse maintained with the people, than might otherwise have been practicable. Occasionally, when parties were sent to various parts of the island, visits were made to distant villages, and medicines afforded to many afflicted with disease; and where the cases could not, for various reasons, be attended to at the moment, cards of direction were given, to enable them to come to the city, where they could receive the required aid.—Papers stating the nature of the hospital were also sent to the villages, in various vallies; and in a short time patients came from all parts of the island, seeking relief; also from Ningpo, Hangchow foo, (the capital of the province), and other neighboring towns on the main, as well as from Pooto, Lowang, and other islands: many Fuhkeën men from the trading junks at Sing-keä-mun (a large seaport town at the S. E. point of the island) were applicants. Indeed, the number of patients from the city itself was very small, compared with those who came from a distance. During the last six weeks of residence, the number of individuals who came from Lowang, a large island about 30 miles south of Chusan, was sometimes 40 or 50 in one day. Of these, some, who required frequent attention, remained in the city; others came and went as their medicine was expended, or according to the time prescribed to them.

In respect to the *climate*, it may be observed that during the south monsoon, the weather was hot, and sometimes very oppressive—the thermometer in the shade frequently standing at 90° during the day: the average for the night being about 72°. During the north monsoon, the weather was generally very cold, with fine clear days. Towards the latter end of December, 1840, and during the whole of January and February, 1841, the thermometer was as low as 25° or 26° during the night; and occasionally, when the wind was high, it stood at 28° during the day. Of course, at this time, there was much ice on all the ponds, though the duration of this low temperature was never long enough to cause the canals to be frozen over. Little snow fell during the winter, and never in sufficient quantity to cover the plain. The hills round the city were once only capped with snow for three or four days. The natives of the island said that the cold of winter was frequently much more severe, that ice was very thick, and that much snow lay in the vallies.

It may be asked,—seeing the favorable position of the island (in lat. 30° N., and long. 122° 5′ E.), and the comparative mildness of the climate,—does much disease exist among the natives themselves,

or was it from particular causes alone that the British troops suffered so severely while located there?

Several intelligent Chinese, when questioned on the subject of the prevalence of fever, said, that it was very common over the whole island, but especially so in the vallies where the fields were kept constantly under water, and that during last year disease prevailed to a very much greater degree than is generally the case, and this not only on the island of Chusan, but about Ningpo, Chinhae, Hangchow foo, and other places. Indeed the number of Chinese, who were seen to be suffering under fever or its consequences, was very great. Some parts of the city, being very low and damp, were extremely unhealthy; of this the *cheheën*, or magistrate's office, was a striking example, for of the whole number of British officers, civil and military, who lived there, not one escaped severe attacks, either of fever or dysentery, and the place had to be evacuated, and other quarters chosen for the magistracy. There can be no doubt that the malaria exists to a powerful degree, in nearly the whole of the vallies, arising from the excessive moisture in which the surface of the ground is kept by the banking up of the streams from the hills, and during wet weather the canals and dikes overflow, and the country is flooded with water. During the summer months, the days are very hot; and at night the dews are exceedingly heavy, so that if any one be exposed at this time, their clothes soon become saturated with moisture.

As to the reasons to be assigned for the degree of sickness that prevailed among the troops while at Chusan, this is not the place to speak fully of them, and doubtless the medical gentlemen connected with the force will publish portions of their own reports. But a few of the causes may be hinted at, of which the most prominent were—the laborious but unavoidable duties which the men had to perform—their exposure to the sun by day and to the heavy dews by night, united to which was the want of fresh provisions, which could not at first be at all procured.—When the strength of the men was worn down, being exposed to the malaria of the locality in which they were, fever seized upon them, followed by severe and almost incurable dysentery, which proved fatal to a most fearful extent. To so great a degree did these diseases prevail, that of the whole force very few of the men escaped more or less severe attacks.

It is by no means clear, whether the island of Chusan would be at all more unhealthy than any other place of the same latitude, were it not for the mode adopted in the cultivation of rice by means of

stagnant water. If a good system of draining the fields were established, or even the flood-gates removed from the streams, whereby the water is dammed up, it is very probable that the land would in a few months become dry, and the excess of malaria would subside, its cause being in a great measure removed. It is impossible to say whether the ground could be thoroughly dried, and whether this would effect the desired change or not; it is at least probable that it would do so, and if the island be ever again in British hands it might be tried.

The mode of irrigation is well shown in the extensive valley of Yungtung, in which Tinghae is situated. Sluices are placed in all the streams and the whole valley is one swamp, indeed so wet, that it is impossible to walk across the valley, except on raised flagged pathways. In all the other vallies where a stream is available, the same mode is adopted, and by much the greater portion. Yentsung, the next valley to the above, is a pool of shallow water. And that malaria should be rife in such districts, when during the hot summer months so large a surface of mud is exposed to the rays of the sun, cannot be wondered at.

In illustration of the report of cases, it may be well to make a few general observations on those diseases which most prominently presented themselves.

Intermittent Fever. This disease prevails to a very great extent among the people; and from all that could be ascertained, regarding its prevalence in various districts, by repeated inquiries of respectable Chinese and native medical men, it is very general.

Of the cases which presented, those in which quinine was exhibited soon recovered: but this remedy was only given to patients who came regularly; to others general remedies were given, which appeared in some cases to be beneficial. Several Chinese physicians also applied for relief from this disease, and finding that the quinine was of service to them, would sometimes bring friends for the medicine. They themselves used tiger's bones, ginseng, and other things; but acknowledged that their remedies were not very effectual. Some were pressing in their intreaties for a supply of quinine, which could not be given, as the quantity on hand was very inadequate to the large demands for it.

The two cases of paralysis of the arms from torture, occurred in respectable men. One of these was in the country, endeavoring to buy provisions and other things for sale in the city, when some Chinese soldiers seized him, and having beaten him severely, tied his

arms behind him round a tree for a length of time, until he had lost all power of motion. The other man had some property, of which he was robbed by a party of thieves, who then tied his arms behind him in the same manner. Both these cases were benefited by medical treatment.

Opium smoking. It was said, by one or two householders, that this was a very common practice among the respectable people, who usually lived in Tinghae, even affecting one third, some said one half, of these persons. But few of them, however, presented themselves at the hospital, desiring medicine to cure them of the habit. Occasionally, persons were seen in private houses using the opium pipe, but no considerable data were afforded, whereby to judge regarding this subject.

Elephantiasis prevails to a great extent throughout the island, and many cases were seen in which fearful ravages had been committed by this disease. It presented itself much more frequently in Chusan than it does at Canton, but from what cause is not apparent. Some of the incipient cases were slightly benefited by frequent purgatives, repeated bathing of the limbs with warm water, followed by the use of stimulating liniments. But the period during which the cases were attended to was not sufficient to show whether the benefit would be permanent or not.

Psora and other cutaneous diseases, exist among the people in much the same degree as in other parts of China.

In the case of opening into the trachea, the disease commenced nine years ago, when a small abscess appeared in front of the trachea: this increased in size and probably a large slough came away, and ulceration went on till in course of a short time, an opening was made into the trachea just below the cricoid cartilage, which enlarged until it attained its present size—three quarters of an inch in diameter, and comprising the whole breadth of the trachea, and is now stationary; the edges have not cicatrized, but secrete a small quantity of pus. While the wound is open, the man cannot of course speak at all, and breathing is painful to him, as the instant admission of cold air into the lungs produces a severe cough; but to obviate this inconvenience, he uses a solid flat plug of paper of proper size, and by carefully adjusting it to the opening, he is able to breathe freely through the mouth, and to speak distinctly though with a rough and hoarse voice. The man had no pain, and enjoyed tolerable health, though he had an emaciated appearance, and was subject to cough, and occasionally to asthmatic attacks.

The case of mortification of both feet occurred in a beggar, who was found lying on some straw in one of the Chinese public offices. He had been much exposed to the severe cold, while poorly clad, and not having had sufficient food, numbness came on in both feet. When he was first seen they were both cold and black; there was also a black gangrenous spot on the tip of the nose. The use of wine and of nourishing diet was of much service at first; a line of separation formed, the man began to rally and was stronger; but suddenly a change took place, great prostration came on, inability to open the jaws supervened, and he shortly died.

The man having disease of the os calcis came from Lowang; large abscesses had formed round the heel for some months, and when he came to the hospital, the posterior half of the os calcis was found to be black and loose, and was easily removed. Considerable hemorrhage took place on the removal of the bone, but soon ceased; healthy granulations sprung up from the surface of the sound bone, and the wound gradually contracted and closed, and shortly afterwards the man was able to walk about with ease.

The compound fracture of the humerus was in a boy 14 years old, and resulted from a gunshot wound received during an affray between a foraging party and some villagers in the valley of Chaeho. A party of sipahis, accompanied by one of their own officers, were buying provisions for the regiment, and had purchased a quantity of fowls and vegetables, when some of the Chinese knocked the money out of the officer's hand, while others ran off with a musket belonging to one of the men; the rest of the party fired at the thieves, and this little boy, who was standing by, received a wound. The ball passed through the left arm a little above the elbow; great hemorrhage had followed, as was evident from the boy's clothes having been saturated with blood; to stop this a small cord had been tightly bound round the arm. When he was brought to the hospital, some days after the accident, the cord was almost buried in the flesh, and the limb was much swollen; at first, it was thought that the ball had traversed the elbow-joint, but this was found not to be the case, and that the humerus only had been fractured. He remained two months in the hospital, during which time the wound on the inner side healed, and on the outer side 2 or 3 sinuses only remained, at the bottom of which were felt some small portions of loose bone. The fractured bone became consolidated, and the elbow could be moved without pain; and the case promised to terminate favorably in every respect when it was last seen.

The case of compound fracture of the os frontis was in a boy of 16 years, and occurred in a quarrel which took place between some foreign sailors and villagers regarding the sale of a bullock, for which the price had been paid: but a misunderstanding arose, and the owners, wishing to get back the bullock, attacked the sailors, who, in self-defense, drew their cutlases on their opponents, and this boy received a wound in the head. Much blood flowed from one of the large branches of the temporal artery, which was wounded. The external wound was three inches long, the os frontis was cut through about one inch, and a portion of loose bone lay at the bottom of the wound, which being removed, left the dura mater exposed for the space of a circle half an inch in diameter. The bleeding gradually ceased, the wound was dressed with simple ointment and wet lint, and a bandage rolled tightly round the head. No symptoms of disturbance of the functions of the brain took place, but profuse suppuration of the whole surface of the wound ensued; this, however, gradually diminished, and the wound closed completely, and the boy left the hospital, having merely a slight pain in the region of the wound, with occasional feelings of uneasiness over the scalp. This case, as well as the former, required watching at the time the island was evacuated, and the hospital necessarily closed; however, it is to be hoped that they will both do well.

It is an interesting subject of inquiry as to what may be the probable cause of the large amount of disease of the eye, which exists among the people of this country. From the delicacy of the organ, and its exposure to irritating agents of various kinds, it is in all countries subject to many diseases, to which this people are liable in common with others; but as will be seen from the subjoined list of cases, trichiasis, entropium, granular lids, catarrhal ophthalmia, pterygium, contraction of the tarsi, and opacity of the cornea, prevail to a very great extent, much greater than is the usual proportion in other parts of the world. It is evident that this cannot arise from the formation of the eye itself, for though the eyes of the Chinese are small, and the eyelids drawn inwards and downwards, in many cases, so as to make a distinct fold at the inner angle, as is especially seen in many of the females, still this is the natural condition of the eye throughout the whole nation, and it is difficult to understand how the natural state of any organ can make it liable to disease. It is true that some individuals are born with such a conformation of body, that they are more prone than others to disease, but this is altogether an abnormal condition: whereas the form of the eye in this people is, as before

mentioned, perfectly natural. And how can it be supposed that almost one third of the human race should be thus predisposed to a diseased condition of so important an organ! It would appear, as the result of observation, that the more frequent occurrence of the above named diseases arises in a great measure from two causes.

1st. The severe inflammation of the organ, which comes on at the commencement of the northerly and northeasterly winds in October, November, and December: this being permitted to run its course without relief being obtained, leaves as its consequences, various changes in the tissues, of a more or less injurious nature according to the intensity of the primary inflammation of the eye and its appendages, and the healthy or unhealthy condition of the sufferer.

2d. The injurious effects of a practice which is commonly followed by the Chinese barbers of everting the lower lid, and rubbing its inner surface gently with an ivory or bamboo instrument, shaped like a small scoop, which they also pass under the lid and deep into the inner and outer canthi; this they call 'washing the eye,' and the declared intention is the removal of any portion of mucus that may be lodging on its surface. It is a very common habit and performed daily in the barber's shops, where, after the head has been shaved, the man sits composedly as if enjoying exquisite delight, while the barber is thus *operating* on his eyes. If the person's eyes be examined after this process, they will be found to be very red and in a state of considerable irritation, and in process of time chronic conjunctivitis supervenes, and this being considered as the result of the eye not being sufficiently cleansed, the practice is persisted in, and the conjunctiva of the lid becomes covered with granulations. In other cases, the conjunctiva becomes indurated like thin parchment, the tarsal cartilages contract and induce entropium. Other diseases also result in process of time, variously modified according to circumstances; as for instance, exposure to the cold wind inducing an attack of acute inflammation of the organ.

The cases of entropium were operated upon in the usual mode of removing a fold of skin from the upper lid and dividing the tarsal cartilage. This was, generally speaking, completely successful, and the state of the eye much improved in most of the cases; in others the cornea had become so opaque from the long continuance of the disease that, although the constant pain and irritation caused by the inverted lids were removed, the power of vision was little increased.

The Chinese surgeons adopt a plan of operating for this disease, which is common in Canton as well as in Chusan. The object is to

inclose a fold of the upper lid, between two narrow strips of bamboo, which are then bound tightly together at their ends by thread; the fold of skin sloughs and falls off, and the contraction that occurs during the healing of the wound everts the edge of lid. But this is objectionable; in the first place, on account of the pain caused during the separation of the slough, and still more so, from the circumstance that when the disease is thus treated, considerable transverse contraction of the lids takes place, which induces a shortening of the tarsal cartilage, and if this condition of the lid exists to any extent, it is almost as prejudicial to the eye as the original disease, and if it have continued for a length of time, is not remediable by a surgical operation.

During the northerly monsoon, and especially at its commencement, several cases of severe catarrhal ophthalmia presented themselves; in some of these the disease had existed for several days, extensive destruction of the cornea had taken place, and in a few cases, one or both eyes were lost; but when the disease was recent, although very severe, it was in most cases speedily relieved. The plan of treatment adopted was that which is now generally followed; namely, using the strong solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to an ounce of water). This was dropped into the eye, blisters were applied to the temples, and active purgatives administered. The strong solution was applied daily for three or four days, and then changed for one of 5 grains, and occasionally fresh blisters were applied after the first had healed. The success of this practice was on the whole very gratifying; and in no case that can be remembered, did loss of the eye, or deep ulceration of the cornea ensue, when the case had come early under treatment. And it would appear, as the result of the cases met with at Chusan, that the use of the nitrate of silver was much more beneficial in removing the disease, than depletion would have been under the same circumstances. Granular lids prevail to a great extent, and are the result of long continued irritation of the conjunctiva as above mentioned. This state of granulation of the palpebral conjunctiva induces in course of time entropium, which has already been spoken of: but still more frequently, more or less dense opacity of the cornea itself comes on. It does not appear that persons afflicted with granular lids often become completely blind, but constant pain and lachrymation are produced, and the sight materially injured by the degree of opacity of the cornea which almost constantly accompanies this affection. The application of sulphate of copper, solution of nitrate of silver, and other remedies, were

useful in relieving the irritation of the organ, and removing more or less of the opacity of the cornea.

It may not be out of place to mention here, that of all the females who came to the hospital (and they were not few), and of others seen in various parts of the island, not one among them had feet of the natural size. Some were not so much compressed as others, but the practice of confining the feet, during its growth, is universal at Chusan, while at Canton and Macao many women have their feet completely free, and of natural size. Though several females came to the hospital affected with various diseases, and with ulcers of the leg, only in one or two instances was there seen any ulcer or other disease apparently caused by the compression of the foot, and the forced distortion of its bones. It cannot be said with any degree of certainty how far this practice is injurious to health; but it would appear, from the observation of numerous instances, among different classes of society, both in children and adults, that it does not cause so much misery as might be expected from the severe treatment to which the feet are subjected in infancy. Very frequently when walking in the open country, strong healthy women, though having their feet very much compressed, were seen walking about with readiness, and not apparently suffering from any pain in the feet whatever: others also have walked several miles to the hospital, and have had to return home the same day, so that locomotion is by no means prevented.

It is ever interesting to observe the effects on health, which are caused by the habits and customs of a people, and this is one not undeserving of some attention as more intimate acquaintance with the Chinese is obtained. And torturing as this treatment of the feet would appear to be, and unsightly to us as are its consequences, it is perhaps on the whole not more injurious to health and comfort, than are the practices inflicted by fashion on the female sex in western nations.

The accompanying list of diseases is not entirely without interest in its relation to vital statistics. It shows that intermittent fever prevails to a considerable extent among the natives of Chusan and the neighboring districts, also that some of the diseases of the eye are very frequently met with; but it is at the same time evident, that the hospital was not open to the admission of patients for a sufficient length of time, to afford any certain data, on which fully to rely; neither is the amount of the population in those districts, so accurately ascertained, as to show the relative amount in that and other localities in China. However, as other openings occur, and fresh stations of the Society are established, some interesting facts regarding the exact

state of health among this people may perhaps be obtained, if longer residence at any place be afforded than was the case at Tinghae. And, though the trial of the Society's operations at Chusan was short and imperfect, there can be little doubt that the step which was taken, in sending one of its agents there, was well advised, and shows the advantage of at once occupying every new station that may be practicable; since by endeavoring to administer to their relief, and to remove the diseases to which they are exposed, much can be done among the people for their individual benefit, a better insight obtained into their manners and customs, and a beneficial influence obtained over their minds.

Register of cases from September 23d, 1840, to February 20th, 1841.

General and constitutional diseases.	
Intermittent fever	423
Anasarca after fever	25
Ascites	3
Enlargement of spleen	6
Dysentery	7
Icterus	10
Dyspepsia	62
Gastrodysia	5
Constipation	3
Hæmatemesis	2
Chronic hepatitis	2
Hæmoptysis	2
Tussis	61
Asthma	2
Bronchitis	4
Chronic laryngitis	1
Cynanche tonsillaris	6
Headache	13
Toothache	3
Disordered bowels in children	7
Rheumatism	76
Nodosity of joints	2
Partial paralysis of arms	2
„ „ of face	1
Paralysis of arms caused by torture inflicted by Chinese officers	2
Prostration from starvation; (1 died, 1 recovered)	2
Erysipelas of face and limbs	4
Salacia	1
Opium smoking	5
Cutaneous diseases.	
Elephantiasis of one leg	27
Elephantiasis of both legs	16
Elephantiasis of both legs, with deep sloughs upon leg	1
Elephantiasis of both legs, loss of toes, protrusion of metatarsal bones	1
Elephantiasis of both legs, with deep ulcers	3
Psoriasis inveterata of whole body	8
Psoriasis of leg	16
Psoriasis of nates	4
Psoriasis of ham	2
Psoriasis of face	1
Psora	140
Psora inveterata	43
Lepra of body and limbs	12
Tinea capitis	6
Tinea scutulata	2
Ecthyma	2
Purpura hœmorrhagica	1
General surgical affections.	
Abscesses of various parts	115
Thecal abscess of fingers	5
Sinus of thigh	1
Inflammation of knee joint	1
Sloughing of tendon of index finger	1
Accidental amputation of finger	1

Inflammation of submaxillary glands	1
Inflamed mamma	3
Irritable ulceration round the nipple	4
Carbuncle	1
Tumor of neck	1
Large tumor of face	1
„ „ on back of neck	1
Indurated swelling of leg	1
Enlarged glands of neck	2
Polypus nasi (both removed)	2
Ulcers of various parts	679
Large opening into trachea below the cricoid cartilage	1
Paraphymosis	1
Varicose veins of leg	6
Excrescences round the anus	4
Fistula in ano	4
Fistula in ano, very extensive, traversing the whole of the nates	1
Large bleeding hæmorrhoids	1
Severe bite on the leg by a pig	1
Severe burns on leg	2
Lupus of nose and face	4
Wounds of head and limbs	10
Contusion on thorax	10
Contusion of various joints	16
Syphilis, chancres	2
Gonorrhæa and bubo	2
Stricture of urethra	1
Mortification of both feet, and sloughing of part of the nose from cold	1
Sloughs on both feet	1
Large slough on the larynx	1
Large slough on nates with great induration of cellular tissue	1
Large slough on face in children	2
Anchylosis of wrist with carious bone	2
Caries of tibia	1
Necrosis of tibia	1
Removal of half of the os calcis by exfoliation	1
Caries of ulna, great bony deposition from periostitis	1
Necrosis of humerus	1
Caries of alveoli of supra-maxillary bone	3
Caries of ilium	1
Caries of one of the phalanges of the middle finger	1
Caries of glenoid cavity of the scapula	1
Perforation of bony palate, secondary syphilis	1
Compound fracture of humerus, a gun-shot wound	1
Compound fracture of os frontis, from blow of a cutlas	1
Old dislocation of the head of the radius	1
Contraction of elbow	1
Dorsum of hand thrown back on forearm, from burn	1
Distortion of foot, sole looking upwards and backwards, so that the man walked on his instep	1
Contraction of supinator radii longus, with inability to move the wrist joint	1
Dislocation of lower jaw both sides	1
Retraction of foot inwards	1
Scrotal hernia	1
Inguinal hernia	1
Umbilical hernia	1
Diseases of the ear.	
Surditas from excess of cerumen	6
Surditas from caries of temporal bone	1
Surditas from disease of mastoid cells, large external opening behind the ear	1
Diseases of the eye and its appendages.	
Abscess on eyelid	3
Hordeolum	3
Small tumor of lid	1
Ulcer of lids	1
Inflammation of Meibonian glands	1
Trichiasis	144
Entropium (operated on 22)	70

Ectropium	35
Contraction of tarsi	40
Contraction of tarsi (after native operation for entropium)	24
Lippitudo	95
Conjunctivitis	20
Catarrhal ophthalmia, severe	134
Chronic ophthalmia	8
Granular lids slight opacity	220
Granular lids with much opacity	30
Pterygium (operated on 6)	146
Contraction of puncto lacrymalia	1
Ulceration of cornea, slight	80
Ulceration of cornea, severe	51
Opacity of cornea	311
Opacity of cornea, very dense	8
Staphyloma	12
Abscesses of eyelids and scalp, causing great contraction of eyelids, and loss of vision	1
Loss of vision in both eyes from dense vascular opacity of cornea	2
Loss of vision in one eye from entropium	16
Loss of vision in both eyes from entropium	8
Loss of vision in one eye from opacity of cornea	18
Loss of vision in both eyes from opacity of cornea	10
Loss of vision in one eye, sloughing cornea from catarrhal ophthalmia	16
Loss of vision in both eyes, sloughing cornea from catarrhal ophthalmia	8
Hernia tridis of one eye	6
Hernia tridis of both eyes	2
Closure of pupil by lymph	1
Contraction of both pupils to a point	1
Synechia anterior	4
Synechia posterior	8
Cataract lenticular	6
Cataract capsular	5
Amaurosis	4
Total	3502

REPORT

Of the Medical Missionary Society's operations

at Macao in 1840–41.

By Benjamin Hobson.

In July, 1838, the Society's hospital in Macao, as mentioned in a former report, was first opened for the reception of patients. It was closed on the 5th of Oct. following, in consequence of the absence of any other medical officer to take charge of the establishment.

On the first of July, 1839, it was reopened; but owing to the extraordinary events of that year, it was found necessary to suspend its operations on the 15th of the subsequent month. During that short space, 167 persons applied for medical relief. Although medicines were administered for some months afterwards to occasional applicants, the doors of the hospital were not again thrown open to receive either in or out-patients until August, 1840.

From that time up to the present (June 39th, 1841), with the exception of occasional interruptions from the unsettled state of affairs, there has been a portion of each day devoted to this department of the Society's operations.

The capabilities of this institution have not as yet been fully tested, both from its recent origin, and the fear and disquietude which pervaded the native community a few months since, as well as from a reluctance to allow its medical duties to encroach upon the time that was necessary to devote for acquiring some attainments in the language: all of which have induced a less extensive opening of the hospital than otherwise would have been desirable. But now, judging from the increase of attendance for the last few months, from this

city, and the numerous and populous towns and hamlets in this vicinity, it is reasonably anticipated that its influence and usefulness will rapidly advance.

The cases that have come under treatment have been varied, but as will be seen from the subjoined list are chiefly surgical. A few of the more important ones were admitted into the house, and if their circumstances required it, a small allowance of money was granted to buy rice and fuel. Many more would have gladly availed themselves of the convenience which the wards afforded, had it been considered expedient at the time to receive them. While speaking upon this subject it may not be out of place to observe, that when the hospitals are not under the surveillance or jurisdiction of Chinese officers, as they have been at Chusan and Macao, there are most pleasing facilities afforded for distributing religious books, and holding free intercourse with the people.

If we may judge from the experience of the past, both here and at Chusan, there appears no want of readiness on the part of the natives to acknowledge the superiority of foreign medical skill, nor any indisposition to avail themselves of the gratuitous aid proffered to them. But until full confidence is experienced, there is a strong and natural aversion to submit to operations, or patience sufficiently great to continue for any length of time, the use of the remedies prescribed. The treatment of chronic diseases is as usual less satisfactory than the acute, as the patient not being wholly disabled by the former is less anxious about recovery, and more unwilling to persevere in the mode of treatment recommended. But although there is often impatience manifested in not receiving immediate cure, and great dread of enduring pain, yet when the patient has decided to submit to the operation proposed he generally bears it with fortitude. In minor operations, it is found better at once to perform them without consulting the patient, as they are completed before there is time for the fears to be excited. A few general remarks upon the tabular list of cases will close the present report.

Of the diseases of the eye which form such an essential and important class of the maladies of this people, catarrhal and chronic ophthalmia, acute conjunctivitis, granular lids, entropium, pterygium, and trichiasis, seem to be the most general. These ophthalmia, which the native physicians appear never to attempt to remedy, from neglect or irritation, usually excite a varicose state of the vessels of the conjunctiva, and a thickened vascular condition of the cornea and tarsi, terminating in opacity, leucoma, and final loss of vision. In the ca-

tarrhal and acute ophthalmia, although the practice of employing local stimulants is not recommended by some high authorities in ophthalmic surgery, yet the use of nitrate of silver from 5 to 10 grains to an ounce of distilled water, has been found very successful, conjoined with aperients in their treatment. Strong solutions also of sub-acetate of lead, and sulphates of copper and zinc, have proved of the greatest service in the chronic ophthalmia with granulations and opacity.

The natives of this province, especially aged persons, appear very liable to cataract, and it is hoped that the next report will contain data of some value, regarding their general character and treatment.

Cutaneous diseases also form a principal part of the diseases of the Chinese. Pustular scabies affects the lower orders to a great extent, and although often formidable in its appearance, is rapidly cured by the union of sulphur with some oxide of mercury. A similar kind of treatment has been very successful in curing psoriasis annulata.

The ulcers enumerated include ulcerations succeeding wounds, injuries, and other causes, affecting different parts of the body, but chiefly the lower extremities. They are very numerous among the working classes, arising probably from the heavy weights borne, a poor vegetable diet, or want of cleanliness. From neglect and inappropriate applications they often become large and indolent, but by means of ablution and dressings of warm water, escharotic solutions, or stimulating ointments, they speedily assume a healthy appearance. As linen is difficult to obtain, and oiled silk expensive, a kind of paper manufactured by the Chinese, which is soft, flexible, not easily rent, and peculiarly well adapted to spread ointments upon, has been in a great measure substituted for the former; and for the latter, oiled paper of a superior quality, also prepared by the natives; the same brushed over with a thin coating of gum arabic forms an efficient sticking plaster for small wounds.

In September, a boy aged 16, from the country, was admitted as a patient with three large sloughing ulcers of the leg. His health was impaired, and his pulse quick and feeble; some medicines were administered, and the ulcers at first poulticed, and afterwards dressed with solutions of nitrate of silver, sulphate of copper, and the ordinary stimulating ointments,—but no benefit followed their use; on the contrary the ulcers assumed a phagedenic character, and attended with irritative fever; other remedies also equally failed in checking the progress of the ulceration. Opium, dissolved in

nitric acid slightly diluted, was now applied, which happily produced an immediate change, the deep sloughs of muscle, nerves, and vessels were thrown off, and all the sores presented a healthy granulating appearance. The warm water dressing, with the occasional use of sulphate of copper in solution, now speedily healed them.

The abscesses usually met with are large and chronic. Those of the scalp are frequent. Carbuncles, which are so common in hot climates, often come under treatment.

Acute rheumatism has not yet been observed, but on the contrary, chronic rheumatic pains of the joints and muscles are daily seen, arising probably from the usual causes of cold and damp in winter.

Wounds and contusions have been numerous, some have been severe from attacks by pirates. The chief character has been lacerated and superficial. A few have been punctured and gun-shot wounds.

In April, a patient aged 24, was admitted with a gun-shot wound of the leg; he stated that he received the shot from a Portuguese soldier, who suspected him unjustly to be a thief; it was followed by considerable hemorrhage and pain. A native friend, seeing the ball near the outlet of the wound, forthwith by a gash cut it out. About two days afterwards he came to the hospital. The ball had entered posteriorly by the side of the tendo achilles, two inches above the inferior extremity of the fibula, leaving a round ragged wound; and comminuting that bone, remained flattened and uneven at the surface of the wound in front. The incision which had been made to extract it was three inches in length, parallel and close to the anterior tibial artery. Several loose portions of bone were removed, warm water dressing applied, the leg rolled, and its position fixed.

The wound quickly granulated and healed, with the exception of a sinus anteriorly, which was kept open by portions of loose bone still felt deeply in the wound. These gradually becoming more superficial, were taken out with little injury to the soft parts; in a month the patient was dismissed, the leg being straight and strong.

In September, a man aged 40, from the island of Honam near Canton, entered the hospital suffering excruciating pain from retention of urine. On examining the patient, it was discovered that he was frequently subject to these seizures, but they were of short duration compared with the present, which was three days. The bladder was readily recognized, distended with fluid rising up to the umbilicus, the pulse quick, and countenance anxious. The urine was immediately drawn off by a silver catheter; it was dark, of strong ammoniaca odor, and exceeded two quarts. The next day it was

again necessary to renew the operation, and for many days afterwards, changing the size. The prostate was five times its natural size, and the urine deposited large quantities of thick white sediment, which on examination was found to be chiefly the magnesio-phosphates. Active purging, with the daily use of the catheter, in three weeks restored him to his usual health; he returned subsequently to offer thanks, and had continued well. As future attacks might reasonably be expected, a silver catheter was made for him at his own expense, which he learned how to use. Other cases of retention from stricture, or enlarged prostate, have been similarly treated, with the warmest thanks for the relief imparted.

Two cases of dislocation, one of the humerus into the axilla, and the other of the first phalanx of the thumb upon the anterior surface of the metacarpal bone may just be noticed. Both had been dislocated for more than six weeks when they applied for admission. The first was occasioned by a fall from the mast to the deck of a ship, and the other from a blow. In the one case, extensive and counter-extention was steadily maintained for two hours and a half, by means of ropes and pullies; and the other for a considerable length of time and repeatedly, by a small cord fixed with a clove hitch; but neither fo them could be reduced, although the system was nauseated by tartarized antimony. Farther efforts could not be employed.

A few interesting cases of thickening and deposition of serum in the cellular tissue of the leg, greatly distorting its size and shape, have been treated successfully, with stimulating liniments, equal and continued pressure by rollers, and saline aperients. But as soon as the pressure is removed, and the patient begins to walk, the disease has a tendency to return, and the integuments thicken, and become hard, as in elephantiasis.

Some cases of enlarged spleen have come under observation, but too few at present to remark upon.

From the many opportunities that have presented, in examining the effects of opium-smoking upon the Chinese, some allusion to it may be expected. It is the unbiassed conviction of the writer from the cases observed, that its habitual use is injurious to the health and happiness of those addicted to the practice. Its baneful influence is insidious but certain; and its moderate indulgence, if means permit, lays the foundation for its continued and increasing use.

The three cases of poisoning mentioned in the list, were produced by swallowing a large dose of the extract of opium, under the influence of excited feelings; two were dead before remedies could be

employed, the other, a young female, recovered, having vomited the opium before it could be absorbed into the system.—Farther remarks upon the nature and character of the diseases of this and the neighboring provinces, will be reserved for a future report, when more ample opportunity has been afforded, to form an important and more extended analysis of them.

Register of diseases attended to in M. M. S. Hospital at Macao, from August 1840, *to July* 1841.

Diseases of the eye.		Bullæ	1
Catarrhal ophthalmia	35	Icthyosis	1
Chronic ophthalmia	21	Erysipelas	1
Conjunctivitis acute and ch.	38	*Diseases of the chest.*	
Cataract	22	Acute bronchitis	2
Entropium	16	Chronic bronchitis	17
Ectropium	4	Hæmoptysis	8
Granular lids	43	Catarrh	33
Opacity of cornea	35	Asthma	2
Ulcers of cornea	8	Chronic laryngitis	1
Staphyloma	5	*Diseases of the abdomen.*	
Pterygium	28	Dyspepsia	30
Leucoma	10	Ascites	4
Trichiasis	15	Diarrhæa	16
Amaurosis	12	Enlarged spleen	5
Epiphora	6	Inguinal hernia	4
Hypopium	3	Inguinal hernia congenital	1
Glaucoma	1	Umbilical hernia congenital	1
Iritis	6	Hæmorrhoids	7
Nyctalopia	4	Constipation	5
Synechia posterior	1	Gastrodynia	2
Closure of pupil	2	*Diseases of the urinary organs.*	
Loss of vision	11	Retention of urine from enlarged prostrate or stricture	10
Diseased eyelids	11	Hydrocele	8
Conical cornea	1	Diseased testes	5
Ptosis	1	Phymosis (congenital)	2
Tumor of upper lid	1	Ulcers of prepuce and glans penis	6
Enlarged carnicula	1	Bubo	8
Abscesses of lachrymal sac	1	Dysuria	3
Diseases of the skin.		Gonorrhœa	9
Scabies	97	*Diseases of the uterine system.*	
Psosiaris	47	Amenorrhœa	3
Lepra	7	Suppressio mensis	2
Impetigo	9	Prolapsus uteri	1
Porrigo	9	Inflammation of pudenda	4
Herpes	7	*General diseases.*	
Lichen	9	Ulcers	220
Ecthyma	4		
Strophulus	1		

Abscesses	70
Carbuncles	19
Rheumatism	96
Lumbago	6
Intermittent and continued fever	13
Onychia	14
Whitloe	7
Inflammation of joints	18
Disease of hip joint	5
Dislocations	4
Fractures	3
Necrosis and caries	9
Exfoliation of outer table of skull	1
Exfoliation of the lower jaw	4
Anasarca	17
Cachexy	9
Thickening of cellular tissue of the leg	11
Diseased cervical glands	17
Varicose veins	11
Enlarged thyroid gland	6
Inflammation of tendo achilles	7
Encysted tumors of face	2
Ganglia on tendons	4
Poisoning by opium by taking a large dose of the extract	3
Deformity of bones of foot from light and irregular bandaging	1
Anomalous or unnecessary to name	64
Vaccinations not entered.	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Ophthalmic diseases	342
Cutaneous diseases	191
Pectoral diseases	63
Abdominal diseases	75
Urinary diseases	51
Uterine diseases	10
Wounds	41
Contusions	35
General and local diseases not classified	725
Total	1457

BRIEF ABSTRACT

OF ALL THE SUCCESSIVE REPORTS OF THE

Medical Missionary Society.

FROM 1835 TO 1840.

It being judged desirable by the committee of the Medical Missionary Society, to give a short account of the operations of the Society in the hospitals at Canton and Macao, from the time of their establishment, the following statement is made.

Encouraged by the successful trials made by Pearson, Colledge, and others, and by the success of a dispensary at Singapore for the benefit of the Chinese, Dr. Parker rented a house in Fungtae hong, at Canton, and immediately opened it as an ophthalmic hospital, Nov. 4th, 1835. The accomodations of the hospital were found to be commodious, and by adopting a few and simple regulations the work of the hospital was readily accomplished. During the first quarter, from Nov. 4th, 1835 to Feb. 4th, 1836, nine hundred and twenty-five patients were entered on the register.

First Report. In illustration of the eagerness with which patients resorted to the hospital for relief, and the confidence they reposed in the physician, Dr. Parker remarks:

"When it was the practice to admit patients daily, I observed some of them with lanterns, with which they left their homes at two or three o'clock in the morning, in order that they might be there in season; when the days of admission were limited, they sometimes came the previous evening, and remained all night, that they might secure a ticket in the morning. There have been applicants from other parts of the province as well as from this vicinity. Numbers

fluids taken into the mouth came out at the side of the neck, and the air also passed through the wound during respiration. Poultices and simple dressings were applied to the wounds, and antiphlogistic treatment adopted, and by perseverance in this plan, the patient gradually recovered. As the result of the period now spoken of, Dr. Parker finishes his report with the following observations:

"In this hasty report it is impossible to convey to the mind of a stranger an adequate idea of the interesting scenes of the past three months. To do this he need imagine an assembly averaging from seventy-five to a hundred of the unfortunate in every rank. He need see the man or child lately groping in darkness now rejoicing to behold the light; here the fond mother, her countenance overcast with gloom at the apprehension that a darling child must soon die, presently wanting terms to express her joy as she sees that child prattling around her, insensible to the danger from which it has been rescued; and again he should witness the gratitude of those whose protracted afflictions they had supposed would terminate only with life, in a few days restored to health; and as he beholds considerable numbers who never again can see the light, think of a still larger company, who but for the timely relief afforded would have become alike unfortunate."

Third Report. The third report states, that the hospital was closed for repairs from May 4th to June 8th, and during the remaining two months to August, 390 patients were entered on the register. During the term "a large number of applicants have been sent away as incurable, without being enrolled. All classes have eagerly applied for aid, and the same gratitude and confidence have been exhibited as heretofore." The cases attended and the operations performed were much of the same kind as formerly reported. The report concludes with a translation of an ode, written by an official gentleman, who having been operated on successfully for cararact, returns thanks in verse to his physician. The ode may be seen in the 5th vol. of the Chinese Repository, and well deserves a perusal.

Fourth Report. The fourth report to Nov. 4th, 1836, enumerates 462 patients for the last three months, and 2152 for the twelve months, during which the hospital had been opened.

"From the specific character of the institution, a great similarity of diseases and treatment necessarily follow; and it is superfluous to repeat the same illustrations of both, as well as the gratitude of the patients; and though cases of equal interest with any of the preceding terms have occurred in the last, they need not be narrated unless they present some peculiarity.

"It has been a desideratum, to be able, as is customary in similar circumstances, to give the statistics of cases, whether the patients have gone away unbenefited, or with palliation or entire cure of their maladies. The imperfect knowledge of each other's language, the difficulty of impressing the patients with the propriety of reporting the result of the treatment, and their neglect to comply with the request, or the inconvenience of doing it when they reside at a great distance preclude such statistics. This general statement, however, may be given, that whilst many diseases of long standing have been permanently cured, scarcely an instance is recollected in which a case that has presented in its acute stage has passed into a chronic. Seldom does a week pass in which some patients, who have received perfect cures do not return to the hospital with the expressions of lively gratitude for the favors they have enjoyed. All classes have continued to avail themselves of the benefit of the institution; and some cases subjoined show that there is no diminution of confidence on their part—cases in which they have submitted to operations after the fullest declaration that there was imminent risk, but that death was *inevitable* unless they accepted the *possible* relief."

One of the most interesting cases reported is the following. Sarcomatous tumor. Leäng Ashing, aged 27; had an enormous tumor on the face, about 18½ inches in circumference. It had been growing for more than ten years; in consequence of the application of cautery, a loathsome ulcer had formed on the apex. When the man first came to the hospital, he had little constitutional disturbance, but he returned home and did not present himself again for two months, when his former healthy appearance had just given place to the sallow and cadaverous expression of one fast verging to the grave. After a short course of tonic remedies, the patient was apprized of his situation, the certainty of a speedy death if the tumor was left alone, the possible unfortunate termination if extirpated, and the encouraging prospect that he might live for years if he submitted to the operation. He referred it to our discretion, and in conjunction with his brother, gave a writing certifying that they requested the removal of the tumor, and if successful they should rejoice, but if otherwise no blame would be imputed to the operator. A few days afterwards, the tumor was removed, little hemorrhage took place, and in ten days the discharge of pus ceased, and the whole was healed.

One case of fungoid disease of the humerus, producing a tumor of immense size, for the removal of which it was judged expedient to amputate the arm at the shoulder joint, was among the patients;

the operation was readily submitted to, and the patient speedily recovered, leaving a good and healthy stump. This is probably the first Chinese who has ever voluntarily submitted to theamputation of one of the larger limbs.

"The number of Chinese including patients who have visited the hospital is probably not less than 6000 or 7000. They have witnessed the operations, and have seen the treatment and its effects. They are from nearly all parts of the empire, they carry with them the intelligence of what they have seen and heard. Consequently from provinces more remote, applications are made and new and various diseases are presented, and the desirableness is daily increasing of not only continuing the institution commenced, but also of establishing other departments (than that of the eye), and of supplying them with men of requisite qualifications."

Fifth Report. The fifth report gives 548 as the new patients during the three months, terminating February 4th, 1837. During the term the cases attended to and operated on, were much of similar nature to those formerly reported. Dr. Parker remarks, "Though many of the diseases are similar to those already described, yet occurring in persons of different ranks in society, and from different, and more remote, parts of the empire, and exhibiting the increased influence of these efforts and the unabated confidence of the Chinese, they ought to be reported."

Sarcomatous tumor. Lo Wanshun, aged 41. She has had a large tumor on the left side of the face for 20 years. As usual the traces of the cautery and escharotics were visible upon it, and the patient stated, that an incision had been made into it, the hemorrhage from which was with difficulty stopped. Having attended to the general health, the tumor was removed. The wound healed immediately, and in ten days the dressings were wholly removed. The face had nearly its natural appearance. Grateful and happy, she returned to her husband and family.

Congenital tumor. Wang Keking, aged 27. The son of a respectable tea broker. It was observed at birth that the nates of the right side were unusually large, but the child did not attract particular attention, till it was eight years old, when the preternatural enlargement became conspicuous. The growth was at first gradual, but for the last four years its increase has been rapid, and it is now nearly one third the weight of the man. It is suspended apparently by fibrinous bands, from the dorsal part of the false ribs, the spinous processes of the ilium and the nates; its circumference covers about a

square foot. The tumor extends a little below the knees, and its weight is estimated at from 60 to 100 pounds; when the man sits down, it forms a circular cushion, which elevates him six inches or more from the chair. The tumor is free from pain and the man enjoys good health. The desirableness of removing the tumor is evident, but the patient has not decided to submit to an operation.

In a subsequent report it is mentioned that shortly after his calling at the hospital, he was seized with severe fever which terminated fatally in three days.

A young lady from Nanking, Le Awoo, aged 19, eldest daughter of a silk merchant, had suffered from infancy from a disease of the left eye. At this time a white spot, with a fleshy excrescence, covered the apex of the cornea, and the blood-vessels were enlarged and passed over the cornea. By repeated applications of lunar caustic, the fleshy excrescence was destroyed; the blood vessels were divided at the union of the cornea and sclerotica. The general health was attended to, and after applying leeches to the temples, a blister was ordered. New granulations soon filled up the depression in the cornea made by the caustic. The blood vessels of the cornea became indistinct; the sight was improved and at a little distance a stranger could hardly perceive that it differed from the other eye. The father expressed much gratitude for the attention paid to his daughter and joy at the successful result of the treatment pursued.

Sixth Report. The sixth quarterly report to May 4th, 1837, adds 650 patients to the list. "The interest in the institution continues to increase, and the eagerness to enjoy its benefits was never greater than at present. The crowd of patients on the day of receiving them, now limited to once in two weeks, has been very great. Sometimes not less than 200 or 300; and on one occasion about 600 including their friends have been present in a single day." Among the cases reported may be mentioned the following:

"Encysted tumor. Wangke, aged 12 years, of Shuntih. This little girl is a slave, and was sold by her mother for $8 or $10. She was accompanied to the hospital by her purchaser, a very respectable and well bred Chinese woman, who said the child was not her offspring, yet she felt for her the affection of a mother; and though the blemish had been a sufficient excuse for returning her to her mother, she preferred not to do so; and having heard of the hospital in Canton, was at the expense of time and money to bring her, with the hope of relief. She had an encysted tumor, about 16 inches in circumference at the base, situated upon the sacrum, and to the right

side. Its pressure had produced some absorption of the sacrum, and caused the os coccygis to turn outwards. It was movable, and hard pressure gave it no pain. There was no weakness of the spinal column or of the lower extremities. After suitable preparation of the patient it was removed, and found to be attached by a peduncle of the size of a common quill, which entered one of the posterior sacral foramina. On dividing it, one of the gentlemen who assisted noticed a slight flow of milky substance from the point of attachment. A ligature was required to prevent the escape of the fluid from the tumor, which was distended with limpid contents resembling a bladder of water. The wound was dressed as usual. The child was in a subcomatose state for some hours after the operation, and slow in answering when spoken to,—perhaps from the opiate she had taken. In the evening and the next morning, her pulse ranged from 130 to 140, with considerable fever, and some anxiety was left for the result. Calomel and rhubarb were given, which brought away a quantity of large worms (lumbrici), and all her unpleasant symptoms subsided. The child's appetite became good, and the wound healed up by granulations in a little more than a month. She became the picture of health, and, with cheeks plump and rosy, was discharged at the expiration of six weeks.

"Hare lip. Lan Atang, aged 17 years, of Honan, was disfigured by this congenital malformation, which extended up into the left nostril, and two teeth projected out at the opening. These were removed and when the soreness subsided, the operation was performed. The union was perfect, and the dressing removed in about one week. Both the appearance and voice were very much improved.

"An operation is sometimes performed by native physicians for this deficiency. It consists in applying an escharotic between the edges of the lip, and as this sloughs out, the lips of the wound are brought together and healed up by granulations. I have seen four cases in which this operation has been performed. In one instance, the upper lip was drawn so tight as to form a straight line, with the underlip projecting; the appearance was very undesirable. Whether this was the fault of the operator or the necessity of the case did not appear. In another man the lip was drawn askew."

Sarcomatous tumor. Chang Achun, aged 43, had a large sarcomatous tumor upon the right side of 5 or 6 years growth. It was readily removed, and afterwards weighed about 3 lbs., being 14 inches in circumference at the base, and still more around the centre. The wound healed almost entirely by the first intention, and in nine days all the dressings were discontinued.

Lin Akin, aged 12 years, had a steatomatous tumor on the right hip, its circumference (exceeding that of her body,) was two feet at the base and much larger at the middle. The parents having consented to an operation, the mass was removed and then weighed seven lbs. Union of the wound took place to a considerable extent and the whole was soon healed. "I am indebted to Lamqua (the Chinese artist) for an admirable likeness of the little girl, together with a good representation of the tumor. The more interesting cases that have been presented at the hospital, he has painted with equal success, and uniformly says, that as there is no charge for 'cutting,' he can make none for painting."

"The relief afforded to cataract patients, of which there have been more than in any preceding term, has been much as usual. The disturbance to the eye from the operation is ordinarily as slight as that of opening a vein in the arm.

"The gratitude and confidence increase rather than diminish. An old Tartar general, who had been some time in the hospital, and who was operated upon for cataract with which he was affected in both eyes, as he was leaving said, 'I am now eighty years old, my beard is very long (reaching his breast); I have been an officer forty years; and have been in all the eighteen provinces of the empire; but never before have I known a man that does the things that you perform, and for which you receive no reward. Oh, what virtue! the great nation's arm; under heaven there is no other like you:' and more in the same adulatory strain. It is a pleasure to go to the hospital at any hour of the twenty-four, and witness the confidence and kind feelings uniformly manifested by the inmates. Those who have received some especial benefit often seem to want language to express their gratitude. In some instances, the blind of a distant village have united and chartered a passage-boat to come to Canton, and have waited four or five days for the hospital to be opened to the admission of new patients.—Justice to my own feelings requires a public and grateful acknowledgment to the medical and surgical gentlemen, Messrs. Cox, Anderson, Cullen, and Jardine, who have so frequently and kindly afforded their counsel and assistance in important operations."

Seventh Report. The seventh report, to December 31st, 1837, commences as follows:

"Two years of this institution are now completed. During this period 4575 patients have been received, 1225 of whom have been admitted during the last term. Besides these, a number of old patients have been treated, who had relapses, or had new diseases. This report in-

cludes the period from the 4th of May to the 31st of December, of which two months were spent in a voyage to Japan, and subsequent illness caused a suspension of the operations of the hospital for another month. It was reöpened on the 1st of October, when it appeared, that a considerable number of patients, who had come a long distance, had taken up their residence in the city, and had waited, some a fortnight, and others a month or more, for the opening of the hospital."

"May 12th. Injury from torture. Aching, a gardener in the vicinity of Canton, was accused by an envious relative to the government, as a smuggler and concealer of stolen goods. Accordingly, he was seized, and kept in the city a fortnight, sitting at the door of an office, as a culprit, and in the meantime was examined by torture, made to kneel on sharp spikes, and beaten upon his face and above his knees and ankles, in a most cruel manner. His fore teeth were knocked out. Twenty persons of his native village coming forward and testifying to his upright character, and offering their own heads if he could be proved guilty, the innocent and industrious poor man was liberated, but not till after he had paid $300! His ankles and knees were in an ulcerated condition from the previous application of the bamboo. The wounds presently healed, and the man is again well. This case illustrates the *baseness* of his relative, and the *cruelty* and *injustice* of the officers of government.

"May 22d. Cartilaginous tumor. Woo Pun, aged 41, a shoemaker of Pwanyu, had been afflicted seventeen years with a large unshapen tumor upon the left side of his neck. It hung pendulous from the submaxillary, extending backwards over the external jugular vein and carotid artery, forwards to the opposite side of the trachea, and downwards to the breast. For the last ten years its growth had been rapid, and from its magnitude it had become very cumbersome. It was as large as the man's head, and so hard as not to yield to the pressure of the thumb. Centrally it was diseased, and having been perforated by the escharotics of a Chinese practitioner, it emitted a most offensive discharge. The aperture was half an inch in diameter, and as regular as if formed by a drill. The patient kept it closed with a stopple, every morning evacuating some ounces of offensive fluid. His constitution had begun to suffer. On the 19th June, assisted by Messrs. Cox, Cullen, and Jardine, the tumor was removed in about five minutes. Several veins of considerable size were divided. In making the inferior horizontal incision, an inch of the integument above a large superficial artery, was not divided till the dissection of the tumor was nearly completed, and then, by compressing the artery

before dividing it, very little blood was lost. The tumor was two feet in circumference, and weighed 7 lbs. The patient scarcely uttered a groan. In twenty minutes he was comfortably in bed. This was about 1 o'clock P. M. At 3 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock, his symptoms appeared favorable; and there was but little oozing of blood. At 9 o'clock he complained of phlegm in his throat, and did not breathe so easily as usual, yet made no complaint that the bandage was too tight. His brother was depended upon to watch with him, and to call me, if any change occurred. At 1 o'clock A. M., a servant called; and when I arrived at the hospital the poor man was apparently gasping his last. He was very bloody, and had evidently made a desperate struggle without success to loosen the bandage. The neck was instantly freed of the roller. His pulse was just perceptible; his extremities were already cold; he foamed at the nose, and breathed stertorously, as in apoplexy. His mouth was immediately cleared of phlegm, and his nose of blood; stimulants were applied and also administered internally, and bottles of warm water put to his feet. He soon revived and spoke, and his breathing became easy.

"The dressing was loosely applied at first, but the incision being rather horizontal, nearly from ear to ear, the blood that settled upon the lower side, not escaping, acted as a wedge, causing suffocation. Probably the brother fell asleep, and was awakened only by the almost dying struggles of the patient. Two or three minutes delay in coming to his relief might have been too late! After reäpplying the dressing, he had a comfortable night, and in one month was perfectly recovered. He has repeatedly visited the hospital. His constitution has wonderfully recovered from the inroads of the disease, and he again enjoys excellent health, and evinces unbounded gratitude. He seems to regard the favor received, as conferring on him full liberty to introduce any and all his diseased friends. This is very uniformly the case with such as have received any especial benefit. I know not upon what principle of human nature to explain it, unless it be that of implicit confidence."

Schirrus breast. Mo she, aged 48, had been afflicted with cancerous breast, for six years, with severe lancinating pain—axillary glands not affected. The breast was removed and the woman rapidly and perfectly recovered. "This is the first instance in which I have been called on for the extirpation of the female breast from a Chinese, and few operations could exhibit in a stronger light, their confidence in foreign surgery, yet it was submitted to with the utmost cheerfulness." Afterwards the woman brought a friend with a similar disease, which was also successfully operated on.

Yang she, aged 20, had an immense tumor pendant from the chin and larynx of ten years' growth, and form the last six years has been very cumbersome. The attachment beneath the chin was five inches in circumference. Centrally and horizontally it measured two feet three inches, vertically three feet two inches, and extended below the umbilicus, but not so as to rest on the lap, and from its great weight it produced much inconvenience to the patient in all her movements, and the muscles on the back of the neck were preternaturally large, having been in constant action. Being in her fifth month of pregnancy the case was the more critical, but at the urgent request of her friends and with the approbation of several medical gentlemen, the tumor was removed. With the exception of a single point an inch in diameter, the tumor was perfectly distinct from the surrounding parts. The wound healed kindly without any unpleasant symptoms. Her first attempts to walk were somewhat awkward having lost so much "ballast." In 17 days she was discharged quite well. Some months afterwards she returned in excellent health and spirits, bringing her robust little son two months old.

"Here I close the review of the institution, during its two years existence. Of the 4575 patients that have been received, many are remembered, as well as their deep solicitude, and that of their friends, as they have waited to know their prospects, and their joy when they have been relieved. The recollection of hundreds that will never more see light, has revived the sorrowful sensation previously felt. They were too late. Some of the latter class were just entering upon life; they were in perfect health, but, for the want of timely assistance, the orb of light has been to them early and totally extinguished. There is some mitigation, however, in the reflection, that, whilst various surgical operations have been performed, through the *Divine blessing*, *none* have proved fatal; that many young persons have been saved from a life of blindness, and that others have regained the vision actually and (without some kind interposition) forever lost. It has often been delightful to witness parents again enjoying the sight of their children, whose prattlings and blooming countenances had never more greeted their eyes, had not the cataract been thrust aside. From many, those protuberances and incumbrances, which rendered their possessors monsters, and life a burden, have been successfully removed. The cancer, threatening its victim with death, has been once and again extirpated from a mother's bosom. The misplaced, and in some instances large, reservoirs of useless and cumbersome fluid, have been dried up, and health has again smiled upon the previously

despondent sister and parent. To these results, the friend and benefactors, who have so promptly sustained the institution, are referred as their best reward, whilst the most grateful acknowledgments are tendered them, in behalf of the thousands whom their charity has benefited. Especially thanks are due to the medical gentlemen, who have repeatedly and so cheerfully lent their important aid, particularly to Messrs. R. H. Cox, and A. Anderson, who have continued ther valuable assistance each week upon the day devoted to operations. And also to William Jardine, esq., who notwithstanding he has long ceased from practice, retains all his interest in his former profession, and, even in the pressure of business in one of the largest commercial houses in Canton, has ever found leisure to attend to the call of suffering humanity. Facts are constantly occurring, which show the increasing confidence of the Chinese in foreign surgery, and the widening extent to which the knowledge of the operations has spread. As illustrative of the former, Howqua, the senior hong-merchant, has presented $300 to the institution; and in proof of the latter, numbers have come journey of several weeks to avail themselves of its benefits. A district magistrate from the province of Hoopih, in the interior of China, has come a journey of six weeks to be treated for blindness, and is now an inmate of the hespital.

"The importance of training young men for the medical profession in China was early felt, and I am happy to state, that three youths, of good promise, of the ages of 16, 17, and 19 years, are now connected with the hospital. They have already made respectable proficiency in the English language, and are of valuable assistance in compounding medicines, and administering the prescriptions. The eldest is a responsible and active youth, and besides his tuition, receives $5 per month wages. Some minor operations upon the eye, as for entropia and pterygium, he has dexterously performed: he has served now more than a year. The second is the farthest advanced of the three, in his own language, having been designed for a literary life, till the death of his father (who held an office in government), more than a year since, deprived him of the means of pursuing his studies. He is partly sustained by the Morrison Education Society. The third, who is a young man of good talents, is wholly supported by his father, and is to remain at least five years.

"I cannot close this report, without adverting to another circumstance, not the least interesting to those who have at heart the best welfare of this empire. I refer to the opportunities constantly presented of exhibiting the spirit and principles of our most holy religion,

of frequently pointing out to them the consequences of vice, and of inculcating principles of temperance and morality. Seasons peculiarly favorable occur of showing them the vanity and falsity of idols, and of making them acquainted with the true God. And these advantages will increase, as our knowledge of their language and religion increases, and as we are advanced in their confidence and obligation."

Eighth Report. The eighth report, from January 1st to June 30th, 1838, mentions 1025, as the number of new applicants during the half year. Many cases presented themselves of considerable interest during the term. Eighty-four cases of cataract have been at the hospital making a total of 466 since the opening of the institution. In the usual routine it occurred on one occasion in the last term, that 14 patients were operated upon for this affection at the same setting. Several instances are recollected of spontaneous absorption of the cataract, but in only two cases did the patients regain their sight. One of these had tolerable vision.

"It is with gratitude to Him, to whose blessing it is to be ascribed, that we once more repeat the fact, that no fatal termination has attended as yet an operation at the hospital, though in two or three instances of great intricacy there has been but a hair's breadth escape from death. This circumstance no doubt has had an important influence in producing the unbounded confidence of all who apply for relief, among whom have been, the past term, persons of various ranks, and from the remote parts of the empire, from Ningpo on the east, and Peking on the north, to the borders of Tartary on the west. The generous remittances of medicines, surgical instruments, and a skeleton, from friends in New York and Philadelphia, demand and receive our most grateful acdnowledgment."

First Report of the Society's Hospital at Macao from July 5th to October 1st, 1838 thus commences:

"In accordance with a desire expressed at a general meeting of the Society in May last, the hospital at Macao was opened on the 5th of July. Previous engagements to return to Canton, and the absence of any other medical gentleman to take charge of the establishment, rendered it necessary temporarily to close it on the 1st of October. It is with great pleasure that the report for this term is now submitted to the Society and its friends.

"Often has the sincerest gratitued been felt towards the benevolent members of this Society, who have procured such an asylum for the afflicted Chinese, and to the respected President by whose judgment the spot was selected, when,—walking through its capacious

and numerous apartments,—I have witnessed the comfortable accommodations afforded to the inmates, to many of whom it seemed almost a palace, in comparison with the narrow cells which they call their homes. The building is capable of accommodating two hundred patients. It has nineteen spacious rooms on the second story, well ventilated, and as many corresponding ones on the ground floor; a garden, and extensive compound, with three wells of water in the rear; and a yard in front. The building is of brick, strongly built; and the whole of the ground (say a third of an acre) belonging to it is surrounded by a substantial wall. It is in a healthy locality, overlooking the Inner Harbor, and has easy access both by land and water.

"It is delightful to contemplate the yearly augmenting relief that may here be afforded to the suffering Chinese. It is cheering and encouraging to regard the facilities that here exist, for the instruction of the young men of China in the principles of rational medicine and surgery. May the institution prosper every way—may there be no lack of men to conduct its operations, or of means to support and increase its usefulness—may it be the fruitful parent of many like institutions, under the conduct of Chinese, who shall have acquired the skill and science of the west, and shall have imbibed the benevolence and purity of the gospel.

"Seven hundred patients were received into the Hospital during the term, towards the close of which many had to be sent away, from the inexpediency of receiving them for a few days only. Fewer important surgical cases presented themselves, in proportion to the whole number, than had previously been the case at Canton. With a few exceptions, the task of gaining the confidence of the people had to be commenced *de novo*. The suspicion and reserve at first manifested were greater than ever at Canton. The arrival, however, as patients, of gentlemen from Canton, and occasional visits of some who had been cured there, and of others personally acquainted with previous operations, tended very much to alter the feelings of the people. An unexpected auxiliary in eliciting this change was found, too, in sundry of their idols, who, according to the interpretation of the Chinese priests, encouraged a large number of their votaries to apply to the foreign physician with asssurance of success."

Among several cases worthy of notice is one of special interest from the circumstances attending it.

"July 13th. Cataracts. The history of this man's case is introduced in his own words. 'Ting Hwantsung, aged 65, of the district

Tahing in the department Shunteën, of the province of Cheihle, has been on the civil list of this province for 30 years, and is now in expectation of the appointment of assistant magistrate.—I am at present residing in the street Teënkwan, within the city of Canton. On the 19th I embarked, and early on the 22d arrived at Macao, and I now earnestly beseech the doctor to heal my blindness. In the 15th year of Taoukwang (1835), and the seventh month, my right eye became diseased, and at this time I am unable to see light. In the second month of the present year I was grievously afflicted, by carelessly taking cold. Under medical treatment my disease ceased, but afterwards the eye became daily more and more blind, and now only a glimmering of light remains. I earnestly entreat the doctor to heal me; my gratitude will then be boundless.'

"The gentleman had cataracts completely formed in both eyes, and upon the cornea of the right eye was a slight nebula. The cataracts were depressed in both eyes. No inflammation followed in either, the lens in the left eye partially arose, and in a fortnight from the first operation, was re-depressed with success. At the expiration of three weeks, the patient was told he might return to his family whenever he chose. He wished to remain longer, and it was not till the first of September that he left. Previous to his return, he dined with me in European style, after which he was delighted to see the ships in the harbor from the terrace and pointed out the elevations on the opposite side of the Inner Harbor, and said, that 'his heart dilated with gratitude in proportion as his eyes were opened to the light.' This man was attended by a son 40 years old, and three servants. His deportment was uniformly that of a gentleman, and he was always ready to communicate intelligence, upon whatever subject interrogated. Being from the vicinity of Peking, it was interesting to learn from him the customs, and to gain local information of that part of the country, and in return to answer his numerous and intelligent inquiries respecting the nations of the west.

"Since my return to Canton, he has called and reported himself in excellent health. He informed me that since recovering his sight he had received a new appointment from government, and was immediately to go to the part of the province in which he was to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new office, rejoicing in a *second youth*. His case is mentioned, not for anything worthy of especial notice in a medical light, but as an example of the advantages the hospital will afford for free interourse with Chinese of respectability and intelligence."

Twelve cases of harelip were operated on, and relief from the disfigurement afforded. The fortitude of these little children has been very noticeable, they appearing, often through the whole operation, almost insensible to pain.

The disappointment of patients who came in numbers up to the time of leaving, increased the regret that no medical gentleman had arrived from England or America, to continue the operations. The additions and repairs to the hospital at Canton having been completed, and the period having arrived, when according to public notice previously given, it should be reöpened, it was impossible to prolong the term at Macao; and the hospital was accordingly closed on the 1st of October.

The NINTH REPORT from October 1st to December 31st, 1838, presented at the end of the third year during which the hospital has been open, thus commences:

"To the friends and supporters of the Medical Missionary Society in China, the following report will afford new pleasure. It evinces the steadily advancing influence and importance of the Society's operations. The growing confidence reposed by the people in the skill of the *foreign* surgeon has been strongly displayed, in the degree of readiness with which they submit to painful operations, and even to the loss of limbs—although this is so greatly opposed to their prejudices, as well as to their principle, that the body, received perfect in form from one's parents, should be committed in no less perfection of form to its last resting place in the womb of earth. A Chinese female (the first, so far as we know, at least in modern times) has submitted to the amputation of her right arm; and four others have undergone extirpation of their breasts, on account of cancerous disease in an advnced stage.—Their increasing reliance on the western physician's knowledge of disease and its cures has been shown, in the accession of an unusually large number of official persons, some of them men of high station.

"Among these, may be mentioned Wang, acting judicial commissioner of this province, who was first seen, at the commercial house of one of the hong-merchants. The chief object of this gentleman was to be enabled so to appear and report himself before the emperor, that want of health might not stand in the way of his promotion. He was immensely corpulent, and his chair was carried by four bearers (the number allotted to his rank), with an equal number of supporters. His complaint was hemiphlegia. His desires were very moderate: it would entirely satisfy him if he could but walk

twenty rods, and be enabled to go through the requisite ceremonies of kneeling and bowing in the presence of his superiors. As he is still under treatment, the particulars of his case will be given hereafter. Another visitor of rank was Lew, the chief magistrate of the district in which the factories are situated, and the officer, consequently, who appeared, so acceptably to foreigners—to disperse the mob collected before the factories—on the memorable 12th of December, when a little longer delay might have placed their lives and property in imminent jeopardy. The application of this officer is especially interesting, as, from his situation, he is the proper authority to take cognizance of the hospital, had it fallen, as an innovation, under the displeasure of the local government. But by personally receiving aid from it, and by speaking of it in terms of commendation to his friends, he is virtually sanctioning it, and giving it influence among the people, by whom it is extensively known that through it he has been essentially benefited. His nephew, and several of his friends, have also been received as patients, and some are still under medical treatment. In one of his visits he likewise introduced Hing-an, a footseäng or colonel, who had recently been in command of the forces stationed in defense of the capital of Kwangse, and was then on his way to Peking. This officer was suffering from rheumatism: as he did not return a second time, he was probably compelled to continue his journey to Peking sooner than he had at first anticipated.

One other officer may here be named—Lew, *seunpoo* (a civilian, whose function is nearly that of a European aid-de-camp) to the governor of these provinces. Unlike the others just mentioned—who have preferred their request for medical attendance through Howqua, or some other of the hong-merchants, and have arranged to be seen at the commercial houses of those gentlemen, in preference to coming with the multitude to the hospital—this officer came to the institution, and on one occasion remained to witness the operations that were being performed. He was much interested to see the depression of a cataract, to hear the patient, who had been blind for several years, exclaim, immediately on the removal of the needle, 'I see light!' and to observe her count, in a minute after, the fingers held up before her. He was particular in his inquiries, wishing to know how long she had been blind, if much harm would not follow the operation, &c. On his return, a week after, he found the patient had already been discharged, not the slightest inflammation having followed, and her sleep at night not having been in the least degree disturbed.

"These encouraging circumstances, notwithstanding, it ought not to be supposed that all prejudice is yet overcome. Instances to the contrary *occasionally* occur. At the particular desire of a friend, a brother of one of the hong-merchants, who was considered dangerously ill, requested to be attended, at his own house. He was found very sick, but apparently not beyond the power of European medicine to recover. A favorable prognosis was given, which had the undesirable effect of encouraging him to try native remedies still longer. The danger of a day's delay was pointed out: it might involve fatal consequences: it would be the height of folly to defer calling a fire-engine to a burning house until after all other means of extinguishing the flames should be first tried—an argument likely to be well understood by a Chinese: but remonstrances were in vain. 'The foreigner's prescription,' said the sufferer, 'I cannot read, and how can I know what he is giving me.' It is in accordance with Chinese habits to see the prescriptions of their own physicians, and of men acquainted with books, many have studied the different medical theories that are upheld among them, and pretend to some knowledge of the pulse, the diseases of which it affords diagnosis, and the appropriate remedies. Yielding to his prejudices, the patient, after, trying a little longer his own physicians, died a victim to his folly. Just before his death, he desired the foreign physician to be again called in, but it was then too late.

"The first instance of death, supervening upon an operation, the circumstances of which will be hereafter given, has occurred during the past term, and the result also illustrates the degree of confidence that generally exists. The husband was asleep by the patient's side when she died. On being informed of her decease, he pointed upward, saying, '*heaven has determined it*,' and so far from regreting the operation, he justly remarked, 'she would not have lived so long as she has done, but for the medicine and care she has received at the hospital.' A similar event in any European hospital could not have been attended with less unpleasantness, or have been better understood. The same operation, too, has since been submitted to with all the confidence and cheerfulness manifested in previous instances.

"During the months of July, August, and September, the hospital was closed and under repair, and that at Macao was meanwhile opened, as shown by the Report of that hospital already published.

"The patients that have been admitted during the term are 505; the aggregate since the opening of the institution is 6300."

Among many cases of considerable interest, there is one, which though medically of importance, is still more so as exhibiting some of the peculiarities of this people.

"October 30th, 1838. Osteo-medullary sarcoma of the right wrist. Leäng Yen, a female aged 34, from the neighborhood of Fa Te, 'the flower gardens.' In October, 1837, the disease commenced, at the head of the radius, and it had gradually increased until it now measured one foot seven inches around the wrist, and about the same at its base. It had never been remarkably painful, neither had the discharge of blood been great. The patient's countenance was very sallow, and face and extremities generally edematous, particularly on the right side. The monthly discharges were interrupted about the time the disease began. The patient had a morbid appetite, eating as much as in health. Pulse feeble and frequent; occasionally a few grains of blue pill and colocynth were administered, and opiates at night, with a view of improving her general health. Several medical gentlemen saw the patient, and among them Dr. Guilbert of the French frigate L'Artemise. All were agreed that it was advisable to amputate the arm, without delay. Though the patient did not understand what was spoken, she learned or surmised, from a gesture inadvertently made, that amputation was proposed, and with great determination subsequently remarked to another, that she would sooner die than submit to the operation. In a few days the state of the case was explained to her, that in the opinion of several medical men she could not live long unless the arm was removed, that the operation would not be extremely painful, and that it was her only chance for protracting life. She urged her helplessness without her right hand, but admitted it was better that one limb should be sacrificed, than the whole body. However, in a few days, she resolved to go home. After about twenty days she returned, manifestly improved in her health from the medicine she had taken, though the fungus had increased. The operation was again proposed to her and her husband. Each consented, but as it was an extraordinary affair he wished first to consult her relations. He did so, and wrote back that they confided entirely in my judgment, but ill health prevented his return.

"The patient still consented; the 5th of Dec. was fixed upon for the operation, and on the previous evening everything was in readiness; but the next morning when visited, she, with a toss of her head, emphatically exclaimed, 'No cutting! no cutting!' and holding up two fingers she added, 'give 200 dollars and you may.' This patient

is an exception to all that have ever yet visited the hospital. She quitè misunderstood the kindness that had been shown her. Food, and a female servant to attend constantly upon her, had been provided; and—when, hearing that her husband's health would not permit him to return to see the operation, she expressed a fear that if he was absent, and she should not perfectly recover, he might decline supporting her—she was assured that if he deserted her, she should be provided for. It seemed at this time that she thought me anxious to mutilate her, and that I would give her a price to do it. This, however, she subsequently disclaimed, and said that it had been suggested to her by another, that if she could obtain this sum, it would make her independent of her husband for support. In a few days the man came, and begged my forgiveness, and observed that it was not the Chinese custom to expect the physician to pay for healing his patient. She also seemed ashamed for her ingratitude; and both desired that the arm should be amputated, and gave the usual indemnity, which was the more necessary as the patient had by long delay become very feeble. She was just able to be lifted from her bed to the table. A medical gentleman who saw her on Monday, learning that it was proposed to amputate the arm on Wednesday, expressed his opinion, that she would not live to see the day. It was noticeable a few days before this, that the pulse at the bend of the right arm was only 90, while it was 112 in the wrist of the other: but the momentum was proportionably greater in the right arm. On the 12th of December, during the time of the attempted execution of an opium dealer, and the consequent riot, in the front of the factories, all was quiet at the hospital, and the operation was performed. The arm was removed by the flap operation, four inches above the elbow. An opiate was administered half an hour before the time for operation, also five grains of blue pill, and ten of ext. of rhubarb. The patient after her decision was fully formed contemned the idea of pain, and at the moment of sawing the bone inquired when that part of the process would take place. She had a comfortable night following, and the bowels were moved in the morning, her pulse being 114, and rather feeble. Her appetite soon became strong, and on the 15th was indulged quite to the jeopardy of her health, when, being called to her, the abdomen was found much distended, the pulse accelerated, skin hot, and respiration very difficult. An ounce of castor oil was immediately administered. The next morning, she was again comfortable. On the 16th, the arm was dressed, and the lips of the wound had united to a considerable extent by first intention. On the

17th about noon, I found her with a bowl of oily sausages, which she was devouring even without rice. When told not to eat them, she was much displeased, and quite lost her temper. For a few days she had diarrhæa, which yielded to the effects of opium, hydrargyrum cum creta, and castor oil. On the 14th day after the operation, the ligature came away, the wound being healed except at the point of the ligature. From the moment the arm was removed, the patient began to be convalescent, and she declared, she was more comfortable the night after the operation than on that preceding.

"The examination of the forearm evinced the propriety of the amputation above the elbow. The disease evidently commenced in the marrow of the radius and near its head, and then involved the bones and soft parts in the common disease. The radius and ulna were diseased as far as the elbow, the marrow having assumed a brownish hue. The tumor was surrounded by a plate of bone the thickness of the pericranium, which being sawed through exposed a mass of matter of the consistency of brain. There were a few apertures at which this medullary substance had protruded and expanded itself like a mushroom.

"About the 10th January, the patient was told that she might go home whenever she pleased, but she preferred remaining still longer where everything was provided for her.

"On the 19th January, the husband having returned for her, she was discharged in excellent spirits, and both were very thankful. The action of the liver had been excited, her skin had become soft and natural, and the prospect is that she may live for years, and enjoy good health. The opportunity was improved to impress upon them their obligations to the living God, and Author of all their mercies."

The case of Lew, magistrate of Nanhae, which comprises half the city of Canton, is also deserving of attention; but our limits will not permit its introduction here. He was affected with nephritis and constipation; and by appropriate treatment continued for some weeks, considerable relief was afforded, for which he was very grateful; and did not fail to express, both in words and actions, his sense of the obligation.

"The erroneous deductions that have been made, here and elsewhere, from the small number of opium patients, deserve correction. The institution is ostensibly for the cure of *ophthalmic diseases;* all other affections are exceptions. Of more than 6000 patients but about half a dozen cases of fevers are reported; yet Canton and its

vicinity enjoy no peculiar exemption from this class of diseases. So of all diseases—excepting those of the eye, and others strictly surgical—very few of them are ever noticed in the institution. It is evident, therefore, that an *ophthalmic* hospital affords no criteria, by which we can ascertain the number of opium-smokers, who are suffering from that habit. Besides the specific character of the hospital, it should be known, that comparatively few of the victims to the opium mania have moral resolution remaining sufficient to attempt an emancipation from its most deplorable effects. Personal observation has furnished abundant evidence of the appalling extent of the evil. Repeated instances have occurred in which officers have assured me they have been addicted to the vice, some 20 and others 30 years and more, and though they would give large sums of money never to have formed the habit, they despair of recovering from it. To say that tens of thousands in this city and vicinity, including women as well as men, use the drug, would, it is believed, be a moderate estimate. In some other districts and provinces, the number is said to be still greater than in Canton.

Tenth Report, being that for 1839, thus notes some of the patients who have been relieved:

"Among the more distinguished personages who have directly or indirectly, availed themselves of the benefits that the institution affords, were—Howqua, the senior hong-merchant,—Tsun, an officer from Yunnan,—Lew, magistrate of Nanhae, and his brother,—Wang, a commissioner or intendant of circuit in Kwangse, son of the Wang tazhin of Macartney's embassy,—the ganchă sze, the poo-ching sze, heads of the judicial and the financial and territorial affairs, of this province,)—and, not least, the high imperial commissioner, of whom all have heard so much.

"The total number of patients that have been admitted and their names recorded, during the year 1839, has been 800: the aggregate number since the commencement of the institution in November of 1836,—about 7000.

"Wang, a taoutae, or intendant of circuit, from Kwangse, and lately acting as judicial commissioner here, who was alluded to in the last report as being effected with paralysis of the left side, is still a patient. When the foreigners were immured within their factories, and he was unable to obtain foreign aid, he applied to a native practitioner; and, when called to him again, which was not till the 1st of November, he was found in a sad condition. His legs were dropsical, and swollen to an enormous degree, and the old gentleman expressed his anxious fears that he must soon die.

"Laxatives and diuretics were immediately prescribed, which removed the swelling of his legs and other dropsical symptoms with almost incredible rapidity; and by careful attention to his diet and regulation of his bowels, his general health has wonderfully improved; general remedies for his palsy have been employed—bleeding from the arm and along the spine, blisters, strychnine continued until the full effects of it were manifested on the system, electricity, &c. The paralysis still continues, however; but excepting that, he is now in good health and eats, drinks, and sleeps, as well as ever.

"He is an amusing, talkative, old gentleman, and is very fond of dwelling on the circumstance of his father being one of the legates attending lord Macartney's embassy from Teëntsin to Peking, the Van tazhin of the account of that mission. After Mak'a'rney, S'tan'ton, and Thoma S'tan'ton, (lord Macartney, sir G. L. Staunton, and his son, then a little boy, the present sir George Thomas Staunton), he has often inquired with interest; he even wears, at this day, a pair of spectacles given by sir G. L. Staunton to his father. For a number of his friends, male and female, in Kwangse, where his family yet remains, medicines have, at his earnestly reiterated intreaties, been prescribed, after careful endeavors to understand their cases from his minute explanations."

REGULATIONS

OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Passed in the form of Resolutions, at a General Meeting at Canton, Feb. 21st, 1838.

Object.

I. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

Officers.

II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually: That these officers collectively form a Committee of Management, for performing the business of the Society: That, in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice-president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list: That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

Members.

III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

Meetings.

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September, in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

LIBRARY.

V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.

TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of accounts.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

XI. That this Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the society sending him out: That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue, on the part of those who receive its patronage: And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any indivdual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure.

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the Physician or Surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

XI. That the Committee of Management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

BY-LAWS

1. The committee shall meet in the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, or, oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.

2. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the committee, may call special meetings.

3. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.

4. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.

5. At the meetings of the Society and of the committee, the president, or, in his absence one of the vice-presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.

6. The recording secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the committee and of the Society—those of the former shall always be vouched by his non-signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.

7. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the committee.

8. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the president, or senior vice-president, who, with one of the vice-presidents, following the order abovenamed, and the two secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

9. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labeled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the committee; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.

10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the committee for that purpose.

11. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the committee for the time being.

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THOMAS RICHARDSON COLLEDGE, esq., WARREN DELANO, JUN., esq.,
WILLIAM LESLIE, esq.

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J. P. STURGIS, esq.
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WOO TUNYUEN (HOWQUA.)
W. S. WETMORE, esq.
S. WETMORE, jun., esq.
HENRY WRIGHT, esq.
YEEH YUENCHANG (FOOTAE.)

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Edmund Moller, esq.	J. C. Stewart, esq.
C. Fearon, esq.	G. Nye, jr., esq.

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Messrs. Magniac, Smiths, & Co.,	*London.*
J. Thomson, esq., Royal Bank,	*Edinburgh.*
Messrs. James Ewing & Co.,	*Glasgow.*
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M. St. Clair Clarke, esq.	*Washington.*

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Wm Dean

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Containing

AN ABSTRACT OF ITS HISTORY AND PROSPECT

AND

THE REPORT OF TH SPITAL AT MACAO,

FOR 1841-42;

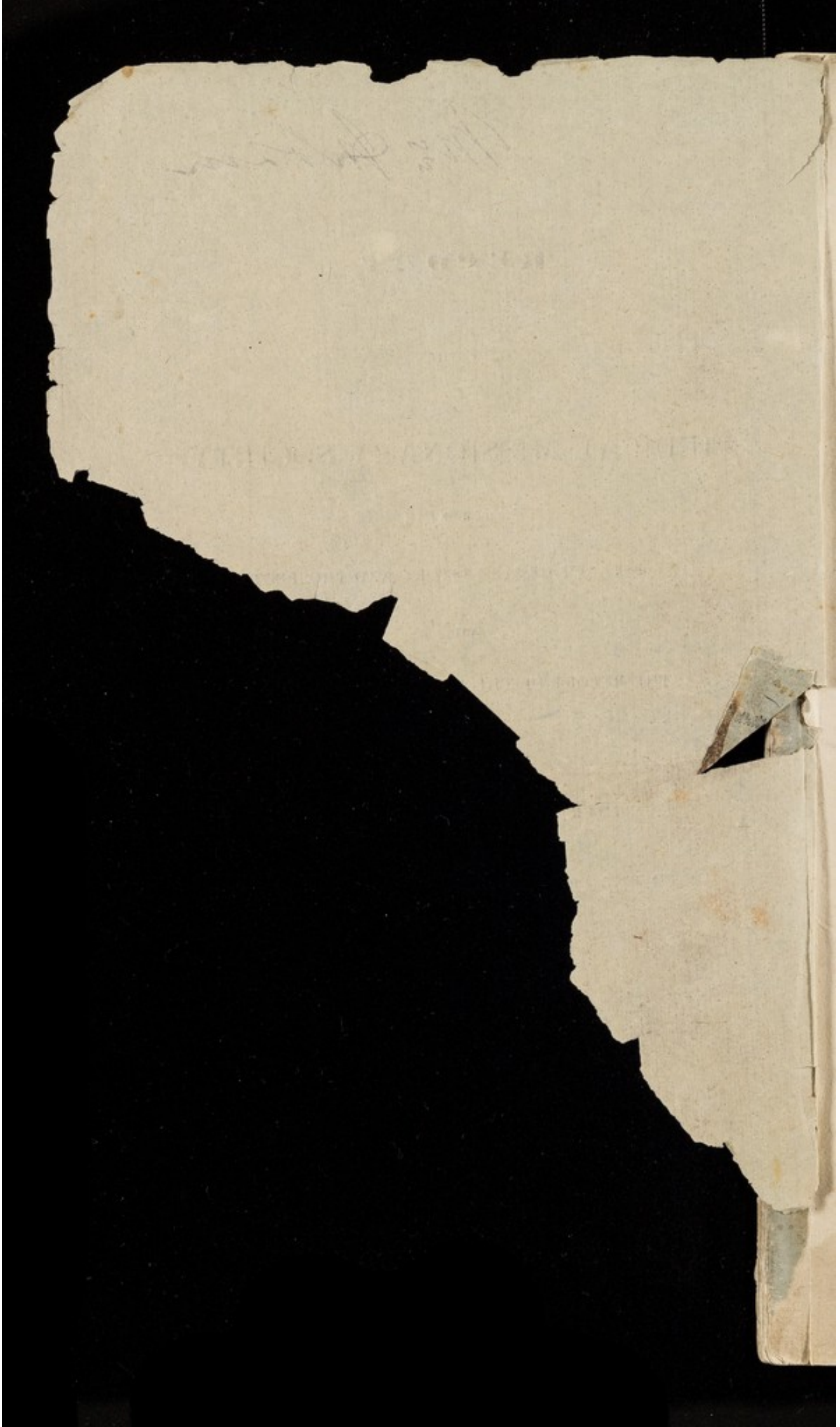
TOGETH WITH DR. PARKER'S STATEMENT

OF HIS PROCEED CEEDINGS IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

IN BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY.

MACAO:
Press of S. Wells Williams.

1843.



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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Containing

AN ABSTRACT OF ITS HISTORY AND PROSPECTS;

AND

THE REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL AT MACAO,

FOR 1841-42;

TOGETHER WITH DR. PARKER'S STATEMENT

OF HIS PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

IN BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY.

MACAO:
Press of S. Wells Williams.

1843.

308572.



Oriental Room
Case 10

A BRIEF HISTORY, &c.

A STATEMENT of the history and prospects of the Medical Missionary Society in China, more condensed and accessible than what had appeared in the various reports already published, having been called for by its friends in England and America,—the committee have deemed the present time peculiarly appropriate, for reviving the interest which has been manifested in its operations.

The treaty of peace, which has just been concluded between Great Britain and China, has removed many of the restrictions that have so long fettered the exertions of the merchant, the missionary, and the philanthropist; the barriers, hitherto obstructing a free intercourse with this people, are undermined; and a vast field for doing good is thus at once laid open to us. From the great success that has already attended the labors of the medical officers, in years of difficulty and restriction, we may hope that their exertions will "tend to break down the walls of prejudice, and long cherished nationality of feeling, and teach the Chinese, that those whom they affect to despise, are both able and willing to do them good," and now that the sphere of usefulness will be so much extended, we may confidently trust, that the far higher results they look forward to, than the mere relief of human suffering, will be accomplished, and by a blessing from on High, the hearts of this numerous people be opened to the reception of the gospel.

In the following outline of the history and prospects of the Society, extracts have been freely taken from the papers and reports already published, but in too scattered a form to be conveniently accessible; more particularly from the Paper of Suggestions published in 1836, and the admirable Address drawn out upon the formation of the Society.

The restrictive policy which has characterized the laws of China, affecting equally every innovation, commercial, political, and religious, is too well known to need any comment. It was felt by all classes who came to this country, but the effects fell heaviest upon the missionary, to whom a free and intimate intercourse with the people is so necessary to success in his sacred work—until the readiness with which the labors of medical men overcame the prejudices of the Chinese to hold intercourse with foreigners, suggested the idea of using the practice of medicine among them, as a means towards the introduction of Christianity.

The first effort, in modern times, to afford medical relief to this people, was the introduction of vaccination in 1805 by Alexander Pearson, surgeon to the hon. E. I. Company's factory. By his exertions, with the aid of contributions from native and foreign merchants, an institution, for the vaccination of all applicants, was organized in Canton; the blessings of this important discovery have been diffused through the empire, and the establishment still exists, on even a more extended scale, under the management of an intelligent native Hequa. To have been the means of introducing this valuable art, into so great a country, is no small honor; and the name of Alexander Pearson will ever be associated with those who have proved benefactors to mankind.

In 1820, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the father of the Chinese mission, in conjunction with Dr. Livingston, surgeon to the hon. E. I. Company's establishment, opened an institution for the relief of afflicted Chinese, and for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of the native mode of treating disease; the dispensary was conducted by native practitioners, under the superintendence of these two gentlemen; and many patients were relieved during the time of its continuance.

In noticing this institution, the Indo-Chinese Gleaner says,—"We have hitherto had little or no opportunity of establishing with them (the Chinese) those friendly reciprocations of beneficent acts, which must ever constitute the firmest bonds of social intercourse. Such attempts as this seem calculated speedily to produce the best results: the scheme is Christian, and it therefore must succeed."

Subsequently in 1828, Dr. Colledge, surgeon to the British factory, opened a hospital in Macao, which was supported by the liberality of the E. I. Company, and other merchants, and conducted by him with most encouraging success. The institution became the topic of conversation through the provinces, and praises and thanks

were heaped upon the manager by the friends and families of those who had received benefit, as well as by the individuals themselves who had felt his healing hand. Diseases of all kinds were at first admitted, but the applications became so numerous, that he was compelled to confine himself to one class, diseases of the eye, in the treatment of which he found the native practitioners particularly ignorant; and during the five years, that his other duties permitted him to continue the institution, upwards of 6000 Chinese were gratuitously relieved of their maladies.

The idea of using the practice of medicine as a means of affording opportunities to introduce Christianity among this people, was first practically adopted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. proceeded to China with that view. After spending sometime in the acquisition of the language, he, in 1835, opened an ophthalmic hospital in Canton, and his labors were attended with a success, that his most sanguine hopes could scarcely have anticipated.

In speaking of the exertions made at that time, Dr. P. says; "It was after long effort, that a place was found for a hospital; and when at length a suitable building was rented, and previous notice had been given, the first day no patients ventured to come; the second day a solitary female, afflicted with glaucoma, came; the third day, half a dozen; and soon they came in crowds. It is difficult to convey to a person who has not witnessed the scenes of the hospital, a just idea of them. He needs to be present on a day for receiving new patients, and behold respectable women and children, assembling at the door the preceding evening, and setting all night in the streets, that they might be in time to obtain an early ticket for admission. He need behold in the morning the long line of sedans extending far in every direction; see the officers, with their attendant footmen, horsemen, and standard-bearers; observe the dense mass in the room below, parents lifting their children at arms-length above the crowd lest they should be suffocated or injured; stand by during the examination and giving out of tickets of admission to the hall above, where they are registered and prescribed for; urgent cases being admitted at once, while others are directed to come in five or ten days, according to the ability to atténd to them. Upon that floor witness one or two hundreds, selected from the crowds below; officers of various ranks, from the district magistrate to the criminal judge of the province, sitting at the table of the physician, with scores of humbler fellow-citizens, seeking the same gratuity at the foreigner's hand."

From the 4th November, 1835, till the same time of the following year, 2152 patients were relieved of their sufferings, every day exhibiting more and more, the confidence that was placed in the physician. In allusion to this, Dr. Parker remarks in his report of that year: "Had the object been to swell the catalogue of patients received, and were the strength of one individual sufficient for the task, the aggregate might have been thousands; the difficulty has been in avoiding applications rather than in obtaining patients..... There have been applicants from other parts of the country as well as from this vicinity. Numbers from other provinces, from Nanking and Peking, who were resident in Canton, have called; several tea-merchants from the north, and their friends have been healed. Persons from the offices of the prefect of Kwangchau and hoppo have been among my patients. When obliged to close the door against new admissions, persons from a distance, would avail themselves of the influence of some foreign gentlemen or hong-merchant, to intercede for them. No opposition has been excited, but on the contrary, I have been often assured, that the hospital was known and approved by the officers of government. With rare exceptions, unqualified confidence has been manifested by the patients."

Much interest was exhibited in the labors of Dr. Parker, by the foreign community and passing strangers, who contributed most liberally to the support of this useful institution. In 1836, some excellent suggestions were published, for the purpose of drawing attention to the subject of affording gratuitous medical relief to the Chinese, in order to facilitate the formation of a Society for this special object; and to give more efficiency and permanence to the work of future laborers.

The following extracts have been made from this paper of suggestions upon which the Society was ultimately formed, through the exertions of Dr. Parker, the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., and Dr. Colledge, whose philanthropic zeal, already alluded to, originated the ideas that are now being carried out.

"Viewing with peculiar interest the good effects that seem likely to be produced by medical practice among the Chinese, especially as tending to bring about a more social and friendly intercourse between them and foreigners, as well as to diffuse the arts and sciences of Europe and America, and in the end introduce the gospel of our Savior, in place of the pitiable superstitions by which their minds are now governed, we have resolved, to attempt the foundation of a Society, to be called the Medical Missionary Society in China.

"The objects we have in view in the formation of a Society of this description are:

"1st. That those who shall come out as medical missionaries to China, may find here those to whom they can apply, for assistance and information, on their first arrival in the country.

"2d. That by this means their services may be made immediately available, while at the same time they may be put in the way of learning the language, for the purpose of fitting themselves to practice in parts of the country, to which hitherto foreigners have not gained free access.

"3d. We do not propose to appoint individuals to the work, but to receive and assist the medical men who shall be sent out by societies formed for the purpose either in England or America. Being acquainted with the peculiarities of the case, our special desire is to draw attention to the selection of men of suitable qualifications.

"4th. We therefore propose to receive any sums of money which may be given in aid of this object, and to disburse them as shall be deemed expedient, until the Society be formed, so that the labors of those who engage in the cause shall not be retarded.

"In further illustration of our views we would here premise, that in order to the success of the object contemplated, those who engage in it must not receive any pecuniary remuneration; the work throughout must be, and appear to be, one of disinterested benevolence. It it indispensable that the men who shall conduct the institution, be not only masters of their profession, and conciliating in their manners towards all classes, but *judicious* men—men thoroughly imbued with the spirit of genuine piety, ready to endure hardships, and to sacrifice personal comfort, that they may commend the gospel of our Lord and Savior, and so coöperate in its introduction among the millions of this partially civilized, yet mysterious and idolatrous empire—men willing to suffer the loss of all things for joys that await those who for Christ's sake do good on earth.

"Although medical truth cannot restore the sick and afflicted to the favor of God; yet perchance, the spirit of inquiry about it, once awakened, will not sleep till it inquires after the source of truth; and he who comes with the blessings of health may prove an angel of mercy to point to the Lamb of God. At any rate, this seems the only open door; let us enter it. Loathsome disease in every hopeless form, has uttered her cry for relief from every corner of the land; we have heard it, and would and must essay its healing. A faith that worketh not may wait for other doors. None can deny

that *this* is a way of charity that worketh no ill, and our duty to walk in it seems plain and imperative.

"We most confidently rely on the aid of the pious and benevolent, in the accomplishment of this great work, and when the millions which compose this mighty empire, shall feel the influence of true religion and civilization, when the light of Christianity shall take the place of the dark cloud of paganism which now envelops them, then will be fulfilled in its spiritual sense, the prophecy of Isaiah: 'The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; the lame shall leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.'"

During the year 1836–37, Dr. Parker continued the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton with increased success:—patients of all classes, and from places at a considerable distance, constantly resorted to him for aid; and the reports published for this period exhibit the grateful acknowledgements of both rich and poor: gentlemen of official rank; those of literary character, as well as native merchants, artizans, &c.; while they are replete with interesting information regarding the manners and customs of the people.

We now come to the period, when, conformably to the plan already contemplated, a public meeting was held in Canton in Feb., 1838, and a Society duly organized, with the view of obviating the exclusive character of the Chinese government in opposing all direct intercourse with the people; to afford efficient aid to future laborers; and to give stability to all plans. The following extracts from the resolutions passed at that meeting will best explain the objects and constitution of the Society.

"1st. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: that the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine and attendants; but that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

"8th. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out, with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

"9th. That this Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: that it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue, on the part of those who receive its patronage: and that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure."

The address that was published upon the formation of the Society, so fully explains the views it entertains and the benefits to humanity expected from its operations, that we make no apology for introducing a large portion of it.

"In October, 1836, after mature deliberation, and encouraged by many whose views were in accordance with our own, a few suggestions, relative to the subject of providing medical aid to the Chinese, were drawn up and published. The hope then cherished has been realized; the first public act, the organization of a new institution, has been completed. And it is in compliance with a resolution of the committee of management of this institution, that we have now once more the pleasure of explaining our object, and of inviting the coöperation of all those who wish to mitigate the sufferings of their fellowmen.

"The object of this Society is, as stated in the resolutions passed at its formation, to encourage the practice of medicine among the Chinese, to extend to them some of those benefits, which science, patient investigation, and the ever kindling light of discovery, have conferred upon ourselves.

"In the midst of many improvements, and surrounded by numerous social advantages, the Chinese are nevertheless deficient in medicine and surgery, and acknowledge this deficiency by their conduct, whenever they can avail themselves of the well-directed skill and the superior adroitness of foreigners. The love of ease, and the hopes of health, lead mankind to accept assistance whenever they can find it, to forego their prejudices, and sometimes to make large sacrifices even upon a very slender prospect of recovery. The Chinese, though exclusive in all their policy, form no exception to this rule, for they have come in crowds to the ophthalmic institution, submitting to operations and medical treatment with unbounded confidence, and obtaining health and restoration through the means of

the physician, with every mark of the most unfeigned respect and thankfulness.

"'*Heal the sick*' is our motto,—constituting alike the injunction under which we act, and the object at which we aim, and which, with the blessing of God, we hope to accomplish, by means of scientific practice, in the exercise of an unbought and untiring kindness. We have called ours a Missionary Society, because we trust it will advance the cause of missions, and because we want men to fill our institutions, who, to requisite skill and experience, add the self-denial, and high moral qualities which are usually looked for in a missionary.

"For the agents by whom we are to carry our object into execution, we must look to the missionary boards and committees in Great Britain and the United States. They have it in their power to help us, and are best qualified to select men that are fitted to execute our designs. We do not engage to support such individuals, and therefore shall leave them free to cherish all the better feelings of an honorable independence. We offer them hospitals, with every other necessary, and suitable accommodation, and means of effecting good. In these hospitals, we require for the patients the same uniform and well-considered attention which are enjoyed in institutions of a similar kind at home. Men of eminent qualifications and tried character are indispensable for the successful prosecution of the work. For after the Society has done all it can do, by way of preparation, its direct influence on the Chinese is to be exerted through the agents it employs; on them, therefore, the destinies of the Society are suspended. If they fail, it fails. Their success is its success. They are to give effect to the wishes of the Society, and its friends. Too much care cannot be bestowed on their selection. Both in character and practice they should be every way good men. The constitution of the Society has been framed, so far as it is in its power, to guard this point.

"By the employment of such an agency, the way will be paved to a higher place in the confidence and esteem of the Chinese, which will tend to put our commerce, and all our intercourse with this nation, upon a more desirable footing, and to open avenues for the introduction of those sciences and that religion to which we owe our greatness, by which we are enabled to act a useful part in this life, and which fit us for the enjoyment of a better hereafter.

"We would *also* refer to the benefits which are likely to result to medical science by cultivating it in China. Countries are not less

characterized by the form and nature of the soil and productions, than they are by the prevalence of certain maladies, and a partial or complete exemption from others. The contemplation of disease as influenced by the position or height of a country, its inland or maritime location, and the general habits of the people, conducts the student to a most engaging range of medical philosophy, while it discloses many important lessons to assist him in benefiting his fellow-creatures.

"Another advantage will be the education of young Chinese in those branches of science that belong to medicine. Facts show that Chinese parents are not altogether blind to the desirableness of placing their sons in our hospitals, as three are already receiving tuition in the institution at Canton. Young men thus instructed will gradually be dispersed over the empire, traveling for pleasure, honor, or reward, and will dispense the benefits of a systematic acquaintance with the subject wherever they go. The success of their measures will render them respectable, and of course will redound to the credit of those also from whom they have learned the art. Their patients will not only hear, but feel that the people from the west are good men. The effect of such influences will be silent but powerful, for there is something irresistibly impressive in a benevolent action, especially when it appears to be exempt from the imputation of interested motives.

"It has been sometimes objected, that to attend to the diseases of men is not the proper business of a missionary. This objection may be shortly answered by a reference to the conduct of the Savior and his apostles, who, while they taught mankind things that concerned their eternal interests, were not indifferent to their bodily sufferings. What He was pleased to do by his divine power, and what they did by miraculous endowments, no one can in these days pretend to effect. But we are commanded and encouraged to imitate them, by the use of such means, as knowledge and the exercise of a genuine charity will furnish. The importance of education has long been admitted, and none regard its requisite expense as a perversion of sacred funds—not that education can make the pagan a Christian, but because it is one of the best auxiliaries. Neither has it been considered a misapplication of money, or of the missionary's talent, to employ science as an instrument wherewith to sweep away the foundations of idolatrous systems—not that science can convert a heathen, but that, by demonstrating to him the falsity of his religion, it may prepare the way for him to seek the truth. A similar

rank and equal consideration are what we ask for the healing science and practice.

"A peculiarity of the Medical Missionary Society in China is, that it addresses itself to the consideration of *all;* the man of science and the philanthropist, who look especially to immediate benefits, are here interested. And to the sympathies of those, who, while they equally appreciate the desirableness of contributing in every feasible manner to the welfare of their species for time, contemplate with unspeakably more solicitude those interests which are eternal, it presents an irresistible — an overwhelming claim. When we reflect upon the present state of medicine and surgery in China, the suffering that is experienced, the lives annually and needlessly lost, and advert to the time when similar ignorance was the misfortune of the nations of Europe; and when we consider the rational basis upon which science is now established, and our facilities for imparting it to others; the obligation upon enlightened nations becomes imperative, to improve the opportunity afforded, of imparting to others the incalculable benefits received from the application of chemistry, and natural and inductive philosophy to the subject of health, in the investigation of the causes and phenomena of disease and the means of controling it.

"When we survey the vastness of the field, the good to be effected, and when reflecting upon the immense resources of the western empire, we compare these with the small portion of wealth required to secure the desired object, we are confident that benevolence—disinterested like its author, and as expansive as the woes of man are extensive, will not withhold the means. A rare opportunity is here afforded to the philanthropist of doing good—of enjoying the felicity of imparting to others, without diminution to himself, some of his richest blessings. He is invited to unite in accomplishing a great immediate and positive good,—is encouraged by the hope of immediate success, to aid in uniting to the great family of nations this long severed and secluded branch, and in introducing among this people, not only the healing art, but in its train, the sciences and all the blessings of Christianity. To the various missionary Boards whose coöperatión is sought we would respectfully say, imitate Him whose gospel you desire to publish to every land. Like them, regard not as beneath your notice, the opening of the eyes of the blind, and the ears of the deaf, and the healing all manner of diseases. Until permitted to publish openly and without restraint the truths of the gospel, neglect not the opportunity afforded of freely practising

its *spirit*, scatter to the utmost its fruits, until welcomed to plant the tree that produces them—the 'tree of life.'"

Having thus noticed the formation of the Society, with the tendency and scope of its views, we proceed briefly to detail the unremitting labors of Dr. Parker, and of the other medical officers who afterwards arrived in China, to devote themselves to the same career of usefulness.

The Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton was now taken under the patronage of the Society; and continued under the superintendence of Dr. Parker, without interruption,—excepting for a short period spent in opening a hospital in Macao,—until June of 1840; when the disturbed state of affairs in China, and the blockade of the port of Canton by the British forces, compelled him reluctantly to close the institution. From the opening of the hospital in 1835, up to this time, upwards of 9000 individuals have been relieved of their sufferings: their gratitude and confidence rather increasing than diminishing. "Patients from all parts of the empire had availed themselves of the benefits of the hospital: while, during the first years of its establishment, they were chiefly confined to those of the lower and middle classes, persons of all ranks, military, naval, and civil, were now among the number; the Nanhae hien, or district magistrate, the custom-house officer, salt inspectors, provincial judges, provincial treasurer, a Tartar general, governors of provinces, commissioner Lin, and a number of the imperial family, had sought relief at the hands of the foreign physician." In speaking of the increased eagerness shown for admission, Dr. Parker remarks: "It has often been painful to go, or to return from the hospital, in consequence of the number of the unfortunate applicants in the streets, who often fall on their knees, or seize the arm, pleading poverty, and that they have come a long distance, and watched many days, that they may have a time appointed for their admission." And on the day on which the institution was closed, in June, 1840, "about 200 patients and their friends were present: and when those, who had come for the first time understood the hospital was to be closed for a time, they fell upon their faces, and knocking head upon the ground, with tears intreated that they might be healed."

"The most unequivocal expressions of gratitude have been manifested both in words and actions. A father, whose only child, a beautiful girl, had a tumor of seven pounds' weight removed from her back, after she was discharged well, returned with a scroll with a poetical inscription to the physician to this effect: "A grievous

disease had entwined itself around my little daughter; I had gone in various directions seeking for physicians of distinction, and had expended much money upon them in vain; when I heard of the foreign physician in the provincial city, I took my daughter by the hand, and repaired to his residence with the speed of the courser. He received and treated my daughter, removing the flaw from the gem, and now she is a perfect pearl again." An old Tartar general who had a cataract removed from each eye, as he was leaving the hospital said, "I am now eighty years old, my beard is very long; I have been an officer forty years; I have been in all the eighteen provinces of the empire; but never before have I known a man that does the things that you perform, and for which you receive no reward. Oh what virtue, the great nation's arm, under heaven there is none like you!" And more in the same adulatory strain. The feelings of Ma sz'yé, a Chinese officer still living, and who sends yearly remembrances to the physician, were expressed in a poem published in the Penny Magazine of July, 1837, and, did our limits permit, many other expressions of gratitude, in their peculiar phraseology, could be quoted.

"It is a pleasure to go to the hospital, and witness the confidence and kind feeling uniformly manifested by the inmates. Those who have received some especial benefit, often seem to want language to express their gratitude. In some instances, the blind of a distant village have united and chartered a passage-boat to come to Canton, and have waited four or five days for the hospital to be opened for the admission of new patients." Surely the confidence drawing forth these expressions of gratitude, and gained by such disinterested and useful acts can never be lost.

During the few months, from 5th July to 1st October 1838, that Dr. Parker spent in Macao, in opening as a hospital the house that had been purchased by the Society for that purpose, seven hundred patients were treated; the same confidence and eagerness to avail themselves of its benefits being displayed by the Chinese around that district. Owing to the want of any medical officer to conduct this institution it was closed upon Dr. Parker's return to Canton.

In the beginning of 1839, the Society had the satisfaction of welcoming to this country another medical gentleman, W. Lockhart, M. R. C. S., from the London Missionary Society, and the hospital at Macao was at once put under his charge. His chief attention was at first necessarily directed to acquiring a knowledge of the language; and while a few patients demanding more immediate care were

attended to, the hospital was not finally opened until the 1st of July. Unfortunately it had not been long open, when the measures directed by the Chinese government against all bearing the name of English, compelled him again to close it, and with the rest of his countrymen to leave Macao.

Finding it impossible to continue his medical labors among the Chinese, and his opportunities of studying the language interrupted, Dr. Lockhart proceeded to Batavia, and placed himself under the tuition of Mr. Medhurst, with the view of farther prosecuting that interesting but arduous study. He left in September, 1839, and returned in June, 1840, when the presence of the British forces making a residence on shore safe, he again opened the hospital in Macao, and with the same encouraging success that had attended former labors among the natives of this country.

Having paid attention to the dialects of the Chinese language spoken at the north, Dr. Lockhart took advantage of the occupation of Chusan by the British troops, to proceed at the end of August to that island, and to open a hospital at Tinghái, the capital of the district. At the first establishment of the hospital, the inhabitants did not understand its object, and were disinclined to apply for medical relief, but by attending to some sick that were met in the streets, and explaining to others that medicine would be given for relief of their ailments, this feeling soon disappeared, and in a short time the utmost eagerness was shown to seek for aid. Great numbers resorted to the institution not only from remote parts of Chusan, but from various places on the mainland, trusting themselves in the hands of the foreign surgeon, with the same confidence as in those parts where hospitals had been longer established, and where a longer acquaintance had impressed them with confidence in our skill, and the disinterested nature of our object.

An interesting report of his operations in Chusan was presented by Dr. Lockhart, and published in 1841, with the general report of the Society, giving much useful information of the diseases met with in that part of the country. During his short stay at Tinghái, from 13th September, when his hospital was first opened, until the 22d Feb., when the withdrawal of the British forces made a longer residence impracticable, upwards of 3500 patients had been attended. And it is worthy of remark that while the majority of cases treated in the hospitals at Macao and Canton have been confined to the surgical department, a larger number of persons afflicted with fever and other diseases, generally classed as medical, applied for relief.

Since Dr. Lockhart's return from Chusan, while waiting to be guided by the progress of events in the choice of a new station, he has spent his time in assisting the other medical officer, and in perfecting himself in the knowledge of the language, and in those dialects spoken at Ningpo and Shanghái, where now unbounded fields of usefulness are laid open.

During the time when the English were expelled from Macao, the hopes of the Society were farther gratified by the arrival of two medical gentlemen, W. Beck Diver, M. D., in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Benjamin Hobson, M. B., M. R. C. S., an agent from the London Missionary Society. The offer of their services being accepted by the Society, the hospital at Macao was put under their joint charge upon Dr. Lockhart's departure to Chusan. In December, 1840, Dr. Diver's health failing, he was obliged to leave China, and return to the United States; and since that time the institution has continued under the management of Dr. Hobson, who has pursued his labors with unwearied industry, and has succeeded in establishing among the Chinese around, the same confidence that has proved so encouraging to others, who have devoted themselves to the same cause of usefulness. From the 1st of August, 1840, to the 31st June, 1841, the number of patients was 1457; making with those admitted during the three months of 1838, during which the institution was open, a total of 2150. From July 1st, 1841, to 30th September, when the last report submitted to the Society, and now published was drawn up, on fewer than 5265 cases had been treated.

Such is a brief outline of the nature and operations of the Society since its organization in 1838, and though owing to the unsettled state of political affairs in this country, the medical officers have been occasionally interrupted in their plans and operations, there has been, with the exception of three months, at least one hospital open for the reception of the sick; and computing the whole number of patients entered into the books of the institutions, about 20,000 persons have been relieved of their sufferings. We cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude to Him whose creatures we all are, for the opportunity afforded of benefiting our fellowmen; while we look forward with confident expectation to continually enlarged fields of usefulness, and increasing opportunities of conveying to the minds of the patients the healing influences of moral care, and the hopes that the gospel alone offers. It has been remarked both by Dr. Lockhart and Dr. Hobson, that when the patients have been removed

from the surveillance and jurisdiction of Chinese officers, as they have been at Chusan and Macao, the most pleasing facilities have been afforded, of distributing religious books, and holding free converse with the people, on subjects appertaining to their eternal welfare. These opportunities have not been neglected, suitable portions of holy writ, and select tracts have been freely distributed among the in-patients, who have for the most part read them with care; and when the holy doctrines of the Bible have been explained to them, they have at least been received with attention and respect. If such an amount of good has been affected during the past years of difficulty, restriction, and warfare, amidst so many changes and uncertain prospects, what may we not hope for in the new era that will succeed the treaty of peace between Great Britain and China, and the removal of the many barriers that have hitherto obstructed our progress.

The prospects now opening, encourage us in the highest degree to persevere in the same course which has already proved to be so successful.

Peace has been established with China, and upon terms that promise enlarged facilities for the prosecution of the labors of the medical missionary, as well as of others interested in the temporal and spiritual welfare of this large portion of their fellow-men. The efforts of this Society need no longer be confined to a corner of the empire, nor its hospitals be limited to one spot, where the jealousy of a weak and despotic government has surrounded us with a system of restriction and surveillance, that has rendered intercourse with the people limited and uncertain; where the inhabitants have been taught, to look upon all foreigners as unworthy to enjoy the ordinary liberty of men; and the rulers to consider it necessary that peculiar laws should be made to restrain them from free intercourse with the people of the celestial empire, who would otherwise, in their opinion, be corrupted and contaminated by the wicked dispositions and evil habits of the barbarians from the west.

The feelings of prejudice and dislike, which this conduct on the part of their rulers has generated in the minds of the people, have been partly overcome by the labors of the medical officers of the Society, and we may confidently hope, that erelong, by the blessing of God, they will disappear before the healing truths of Christianity, and the disinterested labors of its propagators. Access is now given to five of the principal seaports of the empire,—Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shánghái; and in these we have the best

grounds for believing that a free intercourse with the people will be available; and it is with the liveliest gratitude to the Almighty, that we are enabled to state, that the Medical Missionary Society is in some measure prepared to take advantage of these new openings. Through the exertions of Morrison and other missionaries, who have been, during past years, zealously laboring to prepare the way for the introduction of the gospel, among the benighted millions of this empire, many of the difficulties in the way of acquiring the language have been overcome, a knowledge of the institutions of the country has been acquired, some insight into the mode of thinking and the prejudices of the people, has been gained, and the paths made more easy to those who are to follow.

The three medical men now attached to the Society, viz. Rev. P. Parker, M. D., Doctor Lockhart, and Doctor Hobson, whose labors have been summarily described in the foregoing pages, have gained a respectable proficiency in the Chinese language, and are prepared to enter upon the fields of usefulness now laid open, and continue their labors in the same manner as heretofore.

Dr. Parker, who it will be remembered, in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in China putting a stop to his medical labors in Canton, left this country in June, 1840, that he might regain the health and vigor which his exertions had somewhat impaired, as well as have an opportunity of advocating the cause of the Society in England and America, has returned to China, and reöpened the hospital in Canton.

The personal attentions shown to him, and the interest exhibited in his labors, and those of his coadjutors, are highly gratifying to the Society; and it affords us great pleasure that we have been permitted to welcome him back to the same field, where his labors have been already productive of so much good to others, and so much honor to himself. We also embrace this occasion to express our satisfaction at the manner in which he has advocated the cause of Medical Missions, and to record our gratitude to friends abroad for their approbation, expressed through Dr. Parker, of the efforts of an institution designed to spread the blessings which modern medicine and surgery can confer upon suffering humanity, and be the means of leading men to know and acknowledge the great Physician of souls.

To the report which Dr. Parker has presented to the Society since his return, and which is herewith published, we refer our readers. In it they will find the details of the efforts made in England and America to bring the claims of the Medical Missionary Society

before the public, and of the committees that have been formed in different cities of both those countries, for the purpose of assisting in the support of the hospitals already established, and in extending the operations of the Society to all the ports that may be opened; and, as the restrictions of the government and prejudices of the people are overcome, to spread the benefits of such institutions throughout the empire.

Besides the hospital at Canton, others will, we have every reason to hope, shortly be in full operation in Shánghái or Ningpo, and at Hongkong. Dr. Lockhart, who, while waiting the cessation of hostilities, has been making himself more familiar with the northern dialects of the language, is now prepared to go to Shánghái or Ningpo, whichever may be deemed most eligible for the establishment of a hospital. These cities are both situated near the centre of the coast of China, and besides the large population and extensive trade which recommend them as suitable positions for establishing hospitals, they both possess great facilities for communicating with the interior of the country, by means of which an influence for good may be exerted upon many with whom no personal contact can be had.

From the accounts of different individuals who have visited the northeast coast of China, and of those who have continued to reside at Chusan since the termination of the war, it appears that there are great facilities in those places for mixing freely with the people. Removed from the immediate operation of a system of laws prejudicial to the character of foreigners, men of all ranks readily admit us to a familiar intercourse. During the short period of five months in 1840, that Dr. Lockhart remained at Chusan, when the island was in military possession of the English, and their troops in hostile array against the empire, no fewer than 3500 inhabitants of Chusan and the country around, had submitted themselves to his skill. We have just heard too, with sincere pleasure, as a proof of the readiness with which the Chinese people will admit us as brothers amongst them, that the Rev. W. Milne has been residing, for some months past, at Ningpo, in the pursuit of his missionary labors, living with a Chinese family of respectability, and in friendly and social familiarity with those around him. At Amoy, too, where missionaries have taken up their abode, since the time when the presence of British troops on the island of Kúláng sú, by overawing the local authorities, made a residence safe, they have enjoyed the most pleasing facilities of mixing in familiar intercourse with Chinese families.

Dr. Hobson has recently removed to Hongkong, and in four or

five weeks will have a hospital in operation there. After mature deliberation and much discussion, the Society came to the conclusion, that it was on the whole desirable that the hospital should be removed from Macao to Hongkong. In a few months the majority of the foreign community will have left, and erelong almost completely abandoned Macao, and there is every probability of its becoming daily a place of less resort. At Hongkong, which has the prospect of rising rapidly into importance, and where a numerous foreign community have already taken up their abode, the other missionary societies and institutions are fixing their head-quarters; the greatest facilities will also exist for carrying on the general business of the Society, and for obtaining assistance in the preparatory study of the language by those who may hereafter come out as Medical Missionaries. It was also deemed advisable, that we should be prepared to meet the medical wants of the numerous Chinese population, that will be concentrating in and around Hongkong, and resorting to it for the purposes of trade, from all parts of the coast.

At the meeting held on the 28th September, 1842, it was unanimously resolved, "That the house, the property of the Society now occupied as the hospital in Macao, be sold in its behalf, as soon as practicable, under the direction of a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Matheson, Blenkin, and Anderson, and the Rev. Dr. Bridgman; and that the same sub-committee be empowered to commence a building at Hongkong, for the purpose of a dispensary and hospital, upon the site granted for that purpose by his excellency sir H. Pottinger, on as moderate terms as is consistent with the efficiency and usefulness of the establishment."

In accordance with this resolution, the house in Macao has been sold, and the erection of a new one in Hongkong considerably advanced, and at an expense within the sum obtained from the sale of that in Macao, so that the general funds of the Society will not be incroached upon. It will be provided with convenient wards for in-door patients, and with a dispensary, readily accessible, for those, forming the large majority of the cases, not admitted to reside within the house; it will also afford accommodation for a resident surgeon and his family, and rooms for another, should sickness or the propriety of a change for a while render it necessary for any of the medical officers to leave the places where they may be laboring; or as a temporary abode for those who may join in the same cause; where, while they are obtaining some knowledge of the mode of practice, and of the manner of dealing with the people, they will have the

assistance of such men as Bridgman and Williams, and of such admirable institutions as the Morrison Education Society's, in pursuing the study of the language, and become speedily fitted to labor by themselves among the Chinese.

Three hospitals will thus very soon be open, and it is most gratifying to know, from the assurances given to Dr. Parker, that other zealous and enlightened individuals may be shortly looked for, to join in spreading to the farthest corners of China the benefits which such institutions are calculated to impart.

We have as yet but alluded to a subject of the highest importance, viz. the education of Chinese youths in the principles of the medical profession. It will prove a powerful agent in spreading a knowledge of science among their countrymen, and in carrying out the objects we have in view; and Chinese parents of respectability have shown no unwillingness that their sons should be placed under the care of foreign medical men. Before closing the hospital in Canton, Dr. Parker had three youths who had gained considerable knowledge under his tuition; and Dr. Hobson has now with him two young men of promise, who receive regular and systematic instruction in the elements of medical science, and have attained so much proficiency, that, with their assistance, he had treated, during the fifteen months previous to the term when his report was closed, the very large number of 5265 patients.

In connection with this subject is that of sending Chinese youths out of their country, to obtain in the institutions of England and America, a more complete and extended education than can possibly be given by single individuals here; and we observe with much satisfaction, that the subject has excited considerable attention abroad, and that a Society has been formed in New York for the purpose of supporting, and superintending the education of, such as may be sent to them. The subject has not yet however received the full attention of the Society, and we therefore only refer our readers to the remarks in Dr. Parker's report upon what appears of high interest and importance.

In detailing the labors of the medical officers during the past years, the limits of this statement do not permit us to notice the many important cases that have come before them, and we therefore refer medical men, and those curious in such details, to their different reports, which have been regularly published in the Chinese Repository. In these reports they will meet with many interesting particulars relative to the history and treatment of diseases, which, in

countries where medical science has attained greater perfection, would have been checked in their early stages, but which here obtain a magnitude that is rarely or never seen among more civilized nations. We may look with confidence to the benefits which medicine may derive from the labors of the medical officers of the Society, in the observation of new forms of diseases, in large additions to medical statistics, and in the discovery of new therapeutic agents among the productions of this vast and almost unknown country.

We have only now to notice the state of the funds of the Society, and to record our gratitude to the foreign community in China, and others, who have from its formation so liberally contributed to its support.

At the last meeting of the Society on the 28th September, 1842, the treasurer reported a balance in his hands of $2830.90; the expenses of the hospital at Macao were for the fifteen months previous $747.26. To this expenditure, however, there must be added medicines to the value of £70, which were contributed by the London Missionary Society, and the Ladies' Association at Hackney; these were chiefly expended during that time, and were not included in the treasurer's accounts. The following resolution, extracted from the minutes of the last meeting, well expresses the thanks of the Society to these Associations and to L. Dent, esq. who has been for many years one of its warmest supporters.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be returned to L. Dent, esq., for his liberal donation of $1000 to the funds of the Society; to the London Missionary Society for the donation of medicines for the use of the Society to the value of £30; and to the Ladies' Association in Hackney for a similar donation to the value of £40. And that the secretary be requested to express these thanks, accompanied with copies of the Annual Report and Abstract of the History of the Society."

Since the return of Dr. Parker, the scattered position of the members of the foreign community has prevented the convening of a public meeting; but the committee take upon themselves in the name of the Society, to express their gratitude and thanks to the benevolent individuals in England and America who have come forward to aid in support of our Institutions.

From the accounts rendered by Dr. Parker, it appears, that there are, of subscriptions for the formation of a permanent fund $5286.32; and for the specific purpose of sending home Chinese youths $400

to be paid to the treasurer, leaving in Dr. Parker's hands the sum of $344.31. This, with the balance in the hands of the treasurer ($2830.94), and the interest at 8 per cent. upon the permanent fund ($422.90), makes a total of $3598.15, available during the current year for the general purposes of the Society. With the expenses of the three hospitals, small as they are compared to the amount of good achieved in them, and the prospect of other medical officers arriving in this country, the calls upon the funds of the Society will be large; but we confidently trust for support in the known liberality of the foreign community in China, that has ever been ready with a helping hand when a good object required its aid, and those benevolent institutions and individuals abroad who have shown so much interest in the cause of medical missions.

(Signed) ALEX. ANDERSON, V. P.
Acting secretary.

MINUTES

OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 28th September, 1842, at the house of the Rev. S. R. Brown. Present, Mr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Mr. Blenkin, Mr. Leslie, Dr. Hobson, Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Ball, and Mr. A. Matheson.

Dr. Hobson's report of the Macao hospital for the last year, having been read and approved,—it was *Resolved:*

"That an abstract of the History of the Society, from its commencement to the present time, with the prospects that are now opening of an extension of its sphere of usefulness, be drawn up and published with the annual report of the operations of the Society, under the direction of a sub-committee, composed of Mr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Bridgman, and Mr. Lockhart."

It was also *Resolved*, "That, a short abstract of the nature of the Society, its objects, and the success that has already attended the labor of its medical officers, be prepared and translated into the Chinese language, for distribution among the natives of this country."

Mr. Delano, on the eve of departure from this country, having tendered his resignation of the office of treasurer to the Society, it was resolved, that Mr. E. King be requested to fill that office in his stead.

It was also proposed and unanimously agreed to, that Mr. A. Matheson should be added to the list of vice-presidents.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be returned to L. Dent, esq., for his liberal donation of $1000, to the funds of the Society; to the London Missionary Society, for a donation of medicines, for

the use of the Society, to the value of £30; and to the Ladies Association at Hackney for a similar donation to the value of £40: and that the secretary be requested to express their thanks, accompanied with copies of the Annual Report, and Abstract of the History of the Society.

"That the house the property of the Society, now occupied as the hospital in Macao, be sold in its behalf as soon as practicable, under the direction of a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Matheson, Blenkin, Anderson and the Rev. Dr. Bridgman; and that the same sub-committee be empowered to commence a building at Hongkong, for the purpose of a hospital and dispensary, upon the site granted for that pnrpose by his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, on as moderate a scale, as is consistent with the efficiency and usefulness of the establishment."

The thanks of the Society were returned to Dr. Hobson for the satisfactory report of his medical labors in the Macao hospital during the last year; showing a large increase of patients, in the number at any other place in former years; and the gratifying intelligence, that the Chinese are daily placing more confidence, in the disinterested and philanthropic lobors of foreigners, and becoming more alive to the benefits afforded by the institutions of the Society.

ALEX. ANDERSON, *Sen. V. P. Chairman.*

List of Officers.

PRESIDENT.

T. R. COLLEDGE, ESQ.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

REV. P. PARKER, M. D.	REV. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D.
W. JARDINE, ESQ.	LANCELOT DENT, ESQ.
R. INGLIS, ESQ.	WILLIAM BELL, ESQ.
A. ANDERSON, ESQ.	JAMES MATHESON, ESQ.
G. T. LAY, ESQ.	W. BLENKIN, ESQ.
	ALEX. MATHESON, ESQ.

J. ROBT. MORRISON, ESQ. *Recording secretary;*

Alex. Anderson, Esq. *Acting secretary.*

REV. S. R. BROWN, *Corresponding secretary.*

W. DELANO, ESQ. *Treasurer;*

E. King, Esq. *Acting treasurer.*

W. LESLIE, ESQ. *Auditor of accounts.*

REPORT

OF THE HOSPITAL AT MACAO.

From July, 1841, *to October*, 1842.

In a former report it was mentioned that the capabilities of this institution had not then been fully tested, partly on account of its recent origin, and the fear and disquietude which pervaded the native community at that time, and partly from a reluctance to allow its medical duties to encroach upon the time necessarily devoted to studying the language; and although its operations had been from these causes restricted, it was anticipated that its influence and usefulness would rapidly advance. It is now my pleasing duty to inform the benevolent friends and supporters of this Society, that these anticipations have been fully realized. From July last up to the present date, there has been an uninterrupted attention paid to all the objects that have been presented for medical and surgical relief. The number of patients, whose names, ages, occupations, residence, and maladies, have been registered in the books of the hospital, during that period, is *five thousand two hundred and sixty-five*;—a number much greater than during any former period. That for the year ending 30th June, 1841, was 1457, showing a gratifying increase of confidence on the part of the natives in the skill and intentions of the foreign physician.

This number includes those only that have appeared for the first time, and consists of men, women, and children from this city, and the numerous and populous towns and hamlets in its vicinity; they have also come from Canton, and other parts of this and the neighboring provinces, and are chiefly persons of the middle and lower classes. But officers of government, both civil and military, have occasionally either personally or through others applied for medical aid. Two of these have come long journeys with this special object in view.

Though the number of in-door patients, 433, bears but a small proportion to the applicants for relief, it is gratifying to remark that it is an increasing one, and that the national reluctance and timidity to be in the house of a foreigner is gradually lessening; and though no allowance is made to patients for subsistence, excepting a sum of a little more than a penny a day to those entirely destitute, many show

not only a willingness but a solicitude to be permitted to reside within the walls of the hospital, and have readily yielded obedience to the regulations of the institution, which prohibit entirely the smoking of opium, gambling, and idolatrous sacrifices. Two patients have died in the house, and both have been removed and buried by their relations without trouble or any judicial inquiry.

Besides the regular visits of the surgeon, the in-door patients have the constant attendance of native assistants. One of these, called Atsung, first came under my notice in April, 1840. Though a young man, he was then an opium-smoker of seven years' standing, and much reduced both in his property and health. I promised to cure him of the habit, and to give him employment. Having been recovered from this dangerous vice, and being found active and ingenious, and moreover acquainted with three dialects, his services were engaged in the dispensary. In July, 1840, he accompanied Dr. Parker to America, and after being kindly instructed in many points, with benefit to his mind, he returned to Macao in March, 1842, and has remained here since usefully occupied. The younger one Apún, aged 19, has been with me for a year and a half; he has a good native education, and possesses now a respectable knowledge of English. Both these are young men of talent, and bid fair from the favorable opportunities that they enjoy, to become better acquainted with the principles and practice of medicine and surgery according to modern views, than any of their countrymen. They are receiving instruction daily in all the elementary branches of medicine, natural theology, and religion, and with the blessing of God they will erelong prove benefactors to their country.

Before offering any remarks upon the subjoined list of cases, in which I shall confine myself to such as are interesting from some peculiar frequency, or as affording some trait of Chinese character, it is proper here to mention, that my esteemed friend and coadjutor Dr. Lockhart, has for nearly the whole term, kindly given me his assistance in taking three days of the week to prescribe for the out patients. I am also much indebted to him for his advice in important cases, and his readiness to assist at operations.

A few remarks upon diseases of the eye.

No country in the east, and certainly not one in the west, appear to have diseases of the eye so prevalent as in China; and here it is chiefly ophthalmia and its consequences. Severe catarrhal ophthalmia, arising from changes in the atmosphere, or from sleeping on the

ground, come frequently under treatment. The solution of nitrate of silver of various degrees of strength, has been found an effectual remedy in this disease, where there is no chemosis. The simple acute and chronic conjunctivitis is also common; it is often caused by the practice of the barbers in cleansing the eyes by means of scoops and brushes. Solutions of copper and undiluted liq. plumbi suit this mild form of disease very well.

The chronic ophthalmia, with its usual accompaniments, is the most frequent and important disease of this class, especially where blood-vessels run either singly or in meshes over the cornea, rendering it opaque and dense. Many cases of this description have been admitted into the house, and after many trials from the mildest to the strongest remedies, have been discharged with good vision. It will be observed that purulent ophthalmia and inflammation of the internal tunics is very rare.

Some interesting cases of amaurosis, of various stages from slightly impaired vision to complete blindness, have come under observation. Among the cases, two from diving for oysters, and two from excessive study to obtain literary rank, were the most interesting. One of the latter was a young man of respectable parents from Weichau, a place some distance east of Canton, where the crew of the steamer Madagascar was imprisoned. This lad was 19 years of age, and when admitted into the hospital was quite blind. He had allowed himself only five hours' sleep each night for more than two years, and this united with licentious habits brought on the disease. His head was hot and excited, occasionally feeling giddy, troubled with unpleasant dreams, pulse quick, spirit depressed, bowels constipated, countenance sallow, iris moving slightly on the approach of a strong light. Antiphlogistic treatment, combined with continued counter-irritation was pursued regularly for about three weeks, which relieved the brain and benefited the sight. Tonics, as sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid, were now united with aperient pills and counter-irritants to the head, and from this time there was a gradual improvement each day. The iris of both eyes moved freely on exposure to light. Head free from uneasiness, no dreams, spirit better, and the sight sufficiently good to distinguish the color of objects, the strokes of simple Chinese characters, &c. The same remedies were continued as before, with the addition of strychnine to the blistered surface, but whether this was useful or not I cannot say. In two months and a half after admission, he was discharged cured; being able to distinguish near and distant objects readily when assisted by concave glasses.

The other case of complete amaurosis, was a respectable schoolmaster, who had been so untiring in his zeal and unceasing in his labors both night and day, as to destroy his sight. He was besides an opium-smoker of 23 years' standing, which no doubt helped on the paralysis. Blisters were constantly applied to the temples, and behind the ears, and the muriated tincture of iron, adding a drop each dose, with mild aperients were exhibited; but he could not remain in the house long enough to give the remedies a satisfactory trial. We decreased the opium, but dared not entirely relinquish its use.

The number of patients, with single or double *cataracts* that have been operated upon, has been twenty-five; of this number eleven have recovered their vision; of the remainder, two lost their sight from destructive inflammation arising from exposure to cold air; and the rest had their sight only partially restored, either from not returning for a second operation, or from the disease being complicated with amaurosis or glaucoma. The mode of operation, and the one which is sufficient in most if not in all cases, is that either of depression or division. Inflammation and that is conjunctival, rarely supervenes after such operations in the lymphatic temperament of the Chinese, if care is observed to keep the patient from light and wind.

Inversion of the eyelids, either partial or complete, is a disease that will always require remedying in China. Thirty cases of entropium have been thus preserved from blindness by an operation, and each year will add to the number. A great number of children and grown up persons, have been presented with total staphyloma, rupture and adhesion of the cornea, dense leucoma, &c., with the hope that something might be done for them; and when interesting children quite blind, have been dismissed as incurable, who might if other circumstances had been favorable, enjoyed the light of day, it has often excited the deepest pity for the distressed parents, and the poor child, perhaps unconscious of its *loss*, who is thus doomed to grope its way in darkness.

Phthisis has its victims in China, but it is slower in its progress and less frequent than with us. I apprehend that as our knowledge of the Chinese in different parts of their extensive territory enlarges, we shall find that in common with other eastern nations, they are peculiarly exempt from those acute inflammatory diseases of the viscera, which annually destroy such multitudes of our countrymen. They are also less liable to the effects and consequences of accidents and intemperance, and with the exception of the dreadful

scourges of famine, small-pox, and cholera, with which they are occasionally visited, and the increasing evils of opium-smoking, I should say that there appears to be a fair proportion of health in China.

Diseases of the skin, leprosy, &c. Psoriasis annulata, lichen circinatus, and scabies purulenta, are of daily occurrence, and happily they are easily cured by the topical remedies in common use, especially sulphur and blue ointment; these are invaluable, but the Chinese do not possess them, and are ignorant of their use as external applications. The most formidable cutaneous disease among the inhabitants in the south, is the *leprosy;* which is regarded with horror as an incurable and contagious disease. In Canton, there is a lazar house supported by the government, and capable of holding several hundred persons. It is chiefly used as an asylum for poor outcast lepers, who receive daily small allowances of rice for their support, but are permitted at the same time to wander about the streets to the great annoyance of shop-keepers and passers by, from whom they solicit alms. Although this lazaretto was intended originally to seclude its inmates from society, yet through mismanagement, it not only does not effect this object, but through the connivance of the proper authorities, the police make a practice of extorting large bribes from the rich, who, if discovered to be affected with this disease, are seized and threatened to be put into that place of filth and contagion, unless they pay handsomely for the exemption. The demand is paid, and their names enrolled in the books as being there, which with a ticket they receive, prevent any further molestation. Leprosy is regarded as so unclean and contagious a disease, that when a family or a branch of a family, is infested with it, it shuts them out from all direct intercourse with their relations and friends. Thus a father banishes his child, and the children their parent, for they dare not eat or live with him, lest they also should be contaminated; and thus these poor creatures are avoided by all and pitied by none. Besides the lazar house, there is a part of the city appropriated for the lepers, who there live and trade together, not daring to intermarry with others. I have been informed by good authority, that while the severest prohibitions of commissioner Lin were in force, that these people bought and sold opium with great profit, and without any danger of detection. Leprosy is undoubtedly an hereditary disease, but whether it is really contagious I cannot determine. The Chinese affirm that it is, and act accordingly. It is said to become mild in the third generation, and to run

itself out in the fourth. A child may become leprous when the parents are apparently free from any taint, and it is therefore a matter of great importance and anxiety to determine this point. The common mode of doing this, is to call in one of the police connected with the lazaretto, who from long experience is qualified to judge; or the suspected person is placed in a dark room where some nitre is burning; if the complexion changes to light blue it is not leprosy, if it remain unchanged of a reddish hue it is. Another mode is to take the person to a shop and expose the face or diseased part to the large blaze of a refining furnace, when if it remains a dullish red, it is the leprosy.

To prevent any children being inoculated with this dreadful malady, the government orders two police men from the lazar house to examine all the children who present themselves for vaccination to Hequa, who was initiated into this art by the late Dr. Pearson. If there is any suspicion of leprosy the child cannot be vaccinated. Want of time forbids me to compare the leprosy of the Chinese with that of the Jews, Arabs and Hindoos; I shall only therefore describe the symptoms as met with in the natives of this, and its two neighboring provinces Kwángsí and Fukien. Beyond them this disease does not appear to extend; this is accounted for by the Chinese by these being lower and more damp than the other provinces. I hope more extended observations will throw light upon this point. It is reasonable to suppose from the fact that this disease is unknown in Europe, and in temperate or frigid zones, that its no further progress towards the north, may be accounted for by the intenser cold of the other provinces in winter. However, whatever may be the cause, the fact seems to be established that the leprosy in China is confined to the southwest provinces. Not one case was seen at Chusan. The first appearance of the disease is a red spot appearing either on the face, body or legs—most frequently on the face. This gradually spreads to a patch which is usually round, or in streaks. Sometimes these patches unite, and in other cases they are distinct and numerous. On examining this patch the integument feels thickened, is elevated, and of a dull reddish hue; the skin looks stretched, and is very similar in many cases to the inflamed skin from a blister, before the cuticle is raised by the effusion of serum; in others it is smooth and shining. On pricking it, instead of any limpid fluid issuing as might be supposed from its appearance, blood flows. The ears soon become swollen, thick, and permanently red; usually the affected part loses its sensibility, and if the disease advances, the hair

falls off from the eyebrows and head, the tendons of the hand or feet contract, and the skin ulcerates and discharges a thin purulent secretion. In the worst cases there is sometimes much swelling of the extremities, with the toes or fingers ulcerated off. The distinguishing characters of the leprosy is the thickened integument, the reddish hue, elevation of the patches, and its invariable tendency to spread. The children of leprous parents are at once recognized by the coarse thickened expansion of the features, a broad nose, large ears, and a dry shriveled skin on the arms and legs. The Chinese consider the disease to be a poisonous breath or wind that has entered the body, and profess to distinguish thirty-six kinds, but these include some forms of lichen psoriasis, scabies, and syphilis, and some mere varieties of the same disease.

The true leprosy is believed to be incurable. And although the quacks in their placards boast of their success, no intelligent person places the slightest confidence in what they affirm. In order to try the effect of remedies, I took three persons with this disease into the house. One was a young man, a student, who was brought to be cured of what is called *hiue sien*, or the bloody lichen, which in some respects resembles the leprosy, but it does not spread and is curable. The true nature of the disease was soon apparent, for the patch on his forehead spread to the eyebrows and nose, and soon the legs were similarly affected. The liq. arsenicalis was a long time administered, and topical applications, as the white precipitate of mercury, blue ointment, sulphur, chloruret of sulphur, &c., were used, and alterative medicines and saline aperients given internally, but all of no avail. A boy similarly diseased, was much benefited for a time by the above line of treatment, but the disease quickly returned, and was worse than before. Another man was taken in, but the other patients being certain of its nature, they all threatened to go home if he remained; of course he was dismissed, but everything he had touched was looked upon with suspicion, so strong is the aversion and dread of this disease. The use of remedies will be persevered in, with the hope that something may yet be discovered to lessen this evil.

Ascites from enlarged spleen. Two cases, one a female, have been treated for this disease in the house, and I now only refer to them to show the caution that is required in administering mercurial preparations internally. They both took hyd. cu. cretæ five gr. ehac day with *aperients*, and yet on the third day they were salivated; the woman severely, the man slightly. The former had hemorrhage from

the gums with large secretion of saliva, and a little ulceration of the mouth for five days, and although much alarmed, remained till the ascites diminished one half. The latter, with only a small increase of saliva, no ulceration or hemorrhage, was afraid, and he went home. Other cases also clearly indicate that the Chinese cannot bear calomel or any other oxide of mercury in repeated doses; once every other day can be borne with benefit. General bleeding also and drastic purgatives must be dispensed with in treating the Chinese. There is a greater susceptibility to the influence of all medicinal agents than with those of a more temperate zone and sanguine temperament.

Wounds. These for the most part have been superficial or affecting the extremities. One lad falling upon some crockery received a severe wound on the lower half of the thigh, dividing a large portion of the muscles on the outer side, but happily did not injure the femoral artery. A native surgeon refused to cure the patient under $12 before commencing his treatment; the father therefore was loud in my praise for healing it so quick and for nothing. The praises of the Chinese are not to be despised, but sad to say they are often insincere, though probably not in this instance.

Extirpation of a cancer. A female aged 50, mother of five children, admitted 2d Aug., with schirrus of right breast. The whole breast was one solid mass of cancerous disease of 3 years' growth; the integuments anteriorly were ulcerated slightly with an unoffensive puriform discharge. There was no pain except occasional darting pains running up to the shoulder. The tumor was oblong, directed outwards and forwards, about 7 inches in length, 4½ broad, and appeared to be about 2½ thick. The integuments around were healthy, free from all tubercular deposits, and the glands in the axilla not larger than is usually the case in any irritation of the arm, or surrounding parts. Her health was unaffected, and her countenance and spirits cheerful. As the removal of the breast was urgently solicited, both by herself and husband, and as there was no symptoms to disallow the operation, it was accordingly performed on the 5th August, assisted by Drs. Anderson, Lockhart, and Young, of whom the former (Dr. A.) has long been on the committee, and proved himself at all times a warm friend of the Society. She bore the operation well, the wound healed perfectly, and happy and thankful she returned in the beginning of September, to her family and friends. Her husband was unceasing in his kind attentions to her, both during the operation and subsequently, and it is due to her to state that her courage

and patience throughout was admirable. For several months afterwards I received tidings of her continued good health, but was grieved in lately hearing that she had had a severe attack of acute bronchitis, similar to one she had had some years previously, and of which she died in a few days. The tumor was found to be entirely eradicated; it was fifteen inches long in the longitudinal circumference, 11½ in the transverse circumference, and about three inches thick. On cutting into it, it was found to be carcinoma throughout, with superficial ulceration externally.

Removal of a fibrous tumor. A man whose name was Tsien, and his family Liáng, of 60 years of age, belonging to this district, unmarried, a fisherman by trade, was admitted on January 1st, with a large pendulous tumor from the right side of his face, of an irregular oval shape, greatly distorting his countenance, and rendering him an object both of curiosity and pity. After stating that it began 30 years ago, and has gradually increased to the size of the pumelo fruit, his own account went on to say that, "On the 8th month of this year, an abscess formed about the size of a lichi, with much itching and pain; it soon burst and offensive matter ran out unceasingly day and night. No one dared to approach me, and I felt in the highest degree miserable. Hearing my nephew say that an illustrious foreign doctor had established a hospital at Macao, and administered medicine gratuitously, I immediately came to request the doctor to manifest his benevolence to me; having examined the disease with his own hands, and taken me under his care, such favor is like making me a new man."

The tumor was about the size of an infant's head, dragging down the integuments of the face. The base could be felt attached to the buccinator muscle. On the lower half anteriorly was a sinus leading into a large cavity discharging very fetid pus. The constitution seemed feeble from the harassing nature of the disease, but as there was no decided objection to the operation, it was performed on the 4th, assisted by Dr. Lockhart. The integuments were without difficulty dissected back, the base of the tumor exposed, and easily and quickly removed. A large vein, a branch of the external jugular, bled profusely for two or three moments, but there was very little arterial hemorrhage, two small arteries only required tying. When all bleeding had ceased, the flaps were brought together by sutures and sticking plaster, and with the exception of a small abscess which formed at the inferior portion of the wound, everything went on favorably, and on the 28th of the same month, he was dis-

charged perfectly well, and without any disfiguration of the features. The tumor was of a fibrous nature, with a large secreting abscess in its centre degenerating the tissue around. It weighed a little more than one pound.

Severe accidents. The second day of the second moon in China is commemorated with much rejoicing as the birthday of the household deities. At an exhibition at the temple in Makok, dedicated to the Queen of Heaven, the goddess of sailors, owing to the immense crowd, a part of the wall gave away, and heavy masses of granite fell upon those who were standing below. One man died from injury to his head, and three others were brought to the hospital. The most important case was a young man, a carpenter, aged 26, belonging to a village in the country, who had a compound fracture of both bones of the arm, with the head of the radius dislocated forwards, with much extravasation of blood and injury to the soft parts. There were also superficial wounds of the face and legs. The inflammation and irritative fever were very severe, and were kept under as much as possible by free leeching, fomentations, aperient febrifuge medicines, a good position, and perfect rest. When the inflammation and swelling of the arm was somewhat subdued, extension and counter-extension was again made, and splints applied to the arm placed in a half prone position. What effused blood could not be absorbed suppurated, and discharged itself just above the head of the radius, the soft parts having been there contused. As the discharge was considerable and pain great, bread poultices were used twice a day surrounding the elbow joint, which from their moisture and warmth gave great relief. The patient was kept on low diet, and perfect rest of body and arm constantly maintained. Improvement was daily manifest, till on one night, having a necessity to move, and not being able to awake his attendant, he unfortunately fell on the floor; hearing his groans, I immediately went to him; he was put to bed with care, and splints and bandages re-applied. The next day all his symptoms were aggravated: inflammation and suppuration in and about the elbow-joint were much increased, but by the continuance of the same treatment as before, the arm gradually reassumed its quiescent state, fever subsided, and the arm dressed but once a day. The poultices were dispensed with, and the patient allowed a more nourishing diet. Matter continued to discharge from the sinuses, which gradually got thinner and thinner till it became pure synovia; one had direct communication with the joint, the other with the integuments around. The latter soon closed, but the

former remained open until within a week of his discharge. It was impossible to exert any pressure upon the head of the radius without endangering the skin which covered it, it was therefore allowed to remain in its position. For a month after admission the fractured bones were still loose, and a small part of the ulna at its middle half being exposed, was cut off, as its ragged edges wounded the skin. The fractured extremities ultimately united, and at the end of two and a half months after his admission, he was discharged with a partial use of the elbow-joint, and probably will erelong possess some power of rotating the hand. On more than one occasion there seemed no other prospect of saving his life than by amputation; and I attribute the cure to the healthy lymphatic temperament of the individual, and the perfect rest of the arm.

In drawing this report to a close, I cannot forbear mentioning that it has been an object to keep constantly in view the two-fold object of the Society, viz., to "Heal the sick, and to say to them that the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you," as our Lord Jesus Christ commanded his disciples. The moral improvement of the patients has not been such as could be desired, but it has not altogether been neglected. Suitable portions of holy Writ, and select tracts, have been freely distributed, especially to the in-patients, who have for the most part read them with care; and to whom frequent occasions have been improved to explain the nature and importance of the truths they teach; and what is said to them of the vanity and wickedness of idolatry, and the holy doctrines of the Bible, if not believed, have at least been received with attention and respect. The native assistants who are in training to practice ultimately upon their own countrymen, with the light which the sciences of the west afford to them, will it is devoutly hoped, prove useful characters in this new era of China's political history. And every friend to the advancement of science and Christianity in this land, has now ample opportunity to assist in enlightening and benefiting the largest and most ancient kingdom in the world.

Register of the number and classification of diseases from July 1st, 1841, to September 30th, 1842.

Diseases of the eye.		Simple acute conjunctivitis	87
Catarrhal ophthalmia -	105	Simple chronic Do.	71
Chronic ophthalmia -	154	Entropium - - -	56
Do. with vessels projecting over cornea - -	60	Ectropium - - -	6
Purulent ophthalmia -	5	Lippitudo - - -	20
Ophthalmia tarsi - -	48	Trichiasis and distichiasis	64
		Granular lids - - -	68

Abscess of lachrymal sac	7
Fistula of lachrymal sac	5
Epiphora	10
Ptosis	4
Ulcers of the cornea	25
Foreign substances imbedded in the cornea	6
Punctured wounds of cornea	3
Prolapsus of the iris	5
Staphyloma	35
Conical cornea	7
Nebulæ	46
Albugo	51
Leucoma	38
Pterygium	48
Enlarged carunculus	9
Ecchymosis from a blow	4
Iritis	5
Hypopium	2
Obliteration of the pupil	18
Synechia anterior and posterior	12
Cataract, complete	45
Do. incipient	28
Amaurosis, complete	10
Do. partial	22
Glaucoma	11
Dropsy of the eye	4
Impaired vision	26
Loss of one eye	35
Do. of both eyes	23
Total	1288

Diseases of the ear.

Inflammation of eustachian tube	8
Otorrhœa	17
Otalgia	12
Deafness	15
Loss of tympanum from puncture	5
Total	57

Diseases of the face and neck.

Ulceration and perforation of the palate	11
Aphonia	6
Cynanche tonsillaris	4
Laryngitis, chronic	2
Lupus of the face	5
Inflammation of the parotid gland	1
Scrofula, enlarged glands of neck	31
Enlarged thyroid gland	3
Epistaxis	2
Total	65

Diseases of the vascular system.

Hypertrophy of the heart	9
Palpitation of the heart	16
Aneurism of external iliac	1
Varicose veins	14
Total	40

Diseases of the nervous system.

Paralysis of motor or sensor nerves	18
Hemiplegia	4
Paraplegia	2
Neuralgia	12
Total	36

Diseases of the respirative organs.

Bronchitis acute	8
Do. chronic	44
Asthma	35
Dyspnœa	18
Chronic cough	93
Hœmoptysis	29
Hœmatemesis	1
Phthisis	16
Catarrh	38
Total	282

Diseases of the abdominal organs.

Dyspepsia	71
Diarrhœa	56
Dysentery	12
Constipation	16
Colic	45
Gastrodynia	34
Disordered liver	7
Jaundice	10
Chronic inflammation of caput coli	1
Ascites	14
Worms	8
Enlarged spleen	11
Hernia inguinal	28

Do. scrotal	10
Do. umbilical	2
Do. inguinal strangulated, reduced by taxis	1
Total	326

Diseases of the generative and pelvic organs.

Hernia humoralis	12
Indurated enlarged testes	14
Soft enlarged testes	8
Urinary calculus	1
Stricture of urethra	6
Enlarged prostate gland	8
Retentio urinæ	5
Incontinentia urinæ	3
Phymosis	9
Do. congenital	3
Paraphymosis	4
Hydrocele	6
Do. congenital	2
Hœmorrhoids	24
Fistula and excrescences about the anus	36
Gonorrhœa	34
Chancre	55
Bubo	28
Enlarged glands of the groin	18
Amenorrhœa	10
Dysmenorrhœa	8
Prolapsus uteri	1
Leucorrhæa	9
Inflammation and ulcers of pudenda	5
Retention of placenta	1
Abortio	2
Prolapsus ani	5
Total	317

Cutaneous diseases.

Acné	3
Tinea capitis	17
Scabies	210
Lichen	136
Psoriasis	180
Leprosy	28
Lepra vulgaris	15
Impetigo	3
Herpes	8
Ecthyma	5
Eczema	15
Erysipelas	29
Bullæ	1
Prurigo	10
Urticaria	6
Syphilitic tubercles	27
Discoloration of skin	12
Thickening and hardening of the integuments	28
Total	739

Diseases of the bones.

Inflammation and disease of elbow-joint	14
Inflammation of the hip-joint	2
Do. and disease of knee-joint	16
Inflammation of ankle-joint	2
Thickening of bone	7
Periostitis	4
Caries of dorsal vertebræ	1
— of lower jaw	10
— of ulna	2
— of tibia	3
— of nasal bones	2
— of metacarpal bones	12
Anchylosis of elbow-joint	3
Exfoliation of outer table of skull	2
Exfoliation of clavicle	5
Curvature of the spine	3
Total	88

Preternatural and diseased growths.

Malformation of thorax	10
Nasal polypi	12
Tumors, encysted	14
— fibrous	8
— cancers of breasts and testis	7
— abdominal	3
— fatty	6
Inflammation of mammæ	4
Cauliflower excrescences on penis	4
Excrescences on other parts	12
Elongation of the lobe of the ear	6
Harelip	2
Frenum of the tongue divided	2

Vascular tumor under the tongue	1
Vascular tumor growing from the roof of mouth	1
Malignant bleeding tumor below the lower jaw	1
Malignant tumor over the trochanter major	1
Ganglions	16
Total	110

General and constitutional diseases.

Rheumatism chronic	382
Abscesses, acute and chronic	212
Ulcers	244
Sinuses in different parts	26
nyOchia	55
Whitlow	15
Boils	38
Lumbago	30
Fever intermittent	45
— continued	54
— typhoid	4
Anasarca	29
Cachexy in children	12
Debility from opium-smoking	36
Death from swallowing extract of opium	4
Secondary syphilis	19
Headache	18
Total	1223

Wounds, injuries, &c.

Wounds, lacerated	78
— punctured	37
— contused	85
— gunshot	7
— poisoned	5
Simple contusion	75
Ulcers arising from external injury	341
Fractures	6
Old dislocation of femur	3
Burns	15
Scalds	10
Mortification from wounds	6
Concussion of the brain	1
Accidental amputation of finger	1
Hemorrhage from the gums	2
Contraction of tendons	12
Inflammation and ulcers of feet from tight irregular bandaging	4
Total	688

REPORT

TO THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

By Rev. P. Parker, M. D.

In now communicating to the Medical Missionary Society in China some account of the efforts made by me in its behalf, and of their results, during my recent visit to America, England, and France, the first thing that impresses itself upon my mind is, the delightful recollection of the union and harmony that characterized those with whom the Society originated, and to whose disinterested benevolence, rising superior to private interests and national predilections, the Society owes, under the divine blessing, its success and prosperity. The bonds of that union and harmony will ever, it is my fond hope, be drawn more and more closely together. Let this motto—"UNION IS STRENGTH"—be inscribed upon our standards: and let us ever continue to join together, heart and hand, upon the common vantage ground of a pure and Christian philanthropy.

It having been with the express sanction and desire of the Society, that in embarking for my native land, I undertook to advocate the Society's cause there and in England, it seems my simple duty now to spread before them the results of my endeavors as their agent, both those that have been obtained, and those which are yet prospective. The pleasure of doing this I had anticipated with delight; and it was my hope, on my return, that I might have had an early opportunity of meeting the Society and of making this communication in person. The circumstances which have, however, prevented my so doing, and which have also delayed me in the preparation of the report I now present, it is not necessary here to allude to. Suffice it to say, that it is with satisfaction I avail myself of the Chinese new-year's vacation, and the consequent partial suspension of practice at the hospital, to lay before the Society this brief narrative of my proceedings.

By public addresses, and by means of the press both in England and America, the operations of the Society, and their peculiar adaptedness to the Chinese, as well as the scriptural authority for uniting the work of healing with that of teaching the gospel among a heathen people, have been repeatedly set forth. It has been, at such times, an especial aim to exhibit these claims as addressed to all, irrespective of sectarian or national feelings,—to commend them, also, more particularly, to those of the medical profession.

It was at Washington (D. C.), that the first public meeting of medical men for the specific object was held, in the Medical College of that capital, during the month of March, 1841. This meeting was fully attended by the faculty of that city; the details of the Society's operations listened to with lively interest; and a series of resolutions unanimously passed, approving the principles and objects of the Society, and commending them to the support of the Christian and benevolent public in America, as well as bespeaking to it the attention of the Faculty in England, whither I was then about to proceed. With the exception of a few private donations made, nothing was done here in a pecuniary point of view. It was the opinion and feeling of intelligent and influential men, that, while Washington is so greatly dissimilar to the affluent commercial cities, as respects the means of liberally sustaining the great causes of benevolence, it would yet, they had no doubt, contribute something liberal, *from year to year*, should suitable agents be employed (as is the practice there in similar cases), to wait upon the citizens and strangers, and receive their contributions. Though the measure was not at the time tested, its success may be relied upon with confidence, especially now that it has the support of the augmented arguments furnished by the so happy conclusion of peace with China.

While in Washington, an opportunity was afforded me, one Sabbath, of preaching in that capital, before the Congress of the United States, of exhibiting to that assembly the moral condition, as well as the prospects of China generally, and those of this Society incidentally. The same was also done frequently, before many congregations, both in that city, and in various parts of the United States. And it may here be suitably mentioned, that at the Theological Seminaries of Alexandria, Princeton, Andover, and Bangor; and at the Medical Colleges in Baltimore and New Haven, the cause of China and the interests of this Society were specifically advanced; as also in the cities and towns of Philadelphia, New York, New Ha-

ven, Boston, New Bedford, Northampton, Amherst, Hallowell, and Augusta, and at Bowdoin College in Brunswick. Several of these places were visited before my passage over to England. In New York, a meeting of the Faculty was held similar to that at Washington, and the object of the Society "cordially recommended." In Boston, a committee was apopinted, (consisting of Drs. Jackson, Warren, Shattuck, Hooper, and Bowditch,) "to consult with any persons who may take an interest in the subject of the medical establishments in China, and to take such measures as may seem to them expedient to obtained the aid required." As, however, the result of these measures did not fully appear, till after my return from England, I will defer till that period noticing more particularly the liberal spirit with which these and other cities responded to the call made upon them.

It was immediately after the meetings held in New York, and Boston, on the 17th April, 1841, that I embarked for England, in prosecution of the objects of the Society. Though a full account of my proceedings while in England has been already published there, under the form of a letter from me to the address of Dr. Abercrombie of Edinburgh, and accompanied by some "Statements respecting hospitals in China," yet it will be proper briefly to recapitulate what was done there, that the Society may have at once a complete narrative of my proceedings in its behalf, from the time I left China in July 1840, to my return in October 1842.

In London, about six weeks were spent; and here the "Statements respecting hospitals in China" were first published. The object of this pamphlet was, to give a succinct account of foreign gratuitous medical practice in China, and of the circumstances under which the Society had originated, the success that had attended it, and the claims it presents for future support. The distress then prevailing in many parts of England, and the political excitement attendant upon a change of ministry, joined to the war with China, and the reflex influence of this upon the commercial and business portions of the country, were circumstances inauspicious to the immediate success of the agency as it respects the advancement of *pecuniary* aid. But on the one as on the other side of the Atlantic, the views and objects of the Society are warmly responded to by multitudes; and cordial assistance may be with good assurance looked for, as often as it shall be actually needed.

Systematic efforts had already been made by benevolent ladies in London in behalf of this cause, and remittances of medicines and

money had several times been made by them, through the London Missionary Society, to Drs. Lockhart and Hobson. They had also addressed circulars upon the subject to benevolent ladies in other part of England. These listened with great interest to the facts and details of the Society's operations: and we may rely upon the character and motives of these devoted coadjutors, for constant, though limited aid, from year to year. A sum of £20 was received from them, by the hand of Miss Kirkpatrick. It is here a proper place to observe, that the *religious* objects of the Society being chiefly kept in view by these and other ladies' associations, they have usually a preference for committing their subscriptions to the hands of those medical agents of the Society, with whose character they have had previous personal acquaintance. Sums have, under this feeling, been sent at different times, directly to medical officers of the Society, and made use of by them, being simply passed in their accounts to the Society's credit, and not paid over to its treasurer. I shall have to allude to a payment of this kind into my own hands heteafter.

The interest already existing in the English metropolis on behalf of the objects of the Medical Missionary Society in China was not confined to these benevolent ladies. Sir Henry Halford, bart., had, three years before, spontaneously stepped forward to advocate the Society's cause, and by him the subject was brought to the notice not only of many distinguished members of the Faculty, but also of several persons holding the highest places in dignity and influence; to some of whom I had opportunities afforded me, of personally recommending the claims of the Society. Their royal highnesses, the duke of Sussex and the princess Sophia, were pleased to manifest much interest in the subject. So also did his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Wellington, the marquis of Lansdown, sir Robert Peel, the bishops of Durham and London, lord Bexley, sir George Staunton, and others. It was indeed my special aim, during great part of my visit in London, to secure, in the first instance the interest and patronage of that class, which may readily be induced to lead in a good cause, but will hardly be willing to follow. An objection, however, exists, in the separation of the established church of England from those not included within its pale, which it was found difficult to obviate. And indeed the bishop of London very frankly, yet with much courtesy, remarked, that "much as he approved of the object, and the means used to attain it, he could not in any way cooperate in such labors with those who dissent from the established

church." But while, from this cause, it was made apparent, that no direct aid or encouragement is to be looked for from these quarters, it is at the same time not less certain, that many individuals are to be found in those circles, whose influence will be of much value to the cause. And if the result should be to secure the attention of the established church to independent and efficient efforts in the same cause, so that in any way those blessings may be conferred on the Chinese which it is the object of this Society to bestow, neither the Society nor its agent, will have anything to regret in the varied methods adopted, to present the cause in its true light before the higher classes of the great metropolis. And, after every discouragement, there still remains abundant assurance, that there are enough of noble and liberal minds, superior to all the shackles of sect, party, or nation to form there an association worthy of London and its high character, worthy too of the great cause of humanity and generosity to a nation such as is China—so great and estimable in many points, and now, it is hoped, for ever allied, in the bonds of peace and good will, to the nations of Christendom, and especially to those of our common Saxon blood and lineage.

Turning from those whose less open views hindered connection with the Society, no little encouragement was met with from those associated with the general religious and benevolent institutions of London, from the medical faculty, and (last, but nowise least) from Dr. Colledge, president of the Society, and others with whom we have been formerly associated in China.—After the "statements respecting hospitals in China" had been extensively circulated among all classes in London, a meeting was convened in Exeter Hall buildings, in behalf of the Medical Missionary Society. This was intended as preparatory to a yet more general meeting, which it was designed subsequently to call, when the circumstances of the country should be more favorable. Meanwhile, however, a number of members of a Society, denominated "the Medical Philanthropic Society for the support of Medical Missions in China and the East," (which had been organized, and had received some contributions, and a number of whose members were present also at the meeting in Exeter Hall), met together, and passed a resolution in the following terms:—"That this meeting, having heard of the proceedings of the Medical Philanthropic Society for China and the East; and the Report with the proceedings and resolutions passed at a meeting at Exeter Hall on the 15th instant, to promote the same objects of supporting the Medical Missionary Society, and their hospitals in China,—propose the union of the two provisional committees."

The London Missionary Society, whose directors I had an opportunity of addressing upon the subject, will continue to give their support to this Society.—The amount of donations contributed to it, during my stay in London, will appear in the account rendered with this report of my proceedings.

Cambridge and Birmingham were visited by me on my journey, by way of Liverpool and Glasgow, to Edinburgh. At Cambridge, I found that the subject of medical missions in general had been, just previously, brought before the public, by a Christian Jew, about to proceed to Palestine in the capacity of a medical missionary. At Birmingham, the subject was brought forward by me, so far as could appropriately be done in the pulpit services of the Sabbath: and the cause was here warmly commended, but did not receive any immediate support, the establishment of a college in that city being then the engrossing object of attention.

Nowhere more than in Edinburgh was a sincere interest in this cause manifested, nowhere were the claims of the Society more warmly responded to. A public meeting was held there, attended by the chief citizens of the place, and an efficient committee appointed to carry out the designs of the meeting. And since leaving it, intelligence has been received of the organization of a Society auxiliary to that in China, by which a circular has been issued and widely circulated, appealing to the Christians of Scotland and England in behalf of our object. A meeting also of ladies was held in Edinburgh, and a cordial interest displayed, in the *religious* bearings, especially, of our efforts, upon the Chinese. From the distinguished character of many who have taken up the cause, and from the enlightened and systematic mode in which they have entered upon the work, the Society may rely with confidence upon them for efficient and steady support. But from an unwillingness to protract this report, it would be agreeable to mention individual exertions in pleading the cause.

At Glasgow, my time was much more limited than at Edinburgh. But, from the interest expressed in the subject, at the public meeting which was there held, and from its known character for liberality in a good cause, we may be assured that Glasgow will not be outdone by any other city. Judging, however, from the tone of the last communications received from thence, she will probably await a fresh appeal from China,—when especially under the new prospects that open to her merchants, under the improved relations between Great Britain and China, she will step forward with all her wonted liberality.

In Liverpool, where my last effors were made before returning to America, I found a people already familiar with the proceedings of the Society; and, from the circumstance of Dr. Lockhart having abandoned bright prospects among them, to become one of the Society's active agents, prepared warmly to hear more upon the subject. For the *details* of measures pursued, here as elsewhere, reference must be made to the minutes of the meetings, and the "statement" already published in England. Besides a full meeting convened specifically for *medical* men, a general one of gentlemen and ladies was also held; and a committee was appointed, of which it was subsequently remarked, that a more respectable and influential body comprising the same number, and embracing such different professions and religious denominations, could scarcely be selected in Liverpool. A member of this committee wrote to me, previously to my return to China, saying that, after deliberation on the subject it was "deemed best to delay taking any steps, till, at all events, a partial opening of the China trade should be heard of. That then, he felt confident, many would be prepared to enter into our views, and then would be the time to call a public meeting, and appeal to the feelings and the purses of the Liverpool merchants."—Kind invitations were received to visit other parts of England, and also Ireland, to spread before the public the claims of the Society, and assurances were given of ready coöperation; but the early period for returning to America prevented their acceptance.

At Paris, a brief visit was paid, during the interval of my absence in Europe. While the brevity of that visit did not admit of adopting any special efforts in behalf of the Society, an opportunity was, however, afforded, on a Sabbath, of making a public statement of its object, success, and claims. In private intercourse it was also brought to the knowledge of those whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making.

In Germany, the cause of the Society was brought forward, by several distinguished gentlemen from thence, with whom I was so happy as to become acquainted during my stay in London. They had already taken measures to disseminate in their 'Father-land' information upon the subject, and to enlist the prayers and support of the benevolent on its behalf; and should the Society make a direct appeal to the benevolent in Germany, I have no doubt but that it will be cordially responded to.

Arriving at Boston, upon my return to America, I had the high satisfaction to learn, that the appeals and personal exertions of the

committee, that had previously been appointed, had been most successful; and that the liberal sum of more than $5000 had been contributed to the cause, as the commencement of a fund for the permanent support of the Society.

At Philadelphia, I spent the chief part of the winter of 1841, laboring much to enlist that city in the good cause; and, although the unprecedented crisis in its pecuniary interests has necessarily delayed a little the results of those efforts,—yet, if any reliance is to be placed in pledges of honorable and distinguished men, Philadelphia is one of the opulent and benevolent cities of America from which permanent and liberal support may be relied upon by the Medical Missionary Society in China. An auxiliary Society has been carefully organized there, embracing the most distinguished men in the medical profession, as well as in the profession of law, men of the mercantile community, and clergymen of liberal Christians of different denominations. As illustrating the ground of this confidence (as well as showing the peculiar state of the currency at the time), a few remarks may be quoted. Said one, estimated to be worth two or three millions of dollars, "one hundred dollars is all the available money, I have now at command. I dare not receive my dues in the present state of the banks, for in a few hours the money I receive may be no more than so much paper. What I can do even for the money requisite for my daily expenses I know not, unless I can pass my own notes in the market." Said another gentleman, distinguished for his wealth and benevolence, "when the times are better, it is my intention to patronize your Society. I am a man of property, but it is now unavailable. I regret that your application should come at a moment so unpropitious; but I approve the object and design to aid it."—Another gentlemen, who gave his fifty dollars, remarked, that had the cause been brought before them in 1836, funds might have been obtained in Philadelphia to any amount that might have been required. And to show that all these were not mere words of form, it may be added, that the first draft for $50 given for the Society was on a bank which failed within twelve hours afterwards, though the sum was subsequently made up by the donor.

At one of the public meetings in Philadelphia, a large number of the medical students of the University of Pennsylvania, and of other medical colleges, were present, several of whom were desirous of becoming medical missionaries to China. I regret not having a copy of the constitution of the "China Medical Missionary Society

ranty to the Society in China, that it will not look to New York in vain for coöperation in prosecuting its vast aims. The most favorable moment for making its first application for funds had not arrived, as it was believed, at the time of my embarkation. Officers of the Society, well qualified to express an opinion upon the subject, assured me, that about $2000 annually might be expected from New York. Encouragement was also given, that the ladies of New York would vie with those of Philadelphia, and also those in England, who have enlisted in the cause.

My report would be incomplete, should I neglect to add, that BALTIMORE, NEW HAVEN, NORTHAMPTON, and NEW BEDFORD, which were visited in behalf of this cause, as well as numerous other cities and towns, of greater or less importance, which it was impracticable for me to visit, expecially Albany, Utica, Buffalo, and Rochester, in the north,—Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, in the south, will not be found backward to come to our aid, as the Society in China progresses, and Providence prepares the way for the expanding of its plans and designs, in giving to the millions of China, hospitals, retreats for the leper, and asylums for the insane.

It may have been remarked in going through the details of the above report, that applications for pecuniary aid were of a twofold nature,—for annual contributions to support statedly the operations and hospitals of the Society,—and for contributions to a permanent fund, calculated to render the Society in a measure independent of the changes and chances of time. By most, the form of stated periodical contribution was preferred; but at Boston, it will have been seen, upwards of $5000 were contributed to a permanent fund. About $1000 in all were contributed elsewhere as occasional, or regular, subscriptions. It seems to my mind desirable that these two forms of maintenance should coëxist; that, while the Society should not be entirely subject to the chances of having, at any moment, to draw in its operations within a narrower sphere, it should yet rest mainly upon the stated aid of those who may appreciate the value of what it does, having full confidence in their benevolent and philanthropic support, so long as the double aim of the Society—the benefit of man, and the glory of God—shall be rightly kept in view.

The lists of contributions, and of the committees appointed at various places in aid of the Society, are subjoined to this report. It is a subject of regret that they cannot be given corrected and completed to the latest date.

I now come to a subject of paramount importance—one which commended itself warmly to the friends of this cause both in England and America,—the education in the healing art of Chinese youth of talent and promising character. In the first address on behalf of the Medical Missionary Society in China, in 1838, the following language was used:—"Another advantage will be, the education of Chinese youth, in those branches which belong to medicine. . . . Young men thus instructed will gradually be dispersed over the empire, traveling for pleasure, honor, or reward; and will dispense the benefits of a systematic acquaintance with the subject, whither they go. The success of their measures will render them respectable, and of course will redound to the credit of those also from whom they learned the art. Their patients will not only hear, but feel, that the people from the west are good men. The effect of such influences will be silent, but powerful; for there is something irresistibly impressive in benevolent action, especially when it appears exempt from the imputation of interested motives."

When in London, this subject was brought prominently forward, by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Chas. Aston Key, and it was in accordance with his suggestion, that it was afterwards brought to the notice of that honorable and wealthy body. The favorable reception this proposition received from them will be seen by the following letter and extracts received after my return to America.

"Royal College of Surgeons in London, 8th Sep., 1841.

"Sir,—Your letter to Mr. Vincent, the late president, of the 21st of June last, inclosing, and recommending to favorable consideration, a letter from the Rev. Dr. Parker, requesting the co-operation of this College, in sustaining the hospitals already established in China, and in founding others, and, in any way consistent with the designs of this College, aiding in the education of a number of Chinese of talent in the healing art, has been laid before the council.

"And I am directed by the president, Mr. Guthrie, to acquaint you, that the council is desirous of forwarding, in any feasible manner, the object of Dr. Parker's application, and will be ready to communicate with the secretary of state upon the subject, if deemed expedient. At the same time I have to state the conviction of the president, that gratuitous surgical education may be guarantied to six or more Chinese youths, in some of the public hospitals of this metropolis, if any arrangement could be made for their care and support therein.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "Edward Balfour, *Secretary.*

"Sir Geo. Thos. Staunton, bart., &c., &c., &c."

Sir George Staunton, in a letter accompanying the above, writes, "Should you feel disposed to follow up the expression of the good will of the College, by any specific proposal, I am sure a direct communication from yourself to the secretary would receive immediate attention."

Nowhere was the subject entertained with more interest than in New York, the result of which will appear from the following 'extract from the minutes of a meeting of the managers of the Chinese Medical Missionary Society of New York, 20th May, 1842.'

"On motion, *Resolved*,—That the managers pledge themselves to educate in this city, for the medical profession, three Chinese youths, if the Society in China shall deem it expedient to send them for that purpose. (Signed.) "ALFRED C. POST, *rec. sec.*"

Several donations for this specific object, contained in the report of moneys received, will also illustrate the practical interest felt in the education of Chinese youths, by individuals.

It was in accordance with my wishes, that the above resolution of the New York Society was expressed with deference to the decision of the Society in China. For the subject of sending Chinese abroad to be educated is not devoid of objections in my own mind: and it was on this account, that I was desirous of early bringing the subject before the Society on my return, in order to elicit light upon the question. That the object of training up a band of able and scientific physicians and surgeons—that may serve as leaven to diffuse itself through the whole empire—is a settled principle: but the best mode of attaining this desirable object admits discussion. Had we a well-endowed college for the purpose in China, there would be no doubt, as to the best mode to be pursued: for then to this, young men, previously educated by the Morrison Education Society, could be transferred;—as, in the west, men having first gained a liberal education, then resort to the institutions by which they can be qualified for their respective professions of medicine, law, and theology; and that after such a course, individuals of distinguished talent and enterprize, independent too in their pecuniary resources, should subsequently spend a year or two in the hospitals of America, England, or France, as is also the practice in the west. So educated and prepared, they would return to take the lead among those of their own country, whether it should be in practice, or in lecturing in the institution established. But, in the absence of such advantages, it becomes a fair question, whether, in the interim, if candi-

dates of proper qualifications can be found, persons, already having made good advances in their own language and literature, should not be encouraged to seek abroad the advantages which for years cannot be offered them at home. It is to be borne in mind, that a considerable time may elapse (should all else be speedily attainable for giving instruction here), before the Chinese prejudices will so far yield to the light of science, as to admit of autopsies and anatomical dissections, which are so essential to the training of any to become enlightened and skillful practioners in medicine and surgery. An advantage that has been suggested, too, in the sending of Chinese youths to the west for education, is, the interest such youths—in their native costume, and able to converse intelligently of their own country, its history, its literature, its manners, and its government—would have the power to awaken abroad. Most successful would they doubtless be in bringing China before the minds and understanding of those to whom it has hitherto been so much a 'terra incognita.'

I will notice some of the objections to such a measure, that seem to deserve consideration. First, the detriment the young men would suffer in their own language, by suspending it in a great measure during the years of their absence. But this would in a great degree be obviated, by selecting those already advanced in their own language and literature, and by sending several together, so that they would be able to preserve the knowledge already atttained, and even to make some advances there.—A second, and very serious objection is, the temptations to which young men in our large cities would be exposed, especially as they are destitute of the restraints of moral and religious principles; and their liability to be injured by an injudicious degree of flattery and attention, which, from being objects of curiosity they might receive; and these evils enhanced, by the suddenness of the transition from the customs of the imperfect Asiatic form of civilization, to the more refined manners, the freer and more familiar intercourse of different classes and sexes, in the Christian and intelligent society of the west. These circumstances, however, would be in some degree met, as they would impose so much the greater responsibilities upon those who should become the guardians and instructors of those thus sent abroad. It would indeed be requisite to keep the most vigilant watch over them, they should never be absent from a watchful and kindly considerate eye—nay, they should even be denied a degree of liberty which to others might safely be allowed.

The practical question that arises is this—can security be afforded that such watchful care will indeed be taken of them, should they be sent? From my acquaintance with the gentlemen in New York, who are willing to assume this responsibility, and from the character of the society which their connection with these gentlemen would permit them to enjoy (so far as it shall be desirable for them to mingle with society), I am induced to give to this question an affirmative answer. That these young men would receive the most paternal care, and that their moral and religious education would be most assiduously attended to, by those who are willing to assume the responsible charge of them, I am fully persuaded.

To pass by in silence this important subject would be to disregard the indications of Providence; as manifested in the interest already expressed with regard to it. All that remains to insure the coöperation of the Royal College of Surgeons in this matter is, to bring before them the specific proposition, to give a surgical education to six Chinese youths selected by this Society. And that there will be found in the city of London benevolent and judicious persons to assume the responsibility of their care, to provide for their board and lodging, and to superintend (while they are enjoying such advantages for medical instructions) their moral and religious education also,—that persons of this character will be found, who will be too happy to render so important a service to the cause of Christian missions in China, as to stand *in loco parentis* to these idolatrous youths—so brought in Providence to the bosom of their families, to be converted to Christ, and qualified to return and disseminate the blessings of his gospel, and of science to the millions of their fellow-countrymen,—I am sufficiently credulous firmly to believe.—It is a subject I cannot contemplate, in all its magnitude and disinterestedness, with ordinary emotions.

Should the Society decide, that it is inexpedient to make the experiment of sending youths out of the country, then the importance of directing its attention to the establishment of a medical school in China, where a more systematic and thorough system of medical education may be afforded than is by any possibility to be given amid the multiplied labors of crowded hospitals,—I shall feel it my duty, at an early day, to bring before it.

The only remaining topic wherewith I shall trespass upon the notice of the Society, relates to the prospect of reinforcements of medical missionaries from different societies and countries. Nume-

rous have been the instances in which young men applied to me upon the subject. In a large number of instances, however, it was with an erroneous impression as to the character of the men the Society requires—a character joining to the qualifications of the devoted missionary, the requisite skill and knowledge for medical and surgical practice. Some expressed their motives as being a desire of a field of extensive observation and research in their profession; others desired to be employed for four or five years, and then to return to practice at home; but the number of those willing to enlist for life was more limited. Yet it is my happiness to inform the Society, that those of this class, who are to be found in both countries, are not, were they but drawn forth, few or feeble. As regards an *immediate* demand, the uncertainty of the precise time when our operations might be resumed rendered me cautious of endeavoring to enlist medical gentlemen at once. Two young men of much promise were, however, personally ready to have embarked with me; and when the intelligence shall be received of the peace now concluded, it may be confidently expected that several more will be ready to offer their services, through some of the missionary societies of our native lands.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. *The* Medical Missionary Society in China *in Account Current with* Peter Parker. Cr.

1841.			1840.		
June 9th	To E. Suter, for printing 'Statement,' and circulars, £6.15*s*, sold for	$32.60		By balance in the comprador's hands on my leaving China, not paid over to the treasurer	$393.77
July 11th	To books and instruments, bought in England, as per list £10. 12*s*. 6*d*	51.31	1841–42.		
June 28th	To use of room in Exeter Hall, £6. 2*s*	29.46		By sundry contributions in England and America, in support of the Medical Missionary Society, as per list annexed.	1022.55
„ 15th	To M. Charrière, Paris, for surgical instruments, as per bill, francs 598	119.75		By subscriptions in Boston to the formation of a permanent fund, less expenses	5826.32
1842.					
Jan. 8th	To use of Masonic Hall, printing circulars, &c., in Philadelphia	39.68			
June	To traveling expenses, in behalf of the Society	42.25			
„	To books and instruments as per lists, stationary, &c	230.05			
„	To medicines from New York, as per bill	120.66			
„	To packing cases and freight	6.25			
	Balance to credit of the Society	6030.63			
	Dollars	6702,64		Dollars.	6702.64

E. E.
Canton, March, 1843.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS

IN SUPPORT OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

1841.			
April 19th,	Lt. Ambrose (Steamer Acadia) - -		$1.00
May 17th,	Mrs. W. Edwards, London,	£2.	
,, 21st,	John Paynter, esq. Blackheath,	10.10	
,, 26th,	Miss Elizabeth Davey, Norwich	5.	
July 13th,	A friend to med. missions in China	2.2	
,, 13th,	Miss Jane Ayrton - - -	1.1	
,, 14th,	Ladies' Chinese Medical Miss. Association Hackney, by Miss Kirpatrick,	20.	
,, 26th,	Miss Matheson, Edinburgh,	5.	
Aug. 3d,	Miss Waterhouse, Liverpool, -	1.	
1842.		£46.13	225.30
March 16th,	A. Brown, esq., Philadelphia, - - -		50.00
April 29th,	Bequest of Miss Mary Ann Rutter, Framingham (U. S.), *for the medical education of Chinese youth*,	$200	
,, ,,	Professor E. Salisbury, New Haven, donation for the same object -	100	
,, ,,	N. Appleton esq., for do. do. -	100	
	Total donation for education of Chinese youth		400.00
,, ,,	A. Flint, M. D. Leicester, Mass. - - -		5.00
,, ,,	Isaac Warren, Framingham, Mass. - -		2.50
,, ,,	Collection in Mr. Smith's church, New Bedford		8.75
,, ,,	Ladies' Chinese Association, Philadelphia, in four payments - - - - -		330.00
			$1022.55
	Deduct subscription for special objects		400.00
	Remains for the general objects		$622.55

Contributions to a permanent fund collected by gentlemen in Boston. March 10th, 1842.

G. C. Shattuck. -	$200	J. L. Gardner,	$100
Pliny Cutler, -	20	Samuel Cabot,	100
J. C. Warren, -	200	J. P. Cushing,	500
Amos Lawrence, -	200	James Jackson,	200
John Bryant, -	100	W. Appleton,	500
P. C. Brooks, -	100	Abbot Lawrence,	500
R. G. Shaw, -	500	Samuel May,	100

J. E. Thayer, -	100	Joshua Sears, -	20	
J. A. Lowell, -	100	Edward Dwight, -	100	
William Sturgis,	500	John M. Forbes, -	500	—$4640.00
June 11th, 1842, Interest on above to date at 5 per cent.				58.64
,, ,, Amount subscribed by J. R. Mills, -				50.00
S. Hooper, - - - - -				50.00
D. Eckley, - - - - -				100.00
W. P. Winchester, - - - -				50.00
H. Oxnard, - - - - -				100.00
S. Austin, jr. - - - -				26.00
J. Sargent, - - - - -				25.00
P. P. Parker, - - - - -				100.00
N. Appleton, - - - - -				200.00
H. B. Cleveland, - - - -				100.00
F. C. Lowell, - - - -				50.00
Petty Vaughn, - - - -				5.00
			Dollars	5553.64

Boston, June 11th, 1842. J. M. Forbes, *Treasurer.*

Less expenses $3, and premium on transmission to China of $5553.64, at 5 per cent. - -	267.32
Net amount, draft on Messrs. Russell & Co.,	$5286.32

LISTS OF COMMITTEES, &c.,

in England and America, in aid of the Medical Missionary Society in China.

London.

Provisional Committee.

Sir Geo. B. Robinson, bart. — William Jardine, m. p.
H. H. Lindsay, m. p. — Theophilus Thomson, m. d.,
and others of whose names no complete list is returned.

Ladies' Association.

Miss R. S. Kirkpatrick, *secretary.*

Edinburgh.

Committee to coöperate with the Society in China.

Sir George Ballingall,
Dr. Abercrombie,
Dr. Alison,
Dr. Beilby,
Dr. Coldstream, *Leith,*
Dr. Graham,
Dr. Huie,
Professor Syme.
Joseph Bell, esq.
William Brown, esq.
Dr. Begbie.
Sir Wm. Newbigging,
Arch. Bonar, esq.
Rev. J. Buchanan,
Rev. G. Cullen, *Leith,*
Rev. Dr. Dickson,
John Dunlop, esq.,
Dr. Handyside,
Rev. M. Innes.
J. S. More, esq.
Rev. Dr. Welsh,

John Thomson, *Treasurer.* Dr. Ransford, *Secretary.*

MINUTES

OF A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, MARCH 27TH, 1843.

Dr. Parker's report of his proceedings in England and America as agent of the Medical Missionary Society having been read, it was,

Resolved, That the report be approved of; and that the thanks of the committee be returned to Dr. Parker for his exertions in behalf of the Society; and for the manner in which he has advocated the cause of Medical Missions in general.

Resolved, that the treasurer be requested to receive from Dr. Parker the sum of $5286.32 subscribed in America for the purpose of forming a permanent fund for the use of the Medical Missionary Society in China, and to hold it in the same way as the other funds of the Society until the sense of a general meeting be taken as to its future disposal.

That the treasurer be also requested to receive from Dr. Parker the sum of $400 to be appropriated to the sending of Chinese youths to America for the purpose of receiving a complete medical education, and hold it until such time as the Society have decided upon the propriety of sending Chinese youths out of their own country for that purpose.

Resolved, that to meet the views of the Society formed in New York for the purpose of superintending the education of Chinese, and supporting them while engaged in the study of medicine, the sanction of the committee be given to Dr. Parker to receive on probation a limited number of young men of respectable families, and who have already attained a considerable proficiency in the study of their own language; that it be distinctly understood that no remuneration of any kind whatever, is to be given to such youths, either during the time of their probation, or should they be approved of, during the

time they are engaged in the study of the medical profession, farther than paying their necessary expenses during their absence from their country; that the management of their education during the time of their probation be left to Dr. Parker's judgment, with the recommendation of a diligent study of the English language being pursued, and that their fitness for being sent be left to the decision of the Society, or to a sub-committee appointed at a general meeting for that purpose.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that the sending of Chinese youths to obtain a more perfect education in the institutions of England and America, cannot at present be carried out to any extent until a longer intercourse with individuals who may offer themselves, shall enable us to judge of their fitness for this purpose, of their moral and intellectual character, and of their willingness to devote themselves to the study of science, for the benefit they may afterwards derive, and be enabled to confer upon others, by the knowledge they may attain;—that it is to such institutions as the Morrison Education Society we look for young men who have been for years pursuing the study of the English language and of their own, and acquiring a knowledge of European manners and habits under enlightened Christian teachers, as fit persons to be sent out of their own country to receive instruction in medical science.

Resolved, that Dr. Parker be requested to write to the secretary of the Society in New York, and inform him of the steps taken to prepare young men to be sent to America to be placed under their care, and to intimate to those associations and individuals who have expressed an interest in the education of Chinese youths the views entertained on the subject, and the hopes the Society has of obtaining from the Morrison Education Society, and similar institutions in this country, those who have already attained some knowledge in the English language, and who may be judiciously sent abroad to obtain a more extended education.

Resolved, that the committee, having taken into consideration the probability of other medical men shortly arriving in China to devote themselves as medical missionaries in connection with the Society, do adopt the following resolutions for their guidance:

"That the first duty of those arriving in China is a diligent study of the Chinese language.

"That while that is being pursued, individuals may obtain considerable benefit by assisting the medical officers in the hospitals and dispensaries already established.

"That it will be expected that some portion of each day, or such days as the hospital or dispensary is open, be spent in giving such assistance and extending the usefulness of such institution, under the direction of the medical officer of the establishment.

"That the attention of such as may hereafter arrive should be directed to the study of the dialects of the Chinese language spoken in districts not already occupied by medical missionaries.

"That until every port or city opened to foreigners has been occupied by laborers in this sphere of missionary exertion, the committee will not give its sanction to the disbursement of funds, unless under peculiar circumstances, for medical practice in places where hospitals or dispensaries are already open.

"That until such time as individuals have attained sufficient proficiency in the language of such places to which their attention has been directed as a fit field of labor to justify the belief that they are able to undertake the management of an institution, and labor efficiently by themselves among the Chinese, no funds will be advanced for that purpose.

"That every information will be given by the committee on the subject of the dialects of the language to which the attention of individuals whose field of labor has not been already fixed upon should be directed.

"That a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., J. R. Morrison, esq., and the Rev. S. R. Brown, be appointed to direct the studies of those individuals who may arrive."

(Signed) ALEX. ANDERSON, V. P.
Act. secretary.

REGULATIONS

OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Passed in the form of Resolutions, at a General Meeting

at Canton, Feb. 21st, 1838.

OBJECT.

I. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

OFFICERS.

II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually; That these officers collectively form a committee of management, for performing the business of the Society; That, in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice-president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list: That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

MEMBERS.

III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

MEETINGS.

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September, in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

LIBRARY.

V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.

TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of accounts.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them

out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral moral and religious character.

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

IX. That this Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue, on the part of those who receive its patronage: And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure.

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the Physician or Surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

XI. That the committee of management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

BY-LAWS.

1. The committee shall meet in the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, or, oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.
2. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the committee, may call special meetings.
3. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.
4. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.
5. At the meetings of the Society and of the committee, the president, or in his absence one of the vice-presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.
6. The recording secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the committee and of the Society—those of the former shall always be vouched by his own signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.
7. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the committee.
8. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the president, or senior vice-president, who, with one of the vice-presidents, following the order abovenamed, and the two secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.
9. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labeled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the committee; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.
10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the committee for that purpose.
11. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the committee for the time being.



FOREIGN AGENTS.

Messrs. HANKEY & Co.,	*London.*
Messrs. MAGNIAC, JARDINE, & Co.,	*London.*
J. THOMSON, esq., Royal Bank,	*Edinburgh.*
Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co.,	*Glasgow.*
HENRY HILL, esq.,	*Boston.*
TALBOT, OLYPHANT, & Co.,	*New York.*
[illegible]IARD ALSO[illegible]	*Philadelphia.*
W. WILSON, & Sons.,	*Baltimore.*

3. [illegible] place of meeting, [illegible] sures, written with[illegible]

4. Five persons [illegible] general meeting; [illegible]

5. At the meeting[illegible] his absence one of t[illegible] of officers, shall pre[illegible]

6. The recordi[illegible] meetings, both of [illegible] always be vouched [illegible] both by him and t[illegible]

7. The corresp[illegible] the committee, ex[illegible] keep a full record o[illegible]

8. Candidates for the Society's pa[illegible] president, or senior vice-president, who, with one of [illegible] the order abovenamed, and the two secretaries, shall examine, and, [illegible] fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

9. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labeled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the committee; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.

10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the committee for that purpose.

11. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the committee for the time being.

31(2)

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA,

CONTAINING A GENERAL SURVEY OF ITS OPERATIONS

FROM MARCH, 1843, TO JUNE, 1844.

Published by the Committee.

MACAO:
PRESS OF S. W. WILLIAMS.
1844.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Owing to the scattered state of the members of the Medical Missionary Society, no opportunity has occurred of convening a general meeting since the 28th September, 1842. The committee, however, have much satisfaction in communicating to them, and to others interested in medical missions, the uninterrupted success that has attended the labors of the medical officers, and the increase in the number of those devoting themselves to this sphere of missionary exertion, and who are now occupying the different places open to intercourse with foreigners.

The hopes then entertained, and expressed in the report published at the commencement of last year, that the peace with China would afford enlarged facilities for the prosecution of the labors of the medical missionary, and of others interested in the temporal and spiritual welfare of this large portion of our fellow-men, have been fully realized. In Hongkong and in all the five ports, excepting Fuchau fŭ, institutions have been for some time open affording opportunities for an extended and scientific medical practice, with advantages, by the intimate and friendly relation that springs up between the patient and his physician, to communicate to them the truths of the gospel. And while the eagerness, everywhere evinced by the Chinese, to avail themselves of the skill of foreigners, affords ample scope for doing them much direct and immediate good, the unrestrained intercourse now enjoyed, gives the most pleasing facilities for imparting religious instruction and teaching the things that concern their eternal welfare.

Shortly before the last report was drawn up, Dr. Parker had returned from America, and reöpened the hospital at Canton. The very strong desire of the Chinese to enjoy the benefits of the institution after it was reöpened, and the confidence displayed by them

in Dr. Parker, are highly gratifying. From 21st Nov., 1842, to 31st Dec., 1843, the number of patients who had resorted to it for medical treatment, was 3501; and while Dr. Parker has been devoting much time to their relief, he has bestowed great attention to the instruction of the Chinese youths who have placed themselves under him. One of them Kwán Táu, his senior pupil, has been found competent to keep open the institution, (during his temporary absence from Canton), attending principally to diseases of the eye, to which he has paid most attention.

During last summer, Dr. Lockhart, who had been preparing himself, by studying the northern dialects of the language, to reside in whichever place might be deemed the most eligible,—proceeded to Chusan, distributing medicines, and attending to the diseases of such as he met with, in his visits to that place and Ningpo. In accordance with the resolution previously formed, of making Shánghái the scene of his labors and permanent residence, he proceeded there in the course of the winter, and was enabled to open a hospital in the end of January. He has not yet had an opportunity of sending a detailed report of his proceedings, but from his private letters to Dr. Hobson and the acting secretary, we learn that the applicants for relief have been more numerous than he can attend to, averaging a hundred daily from the city and populous districts around, from Súchau, and from the imperial grain junks.

He has successfully couched many cases of cataracts, and one was extracted from a native practitioner from Súchau,—a gratifying mark of the confidence that is placed in him, and of the readiness with which the Chinese acknowledge the superior skill of foreigners at least, in this branch of science. "I have already administered medicines," he says, "to 3000 people at Shánghái, all coming to my house; I do not intend, however, always attending to so large a number of patients; but I wish to commence the practice fairly; and while strength and energy are given me, I will use them." He writes in good spirits, and feels grateful that he is at last settled, in so advantageous a sphere for the development of his mission. The residence of the Rev. Dr. Medhurst at Shánghái, and his intention of imparting to those seeking medical relief, the healing truths of the gospel, is a subject of much gratification; and we heartily join with Dr. Lockhart in hoping that their united labors may abundantly secure the objects they have in view.

In alluding to the hospital at Hongkong, we have much pleasure in referring to the accompanying interesting report from Dr. Hob-

son, of his labors in that institution. The hospital has now been open since the first of June last, and has been eagerly sought by the Chinese around; the number of those who have resorted to it, (3924) being much greater than had been anticipated. The large roportion of in-patients that Dr. Hobson has been enabled to treat in its wards, is worthy of notice, as giving more full and lengthened opportunities of conversing with them on religious subjects; and it is with much satisfaction, that we direct attention to the residence, at the institution, of Agong, a native Christian of age and experience, and to Dr. Hobson's account of the religious services that are held with the patients. Agong devotes himself to the propagation of Christianity among his countrymen and with the assistance of portion of each week in instructing the patients in the word of God, Dr. Hobson is enabled largely to use those means, which, he hopes through the Divine blessing, will lead to the spiritual improvement of this people. This is carrying out fully the objects of medical missions, and it affords us much pleasure to record the attention that is now paid, here and at other places, where hospitals have been opened, to combine the labors of the spiritual teacher, with the medical practice of the physician.

We would also allude to the proficiency that was exhibited by his pupil Apún, when examined upon the anatomy and diseases of the eye;—and to the care and attention that has been bestowed in communicating to him a general knowledge of medicine. With regard to forming a class for instruction in physical science, from among the boys educated at the Morrison Education Society's establishment, we cordially join with Dr. Hobson in his views, and we are happy to state that attention has already been directed to the subject; a proposal of that kind from Dr. Hobson, having been favorably received by the trustees of that institution, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, the principal, having been instructed to make arrangements with tim to carry the plan into effect.

Before quitting the subject of the hospital at Hongkong, the committee wish to express their thanks to Dr. Hobson, for his valuable report, and their satisfaction with the perseverance and ability he has shown in the management of the institution that has been committed to his charge,—and their accordance with the enlightened views he adopts in carrying out the objects of the Society.

In November last, Dr. Hepburn, whose application to be received as a medical officer of the Society, had been previously circulated among the members of the committee, and approved of, and whose

services are now formally accepted, proceeded to Amoy. Dr. Hepburn is a missionary in connection with the Presbyterian Church of America, and having resided a considerable time at Singapore, and there studied the Chinese language, (the dialect spoken among the Chinese at Singapore being the same as that around Amoy,) he was enabled at once to enter upon his appropriate labors. At Amoy, he found Dr. Cumming actively engaged in the practice of his profession among the Chinese, and enjoying the same opportunities of doing good, that the medical missionary has found, wherever he has commenced his labors in this country. Dr. Cumming, not being connected with any of the missionary societies in England or America, has not been received as a medical officer of this Society, but his zealous labors among the Chinese have been observed with much interest; and the committee recommend that the money advanced by private individuals, last year, to enable him to carry on his medical practice, should be paid from the funds of this Society.

Drs. Hepburn and Cumming have their institution located in the city of Amoy, where they enjoy extensive intercourse with the inhabitants of the city, and of the adjacent country. No report has yet been received of their operations, but we understand the number of patients resorting to them is very large and increasing, and they feel pleased with the open field of usefulness that is before them. It is with the greatest satisfaction that we learn, that Mr. Abeel, who has been sometime residing at Kúláng sú and Amoy, and who is so well known, as a zealous and faithful missionary to the Chinese, devotes a portion of every day, among those who come to the institution, in conversing with them on religious subjects, and directing their minds to Him who healeth both soul and body. We would hope, the lovingkindness that animates his earnest appeals to turn from the worship of idols to the living God, combined with the disinterested exertions for the cure of their physical maladies, may prove the means of leading many to the way of life. May He who giveth the increase prosper their work!

In addition to the hospital in these four places, where the medical officers of the Society, in conjunction with other missionaries, are occupied in healing the sick, and preaching the gospel of Christ, a similar institution was open for some time at Ningpo, during last summer and autumn, under the care of Dr. Macgowan. Dr. Macgowan, a missionary of the Baptist Church in America, arrived in China last year, and offered his services to the Medical Missionary Society. His application was favorably received by the members

of the committee, in the same manner as that of Dr. Hepburn, but owing to the difficulty in holding a public meeting, he is only now formally accepted as an officer of the Society. He proceeded to Ningpo, and that city being considered well adapted as a place in which to carry out the objects of medical missions, he for some time engaged in the practice of his profession among the Chinese, while the study of the language however occupied the principal share of his attention. Private business has obliged him to leave China for a short time, but he is still studying to obtain a knowledge of the language, and to otherwise prepare himself for the work he has undertaken.

We are glad also to have this opportunity of welcoming to China, Dr. McCartee, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of America. During the few months that he has been here, he has attended to the Chinese language, and improved opportunities to observe the routine of practice pursued by Drs. Parker and Hobson in the institutions under their care. Dr. McCartee proceeds to Ningpo which he will make the field of his labors; at first occupying only a portion of his time in attending to the diseases of those around him; and when his knowledge of the language enables him to converse freely with the Chinese on religious subjects, he will open a hospital under the patronage of the Society.

We have now briefly noticed the position of the Society, and the labors of the different medical officers; and we rejoice to record the increasing amount of good that has been effected. Since the publication of the last report there have been attended to—exclusive of those who have come under the care of Drs. Hepburn and Cumming, and Dr. Macgowan, from whom no reports have been received—upwards of 12,000 patients, who have not only had relief administered to their bodily sufferings, but many of whom have had opportunities of hearing of the Bible, and of the way of salvation offered to man.

Since the commencement of medical missions in China, and the formation of this Society in 1838, for the purpose of assisting those missionaries who have availed of the practice of medicine as a means towards the introduction of Christianity, and of spreading among the Chinese the benefits of rational medicine and surgery, upwards of 30,000 have sought aid from the skill of the foreign physician, submitting freely to whatever was recommended, by those whom before they had looked upon as uncivilized, ignorant, and barbarous. Many are thus brought into immediate contact with the scientific attain-

ments of men from other countries, and made to feel the benefits of a skill to which they have not attained. Some may be induced to inquire, and finding that in many branches of knowledge their countrymen are far behind, be led to seek instruction in the various departments of science and philosophy, to the improvement of their intellectual and physical condition. The readiness with which parents have placed their children under foreign teachers, shows that some are alive to the advantages of a European education; and the attainments in the science of medicine, which have been already exhibited by young men, who have studied in the hospitals of the Society, gives good ground to hope that the advantages of these institutions will be rapidly extended throughout the empire.

The progress of a knowledge so much beyond anything they possess, and so different from the erroneous systems, with which, for ages, they have been alone acquainted, must indeed be slow, very slow, among a people so exclusive and wedded to their prejudices as the Chinese; step by step it must be—but every step in doing good, however small, and however far short of what we would fain see, is an encouragement to proceed; and here we have every reason to be grateful for the success that has attended our efforts, for the opportunities afforded of relieving the sufferings of our fellow-men, and of imparting the light of knowledge and truth. Six able and zealous men are now engaged in this cause, the majority of whom have overcome the first difficulties, and, after years of arduous study, have attained a knowledge of the language that enables them to labor with confidence and hope. And, from the different institutions under their care, we may anticipate hearing of educated young Chinese, who have been instructed in the sciences connected with the healing art, and impressed, we would anxiously hope, with the truths of the gospel, dispersed over the empire, and dispensing among their countrymen the benefits of the knowledge they have acquired.

The prospect is encouraging: "and when we survey the vastness of the field—the good to be effected," says the appeal in behalf of the Society in 1838; "and when reflecting upon the immense resources of the western hemisphere, we compare these with the small portion of wealth required to secure the desired object, we are confident that benevolence disinterested like its Author, and as expansive as the woes of men are extensive, will not withhold the means. A rare opportunity is here afforded to the philanthropist of doing good—of enjoying the felicity of imparting to others, without diminution to

himself, some of his richest blessings. He is invited to unite in accomplishing a great, immediate, and positive good—is encouraged by the hope of immediate success, to aid in uniting to the great family of nations, this long severed and secluded branch, and in introducing to this people, not only the healing arts, but in its train the sciences and all the blessings of Christianity. To the various missionary Boards whose coöperation is sought, we would respectfully say, Imitate him whose gospel you desire to publish in every land. Like him regard not as beneath your notice the opening the eyes of the blind and the ears of the deaf, and the healing all manner of diseases. Until permitted to publish openly and without restraint the truths of the gospel, neglect not the opportunity afforded of freely practicing its spirit. Scatter to the utmost its fruits, until welcomed to plant the tree that produces them—the tree of life."

And when it is brought to mind that of the 30,000 people who have sought relief at the institutions of the Society, upwards of two thirds have been attended to during the last four years, and that in that time, no call for subscriptions has been made on the community here,—we doubt not, but that the appeal, which is now made, to contribute to the support of these institutions, will be responded to with the liberality which the foreigners in China have always shown when a good object was brought before them.

Since the publication of the last report, we have had to deplore the death of two of the earliest supporters of the Society, W. Jardine esq., and the Hon. John R. Morrison, esq.; and we would take this opportunity, of recording our appreciation of the important services they rendered to the Society, and our high estimation of their benevolent character. Their's was not the charity that gave of their abundance merely to the subscriptions in aid of its funds; they entered heart and hand into every good work, and their time and attention was ever ready, to give council and assistance to benevolent undertakings. By the death of Mr. Morrison, as recording secretary, the Society has been deprived of a most efficient officer.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of £50, forwarded to Dr. Lockhart from the Juvenile Missionary Association, Crescent Chapel, Liverpool; of a donation of $500 from Andrew Jardine, esq., and to return our thanks to them, and to others, who have contributed, since the last report, to the support of the Society. We have also to acknowledge a communication to the secretary from the Ladies' Association at Hackney, acquainting us that a case of instruments has been forwarded by them, to supply the place of those lost by Dr.

Hobson in the attack upon the house of the Morrison Education Society in 1843;—of a case of medicines having been shipped to Dr. Lockhart;—and of a sum of £75 being received, and placed at the disposal of the Society; and we would now express our thanks to that Association, for the interest they have shown in the operations of the Society, and the valuable assistance they have rendered to medical missions.

In conclusion, we would pray that the blessing of God may rest upon the labors of those who are devoting their lives to spread a knowledge of Him and of his Son.—May they see the work of the Lord prosper in their hands; and may they feel that they are instrumental in shedding abroad the glorious light of the gospel, and in removing the moral darkness that surrounds them.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, V. P.
Acting Secreatry.

P. S.—Since this report was drawn up we have to acknowledge the receipt of Dr. Parker's reports now in the course of publication, and of Dr. Lockhart's report of his proceedings at Chusan and Shánghái, and to express the thanks of the Society for the same.

RESOLUTIONS.

[So few of the regularly consitituted members of the Medical Missionary Society being left in China, and those few so scattered as to make it impossible to convene a general meeting, the Committee have decided to publish the accompanying Report to convey to those interested in its proceedings some account of the progress of medical missions in China; and also to publish the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Committee for the consideration of the members of the Society, and of those who may become its supporters: these resolutions to be brought forward for approval at a general meeting to be convened as soon as practicable.]

A meeting of the Committee of the Medical Missionary Society in China was held this day, 15th June, at the hospital of the Society in Hongkong, where it was

Resolved, That the report of the acting secretary be approved of, and ordered to be printed for general circulation.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be returned to Drs. Hobson and Lockhart for the interesting reports of their proceedings, and that the secretary be instructed to forward them to the editor of the Chinese Repository for publication in that periodical,—and also that the thanks of the Society be returned to Dr. Parker for his reports, now in the course of publication in the same periodical.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, who have offered their services to the Medical Missionary Society, and expressed their wish to avail themselves of its patronage, be accepted as medical officers of the Society: viz. Daniel J. Macgowan, M. D., from the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions; J. C. Hepburn, M. D., and D. Bethune McCartee, M. D., both from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.

Resolved, That viewing with much interest the zealous labors of Dr. Cumming at Amoy, the sum of $500, advanced by Messrs. Olyphant and Co. in July, 1843, for the support of a hospital under his charge, be paid out of the funds of the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be returned to the Juvenile Missionary Association, Crescent Chapel, Liverpool, for a donation of £50; to A. Jardine, esq., for a donation of $500; and to the others who have contributed to its support since last report.

A communication from Miss Kirkpatrick,—secretary to the Ladies' Association at Hackney, intimating that a case of instruments to Dr. Hobson, and a case of medicines to Dr. Lockhart, had been forwarded for the benefit of this Society, and that the sum of £75 was reserved for the disposal of the Society—having been read, it was

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary be instructed to convey the thanks of this Society for the interest that Association has shown in its operations, and the valuable assistance rendered to the cause of medical missions, and to request that the sum remaining for the use of the Society be appropriated, partly in the purchase of a small chemical laboratory for the instruction of a class of students formed from among the young men at the Morrison Education Society's School, as proposed by Dr. Hobson and approved of by the trustees of that institution, and partly in the purchase of medicines to be sent out for the use of the Society.

Resolved, That the medical officers of this Society be requested to furnish lists of the medicines most required in the practice in which they are engaged.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary be instructed to address a circular to each of the foreign auxiliaries of the Medical Missionary Society, forwarding the general report of its proceedings—and such reports of the medical officers as may from time to time be published; viz., to the Chinese Medical Associations of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool; the Medical Philanthropic Association of London; the Chinese Medical Association of New York; the Ladies' Medical Association of Philadelphia; and the Gentlemen's Chinese Missionary Society of Philadelphia; informing them of the prospects of the Society, and the increasing demand for assistance.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be conveyed to the gentlemen of Boston, who so liberally subscribed to its support, and to the above named associations of New York and Philadelphia for the interest they have shown in its operations, and the valuable assistance they have rendered, as acknowledged in Dr. Parker's report, and published by order of the Committee in 1843.

Resolved, That the Society duly recognize the deaths of William Jardine M. P., and the Hon. John R. Morrison, esq., and publicly record its high estimation of their worth and benevolent characters, and

its appreciation of the valuable support it received from them both: and likewise its sense of the great loss it has sustained in this early termination of the services of Mr. Morrison as recording secretary.

Resolved, That subscriptions be opened in Canton, Macao, and Hongkong, in aid of the funds of the Society, and that subscription papers be forwarded to the medical officers in all the ports open to foreigners.

Resolved, That the accounts of Drs. Parker, Hobson, and Lockhart, be approved of and forwarded to the treasurer.

Resolved, That the acting secretary be instructed to obtain information from the treasurer upon the propriety of investing $5286.32, subscribed as a permanent fund for the benefit of the Society, and the probability of doing so with security.

Resolved, That the proposal of Dr. Hobson, 'that the sum ($965) remaining for completing the building at Hongkong, should be appropriated towards some repairs necessary, and making some additional wards, instead of building a separate dispensary as originally contemplated,' as stated in his report, and which dispensary is deemed by him unnecessary, be referred to the decision of the Building Committee.

Resolved, That it being highly desirable that there should be regularity in the accounts of the medical officers, they be requested to forward them and their reports as soon after the 1st of July of each year as may be convenient, that they may be received in time for the general meetings of the Society, and the preparation of the general report, and for early transmission to those interested in their proceedings.

Resolved, That as soon as the subscription lists are filled up, a general meeting of the Society should be called for the election of office bearers, &c.; and that the secretary be instructed, with the advice of Drs. Parker, Hobson and Bridgman, to draw up and lay before the meeting some plan for the admission of a larger number of office bearers, and for appointing one at least to every port where any institution of the Society may be opened.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, V. P.
Acting secretary.

Victoria, Hongkong, 15th June, 1844.

REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

HOSPITAL AT HONGKONG

UNDER THE CARE OF B. HOBSON, M. B.

In a letter to the acting secretary.

Sir,

{ Med. Mis. Soc. Hospital,
{ Hongkong, June, 1844.

Understanding that a meeting of the Committee will be convened as early as circumstances will permit, I beg to send you (as the acting secretary of the Society) some account of the hospital under my charge.

My report commences from the 28th September, 1842, when the last general meeting of the Society was held. From that date to the end of January following, when the hospital premises in Macao were disposed of, there were upwards of 1,000 cases of disease treated, of which number 46 were admitted into the house.

It is not needful for me on the present occasion to enter into any detail respecting these, nor need I refer to my removal to this colony, except to express my acknowledgments to the trustees and principal of the Morrison Education Society for accommodating me and my family for two months in that institution, by which I was enabled better to superintend the building of this hospital, which was first opened for the reception of the sick on the 1st of June last. From that time to the present, I am thankful in being able to state there has not been a single day's interruption to the discharge of my medical duties.

It affords me also much pleasure to present to the Committee a favorable account of the prosperity of the institution; for, considering the short period it has been commenced, with the task of gaining the confidence of the natives of these parts de novo, and other cir-

cumstances, the application for medical and surgical aid has been much greater than I had reason to anticipate.

From 1st June	to 31st August,	there were	1311	out, and	106	in-patients.
1st September	to 30th November,	„	„	963	„	„	132	„
1st December	to 28th February,	„	„	592	„	„	150	„
1st March	to 31st May,	„	„	482	„	„	168	„

The sum total being 3924, of which 566 were admitted as in-patients, making, with their attendants, upwards of 600 who have resided in the hospital during the last twelve months, showing a decided increase in the proportion of the latter to the former, when compared to those admitted into the capacious wards in the former hospital at Macao. This is a point of considerable importance, as it is chiefly on these persons that the medical and missionary operations are exerted in the most favorable and satisfactory manner.

The wards accommodate 42 beds; and, judging from past experience, I did not expect that more would be required, but in this I have been mistaken; for, owing to the number of applications for admission, if double that number had been provided, I believe they would have been as constantly full as those already occupied.

The average number of in-patients has been 50; but while during the Chinese newyear holydays, there have been so few as 15, at other times they have increased to as many as 85. Thus on several occasions, there have been more people than beds to accommodate them; a circumstance owing to the fact that many, hearing of the existence of such an institution have come long distances from the towns and hamlets in this and the neighboring districts for the special object of being healed; and, having no friends or home on the island, there was no alternative but to afford them some accommodation, or send them back unrelieved.

One ward has been reserved exclusively for females, most of whom have had small feet, and consequently were of the better class, from the villages on the main beyond Kaulung. It will be seen on referring to the accompanying account, that the monthly expense for the support of those patients who required aid is very small. Generally speaking, only about one fourth of the whole number admitted ask for or receive any pecuniary allowance, and by far the greater proportion entirely sustain themselves. I am glad to inform the Committee that the general conduct of the patients has been satisfactory. I have had no occasion to dismiss any for irregularity or disobedience, with the exception of two who were sitting up late at night smoking opium. With these exceptions, an uniform respect has been paid

to all my wishes, and a pleasing degree of confidence and gratitude shown for what has been done for their good; and as far as my experience goes I have found that in exact proportion as their manners and habits are simple and unsophisticated, are the patients humble, thankful and confiding.

It is on this account that I derive more pleasure from attending to the wants and ailments of the more poor and needy classes of the Chinese than to those who are more wealthy and independent; and as in the time of our Savior it was to this class he principally directed his gracious influence to heal and to save, so in attempting to follow his blessed example, we find the poor ready to hear the gospel, but the rich go empty away. And while speaking upon this subject, I rejoice to state that by the assistance of a native Christian of age and experience, called Agong, (who is supported by the London Missionary Society, and brought on from Malacca by the Rev. Dr. Legge, and baptized many years ago by Dr. Morrison,) that the most important and ultimate object of the Medical Missionary Society's operations are faithfully and regularly attended to. Agong's chief duties consist in reading and expounding the Sacred Scriptures, with prayer, to the patients assembled for this purpose each morning before opening the dispensary, and the general attention paid to his counsels and instructions is very pleasing.

An evening service is held with the servants and native assistants; and, with the distribution of the Scriptures and religious tracts in Chinese, I trust the means judiciously persevered in may, by the Divine blessing, secure the objects we have in view. The patients are constantly reminded that the healing of their physical maladies is intended to exhibit to their own experience some of the practical benefits of Christianity, and from these to direct their minds to the contemplation of Him who made both soul and body, and redeems them by the shedding of his own precious blood. May this people look to him and be healed!

The kind of diseases met with have been as usual of a mixed character, but principally diseases of the eye and its appendages, especially ophthalmia, entropium, and cataract. Cutaneous diseases and rheumatic affections have been numerous; and several cases of severe accidents, wounds, and other injuries, from falls, fire-arms, stone-cutting, &c., have presented. Three amputations have been performed; two on the thigh by myself, with the kind assistance of yourself, Drs. Parrott, Kennedy, Dill and Crommelin; and by Dr. Young, one on the leg, who was admitted as soon as the hospital was opened. Two

recovered perfectly ; the third (for compound and comminuted fracture of the leg with a lacerated wound of the knee) died two days after the operation from traumatic trismus. Many minor cases of surgery have been met with, which, with other medical details, will be made when required. Without entering upon any description at present, it may not be out of place here to observe that the number of cases of continued and intermittent fever prescribed for from June to the end of September (the four hottest months of the year) were 183; whereas from October to the end of February (the five cool and most healthy months) there were but 68, and those chiefly of a mild or intermittent form. It is proper for me to mention that there have been six deaths in the house. One from chronic dysentery ; a second from compound fracture of the skull ; a third from traumatic trismus ; a fourth from continued fever ; a fifth from concussion of spinal marrow, and complete paralysis of the lower half of the body ; and the sixth from symptomatic fever succeeding a severe contusion of the elbow joint. Each of these were buried without trouble or difficulty of any kind. Three of them having no friends near, were buried at the hospital expense. Several children have been vaccinated, and I mean to use every effort during the next cold season to extend this blessing as widely as possible ; but, until the parents are more deeply impressed with its importance, it will always be difficult to keep up a regular supply of lymph.

To obviate this difficulty, and to counteract the practice of inoculation, which I am sorry to say, has been extensively performed in the immediate vicinity of our houses by native practitioners, it is advisable to diffuse information on this subject, as was formerly done by Dr. Pearson. We may then confidently hope that the great mortality from small-pox from year to year will be diminished, and the cause of much blindness and impaired vision prevented.

With regard to the two assistants under my care, I have to say they have conducted themselves much to my satisfaction. Apún, the eldest, has now been with me three years, and is reaping the advantages derived from a knowledge of the English language, added to a respectable acquaintance with Chinese literature. He has desired me to express his best thanks to the medical gentlemen for the honorary certificate they presented to him, for the proficiency he exhibited in an examination submitted to in their presence on the anatomy, diseases, and operations on the eye. Understanding as he now does, the structure of the delicate and beautiful organ of vision, I hope his own mind has been lifted up in adoration of that Divine intelligence

and skill which has planned and formed an instrument of such exquisite adaptation and parts.

Every one at all acquainted with the state of medical science in China must be aware to what a low system of empirical practice it is reduced, especially in surgery, which as a science, based on human anatomy, is entirely unknown. Dissection of the body, or even sectio cadaveris, is utterly discountenanced, as a breach of filial piety; and so great is the antipathy to disturb or maim the dead, it will be a work of years to remove this prejudice; therefore so long as it exists, the art of surgery will continue in the hands of quacks and empirics, unless imparted through some other channel. Judging from books on Chinese medicine, and from observation, there is reason to believe, (contrary to the experience of all other nations,) that this singular people were better provided with medical and surgical aid many centuries ago than they are now, corroborating the fact admitted by the Chinese, that in science and letters they have rather retrograded than advanced; the admission of which affords a good opportunity for European nations to encourage the study of every useful department of knowledge amongst them. The Jesuits did much for them in this way in the 16th century; and, shall we, as Christians and foreigners, be backward or dilatory in this good cause? The Medical Missionary Society, not only from its enlarged plans of operation, but from its unique and interesting character of uniting, and mutually supporting the representatives of different religious bodies in England and America for the one great object of conferring the highest benefits which man can give his fellow-man, commends itself to all who are interested in its operations; and one great object, to secure which the Society has in a measure pledged itself, is to give to China a rational system of medicine; an object which is confessedly a great one, as it involves an entire change in the superstitious and ignorant theories now in vogue; and substituting in their place the more correct, and modern views and practice of the West. There are difficulties to surmount, and labor and money to be expended; but it is both practicable and expedient. Surely it behoves us to make a trial, and in my humble judgment there is no mode more likely to pave the way for the accomplishing of our wishes, than the sound education of young men of talent, respectability, and correct habits in the medical profession. Such native youth can be obtained from the educational societies now in operation in Hongkong; and from the good training they will there enjoy, they will be prepared to improve the advantages which our

hospitals afford; and, with private instruction, acquire an amount of knowledge requisite for this purpose.

This leads me to express the interest I feel in the establishment of a medical class of from 6 to 10 boys; and I embrace this opportunity of soliciting the countenance and support of the gentlemen of the Committee to the proposed measure. As preliminary to the study of subjects more strictly medical, I would endeavor to convey some instruction in the elementary branches of Physics, Chemistry, and Animal and Vegetable Physiology, considered with special reference to Natural Theology; and with the opportunities of attending occasionally to practical anatomy and demonstrations on the dead subject, with the daily treatment of disease as seen in the hospital practice on their own countrymen, they would, by diligence and attention to their duties, be fitted both to practice and teach their profession to others. I need not say more on this subject, as I feel convinced that it commends itself to the judgment; and I therefore cherish the hope that as early as circumstances will sanction, that both the Committee and friends of the Society will provide the necessary means.

In referring to the building itself, I would congratulate the Society and the Committee on the eligible site that has been obtained from His Excellency, the Governor, for its erection. Its proximity to the water, and its central, commanding position, are advantages in its favor which are unnecessary to dilate upon; and it has not been found that its elevation offers any serious impediment to the success of the institution. There has been only one death from fever among the patients; and from the immunity from fever both amongst them, and the servants of the establishment, as compared with other places, I cannot concur in the opinion which has been entertained by some, that its being so near the Happy Valley, renders it an unhealthy site.

Before concluding this paper, I beg respectfully to recommend for the consideration of the Committee, that in consequence of the applications for medical aid being as numerous as I can possibly do justice to (with my other duties), and also from the two vacant rooms, now used for a dispensary and waiting-room, being found suitable and convenient, that these (as formerly recommended to be built at the base of the hill) be now dispensed with: I would therefore suggest that it is desirable to use the money still in hand for building purposes, in rendering the present establishment as complete and effecient in all respects as the means will allow.

Thanking you most sincerely for the counsel and assistance yon have often rendered me, I am, &c.,

BENJAMIN HOBSON.

REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

HOSPITAL AT SHÁNGHÁI.

UNDER THE CARE OF W. LOCKHART, M. R. C. S.

The Medical Missionary Society's station at Chusan, which had been relinquished on the departure of all foreigners from that island in February, 1841, was reöccupied, and an hospital opened in July, 1843; and with partial interruption, its operations were carried on till January, 1844. At this time, in consequence of the port of Shánghái having been opened to foreign trade, it was thought more desirable to remove the hospital to that city, it appearing to be a much more extensive sphere for carrying out the intentions of the Society, and a more important position on account of its large population, as well as its intercourse with many large cities in the vicinity.

During the time of residence at Chusan, the natives were found as eager to avail themselves of medical relief, as they were during the former occupation of the station in 1840. Many again applied for themselves, or for their friends, who had been patients during that period.

In July, a short visit was paid to Ningpo. On making known that those afflicted with disease would be attended to, numbers of people resorted daily to the house, and several were materially benefited. Within the few days of residence there, about 200 persons applied for relief. A boy was brought in who had extensive caries of the thigh-bone; he had been employed as a workman in a varnish ware-house. The varnish itself is of a most irritating nature, especially when applied to any part of the body, where the surface of the skin has been broken or abraded, causing the formation of inveterate

abscesses and ulcers in those who handle it daily, if they be not careful to wash their hands in a sort of wood-oil called *tung-yú*. The workmen are particularly liable to be thus poisoned on their first entrance into the manufactory, and the disease in this boy, was apparently one of the results of this poison affecting an unhealthy system. Intermittent fever was met with in a large number of persons. Gastrodynia prevails, also, to a great extent. Diseases of the eye were as numerous as in other parts of China. One case of cataract presented itself, and both eyes were successfully operated on. One case of confirmed mania was noticed in a respectable woman, 50 years old, the mother of a large family.

It was mentioned in the former report, that intermittent fever prevailed to a great extent at Chusan. This opinion was confirmed by the large proportion of cases, which again presented themselves, and the beneficial effects of quinine were well remembered. The cause of this frequency of ague, is no doubt attributable to the marshy state of most of the large valleys throughout the island.

Elephantiasis. Several cases of this malady in its worst form were seen, and the persons thus afflicted were chiefly resident in a valley named Yentsáng, which is very wet and marshy at all seasons of the year. The patients were for the most part agricultural laborers. Three cases of attempted suicide by the eating of prepared opium are mentioned in the list. In one of these the quantity swallowed was half a tael (a little more than half an ounce). The case was seen soon after the poison had been taken; free vomiting was induced, and the patient recovered. The cause of this attempted destruction of life originated in a quarrel with a fellow-servant, about some articles of food which had been stolen from their master; some weeks afterwards the same man again took opium, because in a dispute with some of the females of his family, one of them bit him severely on the hand, which excited the laughter of the others against him. This time the dose taken was but small, and its effects speedily passed away. The second case was in a man who suspected his wife of unfaithfulness to him. The third was that of a woman whose husband had beaten her, because she wasted his money. The quantity of opium swallowed in both these cases was small, and the effects passed off after the evacuation of the stomach by copious vomiting.

Four cases of attempted suicide are mentioned by swallowing a solution of salt and water. It is supposed by the natives of Chusan that if water be allowed to percolate through a quantity of common

salt, half a pint of the strong solution thus produced, if swallowed will cause death. Sometimes an infusion of tobacco is added to the solution; this of course would be more or less injurious, according to the strength of the infusion. In one of these cases, a weak infusion of the tobacco had been added, but without producing any other effect than nausea and vomiting. Although it is said by the people that death often ensues after taking the solution of salt, still in the cases of attempted suicide by this means to which aid has been solicited, no such effect, or the apparent likelihood of it, has ever been produced. Two of these instances were women, who having been beaten by their husbands, wished to revenge themselves, by casting the guilt of their death on them, or perhaps merely to frighten their offending partners. Another was a young woman who took the solution because her grandmother would not allow her to wash her clothes when she wished to do so, whereat she was so much offended as to think it better to die than to live. The last case was that of a man, who having had a dispute with his sister's husband about some money affair of trifling amount, which was not settled to his satisfaction, on that account attempted suicide.

The case of severe gunshot wound of the thigh was the result of accident. A gentleman was out shooting in a boat. During his absence, one of the boatmen, carelessly taking up the gun to look at it, raised one of the hammers, which slipping out of his fingers, the gun went off, and the contents were lodged in the back of the thigh of his fellow-boatman. When the man was brought to the house, a very extensive lacerated wound was found at the posterior part of the thigh, and the flexor muscles of the leg were much torn; there had been considerable hemorrhage, but no large vessel appeared to be involved in the mischief. The man was placed in as comfortable a position as possible, simple dressing applied; extensive sloughing of the surface of the wouud took place at first, followed by profuse suppuration, and the wadding and charge of shot was removed a fortnight afterwards, through an aperture that formed on the lateral part of the thigh. The man's strength did not fail, healthy granulations filled up the cavity in his thigh, cicatrization progressed rapidly, and when the patient was sent home to Chinhái, (in consequence of the closing of the hospital at Chusan), but a very small portion of the wound remained open.

A Fukien man was frequently seen at Tinghái, of a strong, robust frame of body, who had seven toes on each foot, and six fingers on each hand. There were two great toes on each foot, the supple-

mentary ones projecting inward, both were strong and well nourished; the five smaller toes were of full size. He had also two thumbs on each hand, the outer being a little smaller than the true thumb; the other four fingers were of usual size.

In the middle of January, 1844, an opportunity presenting of removal to Shánghái, the hospital at Chusan was closed, and the operations of the Society commenced there about the middle of February.

Shánghái is a district town of the department of Sungkiáng fú, in the province of Kiángsú, which with that of Ngánhwui is included under the name of Kiángnán, having Nanking as the provincial city. Kiángnán, with the province of Kiángsí, commonly called the Two Kiáng, are under the government of one tsungtuh or governor-general. Shánghái is situated in lat. 31° 24′ 29″ N. and long. 121° 32′ 02″ E., on the right bank of the Wúsung river, at the point where it is joined by the Hwángpú river, and distant from the Yángtsz' kiáng twelve miles.

The country all around the city is a perfect flat, no hills being seen on the horizon, and in fact the nearest hills are at a distance of thirty miles, and begin near Sungkiáng fú, in a westerly direction. The ground is dry and composed of a rich alluvial soil which is very fertile, and yields wheat, cotton, and vegetables in great abundance. The face of the country is intersected in all directions by rivulets and streams, which run in deep channels, into which the tide regularly flows: for the most part, the fields are raised so much above the level of the water in these water-courses, that the ground is well drained, and no marshes or swamps are to be seen. The people appear to be healthy and strong, and as robust and well-fed a race as are usually seen in Chinese cities. That part of the suburbs called Líkiá chang, which is allotted for the future residence of foreigners, is a quarter of a mile outside the northern gate, has a river frontage of half a mile, and extends inland as far as may be required for the building of houses. The plot of ground thus selected appears to be dry, and free from any local circumstances that are supposed to generate malaria.

As soon as the hospital was opened, and it was known that medical relief would be afforded, crowds of people came daily to the house, urgently, often boisterously, requesting to be attended to. As may be seen by the list of cases, a large number of people have passed under treatment from the middle of February to the end of April

inclusive. The persons who applied were not only the residents of Shánghái, but many cases from Súchau, Sungkiáng, and other cities in the vicinity, and also from the island of Tsungming. The confidence displayed by the people towards the foreign surgeon, has been very pleasing. It will be seen from the list of cases, that instances of intermittent fever have not been nearly so numerous as at Chusan, while the cases of cough, hœmoptysis, dyspepsia, with gastrodynia and rheumatism, have been very numerous, and during the winter season, catarrh with cough and rheumatic pains, prevail to a great extent among the people.

The three persons who were deaf and dumb, were girls who had been thus afflicted from birth. They had been taught some of the common arts of life, were clean and well clad, and their parents appeared to be very attentive to their wants.

The case of gunshot wound through the pelvis, was in a little girl eleven years old ; she was standing near the military exercise ground, while the soldiers were firing at a mark, and was accidentally wounded. She was seen four days after the accident, February 10th, when it was found that a ball had passed through the pelvis, entering very near the right trochanter and passing out anterior to the left trochanter. The child had suffered very severe pain, was wholly unable to stand, the right thigh was slightly bent on the body and could not be extended without inducing much suffering; fœces were passing per vaginam, but little constitutional disturbance arose, and fever only existed in a slight degree. On the 18th, fœces began to pass through the wound on the right side; this continued for three or four days and then ceased; free suppuration was now flowing from both wounds, and from the vagina. It would appear that the ball had passed through the lower part of the pelvis, opening a communication between the rectum and vagina ; the bones of the pelvis on both sides and the os femoris of the right side, were most probably injured, but to what extent could not be ascertained. The limbs were kept in as comfortable a position as possible, water dressing applied to the wound, and though the suppuration was very great at first, it has gradually diminished, and the wounds are now (April 31st) very small, the evacuations are almost wholly confined to their proper channel. The little patient sits up for a short time every day, her appetite is good and there is every prospect that she will soon be well, though she will doubtless go lame all her life.

The large tumor in the neck was in a man of 50 years of age. The tumor, an encysted one, as large as the man's head, was pendant

from the horizontal ramus of the lower jaw, and the lateral part of the neck, and not attached to any of the deep seated fascia. The tumor had existed for 25 years, and caused the patient so much annoyance that he was very anxious for its removal. He was accordingly admitted into the house, and the following day the tumor was removed. Considerable hemorrhage occurred during the operation, but this soon ceased, and three arteries only required the ligature; a great portion of the wound united by the first intention, the ligatures came away by the 9th day, and in three weeks the man was discharged perfectly well, and very grateful for the attention that had been paid to him. The people who heard of this case were much astonished, as they had not previously imagined that such an operation was practicable. Several cases of the malignant form of Asiatic leprosy have presented themselves, some of whom came regularly, and are of course very anxious for relief, but it is feared that little can be done for their benefit.

Elephantiasis does not exist here to so great an extent as at Chusan, but in one of the cases, the left thigh and leg were of an enormous size; the circumference of the lower part of the thigh being 27 inches, and round the calf of the leg, also 27 inches. Confirmed cases of elephantiasis may perhaps be considered incurable, but if regular treatment be commenced in an early stage of the disease, there may possibly be some prospect of success.

The case of suicide by opium eating occurred in a man from Ningpo. He had been out of work for some time, and on this account wished to put an end to his life. As near as could be ascertained he had taken two drachms of prepared opium, about 4 hours before he was visited; he was conscious, but laboring under great oppression, pupils much contracted, the presence or absence of a strong light producing no change on them; free vomiting was with much difficulty induced, and other means employed, so that it was hoped the man would recover; he however sank and died during the night. Almost all the cases of cataract operated on were admitted into the house; two women could not be received as in-patients for there was no accommodation for females; but both these cases were doing well when last seen. Of those taken into the house, one was a respectable old man, a Chinese physician from the town of Páu-shán. The cataract in the left eye was extracted, but a portion of the vitreous humor escaped during the operation, and the sight of that eye was not restored so perfectly as had been anticipated. The cataract in the right eye was depressed, and when he returned home,

the power of vision was increasing. For the most part the other cases were successful. In a few the power of vision was only partially restored, owing to changes that had taken place in other parts of the eye besides the lens, interfering with the healthy action of the organ. Within the last few days a lady from Súchau, and two respectable merchants from the same place, afflicted with cataract, have applied for relief, and will shortly be operated on.

Of the three cases in which the operation for artificial pupil was performed, one was tolerably successful; in another, after the pupil was formed, it was discovered that the retina had lost its power; and the third was found to be complicated with cataract, which latter has yet to be removed. The number of cases in which one or both eyes were lost, is very large; the destruction of the organ being for the most part caused by severe catarrhal ophthalmia, in numerous instances from long continued entropium, and also from the effect of small-pox pustules on the cornea.

It may not be considered out of place in this report to mention two benevolent institutions, which have been met with in this city, supported by public subscriptions from the people. One of them is called "the Hall of United Benevolence." Its office is in the city, where the officers and committee meet for the management of all the details of business. Outside the South gate, it has a large cemetery, where the poor are buried; and coffins are also given, with certain restrictions, to those who are unable to purchase them for their deceased relatives. Money is also distributed to the poor monthly by the officers; and outside the north gate it has a large and commodious building appropriated as an hospital for the aged and infirm, who have no relatives to maintain them, and who are admitted on the recommendation of the subscribers and supporters of the institution.

The other establishment worthy of notice is the Foundling Hospital. This also is supported by public subscription, and receives all such children as are sent to it. They are placed by their relatives in a box near the front gate, and a bell is struck to give notice to the gate-keeper, who transfers the little ones to the care of matrons. Some of the children are sent out to nurse; others are kept in the hospital under the charge of wet nurses hired for the purpose. Each of these women has two children to feed, and if at any time she cannot afford them sufficient nourishment, she gives them flour and water, which is kept in readiness. The establishment appears to be tolerably well managed; the rooms are as clean as Chinese rooms

commonly are; the children seem to be well fed; and the nurses are healthy looking, strong women. An annual report is published, which has been obtained, and from which it appears, that in the year 1841, or 21st of the present emperor's reign, the number of infants under the care of the institution was as follows; viz., remaining from the former year, 22 infants; received during the current year at the gate, 114; received from Sungkiáng fú, 34; sent out, 58; died, 78; remaining on the books of the hospital, 35. In 1842, 22d of the emperor's reign, remaining from former year 35; admitted, 51; discharged, 26; died, 58; remaining on the books, 42. Many children are brought in, afflicted with disease, and die in three or four days; and according to the report, more than half of the deaths take place thus early after admission. As the children grow up they are taken from the institution by various families: some of them are brought up as domestics, or artificers of different kinds; others are adopted as children, the boys as heirs where there is no son, and the girls as the future wives of the sons or grandsons of the family.

At Shánghái, numerous bathing-houses are met with, which are established by private individuals as a source of profit. They are for the most part, large commodious houses, kept very clean, and great numbers of Chinese constantly resort to them at all hours, more especially in the latter part of the day. The price for a bath is six copper cash, exactly one farthing; for the bath and a cup of tea, nine cash. In the front of the house there is a large hall, fitted up with great numbers of boxes and compartments, in which the visitors place their clothes; all these boxes are under the charge of a doorkeeper, who gives the bather a clean towel, and is responsible that no transfer of property occurs during the absence of the owner. A passage leads from this hall to the bathing apartment, which is a small room the greatest part of which is taken up by a large water trough made of tiles—this is filled with water and kept hot by a fire placed underneath; planks are placed across the trough on which the bathers sit in the steam and wash themselves, or get into the water at pleasure. The water is changed once every day, and although this would not suit the ideas of a European in respect to cleanliness, the Chinese do not regard it, and appear to enjoy the bath as much in the evening as when the water is first put in earlier in the day. This establishment, (the attendance at which is of course entirely confined to the men,) must be a great source of cleanliness and comfort to the people, who have the advantage of a

hot bath at very low rate of charge. The average daily attendance is about a thousand. Similar bathing-houses are also kept at Ningpo.

At the conclusion of this report, the hope may be expressed that the endeavor to benefit this people, may be productive of a mutual good feeling between the natives and the strangers who have now commenced a residence in their city; and that the former may not only be relieved for their bodily maladies, but led to Him, who went about healing all manners of sickness and disease among the people; and to whom every knee shall bow, whether of Jew or Gentile, professing Christian or heathen. May the Lord hasten it in his time!

List of cases at Chusan and Ningpo from July, 1843, to January, 1844.

Intermittent fever	142	Curvature of spine	6
Rheumatism	27	Old irreducible dislocation of humerus	1
Chlorosis	3	Very severe gunshot wound of thigh	1
Anasarca	3	Severe laceration of hand with loss of three fingers	1
Ascites	1	Severe wounds	2
Dyspepsia and gastrodynia	82	Contusions	6
Tussis	25	*Diseases of the eye.*	
Asthma	2	Catarrhal ophthalmia	70
Phthisis	2	Chronic conjunctivitis	82
Hæmoptysis	2	Granular lids	187
Hæmatemesis	1	Granular lids with opacity of cornea	100
Purpura hæmorrhagica	1	Granular lids with pannus	60
Enlarged spleen	6	Leucoma	50
Jaundice	1	Trichiasis	88
Hemiplegia	1	Entropium (cured 10)	58
Mania	1	Ectropium	10
Attempted suicide by opium	3	Pterygium	60
,, ,, by salt and water	4	Contraction of tarsi	30
Convulsions in children	2	Lippitudo	50
Miscellaneous diseases	10	Staphyloma	11
Abscesses of various parts	40	Ulceration of cornea	62
Ulcers of various parts	150	Conical cornea	8
Erysipelas of leg	6	Synechia	10
Psora and psoriasis	85	Hernia iridis	6
Elephantiasis	14	Amaurosis	4
Tumors of various parts	2	Cataract (cured 3)	4
Enlarged glands	6	Loss of both eyes	27
Small painful tumors removed	2	Loss of one eye	10
Induration of cellular membrane	1	Neuralgia of orbit	2
Polypus nasi	1	Total number	1642
Caries of various bones	6		
Disease of hip joint	1		
Enlargement of knee joint	2		

List of cases at Shánghiá from Feb. 18th, to April 30th, 1844.

Intermittent fever	10	Scrotal hernia	19
Dyspepsia	287	Inguinal hernia	4
Anasarca	9	Ganglion of wrist	1
Ascites	8	Nævi materni	3
Dysentery	24	Psora and psoriasis	147
Chronic hepatitis	2	Lepra	16
Enlargement of liver	1	Leprosy, Asiatic	32
Jaundice	4	Elephantiasis	9
Dysuria	2	Elephantiasis in woman	1
Tussis	155	Schirrus mammæ	2
Hæmoptysis	50	Fistula in ano	5
Phthisis	7	Contraction of tendons	4
Asthma	17	Contraction of muscles of jaw	1
Laryngitis	23	Contraction of neck from continued abscesses	1
Cynanche	2	Contraction of extensors of arms and legs	1
Ulceration of fauces	6	Hydrocele (cured 3)	4
Disease of heart foramen, ovale aperture	1	Sarcoma of testis	4
Enlargement of heart	1	Old irreducible dislocation of shoulder	1
Cephalalgia	20	Gunshot wound through the pelvis	1
Chlorosis	2	Gunshot wound of hand,	1
Epilepsy	5	Rupture of ligamentum patellæ	1
Loss of memory	1	Curvature of spine	1
Loss of speech	2	Caries of spine	1
Deaf and dumb	3	Enlargement of inferior maxilla	1
Surditas	29	Caries of superior maxilla	1
Rheumatism	169	Node on ulna and caries of sternum	1
Rheumatic enlargement of joints	15	Caries of os frontis	3
Partial paralysis of limbs	21	Caries of os femoris	1
Hemiplegia	6	Necrosis of tibia	1
Syphilis, secondary	7	Fracture of ulna and radius	1
Soft nodes	1	Disease of hip, knee, and other joints	8
Opium smoking	20	Catarrhal ophthalmia	192
Opium smoking in woman	1	Granular lids	326
Suicide by opium	1	Granular lids with opacity	326
Erysipelas	2	Granular lids with pannus	79
Abscesses of various parts	45	Entropium (operated 46)	153
Ulcers of various parts	112	Ectropium (operated 2)	97
Contusions of various parts	8	Trichiasis	40
Hœmorrhoids	6	Contraction of tarsi	61
Glandular swellings	17	Pterygium (cured 14)	138
Goitre	2	Epiphora	9
Malignant polypus	1		
Large tumor of neck removed	1		
Tumors of neck	6		
Tumors of other parts	3		
Double scrotal hernia	1		

Abscess of eyelid - .	4	Amaurosis - - -	26
Tumor of eyelid - -	4	Near sighted - - -	4
Abscess of lachrymal sac -	4	Malignant ulceration of eyelid	1
Fistula lachrymalis - -	1	Loss of both eyes - -	108
Ptosis (cured 1) - -	2	Loss of one eye - -	73
Lippitudo - - -	88	Cataract of both eyes -	58
Leucoma - - -	89	Cataract of one eye -	32
Ulceration of cornea -	236	Cataract, incipient - -	56
Conical cornea - -	19	Operations for cataract	
Iritis - - - -	6	Namely, extraction 1	
Synechia - - -	18	depression - 11	
Closure of pupil - -	57	reclination - 6	
Artificial pupil, 3 operations		division - 8	
Hernia iridis - - -	15		3,764
Staphyloma - - -	44		

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List of Donations since last Report.

To the Treasurer.

June 20th, 1843.	Dr. Crommelin, - - - -	$20
	Lieut. H. Gage Morris, R. N. - -	15
	Dr. Parrott, Royal Artillery, - -	10
	Lieut. Rundall, - - - -	50
	Capt. D. Bamfield, B. N. I. - -	25
1844.	A. Jardine, esq., - - - -	500

To Dr. Hobson.

Nov. 9th, 1843.	Dr. Crommelin, - - - -	20
Feb. 28th. 1844.	Capt. Wellesley, R. N. - - -	50
March 2d,	Capt. Baylis, - - - -	25
	Major-general D'Aguilar C. B., Ann. sub.	20
May 6th,	Dr. Crommelin, - - - -	20

To Dr. Lockhart.

April, 1843.	Juvenile Missionary Association, Crescent Chapel, Liverpool, £50 equal to	$212.39
August 14th,	Friend at Chusan, Rs. 200, - -	88
Feb. 7th, 1844.	Friend at Shánghái, - - -	100
April.	Capt. Whittingham, ship Helen Stewart,	10
	Officers and crew of ship Helen Stewart,	13

To Dr. Parker.

Feb. 11th, 1843.	J. A. Appleton esq. Boston, $100 Mex.	92
March 11th,	Capt. G. Balfour, - - - -	50
March 31st,	A Friend for the spread of the Gospel in China, - - - - - -	25
June 20th,	J. R. Morrison three years' subscription,	250
August 18th,	Auxiliary Medical Missionary Society of Edinburgh, - - - - -	226.41
Sept. 8th,	Annual subscription of Prof. Wood, remitted by Dr. Bradford, $50 Mex. -	46

REGULATIONS

OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Passed in the form of Resolutions, at a General Meeting

at Canton, Feb. 21st, 1838.

OBJECT.

I. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

OFFICERS.

II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of Accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually; That these officers collectively form a committee of management, for performing the business of the Society; That in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice-president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list; That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

MEMBERS.

III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

MEETINGS.

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

LIBRARY.

V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.

TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of Accounts.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

IX. That the Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue on the part of those who receive its patronage; And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure.

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the physician or surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

XI. That the committee of management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

BY-LAWS.

1. The Committee shall meet on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.
2. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the Committee, may call special meetings.
3. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.
4. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.
5. At the meetings of the Society and of the Committee, the president, or in his absence one of the vice-presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.
6. The recording secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the Committee and of the Society—those of the former shall always be vouched by his own signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.
7. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the Committee.
8. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the president, or senior vice-president, who, with one of the vice-presidents, following the order abovenamed, and the two secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see

fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

9. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labeled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the Committee; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.

10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the Committee for that purpose.

11. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the Committee for the time being.

Additional rules passed at a meeting held March 27th, 1843.

"That the first duty of those arriving in China is a diligent study of the Chinese language.

"That while that is being pursued, individuals may obtain considerable benefit by assisting the medical officers in the hospitals and dispensaries already established.

"That it will be expected that some portion of each day, or such days as the hospital or dispensary is open, be spent in giving such assistance and extending the usefulness of such institution, under the direction of the medical officer of the establishment.

"That the attention of such as may hereafter arrive should be directed to the study of the dialects of the Chinese language spoken in districts not already occupied by medical missionaries.

"That until every port opened to foreigners has been occupied by laborers in this sphere of missionary exertion, the committee will not give its sanction to the disbursement of funds, unless under peculiar circumstances, for medical practice in places where hospitals or dispensaries are already open.

"That until such time as individuals have attained sufficient proficiency in the language of such places to which their attention has been directed as a fit field of labor to justify the belief that they are able to undertake the management of an institution, and labor efficiently by themselves among the Chinese, no funds will be advanced for that purpose.

"That every information will be given by the Committee on the subject of the dialects of the language to which the attention of individuals whose field of labor has not been already fixed upon should be directed.

"That a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., J. R. Morrison, esq., and the Rev. S. R. Brown, be appointed to direct the studies of those individuals who may arrive."

(Signed) ALEX. ANDERSON, V. P.
Act. secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR 1845.

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR 1845.

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MINUTES

OF THE

GENERAL MEETING,

HELD ON THE 19TH APRIL, 1845.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Medical Missionary Society was held in the Hospital, Hongkong, on the afternoon of Saturday the 19th instant. Among those present we observed the Hon. F. W. A. BRUCE, ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., Dr. ANDERSON, Dr. BRIDGMAN, Dr. HOBSON, Dr. PARKER, Rev. S. R. BROWN, T. W. L. MCKEAN, Esq., Rev. V. STANTON, H. R. HARKER, Esq., CRAWFORD KERR, Esq., DONALD MATHESON, Esq., ANGUS FLETCHER, Esq., J. F. EDGER, Esq., PATRICK DUDGEON, Esq., Captain D'AGUILAR, C. B. HILLIER, Esq., Brigadier CHESNEY, Dr. TRAIL, Rev. W. GILLESPIE, Dr. KENNEDY, Dr. ETWELL, Dr. DILL, Dr. O'SULLIVAN, Dr. BARTON, Dr. GILBERT, A. SHORTREDE, Esq., Dr. TUCKER, Rev. H. BROWN, Rev. Messrs. BONNEY and SMITH, Messrs. EMPSON, NICOL, CAIRNS, and one or two others whose names we did not learn.

The Hon. F. W. A. BRUCE was unanimously called to the chair. Dr. ANDERSON having detailed shortly the proceedings of the Committee for the last two years, and explained the views that the Committee had proposed as early as August last, for renewing the Society, so many Members having left, and for providing for the systematic and efficient management of the affairs of the Society, which will be found expressed in the Third Resolution, and also the causes which led to the misunderstanding on the part of some Members of the Society, introduced the First Resolution, viz:—

I. That this Meeting, deeply regretting that any misunderstanding should have taken place, threatening to destroy the unity of feeling and action hitherto existing in the Medical Missionary Society and other benevolent Institutions in China, do earnestly desire that any differences of opinion which may have arisen in the management of its affairs shall be adjusted.

II. Proposed by the Rev. S. R. BROWN, seconded by Dr. HOBSON, and unanimously agreed to—That owing to the situation in which the foreign community have been placed since the year 1839, the affairs of the Society have of necessity fallen into some degree of neglect and confusion; and the recent difference of opinion among the Members of the Committee has arisen from the want of the same amount of documentary evidence in the case of all the Members, some possessing more and some less, in proportion as they had access or not to the

unpublished records of the Society; and as the differences of opinion have their foundation in a mere mutual misunderstanding, this Meeting do therefore express their conviction, that all reasonable ground of division is removed, and their strong hope that in future care may be taken to prevent the recurrence of misunderstanding, and to cement the friends of the Medical Missionary Society in perpetual harmony.

III. Proposed by Dr. BRIDGMAN, seconded by the Rev. S. R. BROWN and unanimously carried—That the original proposal of the Committee, for providing for the systematic and efficient management of the affairs of the Society, be approved of, as a proposition now laid before the Society for its consideration, to be decided upon at the next Annual General Meeting, on the last Thursday of September, when the election of office bearers will take place.

The proposition of the Committee is—That a Committee be appointed at Hongkong, for the purpose of carrying on the details of the general business of the Society, corresponding with the Medical Officers and the foreign auxiliaries of the Society, preparing and publishing general reports, procuring supplies of Medicines, and rendering such assistance to the Medical Officers as the central position of Hongkong would enable them to perform:—That the Medical Officers be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents and Members of the Committee:—That a local Committee be connected with the Medical Officers, at each of the different places where Institutions of the Society are established, to assist in collecting and disbursing the funds, and for considering any proposition that may require the approval of the General Meeting of the Society;—That the number of Vice-Presidents be increased, including some of the residents at each of the different Ports open to foreigners;—That the General Meetings of the Society shall not be held twice successively at one place.

IV. It was proposed by ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., seconded by T. W. L. MCKEAN, Esq., and unanimously carried—That the next General Meeting of the Society shall be held in Hongkong.

V. Proposed by Dr. ANDERSON, and unanimously approved of—That steps should be immediately taken for raising Subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Society, and the admission of Members. Subscriptions to be received at Hongkong by Dr. HOBSON, in Canton by Dr. PARKER, and at Macao by Dr. ANDERSON.

A letter was read from the Hon. J. W. HULME, expressing regret that he could not attend the Meeting, and enclosing an order for One Hundred Dollars, which entitles him to be considered a Member for life of the Medical Missionary Society.

Dr. ANDERSON moved a note of thanks to the Hon. F. W. A. BRUCE, for his able and gentlemanly conduct as Chairman; which motion was carried by acclamation.—The Chairman in returning thanks expressed his gratification at the prospect of harmony being renewed in an Institution of so benevolent a nature, and one which the Government of Hongkong would be most willing to countenance and assist.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,

Acting Secretary.

MINUTES

OF THE

GENERAL MEETING,

HELD ON THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1845.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the General Meeting on the 19th April, notice having been previously given in the local Papers, a General Meeting was held in the Hospital of the Society, Hongkong, on the 25th September. Present:—A. MATHESON, Esq., D. MATHESON, Esq., Rev. Dr. LEGGE, Rev. S. R. BROWN, Rev. Mr. BONNEY, Rev. V. STANTON, Rev. Mr. STEEDMAN, F. DILL, Esq., GILBERT SMITH, Esq., and some others. ALEX. MATHESON, Esq., having been unanimously called to the chair, the Report was read by the Rev. J. LEGGE, Corresponding Secretary, the Acting Secretary, A. ANDERSON, Esq., having found it impossible to leave Macao, so as to be present at the Meeting.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted:—

I. That the Report just read be approved and accepted.

II. That the Meeting disavows the proceedings of Dr. PARKER and other Gentlemen in Canton, adverted to in the Report which has just been received, and protests against any resolutions passed by them at Meetings in Canton being considered as acts of the Medical Missionary Society in China.

III. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, T. R. COLLEDGE, Esq., F. R. S. E.; Vice-Presidents, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq., G. T. LAY, Esq., Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D., W. LESLIE, Esq., D. MATHESON, Esq., Hon. Major-General D'AGUILAR, C. B., Hon. J. W. HULME, Esq., Rev. V. STANTON, T. W. L. MCKEAN, Esq., H. R. HARKER, Esq., A. J. EMERSON, Esq., A. G. DALLAS, Esq., F. T. BUSH, Esq., R. THOM, Esq., and *ex-officio*, the Medical officers of the Society; Recording Secretaries, P. YOUNG, Esq., and F. DILL, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. LEGGE; Treasurer, P. DUDGEON, Esq.; Auditor of Accounts, G. SMITH, Esq.

IV. With reference to the proposals for a General Committee in Hongkong, and for local Committees at the several stations occupied by the Society,—That the Office-bearers resident in Hongkong form a General Committee of Management, five to constitute a quorum; and that the local Committees be formed in the same way—three to constitute a quorum.

V. With reference to the proposal that no General Meeting be held twice successively in the same place,—That such proposal is inexpedient, and that General or Annual Meetings be called in accordance with the hitherto existing regulation regarding them.

VI. That the proposal of Dr. DEVAN, and the plan submitted by Dr. HOBSON, for the management of the Hospital during his absence, be submitted—the former to the General Committee, and the latter to the local Committee of Hongkong.

VII. That, as no accounts have been received from the late Acting Treasurer, the Treasurer and Secretaries be appointed a Committee to adjust accounts with him.

VIII. That the Society are deeply sensible of the disinterested and important services rendered during a long course of years by Dr. ANDERSON, and that the Secretary be instructed to convey to him the feelings of the Society on the subject.—And now that he is about to take his departure from this part of the world, that they unanimously tender him their best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

IX. That the local Committee be instructed to apply to the Governor for the Lease of the Hill on which the Hospital is situated.

X. That the proceedings of the Meeting be published in the local Newspapers.

Thanks having been unanimously tendered to the Chairman, the Meeting dismissed.

JAMES LEGGE,

Secretary to the Meeting in lieu of A. Anderson, Esq.

GENERAL REPORT;

STATEMENT OF LATE PROCEEDINGS.

In presenting a Report of the proceedings of the Medical Missionary Society since the last Meeting, the Committee deeply regret that so much of it must be occupied with a statement of the differences, that have occurred in regard to its management. After the statement that was made at the Meeting held in Hongkong in April, the good feeling that was exhibited, and the resolutions that were then agreed to, showing the unfounded nature of the misunderstanding that led to the agitation in Canton, and the formation of a separate party there, it was hoped that this would have been unnecessary, and that the unfortunate disputes would have been adjusted. But the party that has been formed there by Dr. Parker, continuing to act as a separate body claiming to be the Medical Missionary Society in China, and having interfered with the funds of the Society, makes it necessary that some statement of the proceedings that led to this separation should be laid before the Society.

Before doing so, the Committee, while deploring the unsatisfactory state of the general affairs of the Society, and the disputes that have destroyed the harmony that had previously existed, have much satisfaction in stating, that the labors of the Medical officers have been uninterrupted, and have given great encouragement to them to persevere in the good work in which they are engaged, and to the Society to continue their support to the institutions that have been formed under its auspices.

The Committee have the pleasure to lay before the Society the reports of Drs. Hepburn and Cumming at Amoy for 1844, that of Dr. Lockhart for 1845, which shows a steadily increasing desire on the part of the Chinese in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, to avail themselves of the benefits afforded by the labors of the Medical Missionary, and the large number of upwards of 10,000 in fourteen months, who had sought relief at the institution under Dr. Lockhart's management; and that of Dr. Hobson at Hongkong, which will be afterwards alluded to, when Dr. Hobson's letter, announcing the necessity of his departure to England for a time, is laid before the Society, and the management of the institution until his return taken into consideration.

In reverting to the general affairs of the Society, it will be necessary to go back to 1844, when from the small number of Members then in China, and the difficulty of bringing enough of them together, from the different places in which they were scattered, to hold a general Meeting, the Committee at a Meeting in Hongkong in June of that

year, took upon themselves to publish a report of the proceedings of the Society up to that time, with those of such of the Medical officers as had been forwarded.

It was then resolved that steps should be taken for the admission of a larger number of Members, and that a general Meeting shou d be held as soon as practicable; and that previous to convening a general Meeting, some plan should be agreed upon for the more efficient management of the affairs of the Society, rendered necessary from the altered position of things in China, and to meet the wants of the large number of institutions, then being formed at various places on the Coast of China, in connection with the Society.

The plan which was laid before the Meeting held in Hongkong on the 19th April of this year, in the form of a proposition for the consideration and subsequent decision of the Society, viz:—That a Committee be appointed at Hongkong for the purpose of carrying on the details of the general business of the Society, corresponding with the Medical officers, and the foreign auxiliaries of the Society, preparing and publishing general reports, procuring supplies of Medicines, and rendering such assistance to the Medical officers, as the central position of Hongkong would enable them to perform; that the Medical officers be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents and Members of the Committee; that a local Committee be connected with the Medical officers, at each of the different places where institutions of the Society are established, to assist in the collecting and dispensing of funds, and for considering any proposition that may require the approval of a general Meeting of the Society; that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased, including some of the residents at each of the different Ports open to foreigners; that the general Meetings of the Society should not be held twice successively at one place,—was agreed upon by all the Members of the Committee, except Dr. PARKER, Senior Vice-President, who offered strenuous opposition to every measure propounded. Upon what grounds Dr. PARKER opposed these terms has never been clearly stated, but the Committee with the desire of preserving unanimity, and of having him who had been one of the original founders of the Society, and who held so prominent a position in it, to act with them, delayed carrying out their views for some time, in the hope that some plan might be devised that would please the Doctor—consistent with what they thought advisable for the general interests of the Society.

In this however the Committee were unsuccessful—the Doctor treated every remonstrance or proposition made by different Members of the Committee with contempt; and seeing that the time should be lost for renewing the interest of the community in the Society, unless some steps were taken in January of this year, a requisition, according to the constitution of the Society, signed by five Members of the Society, (all Members of the Committee,) and approved by the rest of the Committee, was forwarded to Dr. PARKER, calling upon him, as Senior Vice-President, to convene a Meeting, to be held in Hongkong on an early day.

In replying to the requisition to convene a general Meeting of the

Society to be held in Hongkong,* Dr. PARKER objected to it as the place of Meeting, and proposed that it should be held in Canton—at the same time forwarding the opinions of some of the Gentlemen residing in Canton, in favor of the Meeting being held there. Of these Gentlemen whom Dr. PARKER induced to join him in his opposition to the measures of the Committee, and who signed the objections to the Meeting being held in Hongkong, only one had any legal right to interfere in the affairs of the Society, or was in fact a Member of the Society; and through mistake we presume, he had signed the objections alluded to, not with his own name, but with that of the Mercantile firm of which he is a Member, no firm in China having ever subscribed to the Medical Missionary Society. Another Gentleman had been an annual subscriber, but not having continued his subscription since 1841, his claim to be considered a Member of the Society ceased at the end of that year. Of the others, none had ever subscribed to this Society except three, and they only for one year at the commencement of the Society, and were Members of the Society for the year only 1838 to 1839.

Deeming however the opinions of so respectable a body of the Community worthy of consideration, the Committee, though constituting a majority of the then existing Members of the Society in China, reconsidered their views, with the objections of the Gentlemen in Canton. No sufficient grounds however were seen for any alteration in their plans, and the resolution of the 14th February, which it was afterwards deemed advisable to publish, was passed and approved of by all the Members of the Committee except Dr. PARKER.

The Doctor was earnestly urged not to pursue his course of opposition; and it was pointed out to him that by going out of the Society for support in his views, he was virtually forming a separate Society; and that such a course would necessary lead to a disruption of the Society, and the destruction of the unanimity and harmony that had hitherto existed in the different Charitable and Missionary Societies in China, supported by the Members of the Community both English and American, and in the labors of the Missionaries from both countries. The remonstrances of the Committee however were disregarded, and Dr. PARKER proceeded to call upon his own authority a Meeting to be held in Canton, in opposition to the requisition of the Committee, an actual majority of the whole Members of the Society in China—and a large one to those, supporting the doctor in his views, who could bring forward the most distant claim to be considered Members.

This singular assumptive of prerogative was virtually forming a separate Society, and vitiates all claim of the party attaching themselves to him to be considered the Medical Missionary Society in China, and to all right to interfere with its funds or in its management.

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* The constitution of the Society does not confine the Meetings to Canton, and the practice from the first has been to hold them where most convenient to Members. More than double the number of Meetings, both of the Society and of the Committee, have been held in Macao, to those in Canton.

The proceedings up to the General Meeting held in Hongkong in the 19th of April, are known to all the Members of the Society. The Committee published three resolutions, declaring the illegality of the Meetings which were held in Canton, and calling the General Meeting of the 19th April, in Hongkong, in accordance with the requisition forwarded to Dr. PARKER in January, and with the views of the majority of the then existing Members of the Society in China.

The proceedings of the General Meeting of the Society in Hongkong in April were so conciliatory, and so far from every party or national feeling, that it was confidently hoped that Dr. PARKER, and those who had attached themselves to him as a separate party, would take advantage of the opportunity to promote a cordial reunion.

This hope however has been disappointed. At a Meeting held by them in Canton on the 21st May, they proceeded to draw from the funds of the Society in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of $5,286.32, which had been subscribed in America to form a permanent fund for the benefit of the Society—brought out by Dr. PARKER, and paid in as such to the Treasurer after his return in 1842, from England and America—to which countries he had proceeded in 1840, as the authorised Agent of the Society, to advocate the cause of Medical Missions, and to raise funds for the support of the Society in China.

The party in Canton having continued to act as an independent body, and having interfered with the funds of the Society, seems to have destroyed all hope of reunion—and the Committee, believing that a quiet separation would meet the views of this Society, addressed the following letter to Dr. PARKER, and the gentlemen appointed at a Meeting of gentlemen in Canton to confer and correspond with the Members of the Society in Macao and Hongkong:—

Macao, 25th August, 1845.

To the Rev. P. PARKER, M. D., and the Gentlemen appointed by a Meeting held in Canton, on the 21st May, to confer and correspond with the Members of the Medical Missionary Society in Macao and Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Committee of the Medical Missionary Society to state to you, that from the feelings which were excited during the late discussions in regard to the management of its affairs, they believe a division of the Society inevitable, more particularly since the party in Canton, continuing to act as an independent body, and interfering with the funds of the Society, after the Meeting of the Society in Hongkong on the 19th April showed how uncalled for was the agitation in Canton, and how unfounded the misunderstanding that led to the formation of the party there, seems to have thrown an insuperable barrier in the way of the cordial union they had anticipated.

The object of the Society being to assist Medical Gentlemen sent out to this country as Missionaries, who will use their profession as a means to forward their labors in spreading a knowledge of the truths of Christianity, and to extend the blessings of rational Medicine and

Surgery among the Chinese, by providing the means of carrying on their Medical work; the Committee feel that by such a division, and the formation of a separate Society in connection with the party in Canton, the object for which the Medical Missionary Society in China was first instituted will not suffer; and I am directed to intimate, that in order to bring about peaceably and quietly what they believe inevitable—to prevent the injury to the cause of Medical Missions, and of Missions in general, that might be produced by keeping up farther agitation and disputes in regard to the management of this Society, and to further the interests of the numerous Institutions now open in China for affording relief to the sick, and facilities for preaching the Gospel of Christ—they are willing to agree to an arrangement with you in behalf of the party in Canton, that will leave part of the funds at its disposal, in support of such of the Institutions as may become attached to it—the terms of the arrangement to be subject to the approval of the General Meeting of the Society, to be held in Hongkong in September.

And I am farther directed to intimate, that the Committee propose the following terms of division, and will be prepared, if you agree to them on the part of the party in Canton, to lay them before the General Meeting of the Society, to be held in Hongkong in September, with full confidence that they will be approved of—The Hospital, Buildings, &c., in Hongkong which cost the Society $5,000 to remain the property of the Society;—The $5,286.32, drawn from the American funds of the Society in the hands of the Treasurers by the party in Canton, to remain at its disposal; and the remainder of the money, now in the hands of the Treasurers, to be divided equally, the one half to be at the disposal of the party in Canton, and the other half to be paid over to the Treasurer that may be appointed at the Annual General Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, to be held in Hongkong, on the last Thursday, in September.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,
Acting Secretary.

Approved,—Lancelot Dent,
Wm. Leslie,
Alex. Matheson,
James Legge,
E. C. Bridgman.

To Alexander Anderson, Esq., and other Members of the Medical Missionary Society in China, residing at Macao and Hongkong.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Committee appointed by the Medical Missionary Society in China, at a Meeting held at Canton on the 21st of May, to confer and correspond with the Members of the Society at Macao and Hongkong, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th of August.

From this communication it appears to be your pleasure to secede from the Medical Missionary Society in China. Since this is the de-

cision to which you have come, it affords pleasure to learn that you wish to do it amicably, and have proposed a mode of dividing the property and funds of the Society. To that mode however we cannot agree, and beg to submit that the just and equitable division of the property and funds of the Society be referred to a Committee, consisting of the English and American Consuls, FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR and P. S. FORBES, Esqrs., who shall be authorized to call in a third person should they not be able to agree themselves.

The Members of the Medical Missionary Society in Canton, desire nothing but what is honorable and just in the premises, and from the well-known character, public and private, of these gentlemen, who are entirely disconnected with the Society, as well as from the resolution passed on a former occasion contemplating this emergency, the Committee are confident that the Members of the Society in Canton will abide by the decision of the above named gentlemen.

As the Annual Meeting of the Society in hear at hand, it is particularly desired you will early signify your pleasure respecting this reference for the division of the property and funds of the Medical Missionary Society in China.

In behalf of the Committee aforesaid.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

PETER PARKER.

The Committee having brought this brief statement of the very unsatisfactory proceedings in regard to the general affairs of the Society up to the present time, beg to resign their appointments as Office-bearers of the Society.

Before closing their statement they would enumerate what has been forwarded to them to lay before the Society.

Report of the Hospital at Amoy from Drs. HEPBURN and CUMMING for part of 1844, with accounts of the same.

Report of the Hospital at Shanghai from Dr. LOCKHART for fourteen months ending 30th June 1845, with accounts of the same.

Report of the Hospital at Hongkong.

Request from Dr. DEVAN, Missionary from the American Baptist Society, to receive the patronage of the Society in establishing Dispensaries in Canton.

Letter from Dr. HOBSON, announcing his departure to England, and proposing a plan for the management of the Hospital at Hongkong, in his absence.

REPORT

OF THE

DISPENSARY AT AMOY,

FROM 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1844, TO 1ST OF JULY, 1845.

BY J. C. HEPBURN, M. D.

MEDICAL labours amongst the people of this place were first commenced by Dr. W. H. CUMMING, about the middle of June 1842, not quite a year after the taking of Amoy. He opened a Dispensary on Kolongsu in the house of Rev. D. ABEEL, where it was continued about a year and a half, until the last of January, 1844. It was not long after its establishment before it became pretty well known, and people from most of the neighbouring cities and villages came to it for relief from their maladies. A large number of patients was accordingly prescribed for. The Gospel was also preached to them by Mr. ABEEL, and religious books distributed.* On several accounts Kolongsu was not considered to be a suitable place for the Dispensary, as well as the other Missionary operations, principally because it was too much out of the way, and occasionally difficult of access. Amoy was a much more desirable place. A location there was accordingly sought for, but, from the timorous spirit of the Chinese, and their unwillingness to rent, a suitable house was not obtained until the beginning of this year. Having made the necessary alterations and repairs, we removed our Medicines, &c., over the latter part of January. Since that time the number of persons who have applied for relief has been much greater than before, and the Dispensary in every way more useful. The religious services have also been better attended. Besides daily conversation with the people, we have had regular service on Sabbath morning, which has been kept up with but few interruptions. At this Meeting there is generally an attendance of from 60 to 100 persons, most of them patients. We have always aimed to make the Dispensing of Medicines to the sick go hand in hand with religious instructions, which we consider to be the great object of our labours.

Our patients are generally persons of the lower classes of Society, consisting of petty tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, coolies, and boatmen. Few of the middle or upper classes of Society have applied to us for Medical aid; this appears to be more especially the case with

* In November, 1844, Dr. CUMMING was joined in his Medical labours by Dr. HEPBURN.

the citizens of Amoy. Well dressed strangers from a distance, attracted perhaps by curiosity, not unfrequently visit us.

In relation to the following list of cases it may be well to state, that it comprises only those which were actually prescribed for. Those which we considered incurable, or which could not be relieved without better attendance than the circumstances admitted of, we invariably rejected, as well also as many of those who lived at a distance, and who could not promise a regular attendance. But notwithstanding the care to admit those only who promised to attend regularly, we were often deceived, so that a large proportion of the cases recorded came but once, many left when they were better, or well enough to return to their avocations, and but few had the patience to attend until they were well. Out of the whole number of cases recorded, we are doubtless within bounds when we say, that there were not 150 cured, though a large majority of them were more or less relieved.

The cases recorded below were also with but few exceptions chronic, their duration being reckoned by months and years, and consequently required a long protracted treatment, which few had the patience to go through with.

Our Hospital patients have been but few. They were those principally who had undergone a Surgical operation, and who required our more particular care and attention. For their accomodation we have rented a separate building near the Dispensary. The rule which we have adopted is, that the room and the cost be supplied by us, while the patients find their own attendance and food. This they willingly comply with, and in only a few instances have we been under the necessity of making any exception to it, which was in cases of deep poverty, or where they had no friends to assist them.

Conjunctivitis,	147	Melanosis,	1
Palpebral Conjunctivitis,	86	Paralysis of Upper Lid,	2
Corneitis,	101	Miscellaneous affections of Eye,	21
Blepharotis,	68		
Opacity of Cornea,	38	Total,	571
Opacity of Cornea with Granulation of Lids,	9		
Iritis,	19	Otorrhœa,	4
Trichiasis,	15	Otitis,	1
Cataract,	5		
Synechia Anterior,	3	Angina Pectoris,	6
Pterygium,	26		
Entropium,	5	Aphonia,	5
Amaurosis,	4	Cough, (generally Bronchial,)	175
Ulcer of Cornea,	7	Asthma,	60
Vascular Cornea,	3	Hœmoptisis,	1
Fistula Lachrymalis,	1	Bronchitis,	3
Granular Conjunctivitis,	7		
Granulations over Cornea,	1	Total,	244
Gonorrhœal Opthalmia,	1		
Internal Opthalmia with Softening,	1		

Gastralgia Simple,	100
Gastralgia with Pyrosis,	147
Pyrosis Simple,	38
Indigestion,	68
Diarrhœa,	17
Dysentery,	2
Ascites,	12
Jaundice,	9
Total,	393

Phymosis Congenital,	1
Syphilis Primary,	12
Syphilis Secondary and Tertiary,	77
Blenorrhagia,	14
Orchitis,	5
Varicocele,	1
Hydrocele,	5
Leuchorrhœa,	2
Miscellaneous affections of Genital Organs,	3
Total,	120

Lichen,	3
Erysipelas,	3
Prurigo,	3
Scabies,	112
Eczema,	11
Herpes Zoster,	1
Herpes Phlyctenodes,	1
Herpes,	7
Ecthyma,	3
Psoriasis,	4
Impetigo Granulata,	2
Leprosy,	5
Miscellaneous affections of Skin,	16
Total,	175

Enlarged Mamma in a Boy of 18 years old,	1

Paronychia,	6
Gangrene of Finger from Contusion,	1
Ganglion,	3
Total,	11

Rheumatism,	67
Bruises,	40
Intermittent Fever,	16
Gun shot Wound,	1
Abscess Phlegmonous,	26
Abscess Scrofulous,	4
Ulcers,	48
Anasarca,	1
Anthrax,	1
Hœmorrhoids,	4
Polypus of Nose,	2
Meliceris,	3
Lipoma of Back,	1
Phlegmon,	6
Burn,	3
Fistula in Ano,	1
Bubo,	3
Dislocation of Lower Jaw,	1
Sciatica,	1
Hip-joint Disease,	1
Onychia,	1
Miscellaneous Medical Cases,	67
Miscellaneous Surgical Cases,	39

Affections of the Eye,	571
Affections of Organs of Respiration,	244
Affections of Organs of Digestion,	393
Affections of Organs of Generation,	120
Affections of Skin,	175
Miscellaneous,	359
Total,	1,862

Surgical Operations.

Pterygium,	18
Entropium,	3
Trichiasis,	11
Hydrocele radically,	4
Cataract,	8
Polypus of Nose,	1
Meliceris,	2
Lipoma of Back,	1
Circumcision,	1
Amputation of Finger,	1

It cannot be expected that in such an institution as this, where there is so much ignorance amongst the patients, and so much irregularity in their attendance, that any valuable therapeutical or pathological observations should be made. Nor is our record of cases to be relied on as furnishing accurate information on the statistics of disease in this city. None but the most general conclusions can be drawn from it, and these only in reference to that class of the people, amongst whom our labours were principally confined.

The affections of the Eye, according to our observations, are much the most numerous, comprising nearly one-third of the whole number of cases treated by us. Their frequency is, however, satisfactorily accounted for, by the fact that it is principally as an Opthalmic institution that our Dispensary has acquired a reputation; that our patients are mostly from that class of persons who are most liable, from their manner of life, to attacks of Opthalmia; that when once the disease is contracted, it never has the benefit of judicious Medical treatment, and is seldom entirely cured; it consequently continues in a Chronic state, or if it gets better is continually liable to recur from slight causes. This indeed is the history of a large majority of our patients. The remedial agents upon which we most rely in the treatment of Chronic Conjunctivitis, Blepharotis, Opacity and Vascularity of Cornea, are Nitrate of Silver and Sulphate of Copper. With the latter particularly we have been much gratified. We use it in the form of Ointment, 16 grs. of Sulph. Cop. to an ounce of lard, diluted more or less to suit the case.

About one in seven of our cases have been affections of the organs of Respiration, most of them Coughs, resulting from slight Bronchial irritation; these have generally been cured or much benefited by the use of Tartar emetic or Ipecacuanha. Asthma is a common complaint. Several of our cases have been young Boys, of 12 or 15 years old. To what extent consumption exists amongst the people here, we do not know. We have seen a number of cases. We conclude however that it is by no means so frequent as in England and America.

Derangements of the Digestive Organs are the most frequent, next to those of the Eye. That form of it, generally known by the name of Dyspepsia, is much the most common. We have analysed and arranged it under the head of its most prominent symptoms. Why it should be so common amongst the Chinese is perhaps owing, principally, to their living so much on salted provisions, especially pickled vegetables and fish, as well as irregularity in eating, opium smoking, and immoderate use of tea. Our method of treating these affections is simple, and in the large majority of cases effectual; indeed we seldom find our treatment entirely to fail. It consists in the use of Black Pepper 10 parts, Rhubarb 11 parts, 3 ounces to be made into 400 pills, two pills to be taken about an hour before each meal, the dose to be gradually increased.

Affections of Genital Organs; of these Syphilis composes about $\frac{9}{12}$ of the number. It almost always presents itself to us in the secondary and tertiary state, in the forms of Cutaneous eruptions, and Ulcera-

tions, many of them very extensive and disgusting. We have seen but few cases in which the throat has been affected. Most of these cases have been improved and some cured by the mercurial treatment. We have punctured a great many cases of Hydrocele, of which we have kept no account. Those recorded are cases which we treated for radical cure, of which—were successful, one was cured by the supervention of inflammation and suppuration on puncture merely.

Affections of the Skin are common, more so than an examination of our table would lead one to suppose, as it is only those cases which we have some prospect of relieving that we have admitted; many cases we have, on this account, been compelled to reject.

The case of Dislocation of Lower Jaw is one of interest, from the length of time in which the bone had been displaced. The patient was about 30 years of age, and stated positively that it had been dislocated 24 days, which we were at first disposed to doubt, but had no reason to disbelieve. It was reduced in about 15 minutes, with a lever of wood and a cork Fulcrum; both sides were dislocated. The patient never came back after the reduction, much to our regret.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S,

HOSPITAL AT SHANGHAI.

FROM 1ST OF MAY, 1844, TO 30TH OF JUNE, 1845.

BY W. LOCKHART, M. R. C. S.

IN the last Report some remarks were made respecting the position of Shanghai, and an opinion was expressed as to the healthiness of its situation and climate; further experience has strengthened this opinion, and there do not appear to be any Epidemic forms of disease prevalent among the people, who however suffer much from the effects of the sudden changes of climate, which take place during the spring and autumn months, as is shown in some degree, from the large number of cases of disease of the Lungs, and Rheumatism.

It is surprising that more disease does not exist in such a city as this, during the great heat of the summer months, densly populated as it is, the people being crowded together in narrow streets, and several families frequently living together in one house; and from there being no police regulations respecting cleansing the city, nor any public scavengers; the sewerage is also of the most imperfect kind, the drains being merely a species of continuous cess-pool, where filth of all kinds is allowed to accumulate and pollute the air; on the other hand manure is much wanted for the fields, and as it bears a high market value, is much sought after and carried away into the country; great numbers of men and boats are constantly employed in this exportation, and thus large quantities of filth are removed, that would otherwise no doubt produce detriment to the health of the inhabitants; in truth the price of every kind of ordure is the means of safety to the whole community. The nasal organs of the Chinese are not so sensitive as those of Europeans, and they care little for the most offensive odours in their streets and houses, while the foreigner feels almost prostrated, by the stenches of various descriptions which assail him on all sides in any of these cities, the natives appear rather to enjoy "the spicy odours" than otherwise.

In spite however of all the circumstances which usually prove injurious to health, the inhabitants of this city and district appear to enjoy a good share of health; and though sallow in complexion, they are strong and attain in many instances a good old age. It is only by

a much longer residence, that it will be ascertained whether there are any periodic visits of Cholera or other severe diseases, affecting the whole community. An accurate Register of the Thermometer has been kept for the last twelve months and it may be generally interesting to show the results:—

1844—June The latter half of the month only registered.	General average for the day.	77	For the Night.	66
	Greatest heat by day.	88	Do.	71
	Lowest heat by day.	72	Do.	65
July	General average for the day.	93	Do.	75
	Greatest heat by day.	100	Do.	82
	Lowest heat by day.	78	Do.	71
August	General average for the day.	89	Do.	77
	Greatest heat by day.	97	Do.	81
	Lowest heat by day.	85	Do.	75
September	General average for the day.	79	Do.	67
	Greatest heat by day.	91	Do.	77
	Lowest heat by day.	68	Do.	63
October	General average for the day.	74	Do.	60
	Greatest heat by day.	85	Do.	67
	Lowest heat by day.	59	Do.	41
November	General average for the day.	65	Do.	53
	Greatest heat by day.	73	Do.	60
	Lowest heat by day.	55	Do.	40
December	General average for the day.	49	Do.	36
	Greatest heat by day.	64	Do.	49
	Lowest heat by day.	35	Do.	26
1845—January	General average for the day.	45	Do.	36
	Greatest heat by day.	60	Do.	45
	Lowest heat by day.	34	Do.	24
February	General average for the day.	45	Do.	37
	Greatest heat by day.	62	Do.	47
	Lowest heat by day.	36	Do.	30
March	General average for the day.	53	Do.	43
	Greatest heat by day.	80	Do.	64
	Lowest heat by day.	41	Do.	32
April	General average for the day.	64	Do.	51
	Greatest heat by day.	75	Do.	65
	Lowest heat by day.	47	Do.	41
May	General average for the day.	71	Do.	60
	Greatest heat by day.	87	Do.	68
	Lowest heat by day.	59	Do.	51
June	General average for the day.	76	Do.	68
	Greatest heat by day.	90	Do.	77
	Lowest heat by day.	61	Do.	58

The register of cases shows the number of patients to be 10,978 during fourteen months; the diseases that passed under observation, are of much the same character as in the last report, and it is somewhat remarkable that Intermittent fever should appear in so small a proportion to other affections in this district of the country; and several of the cases mentioned came from a single village, about four

miles from Shanghai, called Lung-hwa, where the Pagoda is situated. Many cases of Fever, Dysentery, and Elephantiasis, have come from that place, most probably on account of its low site; the banks of the river are at this place very marshy, and there is much water around the village.

In July last a juggler was exhibiting his tricks before a crowd, and in the course of his operations had to perform a needle trick as follows, he first pretended to swallow twenty needles singly, then to swallow a piece of string, to which the needles were to become attached (or threaded,) and drawn out by a hooked piece of wire. However on passing down his hook, the needles had slipped too low, and both hook and needles became fixed in the throat; after repeated efforts he extracted 8 or 10 of the needles, and was then brought to me; on passing the finger into the throat, the needles were distinctly felt, the hook was firmly fixed at the back of the Pharynx, but was finally disengaged and drawn out, and with some difficulty four more needles were removed with a portion of string; the rest of the needles could not by any possibility he reached, either by the finger or by forceps, and the worst circumstance in the case was, the needles were all attached to the piece of string, and they themselves penetrated the esophagus in different directions. The patient suffered much from Dyspnœa, with great agony from a sense of suffocation in the throat; an Emetic was given with a slight hope that some of the needles might be loosened by the vomiting, bnt only one came away; a probang was passed during the evening without difficulty or pain, but also without any benefit;—Leeches were plentifully applied with considerable relief for a time; active purging also was used, and hot fomentations applied to the neck; but great tumefaction, internally of the fauces and externally of the whole neck, took place, and advanced rapidly till suffocation ensued five days after the accident. The man's friends expressed their thanks for what had been done for him, and immediately removed the body—the patient was a poor feeble fellow, apparently a victim of long continued dissipation and vicious habits; the state of his health, joined with the great uncertainty of any beneficial result, was the reason that no operation was attempted or even proposed.

The case of enormous scrotal tumour mentioned in the list occurred in a man 45 years of age, by trade a weaver; he was also affected with Elephantiasis of the right leg, but was otherwise in good health. The tumour, or morbid growth of the scrotum, commenced 10 years ago, but has during the last four years increased very rapidly; it is now of enormous size, measuring from the Perinæum to the Pubes 45 inches—largest transverse diameter 39 inches—smallest diameter, that is round the neck, 18 inches; the integuments of the abdomen are much dragged down, as is also the whole of the Perinæum to the anus; the Penis is not to be seen, the urine being discharged through a chasm in the front of the tumour, the left Testicle or its Epididymis is felt almost of natural size, at the back of the mass, which appears to consist in great degree of indurated cellular tissue, similar to Ele-

phantiasis ; the skin is much corrugated over the whole anterior part, but posteriorly it is healthy ; and the neck of the tumour consists wholly of healthy skin, the cord of the right side is somewhat enlarged, that of the left side is of natural size. An operation has been talked of, but not yet decided on, though the man is quite willing to submit to anything, that would relieve him from his oppressive burden ; for the present he has returned to his family at Chang-chow-foo about 130 miles distant. In the case of enormous Hydrocele 12 pounds of serum were removed from the tunica vaginalis of the left side, there was a small scrotal hernia on the right side. In another case of the same disease, but complicated with very large irreducible hernia, which led to much difficulty in the Diagnosis, especially as the scrotum was much thickened in structure, 8 pounds of serous fluid was removed in the beginning of August, and in the beginning of September the same quantity was again drawn off.

In September last a man applied at the Hospital with a tumour on the scalp, to which an escharotic application had been made ten days previously ; this had the effect of destroying a large portion of the tumour, and much of the surrounding skin, which were now in process of separation ; in a few days a large portion of the tumour was cut away, and shortly afterwards the remainder of it was removed, but with it came off the pericranium of the parietal bone, of about the size of a dollar, leaving the bone quite bare ; the man was in good health, and though he had experienced much pain in the tumour during the process of separation, there had been no pain or uneasiness in the head ; in the middle of September this patient was obliged to return home, the bone was at this time quite dry, but the granulations all round the exposed part were healthy, and the man was in good health. At the beginning of November the patient returned, he was a sailor on board a bean Junk from Kwantung, (Moukden); his stock of ointment had lasted him almost all the time. The wound had been kept clean, the granulations were healthy, and exfoliation of the parietal bone had taken place ; a scale of bone was now removed, the granulated surface underneath which, was red and well nourished ; cicatrization soon commenced and the wound was speedily healed.

The case of severe wound of the knee, was that of a man who fell on board his Junk, the left knee came in contact with a rice bowl, which was of course broken, and the broken portions inflicted an extensive wound on the anterior part of the knee. He was brought to the Hospital 5 days after the accident, when a wound was found to extend completely across the lower part of the knee joint, the ligamentum patellæ was divided, and the cavity of the joint, was laid open, especially on the outer side; there was also a wound of the leg, by which the Fascia covering the Peronæi muscles was divided, and the muscles themselves much lacerated ; the man complained of severe pain in the knee ; he was immediately put to bed, the wound closed, simple dressing applied, and the whole covered by water dressing ; a dose of Calomel and opium was given, which much relieved the severe

pain, he had previously suffered from. In a day or two the wound lost the red, inflamed, dry appearance it had at first; became moist and covered with pus; the case went on favorably, the suppuration became very profuse, and a large quantity of glairy fluid came from the joint; occasionally severe pain with slight fever came on, and the patient required constant care; in a few weeks cicatrization advanced rapidly, and in two months the external wound was almost healed, but the joint was stiff and at this period the limb was perfectly useless. The man was obliged to return home in his Junk which was going to Shan-tung. He will most probably be able to use the limb in a few months; but he will have a stiff joint, though that is a small matter, when the very serious nature of the injury is taken into consideration.

The Captain of a Junk presented himself at the Hospital, having dislocation of both humeri into the Axillæ; this had occured from a violent fall on his back, on the deck of the Junk, during a severe gale of wind, which made the vessel pitch and roll very much, the Junk was coming down the Yang-tsze-keang from Nanking;—the accident happened 70 days before he applied for relief, attempts were made to reduce the dislocations; but the heads of the ossa humeri, were so firmly fixed in their new positions, and the attempts at reduction gave the man so much pain, that they were not persevered in.

Since the establishment of the Hospital at Shanghai, endeavours have been made to introduce vaccination among the people, and repeated trials have been made, with lymph sent from the Hospital at Hongkong; and also with further supplies sent through the kindness of Dr. Anderson of Macao, and Dr. Maxwell in charge of the Madras troops at Chusan; this latter had been sent to China from Madras; all however proved unsuccessful, till a fresh supply was received from Macao last April, the use of which has happily been successful. At this time the Colonel of the Chinese garrison of this city, Haw-ta-jin requested that one of his daughters might be vaccinated, which was done, and finally another of his children and thirty of the soldiers and neighbours' children were vaccinated at his residence, in addition to which twenty children were vaccinated at the Hospital. It is hoped that in a few months, as the plan of vaccination becomes more known, its practice will be extensively sought after. Inoculation is much practised by the native physicians, indeed the greatest number of the children are inoculated; the mode followed is to push a piece of cotton impregnated with variolous lymph up the nostrils, or to dress the child with clothes that have been worn by a person affected with small pox, and in a few days the small pox developes itself. But the advantages of vaccination are so great over inoculation, that the former will eventually it is hoped find as much favour here as it has done in Canton, where it was introduced by the late Mr. Pearson, and an establishment has for many years been kept up at the expense of the Hong-merchants, for vaccinating all who apply. To make known more fully the benefit of vaccination, the pamphlet originally drawn up by Mr. Pearson, and translated into Chinese by Sir G.

STAUNTON, was republished with some corrections and slight additions; and a large number of copies distributed in various parts of the surrounding country. It has been said that at Nanking there is an establishment for the performance of vaccination, but hitherto no definite intelligence has been obtained regarding it.

There is a short work published by a Chinese practitioner on the subject of inoculation, called "The preservation of Infants by Inoculation." By the writer it is supposed that small pox arises from poison introduced into the system from the mother's womb, and this is said to be proved by the occurrence of this disease but once during life; this poison is in the Chinese system associated with the principle of heat, and remains concealed in the system till it is developed through the agency of some external exciting cause; hence there being a constant liability to this disease breaking out, it is very desirable that some means of modifying its virulence should be adopted, and this means is found in inoculation at such times and seasons, as appear to be most advantageous, and when the system of the patient is in a healthy condition. The ancients possessed the knowledge of inoculating for (or planting) the small pox, which was handed down from the time of Chin-tsung of the Sung dynasty (1014 A. D.) and was invented by a Philosopher of Go-mei-shan in the province of Sze-chuen. The disease, when it breaks out spontaneously, is very severe and often fatal; whereas when it is introduced by inoculation, it is generally mild, and casualties do not occur oftener than once in ten thousand cases;—the author concludes his introductory remarks by saying, "to discard this excellent plan and sit waiting for the calamity, is much to be deprecated; it ought to be pressed on the attention of all, as a most beneficial thing for their adoption, and all persons that have children ought to confide in it, so that the lives of their children may be preserved." Then follow ten rules, which are to be attended to;—1st, regarding variolous lymph; this is the fluid that comes from the small pox pustules, and must be taken from a child which has the mild form of the disease; whether arising spontaneously or from inoculation, the pustules ought to be round or pointed, and of a clear red colour, the fluid abundant and the crust which comes away clear and consistent like wax. The lymph itself or the crust rubbed down with a little water can be introduced into the sore, as above mentioned. Another mode of inoculation is drying the crusts, reducing them to powder and then blowing this powder up the nose; this is called dry inoculation. After seven days fever appears, three days afterwards the spots show themselves; three days after this the spots become pustular, in three days more the crusts form, when the whole is completed. If the inoculation does not take effect, it may be repeated in 14 days.

2nd; Seasons.—The spring and autumn are the most favorable seasons for inoculation, or any time when the weather is moderate; during the very hot or very cold months, it ought not to be done.

3rd; Choice of lucky days.—A lucky day ought always to the chosen; the 11th and 15th days of the moon must always be avoided.

4*th*; *Management of the patients.*—During the process of inoculation, it is of great importance that strict rules of management be adopted in respect to heat and cold; with attention to diet and the avoidance of any cause of alarm or fright.

5*th*; *At the time for Inoculation.* The child must be examined, and the state of its health ascertained; strict attention must also be paid to the state of the family, and if the child be sick the operation must not be performed. All children ought to be inoculated when they are one year old; if the health be good this ought by no means to be neglected.

6*th*; *Restricting.*—The room of the inoculated child ought to be clean and airy and well lighted; all excitement must be avoided, and the child kept quiet and placid.

7*th*; *Promise of the Eruption.*—After the inoculation and before the fever appears, there suddenly arise on the child's face several pustules like small pox; these are called the "sin meaou" promise, or belief eruption; it is the forerunner of the disease, and the evidence of the poison having taken effect.

8*th*; *Repetition of the Inoculation.*—If after waiting fourteen days, the fever does not appear, should the season still be favourable the inoculation may be repeated.

9*th*; *Mode of Action.*—The inoculation must affect the viscera and then fever commences. The nose is the external orifice of the lungs; when the variolous lymph is placed in the nose, its influence is first communicated to the lungs; the lungs govern the hair and skin; the lungs transfer the poison to the heart; the heart governs the pulse and transfers the poison to the spleen; the spleen governs the flesh and transfers the poison to the liver; the liver governs the tendons and transfers the poison to the kidneys; the kidneys govern the bones, the poison of the small pox lies hid originally in the marrow of the bones; but when it receives the impression from the inoculation, it manifests itself and breaks out externally.

10*th*; *General Rules.*—Inoculation is to be performed when there is no disease present in the system; good lymph must be selected, a proper time chosen, and good management adopted and then all will go on well.

The retired scholar Lew-lan, respectfully assenting to the Imperial decree, compiled the above very important regulations regarding inoculation, and placed them in the "Golden mirror of the Medical practice;" in later times celebrated physicians have discoursed upon them, and revised them with much care and attention.

Thus far an imperfect account has been given of the operations of the Medical Missionary Society at Shanghai, it ought also to be added that while attention is paid to the bodily wants of the people, endeavours are made to combine teaching with healing, and for this purpose the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, has kindly attended three times a week, and addressed the patients on the leading doctrines of Christianity, and it is very pleasing to see the marked attention with which they listen to the exhortations made to them.

In addition of the pecuniary contributions so liberally made to the Hospital at this place, the following have also been received:—

A case of Cataract needles value £2.2. from the Ladies association in behalf of Medical Missions in China—Western Branch,—through Mrs. Charles, London.

Ten Blankets,—Captain Bomfield, Chusan.

Ten Blankets,—Lieutenant Elliott, Chusan.

Ten Blankets,—Dr. Maxwell, M. N. I., Chusan.

The Tung-jin-tang 同仁堂 Hall of united benevolence, was mentioned in the report of last year; in addition to the objects of the Institution there mentioned, a Dispensary was opened in the 5th month of last year, and continued till the 8th month, called 施醫公局 She-e-kung-keuh, or establishment for gratuitous Medical relief; this was attended by 8 or 9 native practitioners, who saw the patient once every five days; this attendance was gratuitous on the part of some of them, and was paid for in the case of others; the Medicines were supplied by the different Apothecaries' shops in the city, one shop dispensing all that is wanted during one day, which is paid for by the subscribers to this part of the above institution; the attendance of patients varies from 300 to 500, who are of all classes; they are prescribed for in the large halls of the establishment, which are well adapted for this purpose. It is said that every Foo district city has a Dispensary of this kind, but it is not known to what extent these operations are carried on, most probably not to the same extent as at this place; the reason given for the recent establishment of a means for affording this relief to the sick at Shanghai, which is only a Heen or departmental city, is that it has been done by a foreigner who came to reside at the place, and therefore some of the wealthy people wished to show their benevolent feeling in the same way; this Dispensary can only be kept open for three months, as the Medical attendants are not willing to bestow a larger time upon it; it was again opened in the 5th March of this year, and is now in full operation. It is pleasing to observe that the influence of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital is thus felt; and it would be very desirable if the object of the above named establishment could be carried out more extensively, and continued for the whole year, as it is a most praiseworthy undertaking, and while in operation, was conducted with much spirit and energy, and were the Medical men better informed in the principles of the healing art, a very large amount of benefit would be conferred on the patients. The attendance at the Hospital is not at all diminished, since the establishment of the Chinese Dispensary, neither will it be, for the class of cases is different in great degree, and the patients at the Hospital come chiefly from a distance.

List of patients from May 1st 1844, to June 30th 1845.

Intermittent fever,	71
Tussis,	725
Asthma,	91
Hæmoptysis,	100
Phthisis,	28
Chronic Laryngitis,	30
Cynanche,	40
Ulceration of throat,	20
Dyspepsia,	1434
Dysentery,	100
Anasarca,	18
Ascites,	17
Jaundice,	18
Enlargement of spleen,	6
Rheumatism,	1275
Rheumatic enlargement of joints,	6
Partial paralysis,	12
Hemiplegia,	6
Paraplegia,	1
Epilepsy,	6
Surditas,	76
Deaf mute,	2
Warts in Meatus Auditorius,	4
Psora,	490
Porrigo Decalvens,	20
Lepra,	40
Extensive eczema,	1
Leprosy,	40
Elephantiasis,	24
Elephantiasis enormous,	1
Elephantiasis with vast enlargement of scrotum	1
Malignant ulceration of scrotum,	1
Malignant ulceration of nose,	1
Lupus Faciei,	2
Scalds and burns,	6
Contusions,	20
Frightful contraction of face from burn,	1
Severe inflammation of absorbents of arm,	1
Suicide by opium eating,	1
Attempted do. by opium eating,	4
Opium smoking,	28
Accidental amputation of finger,	1
Gun shot wounds of face and body,	4
Laceration of hand and removal of thumb by bursting of a gun,	1
Severe wounds of face,	1
Wounds of body by fighting with pirates,	1
Severe wound of thigh with laceration of flexor muscles from falling on a hoe,	1
Wound laying open the whole anterior part of knee joint from falling on a rice bowl,	1
Swallowing needles by a juggler,	1
Gangrene of hand, and gangrenous spots on body from eating a poisonous vegetable,	1
Ganglion of wrist,	1
Inflamed mamma,	6
Harelip,	1
Abscess,	80
Enormous abscess of thigh,	1
Abscess under pectoral muscle,	1
Ulcers,	350
Carbuncle,	6
Slough in leg of an old man,	1
Fistula in ano,	12
Do. very extensive	4
Do. in perinæo,	1
Do. Steno's duct,	1
Excrescences round anus,	8
Prolapsus ani,	5
Hæmorrhoids,	4
Hernia scrotal,	88
Do. Do. double,	2
Do. Do. congenital,	4
Do. inguinal,	4
Hydrocele,	35
Do. enormous,	1
Do. double with double hernia,	1
Fracture of clavicle,	1
Do. Radius,	1
Do. Fibula,	1
Do. Tibia and fibula,	1
Do. Neck of femur,	1
Dislocation of both humeri from a fall,	1
Posterior curvature of spine,	1
Distortion of knee,	1
Disease of hip joint,	2
Do. Knee joint,	4
Do. Shoulder joint,	1
Do. Elbow joint,	1
Anchylosis of elbow joint,	1
Hydrops Articuli knee,	1
Strumous englargment of Radius,	1
Periosteal enlargment of Humerus,	1
Extensive necrosis of humerus with removal of bone and solution of continuity,	1
Caries of head of fibula,	1

Caries of head of humerus,	1
Do. inferior maxilla,	3
Soft nodes on ulna, tibia and frontal bone,	4
Osteo-sarcoma of inferior maxilla,	1
Do. superior maxilla,	2
Do. humerus,	1
Do. head of fibula,	1
Destruction of palatal bones,	1
Secondary syphilis and soft nodes,	4
Glandular swellings of neck,	14
Tumour of face,	4
Do. neck,	5
Do. lip,	1
Do. head,	1
Large tumour of the Socia parotidis,	1
Enormous scrotal tumour,	1
Sarcoma testis,	1
Polypus nasi,	8
Do. enormous size,	1
Large excrescences on dorsum linguae,	1
Schirrus mammæ,	1
Aneurismal nœvus of lip,	1
Extensive varicosity of veins of thorax and abdomen after ascitis,	1
Painful induration of surface of thorax,	1
Catarrhal ophthalmia,	360
Pustular ophthalmia,	60
Chronic Conjunctivitis,	464
Granular lids,	586
Do. Do. with opacity,	623
Do. Do. pannus,	250
Leucoma,	360
Ulceration of cornea,	892
Conical cornea,	15
Staphyloma,	44
Iritis,	10
Hernia iridis,	6
Hypopium,	4
Synechia,	11
Irregularity of pupil,	24
Closure of pupil,	80
Amaurosis,	110
Do. from onanism,	12
Cataract both eyes,	66
Do. one eye,	40
Do. incipient,	79
Lippitude,	176
Pterygium,	388
Trichiasis,	143
Entropium,	163
Ectropium,	81
Contraction of tarsi,	206
Epiphora,	6
Excessive granulations on the conjunctiva,	8
Enlargement of caruncula lachrymalis,	3
Warts on do.,	1
Destruction of eye lids,	1
Malignant ulceration of do.,	4
Abscess of eye lid,	6
Chemosis,	4
Abscess of lachrymal sac,	1
Fistula of do.,	2
Stab in the orbit of the eye,	1
Destruction of globe of the eye from carcinoma,	1
Loss of both eyes,	113
Do. of one eye,	102
Total number of patients,	10,978

Operations.

Cataract,	18
Entropium,	30
Pterygium,	2
Artificial pupil,	11
Staphyloma,	2
Tumour of face,	4
Do. of neck,	1
Polypus nasi,	1
Hydrocele,	26
Aneurismal noevus of lip tied,	1

Shanghai, July 1st, 1845.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S,

HOSPITAL AT HONGKONG.

By B. HOBSON, M. D.

In a Letter to the Committee and Friends of the

Medical Missionary Society in China.

Gentlemen,—It is incumbent on me to give you some account of the operations of this Chinese Hospital, which has been established, and to the present time so generously supported, by its numerous friends and patrons both in this Colony and other places. At a general Meeting it would not be in good taste to enter into Medical detail, I shall therefore confine myself to statements of such a character as will inform you what has been accomplished since my last Report ending June, 1844, with an account current of the Hospital expenditure and receipts since that period, reserving any observations on the diseases and treatment of the patients to a more suitable occasion.

It was mentioned in my last notice of the Hospital premises, that they did not afford sufficient accommodation to the applicants for relief. I am now rejoiced to state, that the suggestion to use the money still in hand for building purposes, in rendering the establishment as complete and efficient in all respects as the means will allow, has been carried into effect. A verandah of 246 feet long to the north side, and 57 to the east side, and 6 additional rooms, have been built, with other improvements which add considerably to the beauty of the building, and supply what was necessary for accommodating the sick.

The dispensary and lecture room are in every respect what could be desired, and the wards 10 in number, with cookery and wash rooms, suit the wants and character of the patients that occupy them. The entire cost of the whole, by good management and careful superintendance, including the cutting of the ground, has not exceeded the sum for which the property in Macao was disposed of, viz: $5,000.

The house occupied by the Christian Teacher and Superintendant A-gong was built at the expense of the London Missionary Society, as an acknowledgment for the few months the Rev. Dr. Legge and his family resided on the premises, at his arrival from the Straits.

I am happy to state that there has been no intermission for a single day to the regular ministration of the sick. These duties have commenced punctually at 9 o'clock, and usually required four hours to complete the entire inspection. The number of new patients registered since last June to June 30th of this year amount to 3,307, making a sum total for the two years this Hospital has been opened in Hongkong of 7,221 patients. Of this number about fifty each month, or upwards of 1,200, have been admitted as in-patients, so that the proportion of this class forms one-sixth of all the applicants for relief, which when the following circumstances are taken into consideration presents a fact of much interest. For here is an Hospital on a large scale, in a locality far removed at present from the Chinese settlements, situated on a high hill, conducted by a foreigner, known as a Religious Institution, and offering only to the most destitute any pecuniary support, and therefore possessing no attractions to the Chinese beyond that of gratuitous Surgical and Medical aid, and yet the Hospital is filled with patients, men, women, and children of varied diseases, age, and dialect, who come with the greatest confidence from a circuit of at least 50 miles, bringing with them their bedding, cookery utensils, rice and fuel, to be simply healed of their maladies. Several times small Junks have anchored at the base of the hill, coming from the northeast part of this province from 5 to 7 days sail, with a number of patients on board. The same mark of confidence is daily exhibited in the Institution, by persons from the districts of Heang-shan, Poon-yu, Shun-tak, Sun-oan, Hoi-fung, Chen-chow and other places. I have mentioned the above, gentlemen, not for the purpose of display, but to afford you some proof that this charity is appreciated, and that your liberality is rewarded by evident tokens of good.

In Hongkong, owing to the great amount of building going on, there have been, as might naturally be expected, many accidents occurring, which have been increased by the injuries sustained from stone-cutting and fire-arms. Thus the register of diseases shows a large proportion of contusions, and contused wounds, fractures of the arm and leg both simple and compound, and lacerated, punctured and gun-shot wounds of all parts of the body. To such cases this Hospital has afforded most timely succour; and while a few died from the mortal injuries received, the greater part have derived all the benefit which Surgical aid could bestow.

The diseases treated have been as usual of a mixed character. Neuralgic and Rheumatic affections of the joints have been frequent; next to those cutaneous diseases, of which Itch, Psoriasis, Lichen, Eczema, and Leprosy, were the chief varieties. Diseases of the internal organs, particularly the inflammatory, have been comparatively rare. Of these the most common were Bronchitis, Chronic cough, Dyspepsia, and Diarrhœa. Dysentery both acute and chronic, which proves so fatal to Europeans in the East, is among the Chinese, judging from my experience for the last five years, an unfrequent disease. May not this be accounted for by their temperate habits and

unstimulating food, united to a temperament congenial to the climate, and their habits of life ?

Whereas the European partakes more of the phlogistic character, and when unduly stimulated by too full a diet and alcoholic drinks, especially from the use of Sam-shu, it is not surprising, when there is also often great carelessness in not avoiding exposure to the sun, that there should be such destruction of life from this form of disease, among that class of persons usually affected by it. The disease most fatal to the Chinese, excluding occasional Epidemics of Small-pox, is in this part of China, continued fever. From what I have been enabled to observe of its effects in Hongkong, it principally attacks those lately arrived in the Colony. This year there have been a large number of the Chen-chow people (often called Chin-chew) who have come hither for employment on the roads and public works, and these have suffered more than any other class of Chinese this season. In May and June there was much sickness from this cause, and in the Hospital 10 deaths occurred out of 26 that were admitted. But it is right to state, that some of these were in a hopeless condition when they were brought in. The symptoms much resembled those affecting the European constitution.

But the diseases affecting the organ of vision greatly preponderate over every other malady incident to the Chinese. And the statistics of all the Hospitals now open at the northern ports go to prove that it is not peculiar to the south, but prevails in all parts of China. The cause of this undue susceptibility to the Opthalmic, and their sequelæ, is not to my mind very satisfactorily explained. No doubt much may be accounted for by the practice of scooping and cleaning by the barbers, the want of skill in the native practitioner, and each year adding to the uncured chronic forms of the disease.

Persons with vision almost extinct from long unsubdued irritation of 10 to 30 years often apply for relief, and even with considerable improvement to vision. But unfortunately many apply past all recovery, and the many cases appearing with entire loss of vision, both in children and adults, are quite distressing, and the more so when a few hours earlier application might have saved the eye from destruction.

Probably a finer school for the study of Opthalmic diseases than the hospitals supply in China cannot be found; hence their value to the native assistants training up under the auspices of the Society. And speaking of assistants I am glad to have the opportunity of stating that Apoon, who last year underwent a rigid examination in the presence of Dr. Anderson and other Medical Gentlemen, continues to give me great satisfaction.

He is quite competent to take the entire charge of an Opthalmic Hospital, and I hope before long to see him established in practise for himself, and conducting a Hospital on a similar plan to this in one of the populous cities of the neighbourhood. I am very anxious to see a Medical School established in the immediate vicinity of this hospital in Hongkong. And from the facilities which this Colony presents of conducting such a desirable and useful Institution as this would be to

China, I trust no efforts will be spared to carry this project into effect.

With respect to the conduct of the patients I have nothing to complain of, beyond a frequent want of ready intelligibility of their various dialects, and their disregard to cleanly habits; neither of which are peculiar to these parts, but more apparent from the scattered and poor condition of the people. There is no quarrelling, and no vice to my knowledge practised in the hospital.

The doors are open night and day, and yet it is a rare exception for a patient to leave the hospital without first asking permission and returning thanks. This is a mark of confidence and good behaviour which will be appreciated, when I mention that there is no compulsion exerted, or door keeper to watch their movements.

They are made to feel at home, treated with kindness, and as much done for their benefit as their cases will admit of. And being inoffensive, quiet, and of temperate habits, there is little management required. Their diet is simple, and their constitution good, and united to a ready susceptibility to medicinal agents, with no prejudice from caste, a better class of patients probably does not exist.

According to the objects for which I have been sent hither by the London Missionary Society, I have endeavoured to make the hospital an efficient auxiliary in spreading a knowledge of Christianity among its inmates. This is not forced upon them, for it is a voluntary act for them to attend the religious services that are held in the Lecture room every day, in the morning in the Canton dialect and the Chen-chow in the evening. The average attendance at the former is 40, and at the la er 20. These services consist of singing a short psalm, and reading and expounding the Sacred Scriptures, with prayer; and visitors have often expressed their surprise at the good order and marked attention of the hearers.

The Canton service is conducted by Agong, who was baptized by Dr. Morrison in 1830, and has been in connection with the London Missionary Society for many years. I am happy to bear a good testimony to the excellence of his character, and the ability and interest he displays in performing his duties.

The other was formerly a tea merchant, a native of Chen-chow, and acts as Interpreter to this class of patients; he renders much valuable aid in the Dispensary, and from his active and zealous habits he has proved of valuable aid to the Institution. In concluding this part of my report I may add, that if the patients have not given satisfactory evidence that they feel or are influenced by the moral truths inculcated, the fault has not arisen from want of opportunity to learn them, or persuasion to practise what they hear; the fault lies rather in their own innate apathy, and indifference to Religion generally. Much knowledge however has been diffused, and it may bring forth fruit after many days.

I now come to speak of the expenditure, and I am happy in being able to show a balance sheet in favor of the Society, without making any application to the funds in the Treasury, the subscriptions and donations sent in for the use of the Hospital having exceeded the ex-

penses incurred. The account current gives all the receipts and expenditure from the 1st of June 1844 to July 1st 1845.

It will be seen from this, that about 50 dollars per month have covered all the incidental expenses of the Hospital, with servants wages, allowance to assistants, &c.; or in the aggregate 600 dollars per year; which must be acknowledged a small sum for so large an establishment. I have invariably studied to exercise a strict economy, and I take no credit to myself in stating that I have succeeded. This sum does not include a yearly supply of medicine, which may be estimated at about $100, which has hitherto been very liberally and kindly provided, both for Dr. LOCKHART and myself, by the auxiliary Medical Association in London, composed and managed by kind hearted benevolent Ladies, who have displayed a peculiarly deep interest in all that relates to the welfare of the Chinese.

I would here beg to suggest to the Committee and Friends of the Society, that if the funds should permit, the benefits of this excellent Charity would be still farther enhanced, by a fixed allowance of rice, fuel, or cash to a larger number of the In-patients than has hitherto been given. The greater proportion belong to the working classes, and are therefore poor, and it would be money well spent to afford them some means of support while residing in the hospital. The usual allowance of 30 cash a day to 10 or 14 of the most needy, is less than a penny per day to each, and though gratefully received it cannot support alone the poorest Chinese.

Before concluding, it is my duty to state that the thanks of the Society are due to several Medical Gentlemen in Victoria, for the valuable assistance they have occasionally offered at operations, and the interest manifested in its general proceedings; and it affords me much pleasure in taking this opportunity of thankfully acknowledging their kind attentions. Several acceptable Medical works have been presented during the past year by Dr. PARRATT of the Royal Artillery, Dr. EATWELL, a Friend through the London Missionary Society, and the Hackney Association, for the special use of this Hospital; the names and titles of which I have entered in the List of the books in the library.

I have to acknowledge also some valuable Instruments presented to myself for the use of the Hospital by Dr. CROMMELIN, Hon. E. I. COMP. Surgeon.

My obligations are due also to ALFRED TUCKER, Esq., Surgeon of the *Minden's* Hospital, and to Dr. DILL for the loan of fracture apparatus, and their advice in important cases. I must not forget also to record the liberality of ladies in Northampton, who sent me a box of useful articles, the proceeds of which $90, I have placed to the Hospital account, and used for its general support. The kind interest and patronage of the Hon. General D'AGUILAR has been manifested, not only by his annual subscription, but by a special donation to purchase blankets and clothing for the use of the poor and destitute in winter!

Since the above was written I have been unexpectedly called to return for a season to my native land, in consequence of the failure of Mrs. HOBSON's health from a long residence in a tropical climate,

which for some time past has been injuring her constitution. I have written an official letter to Dr. ANDERSON the acting Secretary to this Society, who will doubtless lay it before the Meeting, as it details the arrangements I have been enabled to make through the generous kindness of friends to carry on the Hospital during my temporary absence. I propose D. V. to return by the August overland Mail, and during my short residence in England, I will endeavour to bring out additional help, and if practicable excite some interest to aid us in establishing in this growing and important Colony a Medical School, similar to that which adds such a lustre to the city of Palaces in India.

This is not a suitable time or place to enter farther upon the advantages which must accrue to the Chinese nation, by so valuable an Institution as this would prove to be; I need only remark, that the Medical gentlemen of the Medico-Chirurgical Society at Hongkong have taken a lively interest in the proposition, and have promised their aid in every way that lies in their power to carry it into effect. Before concluding I must draw the attention of the Meeting to the great obligations this local Society is under to our highly esteemed Secretary and Vice-President Dr. ANDERSON. He has been one of the warmest friends the Medical Missionary Society has ever possessed, and now that he is finally leaving China to return home, I earnestly hope that some palpable expression of its acknowledgments and thanks for his valuable and most disinterested services be conveyed to him.

I feel considerable regret on this account, and for other reasons, to be absent at the general Meeting in September, at which, however, I earnestly hope that such wise and proper arrangements will be made, as will put an effectual stop to all future disputes and dissatisfaction in the general management of the Medical Missionary Society in China; in which there ought to be, and I trust, will be *only peace, unanimity and cordial co-operation;* and to effect this I desire to record my sincere and unbiassed opinion, in favor of an amicable separation from the party from whence these difficulties arose, and with whom I fear there is but little hope of maintaining a union complete and unbroken in the very different circumstances in which the Medical Missionary Society is now placed, compared with the period of its organization at Canton in 1838. And a union in name only, without reality, I need only say would be worse than useless, it would be injurious.

I remain, Gentlemen, truly yours,

BENJ. HOBSON.

Hongkong, July 1st, 1845.

REPORT

OF THE

NINGPO MISSIONARY HOSPITAL,

TO THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CHINA.

By D. J. MacGOWAN, M. D.*

The Ningpo Missionary Hospital was opened in November, 1843, but continued in operation for three months only. It was not re-opened until April last. During these eight months, but a small portion of the alternate days of the week were devoted to the treatment of the sick, in consequence of the more urgent claims which the study of the language has had on the Physician's time; hence, the comparatively small number received. Until recently the benevolence of the Medical Missionary Society in this city, was carried on in a Dispensary, occupying at one time a private dwelling, and subsequently the principal temple of the Taou sect, which rendered it difficult to perform Surgical operations, and unadvisable to undertake the treatment of dangerous forms of disease. At present, however, there is a suitable Hospital, capable of accommodating eighteen or twenty patients. The applicants for aid are so numerous, that were *all* the Medical officers of the Society at this one port, a great multitude of sufferers, many of whom come from remote cities, would be left to their fate, for want of time to prescribe for them. The recipients of the Society's bounty in Ningpo, have been mainly the poor, who generally speaking are the only proper subjects of its charity. It is hoped that at no distant day, those among the Chinese who have the ability will contribute towards the support of the Institution, as a return for the benefits which western Medical science confers on them. As the patrons of the Medical Missionary Society, and the readers of its Reports, do not generally feel interested in the details of Medical science, the names of the various diseases treated (though regularly recorded according to the Society's rules,) may be omitted without apology.

The city of Ningpo is at the confluence of two rivers, nearly in the centre of a large alluvial plain, varying from about 10 to 15 miles in breadth, and 20 to 25 in length, enclosed on all sides by lofty hills. The plain is intersected in every direction by canals, which serve for

* Dr. MacGowan's Report was not received till after the General Meeting.

draining, irrigation, and transportation. The population of the city may be estimated at 250,000, and that of the plain at as much more. The filthy habits of the people, together with the imperfect interment of their dead, both in town and country, do not seem to be productive of much disease. The climate, both as it affects natives and foreigners, is salubrious, and generally agreeable. The extremes of temperature, remarked on the Eastern continent of North America, prevail on this coast, but to a far greater degree: as much more as the Pacific exceeds the Atlantic in breadth. At Ningpo the winters may be compared to those of Paris, and the summers for a short season to those of Calcutta.

The diseases which chiefly prevail here are a mild form of intermittent Fever, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Ophthalmia, and various cutaneous affections. Foreigners are subject to the three first named affections at certain seasons; yet the port can be recommended to invalids at the south with confidence, as affording perhaps the best sanatarium on this side of the Cape. Ningpo enjoys the exemption from pulmonary affections which is common to marshy districts generally: not a single case of consumption has yet come under my notice. The number afflicted with blindness is very great: this is occasioned in a great measure from the violence of the disease which often follows inoculation. The blessing which the genius of JENNER conferred on mankind, has not yet extended to the north of China. Efforts will be made this season to introduce vaccination. Another cause of blindness is the disease called *entropium*, or an inversion of the lids, keeping up a constant friction of the eyelashes against the visual organ. A very simple operation removes this disease. Chinese surgeons have a method of operating, which often leaves the patient worse than before. Prudential considerations have induced me to decline performing for the present any (what in a Surgical point of view can be called) important operations. Ten applications were made in behalf of persons who had attempted suicide; in only two of the cases were the remedies successful in averting death. Four of these cases were females, and six males; one resorted to drowning, the rest to opium. The motive in almost every case appeared to be anger, or revenge. Perhaps in the large cities of no country, except Japan, are suicides more frequent than in China. Opium-smoking has many victims; the poor subjects of this destructive vice often apply either in person, or through relatives, for some remedy to enable them to overcome the fatal habit. Happily the tradesmen who form the great body of the people have neither the means, nor the time for this indulgence. The use of the drug is chiefly confined to the retainers of Magistrates, to boat-men, shop-men, and others who have some leisure; the literary-men, and officers are addicted to it perhaps more than other classes. Infanticide is extremely rare in this city; not so an analogous crime. At Fung-hwa, one of the cities of this fu, occupied chiefly by poor people engaged in the manufacture of mats, female children are put to death in great numbers, if the concurrent testimony of the natives can be relied on.

The primary object of this Hospital has been to disseminate among the people a purer faith, which if received, will prove a certain, as it is the only remedy for their moral, and to no small extent for their physical maladies: to this end each patient is exhorted to renounce all idolatry and wickedness, and to embrace the religion of the world's Saviour. They are admitted by tens into the prescribing room, and before being dismissed are addressed by the physician, and the native Christian assistant, on the subject of religion. Tracts are given to all who are able to read. It may be here remarked that the proportion of those able to read in China, to the whole population, is very small, probably not more than 5 per cent. of the adult males. The ability to read among females is extremely rare. The foreign residents in this city being so few in number, nearly all the benefits which the Medical science and humanity of the west can confer on the people must come from the philanthropic of other places. By such it is hoped the claims of the Society supporting the Ningpo Hospital will not be unheeded. The benevolence of the foreign community of Bengal has supplied the means of furnishing the Hospital with instruments, anatomical models, plates and books, which have been ordered in Paris though not yet arrived at their destination. Though the pages of a Medical Journal are the most appropriate place for a detailed account of the diseases treated at this Hospital, yet the subjoined statement may not be uninteresting. 2,137 patients have been prescribed for:—

Of these	1,737	were Men.
,,	240	were Women.
,,	160	were Children.
Total	2,137	

Of their occupations, there were:—

Agriculturists,	714
Mechanics,	375
Laborers,	164
Boatmen,	95
Pedlers,	72
Shopkeepers,	61
Fishermen,	50
Literary men,	78
Beggars,	56
Priests, Players, and Jugglers,	42
Barbers, Doctors, &c.,	30
	1,737

Ningpo, September 1st, 1845.

List of Officers.

PRESIDENT.

T. R. COLLEDGE, Esq., F. R. S. E., *England.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq.

G. T. LAY, Esq.

Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D.

WILLIAM LESLIE, Esq.

DONALD MATHESON, Esq.

Hon. Major D'AGUILAR, C. B.

Hon. J. W. HULME, Esq.

Rev. V. STANTON,

T. W. L. MACKEAN, Esq.

H. R. HARKER, Esq.

R. THOM, Esq.

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

P. YOUNG, Esq.

F. DILL, Esq.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Rev. Dr. LEGGE,

TREASURER.

P. DUDGEON, Esq.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

G. SMITH, Esq.

REGULATIONS

OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

PASSED IN THE FORM OF REGULATIONS AT A GENERAL MEETING

AT CANTON, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1838.

OBJECT.

I. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

OFFICERS.

II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of Accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually; That these officers collectively form a committee of management, for performing the business of the Society; That in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice-president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list; That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

MEMBERS.

III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

MEETINGS.

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

LIBRARY.

V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.

TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of Accounts.

QUALIFICATION OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

IX. That the Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations, for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue on the part of those who receive its patronage; And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure.

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the physician or surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

XI. That the committee of management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sum that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

BY-LAWS.

1. The Committee shall meet on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.

2. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the Committee, may call special meetings.

3. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.

4. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.

5. At the meetings of the Society and of the Committee, the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.

6. The Recording Secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the Committee and of the Society—those of the former shall always be vouched by his own signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.

7. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the Committee.

8. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the President, or senior Vice-president, who, with one of the Vice-presidents, following the order abovenamed, and the two Secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

9. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labeled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the Committee; and

it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.

10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the Committee for that purpose.

11. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the Committee for the time being.

ADDITIONAL RULES PASSED AT A MEETING HELD MARCH 27TH, 1843.

"That the first duty of those arriving in China is a diligent study of the Chinese language.

"That while that is being pursued, individuals may obtain considerable benefit by assisting the medical officers in the hospitals and dispensaries already established.

"That it will be expected that some portion of each day, or such days as the hospital or dispensary is open, be spent in giving such assistance and extending the usefulness of such institution, under the direction of the medical officer of the establishment.

"That the attention of such as may hereafter arrive should be directed to the study of the dialects of the Chinese language spoken in districts not already occupied by medical missionaries.

"That until every port opened to foreigners has been occupied by laborers in this sphere of missionary exertion, the committee will not give its sanction to the disbursement of funds, unless under peculiar circumstances, for medical practice in places where hospitals or dispensaries are already open.

"That until such time as individuals have attained sufficient proficiency in the language of such places to which their attention has been directed as a fit field of labor to justify the belief that they are able to undertake the management of an institution, and labor efficiently by themselves among the Chinese, no funds will be advanced for that purpose.

"That every information will be given by the Committee on the subject of the dialects of the language to which the attention of individuals whose field of labor has not been already fixed upon should be directed.

"That a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D., J. R. MORRISON, Esq., and the Rev. S. R. BROWN, be appointed to direct the studies of those individuals who may arrive."

(Signed) ALEX. ANDERSON,
Acting Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR 1847.

VICTORIA.

PRINTED AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER OFFICE.

1848.

208572



Oriental Room
Case 10

5852/33

308572.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING,

HELD ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1846.

A General Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society, was held in the Hospital, Hongkong.—DONALD MATHESON, *Esq., in the chair.*

It was proposed and agreed :—

I. That the Treasurer be authorised to disburse to the order of

Dr. W. H. CUMMING for personal expenses, ...	$200.
For Hospital expenses, Amoy, ...	100.
Also to Dr. LOCKHART, Shanghai, ...	100.
Also to Dr. MACGOWAN, Ningpo, ...	100.

II. That this Meeting deeply regret the differences which have existed during the last two years among some of the Members of the Society, and desire the restoration of confidence and co-operation.

III. That the Rev. S. R. BROWN, Rev. V. STANTON, Rev. W. GILLESPIE, and A. BALFOUR, Esq., be appointed a Special Committee to confer with the Members of the Society resident in Canton, or with a Special Committee appointed by them, on the subject of a re-union and re-organization of the Society.

IV. That the thanks of this Society are due to Dr. BALFOUR for his kind and unremitting services in the Hospital, Hongkong, during the absence of Dr. HOBSON, and also to Dr. LITTLE, Surgeon in H. M.'s Royal Navy, for his assistance in the Hospital; and that they cherish a grateful remembrance of the valuable services of the late Dr. DILL in the same Hospital, and on behalf of the Society in general during the past year.

V. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to DONALD MATHESON, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

WILLIAM GILLESPIE,
Corresp. Secretary.

October 2d, 1846.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING,

HELD ON THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1847.

At the Annual Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society, held on the 1st of December, 1847, in the Society's Hospital, Hongkong.—DONALD MATHESON, *Esq., in the chair.*

It was proposed and resolved :—

I. That the Report be approved of and adopted.

II. That the Corresponding Secretary be empowered by the Society to correspond with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Medical Missionary Society with the view of securing the services of a Medical Missionary to take charge of the Hospital, now vacant by the resignation of

Dr. Hobson. That Dr. Balfour be requested in the meantime to conduct the Hospital for a few months, and afterwards Dr. Hirschberg of the London Missionary Society, who it is hoped during the summer months would be able to reside upon the premises.

III. That the thanks of the Society be presented to Drs. Lockhart, MacGowan, Cumming, Balfour, and Hobson, for the gratuitous and valuable services rendered by them in the Hospitals at Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, and Hongkong, and that the reports of their proceedings be printed for general information.

That $200 be voted for the use of the Hospital at Ningpo, and that Medicines and Surgical Instruments to the amount of £50 be forthwith ordered for the use of the Hospital at Hongkong.

VI. That the following gentlemen be appointed office-bearers for the ensuing year:—*President*, T. R. College, Esq., M.D., *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D.D., Donald Matheson, Esq., Rev. V. Stanton, W. Davidson, Esq., Dr. Young, Dr. Morrison, and *ex-officio* the Medical Officers of the Society; *Recording Secretary*, Dr. R. Dill; *Corresponding Secretary*, Dr. B. Hobson; *Treasurer*, T. W. L. Mackean, Esq.; *Auditor of Accounts*, T. D. Neave, Esq.

V. That the powers granted to the Special Committee be renewed, and that the Rev. J. Cleland, and W. A. Macey, Esq., be elected into the vacancies caused by the departure of the Rev. S. R. Brown, and the Rev. W. Gillespie, and that they be empowered to call a Special Meeting whenever they are in a position to give a definite statement of their proceedings.

VI. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Donald Matheson, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

BENJAMIN HOBSON,
Acting Secretary.

December 3d, 1847.

REPORT OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL AT SHANGHAI,

In the Year 1845–46,

By WILLIAM LOCKHART, Esq.,

Member of the College of Surgeons, London.

In accordance with the wish of the Subscribers to the Medical Missionary Society as expressed at the General Meeting at Hongkong, last year; it was determined to form a local Committee at Shanghai in January last, and the following gentlemen agreed to act for the benefit of the Society, viz:—

A. G. DALLAS, Esq.
T. C. BEALE, Esq.,—*Auditor.*
CHAS. SHAW, Esq.,—*Treasurer.*
WILLIAM LOCKHART, Esq.,—*Secretary.*

At a Meeting of the local Committee held at the Hospital, October 22d, 1846.—Present, T. C. Beale, Esq.; Chas. Shaw, Esq.; William Lockhart, Esq.

Mr. Lockhart presented the Report of the last operations of the Society for the year ending June 30th, 1846, and submitted it to the local Committee.

The Report was approved of, and directed to be sent to the Committee of the Medical Missionary Society at Hongkong.

The last twelve months of the Society's operations in this place, have little in their character different from that which has been laid before the Subscribers in former reports. As will be seen from the list of patients, the number attended to has been 10,140, which shows that the natives are as anxious as ever to avail themselves of the offer of medical relief. Up to the present time the patients have been attended to in the premises formerly occupied; but these were found to be ill adapted to the purpose, and in a few weeks a new and commodious hall for the reception of out-patients, and good wards for the in-patients will be opened. This building has been erected through the liberality of friends to the cause, in Shanghai and England, and it is proposed to vest the property in the hands of some of the British residents at Shanghai, conditionally that it shall be always used for the purpose of an Hospital and Dispensary for the Chinese, or on certain other conditions which will be hereafter specified in the trust deed. It will be rented for the present to the resident medical officer of the Medical Missionary Society at such rent as the Committee think proper. The above plan of obtaining the requisite accommodation was judged the best that could be devised, and it was thought that by giving a local control over the affairs of the Hospital, more interest would be excited in its behalf, and a better prospect of its usefulness being maintained would thus be secured.

The summer of 1845 was wet, and consequently cool, but the dampness of the weather had an unfavorable influence on the health of the people generally, and as hot dry summers are the best for ripening the fruit and the grain, so they appear to be the best for the benefit of man.

In winter and spring when the weather is wet, the people suffer much from catarrh, cough, and rheumatism; but in summer and autumn should there be any continuance of wet weather, diarrhea, and dysentery are the most prevalent disorders. Intermittent fever also exists to some extent, but it is remarkable that this latter affection should present itself so seldom except in parts of the country which are low and marshy. This subject has been alluded to in previous reports, and further experience confirms the opinions therein offerred respecting intermittent fever at this place. The city and all the surrounding country presents an extensive flat or level of alluvial soil, which when dug into to the depth of four feet yields water abundantly; were the surface constantly irrigated for the purpose of rice cultivation, possibly intermittent fever might prevail here, as it does under such circumstances at Chusan. The cultivation of cotton, wheat and many kinds of edible vegetables however prevails in this district, and

as this does not require irrigation, the surface is for the most part dry, except during the season of heavy rains. It is also worthy of observation, that catarrh, dysentery, diarrhea, &c., appear to take an intermittent or periodical character among the natives and also among Europeans. The latter are also more subject to intermittent fever in all its various forms than the former; the natives have of course become thoroughly acclimated, and are not affected by the climate to the same extent as are the foreigners; European children are especially subject to this aguish influence, and almost all the disorders of children take a periodic form. This subject merits further enquiry, and it is of much consequence that it be always attended to by medical men practising their profession in a climate such as that of China, and especially in those parts where rice is grown to a great extent. Notwithstanding the great changes of temperature to which this part of the country is subject, the heat in summer being sometimes 100° and 101°, and the cold in winter at its lowest for last year 15°, and the changes frequently so sudden that the thermometer falls 30° or 40° in twenty four hours, still it is gratifying to find that since Europeans took up their residence here three years ago, they have on the whole enjoyed so large a measure of good health.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE IN THE OPEN AIR.

1845.—JULY,	Average by day	88°	by night	78.°
	Maximum do.	94	do.	80.
	Minimum do.	70	do.	67.
AUGUST,	Average do.	90	do.	78.
	Maximum do.	94	do.	78.
	Minimum do.	75	do.	68.
SEPTEMBER,	Average do.	78	do.	69.
	Maximum do.	88	do.	77.
	Minimum do.	68	do.	63.
OCTOBER,	Average do.	67	do.	60.
	Maximum do.	79	do.	71.
	Minimum do.	58	do.	49.
NOVEMBER,	Average do.	59	do.	46.
	Maximum do.	73	do.	60.
	Minimum do.	49	do.	37.
DECEMBER,	Average do.	40	do.	30.
	Maximum do.	61	do.	50.
	Minimum do.	30	do.	15.
1846.—JANUARY,	Average do.	38	do.	28.
	Maximum do.	47	do.	40.
	Minimum do.	30	do.	16.
FEBRUARY,	Average do.	46	do.	34.
	Maximum do.	55	do.	46.
	Minimum do.	32	do.	25.
MARCH,	Average do.	47	do.	38.
	Maximum do.	57	do.	46.
	Minimum do.	39	do.	31.
APRIL,	Average do.	57	do.	47.
	Maximum do.	81	do.	71.
	Minimum do.	47	do.	44.

1846.—May,.....	Average	by day	72°	by night	63°.
	Maximum	do.	88	do.	69.
	Minimum	do.	55	do.	47.
June,.....	Average	do.	83	do.	71.
	Maximum	do.	101	do.	83.
	Minimum	do.	64	do.	61.

On the 4th of August, 1846, at ¼ to 4 A. M., a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at this place, lasting for about 60 seconds. The vibration of the earth appeared to be in a direction from East to West, and consisted of one severe shock, followed by a second slighter shock, and the continuance of the vibration or oscillation for the above space of time. The motion of the earth was great, but slow; had the same amount of motion taken place in a shorter space of time, much damage to the city must have ensued; as it was, few if any accidents occurred, but the Chinese were very much alarmed. Several pendulum clocks stopped, especially those facing the East or West. From accounts since received, the earthquake is known to have been felt over the whole of the southern portion of Keang-nan, and the northern part of Che-kiang, but its action must have extended much farther. The centre of the earthquake was probably in Japan, and may be supposed to have resulted from a violent eruption of one of the large volcanoes in that country. On the night of the same day, another but very slight shock was also felt; but although it was distinctly perceptible, it might possibly not have attracted attention, had it not already been aroused by the occurrence of the violent shock in the morning. Slight shocks of earthquake are not uncommon here, but the natives generally allow that the one above noticed, was much more severe than those ordinarily felt.

During the winter season, ice is collected in large quantities and carefully stored in ice-houses, the walls of which are constructed of mud and are about 12 feet thick; the roof is thickly thatched with rice-straw and the door well covered over at all times. The ice is used almost exclusively by the Chinese for the preservation of fish, but there is another use made of it which has only lately been ascertained. When any one dies in a wealthy family, the friends sometimes wish to keep the body for three days, and if the weather be hot the body is placed on a plank and two or three peculs of ice on the floor underneath it; this being renewed as it melts, keeps the body at a low temperature and to a great extent prevents decomposition.

Several cases of suicide, and attempted suicide by swallowing opium presented themselves as usual, and it may be remarked that severe counter-irritation on the surface offers an excellent adjunct in the treatment of such cases, rousing the powers of life, and enabling the stomach to feel the effects of emetics, as in the following case:—A young man, 22 years of age, took a large quantity of opium, because his father had scolded him for spending 700 cash. He was perfectly comatose, pupils contracted, and skin insensible both to pricking with a pin, and pinching with spring-forceps, mouth firmly closed. He had been made sick with *tung-yew* or wood-oil, (as it is usually called, being the drying oil used by painters), and goat's blood. Solution of

sulphate of copper was poured down his throat, followed by a mixture of mustard in hot water, slight vomiting was induced by the finger put into the fauces, but it was evident that no good would be done by these means. Violent stimulants were therefore applied to the skin, moxa to the epigastrium, over which a mustard poultice was applied, with boiling water to the legs; by these means he was roused in some degree and groaned from pain, violent vomiting quickly supervened, which brought up a quantity of opium, after which he rapidly regained his sensibility, and in an hour or two was out of all danger, but complained of feeling very sore.

One night about 11 o'clock, a man was seen standing at a door with a lantern in his hand, calling apparently on some absent person, at intervals, and in a plaintive tone. He was answered by another person within the house in the same tone of voice. On enquiry it was found that a child in the family had fever and delirium, or as the native phrase runs, "his soul had gone away or was wandering abroad." The father then hangs up on the side of the house a paper figure of Buddha, which he burns, and having lighted the candle in a lantern, holds it at the door while he calls in a mournful and beseeching tone for his child, "A-sze hwuylae," "A-sze come home," on which the person who is watching the child replies, "A-sze laetsae," "A-sze has come back." This is continued till the delirium subsides or some change takes place. The wandering spirit is supposed to see the light and hear the cry and then return to its usual abode.

In the case of the loss of the anterior part of the inferior maxilla, the entire arch of the jaw containing 6 teeth, including the lower margin of the bone, had separated, and came away on the application of a slight degree of force, the cavity gradually filled up, and the case terminated successfully.

Entensive laceration of the leg. A man was in a boat filled with empty oil jars; from some accident he slipped and fell among the jars one of which broke, and cut up an enormous flap of skin, fascia, and muscle on the front and lateral part of the leg, from the ancle to the knee; much hemorrhage ensued, but suppuration and granulation went on well, and the case was advancing satisfactorily, when the man was obliged to return home to the country, as his family were afraid of his being among strangers; he was supplied with dressings and no doubt soon recovered.

It may not be out of place in this report to mention two benevolent institutions existing at this place in addition to the Foundling Hospital and Hall of United Benevolence, which have been spoken of in former reports. They are the Humane Society, and the Public Dispensary.

The Humane Society, or Kew-sang-keuh, (establishment for saving life), is situated on the bank of the river, outside the great east gate of the city; its object is to save the lives of those who fall into the river. In cases of accident on board ship, boats are sent to pick up any who may have fallen into the water. The bodies of any thus rescued are taken to the institution, where efforts are made to restore life; but from the list of persons received it would seem that the chief

duty of the superintendent consists in furnishing coffins for his patients. This is done at the expense of the establishment, which like the Tung-jin-tang or Hall of United Benevolence, is supported by public subscription. Among the plans adopted for restoring suspended animation, one is to place the patient on his back, and then invert a large iron boiler, commonly used for cooking rice, over the abdomen. This they say "on account of the connexion between the empty space, and the distended abdomen of the patient, causes the ejection of water by the nose." Another plan is "to suspend the patient by his feet from the shoulders of a man standing erect, stopping up the anus by a dossil of cotton to prevent the passing of a motion, which would be fatal. This will soon be followed by the flowing of water from the mouth, and the patient's life will be thus spared." This institution does not appear to be carried on with much vigour, and the applications for aid are not very numerous. The list for a year did not contain more than 30 or 40 cases, both of persons who had been saved and of those who had been buried.

The following is a translation of the Report of the Public Dispensary, as printed and distributed among the Subscribers.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY,

Attached to the Poo-yuen-tang at Shanghai, for the 25th year of Taoukwang or 1845.

That part of the country called San-woo-te (anciently denominated the kingdom of Woo, and now corresponding to the southern part of the province of Keang-nan) is very damp, and that portion of it which lies near the sea is salt and still more damp than the interior, and in the summer and autumn, is much exposed to strong winds. In the Hwang-poo and Woosung rivers there are the day and night tides, but in the brooks, streams and canals which join them, there being no flow and ebb of the tide, the water is still or stagnant, and acquires a greenish colour and brackish taste; the water of the wells is also affected in a similar manner, and as regards the people who live in these places, the dampness moistens them, the wind shrivels them, the stagnant water soaks them, and they are thus rendered liable to disease. On the cotton lands, if while the cotton plants are growing up, they be choked by weeds they will not thrive, therefore after the rains, during the 5th and 6th months, the labourers immediately leave their houses, and putting on their hats and taking up their hoes proceed to labour, and though midday may have passed they do not stop until their work is accomplished. Hence during the summer and autumn months much sickness prevails among the people. Those who have the means of doing so, call in a physician to cure their indisposition, and it is thus of little consequence, but if the poor and destitute be exposed to these pernicious influences and become sick they are un-

able to procure medical aid, and their diseases speedily become severe. This state of things having come to the knowledge of several benevolent individuals has excited their compassion and sympathy.

At Shanghai several gentleman have established the Tung-jin-tang or hall of united benevolence which has now been carried on for several years; attached to it is an institution called the Poo-yuen-tang, whose object is, to supply coffins on credit; in addition to this a Public Dispensary has lately been established and rules determined upon. The institution was opened on the 18th day of the 5th month and was closed on the 18th day of the 8th month; during this time more than 10,000 persons were attended to, which has all been clearly specified. Now it is far more meritorious and praiseworthy to attend to persons while they are alive, than to afford coffins for them when they are dead, if therefore the gentry would unremittingly do this, they would be the means of assisting the poor and supporting the destitute, and thus by virtuous intentions and good plans the people of this city will be enabled to attain to a good old age. These benefits will not be confined to the city of Shanghai alone, but all persons having compassionate hearts hearing of your good deeds, will they not at once try to follow your example? He who first established the Dispensary was Wang-kwei, those who carried on the work after him were Choo-tsang-ling, Choo-tsang-hwuy, Shin-kwan, Keang-hea-pang and Chin-ping-kwei. I have given these particulars of the institution in this preface that by the minute detail of them, those who have the means may be excited to afford their aid.

Signed by SHIN-PING-YUEN of Tung-heang, by Imperial appointment, and FUNG-CHIN TA-FOO (an officer of the 5th rank) Subprefect of the coast guard for the district of Sung-kiang, and formerly for the 11th, 12th and 17th years of Taoukwang, joint examiner for the degree of Keujin (master of arts) in the province of Keang-nan.

LAN, by Imperial appointment, magistrate of the department of Shanghai, in the district of Sung-kiang, in the province of Keang-soo, who has been elevated 10 degrees and recorded for merit 10 times, issues this cautionary proclamation.

Whereas the officers of nominal rank, Choo-tsang-ling, Choo-tsang-hwuy, and Shin-kwan; the Sew-tsaes or Bachelors of arts Keang-kea-pang, and Chin-ping-kwei have petitioned saying:—"We consider that the miseries of disease and pain are to be pitied by all good men, and that the virtues of pills, powders, plasters and boluses should be dispensed by all benevolent institutions. Since the establishment of the Tong-jin-tang or Hall of United Benevolence at Shanghai, there have been manifested pity to widows, support to the aged, gifts of coffins and burial places for the dead; but the business of affording medical advice and of dispensing medicine has not yet been attended to. Last year we borrowed some rooms adjoining the Tong-jin-tang, to form an additional or assisting establishment, on the principle that

the carrying out of benevolent intentions far and wide, is an emanation of original virtue, besides which this establishment allows coffins on credit as we formerly represented, which is on record. We also wish to imitate the benevolent institutions of Soo-chow, and Sung-kiang, and during the summer and autumn months open an establishment for affording medical advice, and dispensing medicines to the destitute inhabitants of poor villages and hamlets, who are unable to obtain advice or procure medicines; all who apply at the establishment on the appointed days are attended to and furnished with remedies; thus their diseases are cured and health restored, and upwards of 10,000 persons have thus been benefited. On account of the great expense consequent on this establishment, and because it was yet in its commencement, we were fearful it could not be continued for any length of time, therefore we did not make any representation to your worship. We have now collected subscriptions for defraying the expenses incurred by dispensing medicines and providing medical advice, and intend opening the establishment on the 18th day of this month, and have appointed the 3rd and 8th days of the month as the times for attending to applicants (that is on the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd and 28th, or every five days). On each appointed day patients will be seen and medicines given till midday, when the establishment closes. Now lest any ignorant or vicious persons should come to the establishment, and make a disturbance, giving trouble and preventing the carrying on of this good work, we all petition you to issue a cautionary proclamation."

I, therefore send out this proclamation, having examined into this establishment for affording medical relief by giving advice and dispensing remedies. The aforesaid petitioners having procured funds for the necessary expenses, the work will be carried on, and they may on the appointed days open the establishment, and prosecute their excellent and benevolent intentions, which are much to be commended; and I issue this cautionary proclamation to inform you soldiers and people, that hereafter if any ignorant or vicious persons go to the establishment creating disturbance or causing trouble, their names must be brought to this office, in order that proof of the circumstance being shown, they may be summarily punished. The constable of the neighbourhood must not screen offenders to prevent proper punishment. You must all respect this without contumacy.

A special proclamation, the 6th day of the 5th month of the 25th year of Taoukwang.

The Regulations.

1st. The expenses of the establishment being defrayed by the subscriptions of the benevolent, it is desirable to use prudence and economy. On all the appointed days for seeing patients there are provided a breakfast, a midday tiffin, and in the afternoon a dinner of meat and vegetables, of which only four bowls are placed on each table for 8 persons, thus shewing the economical arrangements which are made.

2nd. On each day those who give out the tickets are to come to

the establishment early in the morning, and when they open the books and take in the tickets are not to receive any money from the people, and when the physicians give advice they are not to receive any fees.

3rd. The five grades of practitioners, viz: for internal, external, infantile and ophthalmic diseases, and for acupuncture, are requested to attend at the establishment. At the time of giving out the tickets, the number of the ticket, the name of the person, his disease, and the class to which it belongs are to be distinctly registered, for the convenience of the physicians.

4th. The tickets are to be distributed at 7 A. M.; the patients attended to at 8 A. M.; and the establishment closes at 12 M. Those who have received tickets before 12 o'clock are all to be attended to, but if on any day, the number of patients be small, the physicians must still wait till after midday.

5th. After the distribution of the tickets, the patients must sit still, waiting till the attendant who calls in the tickets takes them to the physician; they must not strive to be seen before their turn.

6th. To the patients who have surgical diseases, powders and plasters are given; to those affected with diseases of the eye, ophthalmic remedies are also given, but no medicine will be allowed to those who do not attend in person at the establishment. In cases of internal diseases, prescriptions will be given, but the purchase money of the medicines is not allowed, unless there be some benevolent individuals who subscribe for this purpose; but this cannot be determined upon or taken as a rule.

7th. The physician must come to the establishment early in the morning, and may return home after midday, and should any of his private patients come to the establishment to see him, they must wait until that time.

8th. There being a fixed period for attending to the sick, should any persons be affected with a dangerous disease, and it be inexpedient to give five doses of one medicine, the mode of treatment must be plainly expressed in the prescription; or should any person require daily inspection, whose treatment cannot be specified, such will be allowed to go to the house of the physician, if they take their original prescriptions and wait on him before midday, but the physician must not receive any fee. At the next public day the patient must present himself at the establishment.

9th. The physicians are not to absent themselves on account of wind or rain; they are to remember that their work is from the 18th day of the 5th month, to the 18th of the 8th month.

10th. If any benevolent individuals subscribe towards defraying the expenses of the medicines, and give pills, powders, plasters or boluses, such donations will all be published in the Report at the end of the season.

The 5th month of the 25th year of Taoukwang.

Subscription Paper issued by the Committee of the Establishment.

We respectfully notify to the subscribers, that the Public Dispensary attached to the Hall of United Benevolence was open three months during the past summer, and that it depended solely on subscriptions of money, and donations of medicines. On every appointed day there were more than 1,000 applicants; now considering that the expenses incurred by attending to the diseases of so many of the poor, and by affording them medicines for their relief, were all defrayed by the subscriptions, there being no other resources, and we also wishing to reopen the establishment this year, we issue this exhortation to the merchants and scholars, who delight in works of charity. Some may make donations of drugs, others of pills and powders; some may subscribe for the entire expenses of one of the public days, others for the medicines used in one day, some may make a yearly donation for general purposes, while others may pay for a proportion of the expenses of one day. All these are to be voluntary donations, given without compulsion, and when the business of the season is completed, the whole will be accounted for in the public report. We respectfully request the lovers of virtue and promoters of benevolence to open their purses and afford relief to the sick poor, and by gathering together small donations we shall obtain a sufficient fund, (literally:—by accumulating grains of sand we shall form a pyramid). Thus the whitened bones will be clothed with flesh, and the well nigh dead restored to life, the sick will be healed and immeasurable happiness diffused abroad.

The 4th month of the 25th year of Taoukwang.

There have attended at the establishment 15 practitioners for internal diseases; 4 for infantile diseases; 4 for surgical diseases; 2 for ophthalmic diseases; and 4 for performing acupuncturation.

N. B.—The names of the above are individually recorded in the original. The Committee consists of 29 persons, and Choo-tsang-ling is the president at all its Meetings.

The subscription list is here given; and the subscriptions received from 200 various persons, merchants, shopkeepers, private gentlemen and others, in sums of from one-quarter of a dollar to one hundred dollars each, are separately stated, the whole forming a total of receipts, *cash* 980,805.

The donations of medicines also separately stated comprise musk, ginseng, rhubarb, ophthalmic powders, black tiger plasters, sleeping dragon pills, white pearl ointment, ulcer ointments, dysentery powders, alkaret liniment, camphor ointment, peach-flower powder, ague-plaster, head-ache plaster, sudorific powders, besides various other pills, powders, plasters, and ointments needless to mention.

Account of Patients at the Establishment.

On the 1st day,	attended to	75 men,	64 women.
On the 2d day,	attended to	133 men,	128 women.

The original thus specifies the number of patients for the 19 public days, the largest number attended to in one day being 521 men, 611 women.

The total of patients for the above 19 days, men and women, is	13,519
Prescriptions given,	6,199

On 6 of the public days, four benevolent individuals paid for the whole of the medicine required. Besides this two individuals paid for 100 prescriptions given to patients, who were obliged to visit the physicians at their own houses. The prescriptions thus paid for are included in the account.

Expenditure of the Establishment.

	Cash.
Paid to 8 apothecaries' shops on account of 6,199 prescriptions,	265,710
Paid for various drugs,	169,335
pills, powders, boluses, and plasters,	181,610
bowls, jars, cups, water vessels, pewter and copper vessels, ivory spatulas, measures, weights and scales, &c., &c.,	6,423
wages of servants for making up the medicines, also for charcoal, firewood, lamps, and oil,	22,125
extra drugs,	9,229

Miscellaneous Expenses.

	Cash.	
Paid for the physicians and the attendants' dinners on the 18 public days,	106,316	
dinner at the end of the season,	19,356	
flour cakes for breakfasts and tiffins,	29,460	
dinner at the beginning of the season,	12,893	
dinner to the apothecaries,	13,000	
Dr. Min's boat-hire and postage,	15,300	
Dr. Kaou's boat-hire,	10,480	
candles for the altar,	10,060	
tea,	3,480	
tobacco,	3,678	
200 pencils and 400 sticks of ink,	3,660	
5 subscription books,	2,750	
paper for prescriptions,	3,900	
folding paper for medicines,	3,839	
red paper for placards,	460	
70 prescription books,	3,150	
register books,	900	
envelopes for powders, &c., &c.,	885	
1,700 patients' tickets,	12,148	
cooks wages,	6,300	
attendants 279 days' work,	18,974	
paper for plasters,	2,774	
7 tea-pots,	1,484	
20 towels,	840	
subscription papers,	939	
carving physicians' seals,	866	
rice baskets,	426	
2 water tobacco pipes and 20 common pipes,	1,054	
sundries,	2,347	
loss on bad cash,	2,680	
		294,495
Total of Expenditure,		949,017

BALANCE OF ACCOUNTS.

	Cash.
Entire amount of receipts from Subscriptions, ...	980,805
Total amount of Expenditure, ...	949,017
Balance in hand, . . .	31,788

From this Report and the notice of the Humane Society it will be seen that the charge brought against the Chinese in common with all other heathen nations, that among all are found no Hospitals or other Institutions for the relief of the sick and destitute, is not correct. For there are in the city of Shanghai the above two establishments, also a foundling Hospital, an Alms house for the aged and infirm, a poor fund, and fund for the providing of coffins, and perhaps other establishments which have not yet been discovered.

While as may be seen from our Report now presented, medical relief has been afforded to the people of this place, their spiritual necessities have not been neglected. The in-patients are assembled every morning for the reading of the scriptures and prayer in the native dialect; and Mr. MEDHURST addresses the whole of the patients, that is the out patients and in-patients, three times during the week on the leading doctrines of the Gospel, also on the Sabbath afternoon. Books and portions of the Scriptures are also freely distributed to the patients, when they return home, which thus find their way to all parts of the country, and it is known that these are not only taken home, but in many cases read and carefully examined. It is hoped that by the knowledge thus diffused, many who have hitherto worshipped only idols, and been shut up in ignorance and superstition, giving up themselves with apathy to the slavery of sin, may not only find relief for their bodily ailments, but be delivered from that worse sickness which taints and pollutes the mind, and be led to look to him who is the Saviour of the world and the great physician of souls. May the God whom we serve grant wisdom and direction to all those who have the management of the affairs and the carrying out of the plans of the Society, causing all that is done to tend to his honour and glory, and the temporal and spiritual welfare of our fellow-men.

The present are times of great promise to China, let us therefore diligently carry on our work, and be encouraged by thought of its importance, and vastness, to aim at doing still more than has yet been accomplished. The field of exertion is wide and ample, and needs as well as merits our fullest exertions and our constant efforts. And it must be remembered that a work of this kind is not for a week, or a month, or a year, but that to give any influence it must be regularly and steadily prosecuted for many years. Luke-warmness and faint-heartedness must not enter in, or all present paying and trouble will be thrown away, and so far as our efforts are concerned the renovation of this mighty empire be still retarded. Would we do any thing to this end, we must aim high, and though we may have to grapple with difficulties, they will only inspire us with more energy and zeal for future labours.

List of Patients attended to from 1st July, 1845, to 30th June, 1846.

Intermittent fever,	117
Tussis,	920
Asthma,	192
Hæmoptysis,	100
Phthisis,	40
Dyspepsia,	1,272
Dysentery,	113
Anasarca,	12
Ascites,	15
Rheumatism,	1,245
Epilepsy,	4
Surditas,	69
Leprosy,	23
Ichthyasis,	4
Elephantiasis,	13
Psora,	290
Psoriasis,	103
Lepra,	92
Abscess,	114
Ulcers,	386
Hernia scrotal	65
Hernia double and double hydrocele,	1
Hydrocele,	7
Contusions,	3
Infiltration of pus into the fingers and palm,	1
Severe contusion of chest,	1
Severe contusion of pelvis,	1
Laceration of hand,	1
Extensive laceration of leg	1
Severe wounds of limbs,	6
Spear wounds of thigh,	3
Gun shot wounds in body and limbs by pirates,	14
Burns of face and limbs,	4
Severe burns of body followed by death,	5
Slough of the feet from cold,	2
Large abscess in palm, piercing to the back of the hand,	1
Extensive sloughing ulcer of nose and cheek,	1
Malignant ulceration of the tongue and loss of half that organ,	1
Inflammation of ancle joint,	4
Anchylosis of hip joints and partial do. of knee joints,	1
Fistula in ano,	9
Fistula, enormous,	3
Polypus nasi,	5
Tumour of lip,	1
Tumour of neck, large,	2
Tumour of scrotum, enormous,	1
Tumour of arm,	1
Tumour of thigh,	2
Carcinomatous tumour on abdomen,	1
Carcinoma of breast,	1
Fracture of radius,	2
Fracture of humerus,	1
Fracture of clavicle,	2
Fracture of crista Ilii,	1
Fracture of thigh,	1
Dislocation of humerus under the clavicle,	1
Caries of femur,	1
Caries of carpus,	1
Caries of metatarsus,	1
Loss of the palatal bones,	3
Loss of the symphysis maxillæ inferioris,	1
Osteo-sarcoma of maxilla superior,	1
Sudden death,	1
Suicide from eating opium,	4
Attempted suicide do.,	5
Opium smoking,	30
Catarrhal ophthalmia,	295
Chronic conjunctivitis,	500
Granular lids,	450
Granular lids with opacity,	502
Granular lids with pannus,	330
Leucoma,	202
Ulceration of cornea,	817
Conical cornea,	40
Staphyloma,	30
Hernia iridis,	10
Synechia,	40
Closure of pupil,	32
Irregularity of pupil,	80
Amaurosis,	66
Cataract of both eyes,	15
Cataract of one eye,	19
Cataract incipient,	30
Lippitudo,	330
Pterygium,	348
Trichiasis,	103
Entropium,	183
Ectropium,	70
Contraction of tarsi,	200
Enormous fungus hæmatodes of the eye ball,	1
Loss of both eyes,	44
Loss of one eye,	73
Loss of one from a wound,	1
	10,140

W. LOCKHART.

Shanghai, 15th August, 1846.

Mr. LOCKHART in ACCOUNT CURRENT with MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From 1st July, 1845, to 30th June, 1846.

1845—July	10	Balance of last year's account in favour of the Society, ..	$	419.60	Expenses from 1st July, 1845, to 30th June, 1846.		
1846—January		Rev. W. Syle, ...		10.00	Medicines from Hongkong and Shanghai, ...	$	84.30
February		W. Pyke, Esq., ...		20.00	Servants' Wages, ...		181.50
		Total Receipts, ...		449.60	Patients' Food, ...		8.85
		Total Expenses, ...		361.71	Sundry Expenses on account of Hospital,..		47.06
		Balance due to the Society, ..	$	87.89	Rent for Three Months, ..		30.00
					Loss by theft,..		10.00
						$	361.71

W. LOCKHART.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1846.

Audited

T. C. BEALE.

Shanghai, 12th October, 1846.

REPORT OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL AT SHANGHAI,

From July 1st, 1846, to June 30th, 1847,

By WILLIAM LOCKHART, Esq., M. R. C. S.

In presenting a Report of the Chinese Hospital for the last year, it is satisfactory to be able to state, that the expectations entertained of the favorable site of the new Hospital have been fully realised, as shown by the large increase in the number of patients; from the list of cases appended it will be seen, that the number of individuals attended to has been larger than at any former period since the establishment of the Hospital at this place; this most probably results from the greater confidence of the natives in the means of relief, and also from better accomodation being afforded to the in-door as well as to out-door patients, the large hall of the new building being a convenient place for them to sit in, while waiting to be attended to; and much better adapted to the purpose, than the open yard in which they formerly assembled, and where they were much exposed to the weather.

The mode in which the Hospital is managed is this, the building was erected and has been in part paid for, by donations received from England, from the members of the Foreign Community at, and from visitors resorting to this port. The property is vested in trustees chosen by the subscribers, and is rented temporarily to the resident agent of the Medical Missionary Society. At a general Meeting of the subscribers held in the hall of the Hospital in December 1846, it was judged desirable that all money subscribed for the Hospital should be paid to the treasurer of the Committee of the Hospital, he being authorised to pay to the medical officer such sums as are required for carrying on his work; hence a list of the local subscribers does not appear in the money accounts now presented, but the sums received are mentioned as paid by the treasurer, in the same way that grants are acknowledged from the Medical Missionary Society at Hongkong. It is intended that a list of the local subscribers, together with the trust deed of the property, shall be printed in a short time; this was promised at the beginning of the year, but it was eventually postponed for a time, until some final arrangements had been completed.

No particular reference is made in this report to individual cases treated at the Hospital, but the general nature of the diseases prevalent here may be gathered from the subjoined list of cases; almost the whole of the accidents enumerated occurred at the European buildings, and many of the Chinese servants of Europeans have been attended to; thus showing, that although the primary object of the Hospital is to draw the natives generally under instruction and relieve their bodily infirmities, still it is not without benefit to the subscribers themselves, by affording an asylum and means of cure for their sick domestics.

The observations on the temperature of the climate are still kept up, and the results as shown in the following table, may be relied upon as being tolerably correct:—

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER UNDER SHADE IN THE OPEN AIR.

	Highest by day.	*Lowest by day.*	*Average by day.*	*Average by night.*	*Highest by night.*	*Lowest by night.*
1846.—JULY, ...	98 deg.	78 deg.	91 deg.	79 deg.	83 deg.	75 deg.
AUGUST, . . .	92 ..	73 ..	80 ..	73 ..	80 ..	68
SEPTEMBER,	90 ..	70 ..	80 ..	71 ..	80 ..	60
OCTOBER, . .	80 ..	52 ..	71 ..	60 ..	67 ..	46
NOVEMBER, .	70 ..	44 ..	69 ..	45 ..	54 ..	28
DECEMBER, .	65 ..	31 ..	53 ..	36 ..	48 ..	26
1847.—JANUARY, . .	63 ..	35 ..	47 ..	31 ..	42 ..	24
FEBRUARY, .	63 ..	32 ..	44 ..	31 ..	41 ..	21
MARCH, . . .	77 ..	58 ..	41 ..	41 ..	61 ..	23
APRIL, ...	86 ..	65 ..	47 ..	51 ..	65 ..	38
MAY, ...	83 ..	62 ..	70 ..	58 ..	65 ..	46
JUNE, ...	90 ..	65 ..	76 ..	67 ..	77 ..	62

Two cases of Asiatic Cholera presented themselves; in one case the patient recovered, but in the other be died; the symptoms were similar to those noticed in persons afflicted with this fearful disease in Europe, namely the coldness and peculiar blueness of the extremities and face, cramps of the limbs, vomiting and rice water dejections, and general sinking of the powers of life. In the cases noticed here, the vomiting and purging were not very abundant, the pathognomic symptoms of the disease, being extreme exhaustion of power, coldness and blueness of the surface, with cramps of the limbs; indeed the purging existed to a very small extent in either case. From what is said by the natives, it is evident that they have occasional attacks of this fearful pestilence, which cause great mortality, and such a visitation is much dreaded; for an epidemic of this nature would make severe ravages among the inhabitants of the narrow, densely crowded streets and lanes of a Chinese city. In England, efforts are made by committees of public health, to clear the streets, open avenues for the admission of fresh air, and to adopt such regulations as tend to increase the salubrity of the towns; but the state of the cities of China sets all such regulations at defiance, and it is surprising that being exposed to so severe a heat, as that which prevails during the months of summer, the inhabitants should be able to live in their small unventilated houses. To take away their fans would be a worse punishment for a time, than taking away their food; without the fan they would be most miserable, and its constant use tends much to the comfort, and consequently to the health of the people. It is amusing to see how the Chinese employ the fan; not in a quick and hurried way, involving much exertion, as is the practice of Europeans usually when fanning themselves, but in a quiet uninterrupted manner, which, while it removes the hot air and answers the purpose of a refrigerator, does not cause any fatigue. When the state of a Chinese city is examined, it is not surprising that the people should suffer much from dyspepsia of various forms, but the matter for wonder is, that in a country, where in summer the thermometer ranges from 80° to 100°, and where the habits of the people both personal and domestic are so filthy, the inhabitants can exist at all without more disease then appears to pre-

vail among them. If the same carelessness regarding public health, joined with equally pernicious practices, were to exist in European towns, there can be little doubt that typhus fever and other fatal diseases would exist to a large extent.

During the whole of the spring, small pox has been very prevalent among the Chinese, both at Shanghai and through the surrounding districts; almost every family has been afflicted, and many children have died of the disease. As is generally the case during an epidemic of small pox, there were many cases of chicken pox, which ran its usual mild course. The only case of small pox among the Europeans occurred in the family of the Medical officer of the Hospital, in the person of an unvaccinated child, but the disease was of a mild type and the child soon recovered. Several Europeans were affected with varioloid, and at Woosung there were two or three cases of small pox in unvaccinated European adults. All the supplies of vaccine lymph both from England and Canton have failed in producing the vaccine vesicles, and it has been impossible to carry on vaccination as it was desired, and thus to have shielded the natives from the infection of small pox. In former reports it has been mentioned, that the Chinese do frequently inoculate their children when three years old, but it would appear that this is not universally attended to, and though by inoculation, the virulence of the disease is in some degree mitigated, the great objections to this procedure ever present themselves, namely that use is made of a most dangerous agency, which may disfigure and even kill the child, and also that a direful disease is thus propagated and maintained among densely populated and ill ventilated dwellings. As was shown on a former occasion two years ago, the Chinese readily appreciate and avail themselves of the benefits of vaccination, and during this year they were most anxious to have this means of safety afforded to their children, but after repeated and constant efforts, the vaccination has not succeeded in a single instance, and the people have consequently been much disappointed.

(September;—since the above was written, some lymph sent from Canton has taken effect, and several persons have been vaccinated and endeavours are being made to keep up a regular supply.)

The religious services at the Hospital are maintained as usual, and thus the spiritual as well as the temporal wants of the people are attended to as much as possible. May these efforts he blessed of him who is our Master in heaven, and may this prople find peace and joy in casting away their idols and all their superstitions, and loving him only with all their heart and soul.

List of Patients attended to at the Chinese Hospital, Shanghai, from 1st July, 1846, to 30th June, 1847.

Intermittent fever,	473
Tussis,	1,440
Asthma,	487
Hæmoptysis,	247
Phthisis,	115
Dyspepsia,	2,024
Dysentery,	325
Hæmatemesis,	26
Jaundice,	33
Ascites,	45
Anasarca,	53
Rheumatism,	1,624
Rheumatic enlargement of joints,	22
Opium smoking,	40
Paralysis,	10
Surditas,	119
Asiatic Cholera,	2
Hernia of various kinds,	196
Hydrocele,	21
Variola,	3
Abscess,	189
Ulcers,	554
Ulceration of throat,	6
Enormous ulcers on various parts of the body,	5
Abscess of digital theca,	6
Elephantiasis,	72
Leprosy,	107
Psoriasis,	185
Psora,	418
Porrigo,	36
Lepra,	249
Porrigo decalvens,	24
Polypus nasi,	19
Polypus malignant,	2
Ganglion of wrist,	6
Excrescences round anus,	42
Fistula in ano,	35
Prolapsus ani,	11
Soft nodes on bones,	4
Carcinoma testis,	2
Sarcoma testis,	5
Secondary syphilis,	8
Lupus faciei,	1
Osteo-sarcoma of superior and inferior maxilla,	4
Caries of inferior maxilla,	4
Caries of tibia,	3
Adipose tumour of thigh,	1
Tumour of toe, large,	1
Enlarged glands of neck,	6
Tumour of neck pressing on the trachea in a child,	1
Severe burns,	8
Severe contusions,	6
Contusion of abdomen, rupture of liver and death,	1
Concussion of the brain,	2
Severe wounds,	10
Gun shot wounds,	5
Dislocation of wrist,	1
Dislocation of ancle,	1
Fracture through base of skull,	3
Fracture os frontis,	2
Fracture neck of scapula,	2
Fracture clavicle,	2
Fracture tibia and fibula,	3
Fracture thigh,	1
Fracture radius,	2
Compound comminuted fracture of patella,	1
Compound fracture of humerus,	1
Division of malleolus interior and tendo achillis,	1
Catarrhal ophthalmia,	383
Chronic conjunctivitis,	600
Granular lids,	628
Granular lids with opacity,	588
Granular lids with pannus,	414
Leucoma,	245
Staphyloma,	78
Ulceration of cornea,	708
Conical cornea,	17
Irregularity of pupil,	165
Closure of pupil,	25
Hernia iridis,	14
Synechia,	20
Cataract single,	41
Cataract double,	18
Cataract incipient,	73
Amaurosis,	90
Pterygium,	384
Lippitudo,	424
Trichiasis,	232
Entropium,	248
Ectropium,	155
Contraction of tarsi,	185
Inflammation of lachrymal sac,	14
Fistula of lachrymal sac,	6
Loss of one eye,	57
Loss of both eyes,	38
Fungus hæmatodes of eye ball,	1
Fungus hæmatodes in child,	1
Fungus of eye lid,	1
Wound and destruction of eye by a shoemaker's needle,	1
Total	15,217

W. LOCKHART.

The thanks of the Committee of the Hospital are given :—

To the West London Association of Ladies in behalf of Medical Missions to the East, through Mr. CHARLES, for donations of Instruments, Medicines, &c.

To the Hackney Association of Ladies in behalf of Medical Missions to the East, through Miss KIRKPATRICK, for donations of Medicines.

To Dr. COLDSTREAM, of Leith, for a box of Medicines.

To the Juvenile Missionary Association at Crescent Chapel, Liverpool, through SAMUEL BLACKBURN, Esq., for donations of Instruments, Medicines, and Books.

To the London Missionary Society for a donation of Medicines.

MR. LOCKHART IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From 1st July, 1846, to 30th June, 1847.

1846—July	10	Balance of last year's account,	$	87.89	Hospital Sundries: Patients' Food, Oil, Candles, Charcoal, Coal Buckets, Cups, Jars, Soap, Paper, Books, Towels, &c., &c., ...	$	44.60
Nov.	3	Received from the Medical Missionary Society at Hongkong, ...		100.00			
1847—March	1	Received from Charles Shaw, Esq., Treasurer of the Committee of the Hospital, ..		100.00	Servants' Wages, ...		184.00
					Removing to New Hospital,		13.00
					Purchase of Medicines, ..		42.00
May	10	Do. do. do.		100.00	Purchase of Medicines at Native Hospital, ...		26.70
June	30	Do. do. do.		97.26	Instruments from England,		21.00
					Books from England, ...		62.50
					Ground Rent, ...		6.85
					Carpenter's Work, ...		84.50
			$	485.15		$	485.15

W. LOCKHART.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1847.

REPORT OF THE NINGPO MISSIONARY HOSPITAL TO THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CHINA.

By D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D.

On account of unhappy differences among the friends of the Society at the South, and the consequent financial embarassments, the Ningpo Hospital was closed early in the season; since which period, the sick have received medicines from the Chapel of the Mission, and from the Physician's private residence, and to some extent have been visited at their own dwellings. Of medicines, there was not an adequate supply, and the time occupied in visiting the houses of the patients limited very much the number of those who were the recipients of the Society's bounty; thus only 1,970 cases have experienced its benevolence.

Wounded Soldiers.

In the month of October of last year, the inhabitants of the neighbouring city of Funghwa rebelled against their rulers, and expelled them from the city. The insurrection was occasioned by some dissatisfaction, in relation to the payment of the land tax, though the immediate cause of the revolt, was the infliction of corporal punishment by the Chekieu, on one or more literary men, who were pleading the cause of the people. The civil and military authorities of this department, with a force of 1,200 men, marched against the insurgents, but suffered a signal defeat before they reached the walls of Funghwa; the disturbance was subsequently quelled. The loss of the Imperial troops in the encounter was estimated at first at 100 killed and 300 wounded, subsequently it appeared that only 18 were killed, and 150 wounded. The T'ituh or Governor sent his chair for the Physician to see the wounded, whom he had conveyed to one of the Temples. With the assistance of Dr. Yvan of the French Embassy, their wounds were carefully dressed, and such attention paid to them as their respective cases required. With a few exceptions, the injuries were slight, and quickly healed. They were for the most part incised wounds, and bruises, inflicted by spears, arrows, and clubs: no fire arms were used except by the regular army, and then with but little effect.

Among the wounded was the Chihien, or mayor of Funghwa, who was under medical treatment more than two months for an injury received in the action. In the retreat, he was overtaken by an arrow, which entering the lumbar region, pierced him to the spine. His secretary was killed at his side; indeed he appears to have been been a courageous officer, and was in the thickest of the fight the whole time, and received in all six wounds. On recovery, he expressed his gratitude in the strongest terms, for the surgical aid which had been afforded him.

Alopecia.

Alopecia, or baldness, is almost a universal affection among the females of this part of the Province of Chekiang. There is scarcely a woman who has attained her 30th year, whose head (with the exception of the parietal, and occipital portion) is not perfectly bald. The affection does not appear under the age of 18 or 20, and is unaccompanied with change of colour, the rest of the hair remaining black until 50 and upwards. It is difficult to assign a cause for the prevalence of Alopecia in this place. In one of the Shetland Islands (where the affection is so common as to give rise to a saying among the inhabitants, "that there is not a hair, between a Fair Isle man and heaven") the cause has been referred to the free use of fish: the same might be suspected to exist here, were it not that the males whose diet is the same, are remarkably exempt from the affection. It cannot therefore be owing apparently to the use of fish, unless the tonsure of the the male acts as a prophylactic. Chinese females spend much time at the toilet, and almost entirely confine their care to the combing and arranging of the hair. They employ a simple mucilaginous liquid, obtained by macerating the shavings of the Lien in water, which gives a gloss to the hair, but cannot from its nature tend to produce baldness. It might be attributed to the practice of wearing the hair drawn back tightly from the forehead, but as this fashion prevailed at one time among our Western ladies, without occasioning Alopecia so far as information can be obtained, it can hardly be attributed to that cause.

Poisoning by Arsenic.

On first arriving at Ningpo, a box of medicines of the value of sixty dollars was stolen by the coolies or boat-men. In the beginning of the year, a theft of the same kind was perpetrated on a smaller scale, but attended with serious consequences. Whilst changing residences, a man employed in removing the medicines purloined one and a-half pounds of arsenic, taking it for foreign flour. The greater part he made into *cakes*, which were caused to adhere by a small admixture of flour. *Ten* persons partook of these cakes, but happily the quantity taken was so large, that in all but one case, it acted as an emetic, and was promptly ejected from the stomach.

A poor old woman however who eat of them sparingly, died in consequence—all the others escaped, but had for some time more or less inflammation of the stomach. The parties took all the blame to themselves, and the matter was soon dropped. Much gratitude was expressed to the physician for the relief he afforded them.

General Health.

The city has been remarkably healthy during the past year. Intermittent fever, and diarrhea have chiefly prevailed, but in mild forms.

The latter complaint frequently attacks foreigners in the summer season, which a few hours sailing among the islands of the Chusan archipelago is almost sure to arrest. Lichen tropicus or prickly heat is a source of much inconvenience to foreigners. Towards the close of the hot season, natives, as well as foreigners, are liable to be affected with boils.

Bandaging the Feet.

Ulcers are very common amongst the poor; the worst form of those that have been treated, were on the feet and legs of women. Bandaging the feet, if not the cause of ulcer, certainly prevents to a great extent their cure: they are also affected with corns and other callosities of the feet. Other evils, the result of this pernicious and cruel practise. might be detailed, if this report were intended for the perusal of professional readers. That a custom so barbarous could be imposed upon a comparatively civilized country, whose inhabitants number by hundreds of millions, is one of the most singular facts in the history of our race, and illustrates the deference which the Chinese pay to Imperial wishes. The custom, comparatively speaking is of modern origin, and owes its existence to the whim of Leyuh, the licentious and unpopular prince of Keang-nan, whose court was in Nankin. He ruled from A. D. 961 to 976, and was subdued and finally poisoned, by the founder of the Sung dynasty. It appears that he was amusing himself in his palace, when the thought occurred to him, that he might improve the appearance of the feet of a favorite concubine. He accordingly bent her feet, so as to raise the instep into an arch, to resemble the *new moon*. The figure was much admired by the Courtiers, who at once began to introduce it into their families. Soon after the province of Kiangnan again became an integral part of the Empire, from which point the new practice spread, throughout all provinces and all ranks, until it became a national custom. Many lives were sacrificed by suicide. Those females whose feet had not been bound, were persecuted by their mothers in law, and despised by their husbands, so much so that many hung themselves, or took poison. About 150 years after the origin of the practice, we find a Poet celebrating the beauty of the "Golden lilies" which he makes just six inches long; from which it would appear that six centuries ago, they were of the same size as those of the present day. According to the theory of Lord Monboddo, and Monsieur Lamark, such continued compression for centuries should have occasioned a material alteration in the structure of Chinese feet, but nothing of the kind is observed; for until they attain their seventh or ninth year, when the painful process of bandaging commences, the feet are perfectly natural, both in size, and figure. This custom, though deeply entwined in the feelings of the people, could be abolished by a single sweep of the vermilion pencil. The present dynasty could abolish the cruel custom with less opposition, than was experienced in introducing that degrading mark of subjection the tonsure.

There have been (and now are) in China those who possess the humanity and moral courage to express their dislike of the practice. Among them may be mentioned Yuen, a member of the Hanlin College, a writer of celebrity in the latter part of the last century. In the most popular of his works, entitled "the Sayings not of Confucius," he represents Prince Leyuh, as suffering in purgatory, for the introduction of such a vile custom, and awaiting with much impatience the expiration of the 700 years, which he had been condemned to suffer, before he could attain to his original state of a Priest in Sungsau; but in profound ignorance of another punishment, which awaited him on the completion of the first period. Authentic history informs us, that a celebrated robber, during the period of anarchy which ushered in the reigning dynasty, cut off the feet of an immense number of women, and made a pyramid of them. The spirits of these women, several myriads in number, are represented by Yuen, as vociferously demanding of Heaven further chastisement upon Leyuh, whom they regarded as being the author of their sufferings, and small feet, to which the robber had an antipathy. Whereupon the prince was condemned to make a hundred myriad of shoes for those women. It may here be added that Chinese females can scarcely stand, and cannot walk without their shoes.

Opium Smoking.

Remarks on the moral, or political bearing of opium smoking are inexpedient in this place; the subject is merely adverted to from the fact, that applications are continually made for relief, by those addicted to the dreadful habit. Indeed it is extremely difficult for a medical observer, to omit noticing a practice so fraught with painful interest to every humane mind, and so intimately connected with the physical interests of this great empire. A typograpical error in last year's report made it appear, that the *tradesmen* of this department were not addicted to the vice of opium smoking, it should have said, that the *agricultural* class was the healthy portion, in consequence of their inability to procure the fatal luxury. So long as the price of the drug is kept up, the *sinews* of the empire will retain their natural power, and sustain only a reflex injury. The highest functionary in the province lately issued a proclamation against vice and immorality, by Imperial authority. Among the prohibitions was the culture of the 罌粟花 *Ying-suh-hwa*, under penalty of death, if the cultivation be not given up six months after the date of the proclamation. A like penalty was threatened against all who sold, or used the article. It is cultivated to some extent in the neighbouring departments, to the south and south west, particularly in districts coterminous with the province of Fokien, where the rulers possess but little power, and want the inclination, or ability to prevent its growth. Twenty years ago, the plant grew wild in waste places; but has gradually become a staple product in many districts. From the capsules of the plant (which are procurable

in the druggists' shops here) it would appear that it is the *Papaver Somniferum;* at least, it possesses affinity to the opium of commerce, and of the Pharmacopœias, and must be a variety of the same family. The concrete juice is obtained in the same manner, and produces the same effects when smoked, though the sensations are less agreeable, and it is therefore used only by those, who cannot procure the imported article, which perhaps owes its superiority to the great care taken in its growth and preparation. A Philanthropic native, deploring the effects of opium smoking on his fellow citizens, issued a handbill containing directions for overcoming the habit. The articles recommended were *Liquorice*, *Honeysuckle* flowers, and half a dozen other articles, equally inert, but sufficiently potent when the accompanying directions were followed, viz: "To refrain resolutely from smoking whilst taking the physic for ten days," if at the end of that period the appetite returned, the physic to be continued. Very few made the experiment, because it was said "the articles were so cheap and common, it could not be that they could effect a great thing." One case came under observation, in which the remedy was successful or seemingly so, for the individual, though a confirmed opium smoker, has not used the drug for four months. Acting on the hint thus given, empirical remedies, addressed chiefly to the imagination, have been administered to a number of applicants, which there is reason to believe have been successful in some of the cases. Among the applicants was the *Chehien* or mayor of Hangchow, who left his opium box, as an evidence of his anxiety to be delivered from his bondage, saying, that if the medicines he took with him failed to effect a cure, he would send for more. Several months have elapsed since his visit, during which time he has not been heard from. Several cases of infanticide, and suicide have come under notice during the past year, and are not regarded as extraordinary events by the inhabitants.

Meteorological Phenomena.

The climatic features of the department in which Ningpo is situated, exhibit great extremes of heat and cold. For three months in summer the heat is oppressive in the extreme. During the present season, the thermometer has ranged from 96 to 102 in the shade, for many days in succession. In winter, though the thermometer seldom falls below 22°, yet the piercing blasts of the north east monsoon (which resembles the "Bize" of Switzerland and the Harmattan of Italy) deprives the body so rapidly of its caloric, as to occasion the sensation of extreme cold. In general terms it may be said, we have a hot and a cold season, of three months each, with intervening agreeable periods of the same duration. On the 15th of last March, there was a fall of dust at Ningpo, apparently of Volcanic origin. It fell also at the same time at Shanghai, but in greater quantities. A vessel about three hundred miles from the coast is reported to have fallen in with a quantity of pumice stone floating on the sea. * If of volcanic origin,

* For a more detailed account of the Phenomenon, see communications

the dust may have been wafted, the wind being fair, from one of the Volcanoes of the Japan archipelago; probably from Mount Fusi, which it is well known is subject to frequent eruptions: ejecting dust, which at Dezima has been several inches thick. The estimated altitude of Mount Fusi is 14,000 feet. At ¼ to 4 A. M., on the 4th of August 1846, there was an earthquake at Ningpo, of nearly three minutes duration. A long drought, and excessive heat was previously experienced. The atmosphere was in a highly electric state, and for some days prior to the subterranean commotion, all nature appeared stagnant. The barometer afforded no indication of any approaching change, and at the time of its occurrence, the fall was scarcely perceptible, nor was there any wind. (It may here be remarked that the barometrical variations at this station are very slight. During the whole of last winter Mr. Thom's barometer hardly ever varied more than from 29. 90. to 30°., and during the whole of this summer, it has hardly changed more than from 29. 50. to 29. 60.) The motion of the earthquake was of a rocking kind, and very uniform: causing the beams of houses to creak like the timbers of a vessel, under a press of sail, with a high sea. When the vibration was about half over, there was a loud noise, such as the rushing of a typhoon through a thick forest, might be supposed to occasion: it continued for ten minutes, and moved from the south east, to north west, which was evidently the course of the earthquake itself. The tract of country where the phenomenon was experienced was about 140 miles long and 60 broad; after the earthquake, the thermometer fell to 96 being about 4 degrees; the day was hazy, and at night a small quantity of rain fell. These was but little lightning at the time or afterwards. Intelligent natives say "that in the 8th year, 7th month and 24th day of the reigning emperor, (September 1828) in this fu, Funghwa district, and Fungpu neighbourhood, fire issued from a mountain called Kikia (Pencil frame.) This mountain is exceedingly steep, and quite inaccessible, and has a cone (crater?) in its side, near the summit; on that day great thunder was heard, as if in the mountain, when fire issued out of the cave, which continued to blaze for more than two days, when it stopped. Ashes were thrown in all directions. Men did not know what to make of this affair!!

Medical Lectures.

Unavoidable delays have prevented thus far the carrying out of one of the professional objects, which we have ever had in view, viz: the communication of anatomical, and physiological instruction by means of lectures, to native practitioners and their students. Several native surgeons are waiting with some impatience, the arrival from Paris, of the long expected models, by which the attempt is to be made, of lecturing on the elementary principles of Medical and Surgical Science.

from Dr. Bellot of H. M. Ship *Wolf* and Dr. Macgowan in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1846.

The chief design of professional labours in this place (and that to which it is hoped all others may be subordinate) has been the dissemination of Gospel truth, and the conversion of idolaters to the Saviour of the world.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thanks are due to Dr. McCartee of this city, for kindly taking charge of the hospital for a season, when otherwise operations would necessarily have been relinquished; and also to the following individuals:—

Captain BAMFIELD, 11 Blankets.

M. A. A., for Medicines.

Drs. LEWELL, LITTLE and KOWAND of Philadelphia, for Books and Medicines.

To Dr. THOMPSON of New London U. S. A., for a box of Medicines, valued at 100 dollars, shipped by the *Areatus*, and daily expected.

The Publishers of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, kindly send a copy of their work to this station.

We are also favored with the N. Y. Journal of Medicine, and the American Journal of Insanity, by their respective Editors Drs. C. A. LEE and A. C. BRIGHAM.

H. B. M. Consul, R. THOM, Esq., kindly contributed to the Society the sum of 50 dollars.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE PATIENTS TREATED AT NINGPO, FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1845 TO 31ST JULY, 1846.

Intermittent Fever,	236
Diarrhœa,	167
Diseases of the Skin,	321
Opthalmia,	414
Wounds, Ulcers &c.,	272
Miscellaneous,	560
Total	1,970

Of these 1,638 were Males and 332 Females.

Ningpo, 22nd August, 1846.

REPORT OF THE DISPENSARY AT AMOY,

FOR THE YEAR 1846,

BY DR. W. H. CUMMING.

MORE than a year has passed since Dr. Hepburn's departure left me in charge of the Amoy Dispensary. In the mean time the Society has appointed me to fill his place as its agent at this station, and as such I would give a brief account of the affairs of the Dispensary since June 1845.

During this period the number of patients received has been less than in the preceding year. The monthly average of entries in 1844 was 200, whereas during the past year it has been 70. Making al-

lowance for the absence of Dr. Hepburn, there is still a decrease of 30 per cent, which is worthy of notice. And I am happy to be able to state, that with this diminution in the number of cases received and entered upon the books of the Dispensary, there have been more persons *under treatment* than in any former year. Ignorance of the language, and inexperience of the habits of the people, formerly led us to receive without hesitation, all who were not apparently incurable. Men from a distance sought our aid, and were readily admitted, who could not follow the prescribed course of treatment. Many of these did not return, and many more came for a few days only. Others, knowing that we rejected as hopeless many long standing cases, made false statements respecting the dates of the diseases. Gross falsehood of this kind was occasionally detected, but many were received in good faith whose cases were far beyond our skill. Thus were many names enrolled of persons who derived no benefit from our advice. During the last year a great change has taken place in this respect. The examination of the patients has been more carefully conducted, in order to elicit the truth from the error and confusion of their careless, inaccurate and often wilfully false representations. Cross-questioning is not more important in legal than in medical practice, and while unable from ignorance of the language, to employ this most valuable test, the diagnosis cannot be confident nor the prognosis sure. Many cases have thus been rejected, which would formerly have been admitted. Many applicants not residing in Amoy or its vicinity have been told, that unless they came to the city, nothing could be done for them. Of these some have never returned; others more anxious to be treated have spent weeks or months in Amoy. The majority of these applicants can scarcely be made to comprehend the motive of refusal; they seem to think that a little additional entreaty is alone necessary to ensure their reception. They are often most pertinacious in their requests, and appear unable to see the folly of hoping to be cured in one or two days of long-standing disorders.

Of those admitted, many still fail to fulfil their promise of regular attendance, but in this respect there has been a great improvement. This change has been useful to all concerned. To the patient it has in many cases spared much useless suffering, while to the physician it has given many hours, which must otherwise have been wasted to no purpose. And as the study of the language has demanded and still demands much of the physician's time, it is important that none should be needlessly devoted to hopeless cases. A longer acquaintance with the people serves to show more clearly their unwillingness to undergo the long-continued treatment which many diseases require. Accustomed to consult ignorant pretenders to medical skill, they are ready to take the prescribed remedies for a few days. But if they are then conscious of no improvement, they can rarely be induced to persevere. Yet there are many exceptions to this remark and their number is constantly increasing.

Another fact of interest is, that many of those formerly treated have returned to seek remedies for new disorders, and that they frequently

bring their relatives and friends for the purpose of seeking aid. Should these cases multiply, we may hope to have in Amoy a number of steadfast friends, on whom our influence may be physically and morally good.

Conjunctivitis (ocular),	76	Entropium,	8
Conjunctivitis (palpebral),	37	Blenorragic conjunctivitis,	3
Keratitis,	80	Iritis,	56
Blepharitis,	17	Affections of the lachrymal passages	4
Opacity of cornea,	14	Miscellaneous affections of the eyes	17
Granulated lids,	2	Trichiasis,	5
Vascularity of cornea,	11		
Pterygium,	9		339

In more than two-thirds of the cases of Iritis, the right eye has been affected alone, and in less than one-third of the cases the left eye has been alone diseased. The cases in which both eyes have suffered are only eight per cent of the whole number.

Keratitis, being the disease which offers the smallest chance of mistake, has been selected in order to show the manner in which the Chinese improve the offer of gratuitous treatment. These facts will show at the same time that much time is really wasted by the physician and patient. Of 49 cases of Keratitis admitted, 5 never returned; 16 ceased to attend after two or three days, so that they derived no benefit from the treatment; 24 remained long enough to receive benefit varying from a slight improvement to almost entire restoration; only 4 were discharged cured. It is due, however, to the patients to say, that of the above-mentioned 24, about one-half remained from 20 to 137 days, and we must not wonder that their patience failed after so prolonged a treatment.

Syphilis (primary, secondary, and tertiary),	90	Orchitis,	1
Blenorrhagia,	10	Hydrocele,	4
Epididymitis,	2	Amenorrhea,	1
			108

Of the 90 cases of Syphilis, 46 were affections of the skin, some of them of two or three years duration. The frequency and persistence of this form, and the great variety of the ulcerations of the throat are worthy of remark. I have not yet (during more than four years practice among the Chinese here), seen one case of syphilitic ulcerations of the throat. It would be an interesting inquiry whether this peculiarity is observed in India and other warm climates.

Scabies,	60	Erysipelas,	2
Eczema (chronic),	9	Lichen,	1
Herpes (zoster, circinnatus, and phlyctenodes),	6	Lupus (which had completely destroyed the nose),	1
Prurigo,	5	Pityriasis,	1
Ecthyma,	4	Miscellaneous (of difficult diagnosis),	8
Porrigo favosa,	3		
Impetigo,	2		
Lepra vulgaris,	2		104

Lupus seems to be a rare affection here. The above-mentioned case is the only one I have yet seen in or near Amoy. There are some cases

of diseases of the skin here, which seem entirely different from those known in Europe, and of which the elementary lesion seems different from those admitted by classic writers on this subject.

Cough (these cases have not been classified),	30	Hæmoptysis,	3
Asthma,	12	Laryngitis,	1
			46

During the year many cases of tubercular phthisis have been observed, but as nothing could be done, their names were not recorded. There are many cases of hæmoptysis among these, but I have recorded only those that have been admitted for treatment. To-day (Sept. 15) three well-marked cases of tubercular consumption presented themselves. It is said to be more frequent among the rich than among the poor. If this be true, it probably results from the greater mortality among the children of the poor, while the superior hygienic position of the rich protracts the fatal period.

Anasarca generally succeeding intermittent fevers,	10	Tertian intermittent fever,	29
Continued fever,	6	Quartan do. do.,	29
Quotidian intermittent fever,	23	Double quartan do. do.,	1
			98

The quartan fevers have been treated with great success this year. No paroxysm has occurred after the fifth day of treatment; and in most cases none after the second day. Fowler's solution has been invariably employed, usually in doses of from 7 to 10 minims, given three times daily. In a few cases the dose has been increased to 15 minims. In no case has any untoward accident occurred. In two or three cases in which the bowels seemed irritated by its use, an equal quantity of laudanum was added. This completely obviated the necessity of relinquishing the medicine, and the result was equally attained. I enter into these details because many estimable practitioners avoid this remedy, and such statements as these will tend to give them confidence in this much slandered preparation.

Rheumatism,	16	Lumbago,	3
Arthritis (gout),	6		
			25

The last year has presented six cases of arthritis of which four have offered all the symptoms of the classic podagra. Two of these had been and are still addicted to the excessive consumption of ardent spirits. The other two were poor agricultural labourers, and a careful examination could elicit nothing explanatory of the origin of the disease.

Angina,	1	Diarrhea,	14
Gastralgia,	40	Dysentery,	10
Gastralgia and Pyrosis,	33	Congestion of liver,	3
Pyrosis,	8	Jaundice,	4
Indigestion,	7	Ascites,	5
Gastritis,	1	Miscellaneous medical cases,	36
Enteralgia,	4		
Enteritis,	1		167

These have been for the most part cases of debility following fevers. The convalescence is often very tedious. Though the Chinese pharmacopeia is rich in articles reputed tonic, the high price of those most esteemed keeps them out of the reach of the poor. The American ginseng is much inferior (in public estimation) to the Tartar or Corean plant. As all European experiments of late have been made with the American root, would it not be well to compare this with the Asiatic?

Abscesses,	10	Enlarged parotid,	1
Ulcers,	18	Ranula,	1
Panaris,	4	Meliceris,	1
Phlegmon,	3	Hœmorrhoids,	1
Anthrax,	3	Fistula in ano,	1
Hernia,	2	Miscellaneous surgical cases,	15
Polypus nasi,	2		62

The Abscesses here recorded are all of the more important kind, either from their situation or magnitude. As the Chinese here do not venture to use any instrument more formidable than an acupuncture needle for giving issue to pus, serious evils often follow simple abscesses. Extensive *fusees* often occur, followed by atrophy of muscles and fixity of tendons. Panaris is frequent and often makes sad havoc. The cases here recorded had already gone so far as to ensure the rigidity of the fingers affected. Several cases have been treated from the commencement and have not been noted. The case of Ranula was very remarkable. Not only was there a tumour on each side of the frænum, but one near the right submaxillary gland. The former were punctured, but the patient would not allow the last to be opened. Among the miscellaneous surgical cases is one of an operation for the removal of a steatomatous tumour from the neck of a woman. The tumour was superficial and about the size of a hen's egg; the operation involved no organs of importance, yet on the second day, there was such pressure on the œsophagus and trachea that swallowing was almost impossible and breathing impracticable except in an erect position. These symptoms so unusual in superficial wounds of the neck, were relieved by a large dose of croton oil and did not return. It is an incident worthy of note from its rarity in such cases.

P. S.—Dr. Cumming is now absent on a visit to America, and the Dispensary temporarily closed.

To the Committee and Friends of the

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, HONGKONG,

Communicated by BENJAMIN HOBSON, M. B. London,

Member of the College of Surgeons.

Gentlemen,—My letter to the Secretary, dated July 1845, informed the Society of the arrangements I had been able to make for the conducting of this hospital during my absence in England.

The Rev. V. Stanton, kindly took charge of the premises, disbursed in the most careful manner the monies for the monthly expenses of the hospital, and by a judicious superintendence promoted in many ways the prosperity of the institution.

It is I believe from a representation sent in by Mr. Stanton, that the local government of Hongkong has given a grant of $300 a year, to defray the expenses incurred by the frequent cases of injury and loathsome disease met with on the public roads by the police, to which the hospital has often afforded an asylum, while in other cases received too late for cure, the hospital funds have been necessarily expended to inter the friendless dead.

I have been truly rejoiced to find that the hospital has not been obliged from want of medical attendance to close its doors for even a single day, since it was first opened in June 1843. Many indeed have been the changes during my absence, which are painful to refer to. Two professional brethren who took the deepest interest in this institution, and who generously came forward to relieve me of my hospital charge, are now in the Providence of God numbered with the dead. Alfred Tucker of the *Minden's* Hospital, and Francis Dill, Colonial Surgeon, were both severe losses to this colony, and there are many friends yet remaining who sincerely deplore their sudden and unexpected removal from our midst. I can only say I acknowledge and remember their disinterested kindness and valuable assistance to myself with much feeling and gratitude.

It becomes me also not to forget the long continued and disinterested services which Dr. Balfour has so cheerfully rendered to this Institution since the demise of Drs. Tucker and Dill. From a pure, benevolent regard to suffering humanity, Dr. Balfour regularly attended this hospital to give his advice to all that applied, which demands from me and all the friends of the Society a public expression of our thanks.

For the four years this hospital has been in operation, 12,139 patients have been registered on the books, chiefly men and children from the colony, and from the villages and towns on the main land who have often come long distances, paying their own expenses going and coming, purposely to be healed. The numbers have not been so great as at Shanghai and Canton, the native population here being smaller and more scattered, but in no hospital yet established in China have there

been more in-patients, or more serious cases received. Of course the non-residence of a medical officer for two years has been a disadvantage to the Institution, and from this cause, and also from less sickness prevailing in the colony, the number of applicants has been reduced. The applicants for medical aid are chiefly of the poorer class, and in many instances beyond the limits of surgical skill. From examining the books I find that cases of severe contusion, wounds and ulcers have been frequent. Of cutaneous diseases, Psora, Psoriasis, Eczema, Lichen and Leprosy have been the most common. Fluxes and Chronic diseases of the absorbing and secreting glands, and different forms of fever, periodic and remittent, have been the principal and most important diseases of the internal organs and general system. But the list of patients plainly shews a diminution in the amount of fever cases as compared with the years 1843-44, so that Hongkong, especially the west end of Victoria, is now regarded as a very healthy settlement by the Chinese. Disorders of the visual organs both in this and in all the hospitals on the coast have been, by far, of the most frequent occurrence. And it is a remarkable fact among other strange and peculiar characteristics of the Chinese, that diseases of the eye should be so common and so universally prevailing among them; and that for so long a period this nation should continue ignorant of their nature and mode of cure. For example, the cornea, the transparent part of the eye is without a name to describe it. Cataract is quite unknown to be an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, and the whole internal structure of this admirable piece of mechanism is grossly misunderstood, arising doubtless from want of anatomical knowledge. And so long as it is considered unfilial and wicked to make any breach or wound upon the dead, there is not much hope that this obstacle to improvement will be removed. It is singular however that the Chinese medical practitioners, in their attempts to cure these common ophthalmic diseases, did not hit upon the idea of expanding their knowledge by the study of comparative anatomy. But no. All study of animated nature is neglected and despised; error is preferred to truth, and the ignorant sayings of their ancient literati, before the splendid discoveries of modern experimental science. The time however will come when this abject deference of the Chinese to the wisdom of their sages, this slavish adherence to ancient custom, and dislike to all innovation and change (for it is nothing less than a state of intellectual bondage), must give way to the onward march and superior light of true science and religion. Dark superstition and spiritual ignorance at present rests upon the people; the free exercise of thought and intellect is suspended, and all moral improvement prevented by the withering, benumbing influence of a base idolatry. To raise them from this state is surely a most worthy object of benevolence and mercy. And if we are enlightened and blessed with the knowledge of Christianity, we shall doubtless feel it a pleasure and a privilege to do all we can to extend similar advantages to the innumerable heathen people around us. The liberalizing influence of a Christian education and the benevolent operations of Missionary hospitals are worthy of

all encouragement and patronage; but it becomes us all to remember that it is only by the power of Divine Truth that any great change in the moral and intellectual improvement of this people can be effected.

You will pardon me, Gentlemen, for introducing these sentiments in this short report. It is simply for the purpose of removing any false impression that some may entertain of the indispensable, reforming nature of Medical Practice among the Chinese: and also to afford me a public opportunity of declaring my opinion, that Medical Missions are only valuable in my eyes as they directly promote the extension of Christianity. For no other object surely than this, the noblest of all, could men be found willing to forfeit all secular advantages, and to come hither, just with a bare measure of support, to devote themselves to the service of the Chinese. And yet I have heard it said that the only hope of revolutionizing the moral, intellectual and social condition of the Chinese, is by medical practice and education. I think they are very important and very desirable among a people so exclusive and prejudiced as the Chinese are proverbially known to be; at the same time let us not limit the Divine power, but subordinate all such benevolent efforts to the fulfilling of our Saviour's great command, to teach the Gospel to all nations.

There have been no sectarian views or national prejudices disseminated in this hospital, but from its first opening to the present time, it has been made to combine the two-fold character of a benevolent and religious institution. I have sought to sustain the genius of Christianity by works of mercy, kindness and charity. Religious exercises have been conducted every day in the Canton dialect in the morning, and in Fok-keen or Te-chew in the evening. From these, and from the religious books distributed, a large amount of information has been communicated, not only to the patients but also to their fellow villagers and townsmen, on their return home. A few have expressed a concern to know more of these new doctrines, and some have been willing to become Christians, but without sufficient knowledge to justify Baptism, with the exception of one, whose views and knowledge of Divine Truth are more satisfactory. It is doubtless discouraging to see so little fruit of one's labors; but to prevent a hasty judgement that all such efforts are useless, I beg to state that the uneducated class of the people and the variety of dialects that we meet with here, together with the exceeding apathy and indolence of the native mind, are great obstacles to a ready intelligibility and appreciation of the instruction imparted.

I have now to state in a few words that, owing to circumstances that have transpired since my return hither, I feel it my duty to resign my charge of this hospital. The circumstances are simply these. The London Missionary Society, whose agent I am, is desirous of re-establishing its Mission at Canton, where there is no English Missionary stationed, nor has there been, permanently, since the death of Dr. Morrison. Medical Missions having a natural tendency to disarm prejudice and conciliate the good will of the natives, there is no locality more desirable for their peaceful and benevolent

operations than that city. Much undeserved odium and obloquy have been cast upon the character of foreigners, especally the English, alike injurious to our good name and holy religion, which doubtless we should be rejoiced to see done away, though it is not easy to say how these bad impressions and irritated feelings are to be removed. With the blessing of God I have confidence that moral means judiciously applied will effect what hostilities and arms can never accomplish. These latter may be overruled for good, but it is not in their nature to conciliate angry feelings!

Having stated the above, it only remains for me to say, that I have received instructions to *endeavour* in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, by friendly intercourse with the people and healing the sick, to obtain a permanent locality in the midst of the Chinese in Canton, and so prepare the way for other English Missionaries to settle there. With the present hostile feelings and their strong dislike to rent houses to foreigners, I dare not be sanguine of certain success. It appears, however, my duty to try, and I have already made arrangements through the kindness of a friend to rent part of his house till I can meet with a more suitable and permanent residence in another part of the suburbs.

An offer has been made by the Committee to Dr. Balfour to take charge of these premises, but at present he cannot clearly see it to be his duty to accept of the offer, but kindly proposes to come and visit the sick every day, as before, for a few months to come; after which I trust some permanent arrangement can be entered into by the Committee, to the mutual satisfaction of the friends and supporters of this useful charity in Hongkong.

The property belonging to the Hospital—with a donation of £86 18s. 0d. from "A Friend to the Medical Missionary Society," through Rear Admiral Hope, and transmitted to me by the London Missionary Society—I shall hand over to the Committee of Management.

The usual expenses for each month have been for

Superintendent, ...	$5
Dispensary Coolie, ...	6
Water Carrier, ...	5
Watchman, ...	5
Incidental Expenses of the Dispensary, as, Leeches, Pork-fat, Yellow-wax, Paper, &c., from $3 to	5

For aiding poor destitute in-patients (of which the number is not small), 30 copper cash, (about the value of a penny) to 10 or 14 patients each day, from 9 to 12 dollars a month.

The whole expenses, including an allowance for Native assistants, have amounted on a general average to $50 a month.

I beg to say a few words, before I close this report, on the Medical School which I had hoped to be able to form here. When I proposed the plan to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, it met with a warm reception, and the members pledged themselves to give the utmost assistance in every possible way to the formation of such a school; but two of the most active members have been removed by death, and since

then the Society has ceased to exist. The boys I had mainly depended upon to receive medical instruction, are now in America and England, and those remaining in Hongkong, who are sufficiently advanced to be benefited by it, were previously engaged for other pursuits. The monies I have collected from persons in England, (chiefly personal friends) amount to about £350, part of which has been paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the London Missionary Society; part into Barclay and Bevans' Bank by the Chinese Association in London, and the remainder into the Oriental Bank of this place, the sum being far short of what would be required to carry the original project into effect. From these causes, and from unexpected changes in my own plans, I have been necessarily obliged to abandon the formation of the proposed school. I do not, however, abandon the hope of its practicability some future day, and in the mean time, I have decided to appropriate those donations intended for general use, to the fitting up of an Hospital in Canton—and those which were given specially for education, to that purpose on a modified plan. The total receipts and expenditure of the above, I shall faithfully account for to my subscribers in the proper time.

For the local aid I have formerly received from this Society, first at Macao and afterwards here, to assist me in practising among the Chinese, as a Medical Missionary, I desire to return my sincere thanks. I do not leave this hospital without some regret, nor without hope that one will soon be found to fill my place, who will carry on its varied operations, in a manner more efficient and more worthy of patronage than my own has been.

With cordial good wishes for the increasing prosperity and usefulness of the Medical Missionary Society in China.—I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HOBSON.

Chinese Hospital, Hongkong,
1st December, 1847.

REV. V. STANTON IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE TREASURER OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, DURING THE ABSENCE OF DR. HOBSON.

1845—July	17	Received from Dr. Hobson,..	$ 285.14	1845—		Hospital Expenses for July,	$ 66.97
July	17	Donation of V. Stanton, ..	300.00			Do. do. for August,	62.57
1846—Jany.	24	Received from Treasurer, ..	275.11			Do. do. for September,	66.56
Sept.	30	Do. do. ..	230.00			Do. do. for October,	74.45
June	27	R. P. Saul's Subscription, ..	15.00			Do. do. for November,	61.70
August	10	C. B. Hillier's do. ..	25.00			Do. do. for December,	60.31
1847—Feby.	1	Received from Treasurer, ..	100.00	1846—		Do. do. for January,	61.67
May	7	Do. do. ..	250.00			Do. do. for February,	56.48
March	2	Major-General D'Aguilar's Subscription.	25.00			Do. do. for March,	58.94
						Do. do. for April,	65.24
August	25	Lieutenant Pedder's do. ..	10.00			Do. do. for May,	61.75
						Do. do. for June,	76.97
						Do. do. for July,	62.25
						Do. do. for August,	42.22
						Do. do. for September,	35.90
						Do. do. for October,	40.80
						Do. do. for November,	44.63
						Do. do. for December,	38.50
				1847—		Do. do. for January,	39.65
						Do. do. for February,	36.49
						Do. do. for March,	36.60
						Do. do. for April,	31.56
						Do. do. for May,	33.55
						Do. do. for June,	37.67
						Do. do. for July.	38.39
				1846—August	8	Paid to Dr. Cumming, Amoy,..	200.00
				1847—August	31	Handed to Dr. Hobson, ..	23.44
			$ 1,515.25				$ 1,515.25

Hongkong, 1st September, 1847.

VINCENT STANTON.

DR. BENJAMIN HOBSON IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE TREASURER OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, HONGKONG.

1847—Sept.	1	Received from Rev. V. Stanton balance of his account,	$	23.44	Hospital Expenses for August,	$	49.50
	2	Received from Treasurer, ..		100.00	Do. do. for Mason's and Carpenters' Repairs, ..		112.00
Oct.	1	Do. do. ..		62.00	Hospital Expenses for September,		35.61
Nov.	1	Do. do. ..		50.00	Do. do. for October,		38.60
Dec.	3	Do. do. ..		50.00	Do. do. for November,		47.75
1848—Jany.	1	Do. do. ..		50.00	Do. do. for December,		39.60
					Incidental Expenses due to former Corresponding Secretary,..		6.10
					Due to the Society (paid to Dr. Balfour), ...		6.28
			$	335.44		$	335.44

January 1st, 1848.

BENJ. HOBSON.

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH P. DUDGEON, TREASURER. *Cr.*

1845—Dec.	22	To Cash paid Dr. Cumming at Amoy,..	$ 150.00	1845—Sept.	30	By Amount of sundry Subscriptions received, ...	$ 275.00
1846—Jany.	24	To Cash paid Rev. V. Stanton, Rs. 624½ *a* 227, ..	275.11	1846—May	30	By Cash received of Robt. Thom, Esq., by Dr. Macgowan, ...	50.00
May	30	To Cash paid Dr. Macgowan at Ningpo by Mr. Thom,	50.00	August	31	By Cash received sundry Subscriptions, ...	930.00
Sept.	30	To Cash paid Rev. V. Stanton,	230.00		31	By Cash received of Mr. Gibb, ...	25.08
Dec.	15	To Cash paid Dr. Cumming at Amoy,..	300.00	Sept.	30	By Cash received sundry Subscriptions, ...	313.00
	28	To Cash paid Dr. Bridgman on account of Mr. Gillespie, ...	10.00	Oct.	31	By Cash received of Col. Chesney,..	20.22
1847—Feby.	1	To Cash paid Rev. V. Stanton,	100.00	1847—May	31	By Cash received H. M.'s Government Subscription for 1847,..	300.00
May	7	Do. do.	250.00				
June	29	To Cash paid Dr. Lockhart at Shanghai, ...	200.00	March	15	By Cash received of Dr. Cumming per Mr. Gillespie, ...	281.30
July	31	To Balance in hands of Treasurer,	1.354.49	July	31	By Cash received sundry Subscriptions, ...	725.00
			$ 2.919.60				$ 2.919.60

Hongkong, 1st August, 1847.

P. DUDGEON,—*Treasurer.*

Balance brought down, ...		$ 269.97
Subscriptions in Canton, 35 at $15 each,	$ 525	535.00
Do. do. 1 19 10		
		$ 804.97

Hongkong.—Balance in favor of the Society, 17th July, 1845, not handed over, ...	$ 285.14
Shanghai.—Balance in favour of Society, 20th July, 1845, ...	$ 419.46

HE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

IN ACCOUNT WITH P. DUDGEON, TREASURER, *Cr.*

1847—Augt.	1	By Balance in hands of Treasurer as per Account Rendered, ..	$		1,354.49
		Deduct.			
Sept.	1	Cash paid Dr. Hobson,..		100.00	
Oct.	1	Do. Akee, Repairs of Hospital,		62.00	
Nov.	2	Do. Dr. Hobson,..		50.00	
	11	Do. Jas. Young, Medicines from 1843 *a* 1847,..		233.30	
	11	Do. Hongkong Register Office, Printing,.. ..		90.00	
					535.30
		In hands of Treasurer,..	$		819.19

Pro. P. DUDGEON.
J. H. CANNAN.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1847.

LIST OF LIFE SUBSCRIBERS,

TO THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, HONGKONG,

1845-6-7.

Sir John Francis Davis, Bart.,	$ 100	Hon. J. W. Hulme,	$ 100
Augustus Carter, Esq.,	100	T. W. L. McKean, Esq.,	100
Wilkinson Dent, „	100	Henry R. Harker, „	100
Hon. Fred. Bruce,	100	Rev. V. Stanton,	300

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

C. J. Braine, Esq.,	$ 15	J. F. Edger, Esq.,	$ 15
J. Jardine, „	15	David Jardine, „	15
Hon. Major-General D'Aguilar,	25	F. B. Birley, „	15
D. Matheson, Esq.,	15	W. W. Dale, „	15
Dr. Dill,	15	Geo. C. Bruce, „	15
Dr. Young,	15	R. Calvert, „	15
Dr. Kennedy,	15	R. J. Gilman, „	15
John Cairns, Esq.,	15	D. Byramjee, „	15
William Scott, „	15	S. Marjoribanks, „	15
F. T. Bush, „ (U.S.Consul)	15	S. Ponder, „	15
C. B. Hillier, „	15	Hon. Major Caine,	20
Pk. Dudgeon, „	20	Hon. W. T. Mercer,	15
S. Rawson, „	15	Robt. Strachan, Esq.,	15
A. T. Croom, „	15	Geo. Strachan, „	15
J. Stewart, „	15	John Pope, „	15
T. D. Neave, „	15	C. Ryde, „	15
Walter Davidson, „	15	A. Campbell, „	15
John Wise, „	15	J. Crooke, „	15
W. F. Bevan, „	15	W. Leslie, „	15
A. Fletcher, „	15	J. Dent, „	15
D. Fletcher, „	15	J. Rickett, „	15
George Findlay, „	15	D. Burjorjee, „	15
Peter Young, „	15	B. Larobjee, „	15
Rev. V. Stanton,	15	C. Pallanjee, „	15
Wm. Blenkin, Esq.,	15	C. Shapoorjee, „	15
C. Ryder, „	15	N. D. Nuhta, „	15
G. Lyall, „	15	N. B. Fakarjee, „	15
A. Dunlop, „	15	D. Byramjee, „	15
C. S. Compton, „	15	N. Eduljee, „	15
H. H. Smith, „	15	F. Hormusjee, „	15
R. Ellice, „	15	H. Hormusjee, „	15
J. Worthington, „	15	M. Nanabhoy, „	15

DONATIONS.

Edward Pereira, Esq.,	$ 10	C. St. G. Cleverly, Esq.,	$ 10
T. Smith, „	5	Hon. A. R. Johnston,	10
A. Lena, „	5	Robt. D. Cay, Esq.,	10
A. Shortrede, „	5	C. G. Holdforth, „	10
C. May, „	5	W. Pedder, „	5
T. McKnight, „	5	Rev. C. Gutzlaff,	10
J. A. Olding, „	5		

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

T. R. COLLEDGE, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., *England.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D.

DONALD MATHESON, Esq.

Rev. V. STANTON.

W. DAVIDSON, Esq.

P. YOUNG, Esq.

W. MORRISON, Esq.

RECORDING SECRETARY,

R. DILL, Esq., M. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

B. HOBSON, Esq., M. B.

TREASURER,

T. W. L. MACKEAN, Esq.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,

T. D. NEAVE, Esq.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

PASSED IN THE FORM OF REGULATIONS AT A GENERAL MEETING

AT CANTON, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1838.

OBJECT.

I. That in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and

surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

OFFICERS.

II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of Accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually; That these officers collectively form a committee of management for performing the business of the Society; That in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-President, that is, by the Vice-President whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list; That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the Committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

MEMBERS.

III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

MEETINGS.

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

LIBRARY.

V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.

TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of Accounts.

QUALIFICATION OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

IX. That the Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: That it will, however, expect

a strict observance of any general regulations, for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue on the part of those who receive its patronage; And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure.

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the physician or surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

XI. That the committee of management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

BY-LAWS.

I. The Committee shall meet on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.

II. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the Committee, may call special meetings.

III. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.

IV. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.

V. At the meetings of the Society and of the Committee, the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.

VI. The Recording Secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the Committee and of the Society—those of the former shall always be vouched by his own signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.

VII. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the Committee.

VIII. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the President, or senior Vice-President, who, with one of the Vice-Presidents, following the order abovenamed, and the two Secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

IX. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labeled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the committee; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.

X. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the committee for that purpose.

XI. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the committee for the time being.

D Hobson 34

MINUTES

OF THREE ANNUAL MEETINGS

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA,

FOR THE

YEARS 1854, 1855, AND 1856,

WITH DR. KERR'S REPORT FOR 1855-56.

MACAO.

.....

1857.

5852/34

MINUTES

OF THREE ANNUAL MEETINGS

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA,

FOR THE

YEARS 1854, 1855, AND 1856,

WITH DR. KERR'S REPORT FOR 1855-56.

MACAO.

1857.

308572



Oriental Room
Case 10

NOTE.

In publishing this Report of the Medical Missionary Society, the Committee, to whose charge it was committed, regret to state that the report of Dr. Macgowan presented at the 17th Annual Meeting has been lost, and the full report of Dr. Kerr for the year 1855, presented at the 18th Annual Meeting, were, with other records and papers of the Society, lost by the fire of Oct. 29th, 1856, when the premises of the Presbyterian Mission in Canton were destroyed.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Canton on Wednesday, the 21st February, 1855, pursuant to public notice, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Parker.—*Present*, Rev. P. Parker, M. D., Rev. J. B. French, G. Nye, Jr., James Purdon, C. K. Tuckerman, and Commodore Joel Abbot.

The Senior Vice-president took the chair, and the Rev. J. B. French was, on motion, appointed Recording Secretary *pro tem.* The notice in the papers calling the meeting was then read by the Secretary. Also the minutes of the last annual Meeting, which were approved.

The Society then proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were chosen :—

President,—Thomas R. Colledge, M. D., F. R. S. E. *(in England.)*
Senior Vice-President,—Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.
Vice-Presidents,—Sir John Bowring, ll. d., S. Wells Williams, ll. d., Robert S. Sturgis, John Dent, A. Heard Jr., G. Nye Jr., D. N. Spooner, James Purdon, F. A. King, Esqrs.; E. C. Bridgman, D. D., and Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone, D. D. *(in China.)* J. C. Green, Wm. S. Wetmore, D. Olyphant, W. Moore, J. N. A. Griswold, and F. T. Bush, Esqrs. *(in the United States.)*
Corresponding Secretary,—Rev. P. Parker, M. D.
Recording Secretary,—Rev. John B. French.
Treasurers,—Messrs. Russell & Co.
Auditor,—Augustine Heard, Jr. Esq.

The Treasurer's Report was then presented, and at the request of the Meeting, was audited by Mr. Purdon. The outlay for the year 1854 had been $895, of which $300 had been expended by Dr. Macgowan at Ningpo, and $595 at Canton under the direction of Dr. Parker. A balance remained to the credit of the Society of $1996.22 on the 31st December, 1854.

The Chairman then presented an abstract of the Report of the Hospital at Canton for the past year, from which it appeared that 2243 patients had been received, making a total of 53,062 names entered in the Hospital record since it was opened in 1835. This number is less than the usual annual average, and is owing to the disturbed state of the city during the month of August and afterwards, when it was deemed prudent to close the Hospital for a time. It was reopened in December last. As a necessary consequence of the constant skirmishes in this neighborhood, a large proportion of gunshot and other wounds have presented, nearly all of them from the Im-

perialist soldiery ; but otherwise the character of the surgical and ophthalmic cases has been similar to those of former years, and generally treated with entire success. One of the assistants, named Wang Asui, who has faithfully served as the chief dispenser for nearly twelve years, died in May.

In concluding this report, Dr. Parker remarked as follows :—"It is with peculiar feelings, Gentlemen, I meet you on this seventeenth anniversary of the Society, and twenty-first of my residence in China. Memory brings up the past. It recalls years of toil, and all the responsibility of one who has been intrusted with the health and lives of thousands and tens of thousands of fellowmen, embracing every condition of life, from the beggar to the member of the Imperial House—every grade of office, from the street constable to the Imperial Commissioner.

"Wearisome days and sleepless nights have been spent ; the best of my days have been devoted to the gratuitous labor of endeavoring, with the Divine blessing, to arrest maladies that were hastening their victims to the grave. To the deaf, hearing;—to the blind, sight;—to the dying, life,—have been instrumentally restored. I have had the gratification of seeing some who have survived severe operations for five, ten, and even twenty years, who had diseases which would long since have terminated in death, if they had not been arrested. Others, after restoration to health for a few years, have passed away. Among the old Hong-merchants, Howqua, Pwantingqua, Kingqua—among officers, Commissioner Lin, Governor Hwang Ngantung, Wang Yuen-wan, might be mentioned, as those who have been relieved.

"To many thousands, truths before unknown, the sublime doctrines of Revelation, have been declared and expounded, and thousands of copies of the Gospels and religious publications have been distributed. The influence of these efforts has already been apparent, but the final result cannot be known till all who have come under their reception have passed away. Then, whatever may have been the aggregate of temporal blessings conferred by this Society, if it shall appear that one Chinese has been induced to quit his idolatry, and is recognized as one of the blest for eternity, it will outweigh all this physical and temporal good."

A Report of the Hospital at Ningpo for the year 1853 was then presented to the Meeting ; and on motion, they were both accepted, and referred to a Committee for publication, either in whole or in part.

It was then moved by Mr. Nye, and seconded by Mr. French, and *Resolved*,—"That the sum of $300 be paid to the order of Dr. Macgowan for the purchase of medicines at Ningpo for the ensuing year, and $200 to Dr. Kerr for the same purpose here."

The Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN B. FRENCH,
Secretary pro tem.

P. PARKER.
Senior Vice-President.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Canton, agreeably to public notice, on Thursday the 21st of February, at the house of Dr. Williams, one of the Vice-presidents.

Present,—S. W. Williams, LL. D., Rev. Wm. A. Macy, Rev. J. B. French, G. Nye, Jr., Esq., and James Purdon, Esq.

Dr. Williams having taken the chair, the notice in the public papers calling the meeting on this day, was read by the Secretary. The minutes of the last annual Meeting were read and approved.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following persons :—

President,—Thomas R. Colledge, M. D., F. R. S. E. (*in England.*)
Senior Vce-President,—Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.
Vice-Preiidents,—Sir John Bowring, LL. D., S. W. Williams, LL. D. Robt. S. Sutrgis, John Dent, A. Heard Jr., G. Nye Jr., D. N. Spooner, James Purdon, L. N. Hitchcock, Esqs., E. C. Bridgman, D. D., Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone, D. D. (*in China.*) J. C. Green, W. S. Wetmore, D. Olyphant, W. Moore, J. N. A. Griswold, and F. T. Bush, Esqs., (*in the United States.*)
Corresponding Secretary,—Rev. P. Parker, M. D.
Recording Secretary,—Rev. John B. French.
Treasurers,—Messrs. Russell & Co.
Audsitor,—Augustine Heard, Jr., Esq.

The Treasurer's Report was then presented, and on motion approved. The disbursements of the Society during the year amounted to $1,076.75. Of this sum, $576.75 were expended in connection with the Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton, $300 by Dr. Macgowan in Ningpo, and $200 by Dr. J. G. Kerr in his Dispensary at Canton. The receipts during the year amounted to $959.80—*viz.* donations and subscrpitions in Canton $865 ; interest on the funds in hand $94.80. The balance remaining to the credit of the Society at this date, February 21st, is $1879.27.

The Secretary stated to the Society, that at the request of the Rev. Dr. Parker, Dr. J. G. Kerr, of the American Presbyterian Mission, had consented to take charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital during the absence of the former from China, and that the Hospital had accordingly been transferred to the care of Dr. Kerr, in the month of May, 1855. A copy of a letter was at the same time read to the Society, in which the terms of the transfer were stated.

It was then moved by Mr. Nye, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Macy, and *Resolved*,—"That the Society cordially approve of the arrangement which has thus been made between the Rev. Dr. Parker and Dr. J. G. Kerr ; and that the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Kerr for his services in connection with the Ophthalmic Hospital."

Dr. Kerr being prevented by indisposition from meeting with the Society, an abstract of his Report in relation to the Ophthalmic Hospital, and the Dispensary under his care, was read by the Secretary. It appeared from the Report, that the number of patients received at the Hospital during the seven months Dr. Kerr had been in charge, was 7455 : of this number, about one third were females. Among the operations performed upon in-door patients mentioned in the Report, were 5 cases of calculus in the bladder, 19 of cataract, 7 of dropsy, 1 of cancer of the breast, tumors of various kinds, &c., &c. "From one of the cases of dropsy, 45 catties of fluid were drawn: this person was a female, who had been tapped in the Hospital about five years before." The number of patients during the year at the *Dispensary* under Dr. Kerr's care was 14,222. On each dispensing day, both at the Hospital and Dispensary, religious services were conducted with the patients, and tracts and portions of Scripture distributed. The Report, was on motion accepted, and referred to a Committee for publication.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Report, on motion of Mr. Purdon, seconded by the Rev. Mr. French, it was *Resolved*, "That the thanks of the Society be presented to Howqua for the continued use of the Hospital building free of rent ; to the Rev. P. Parker, M. D., for the grant of his entire stock of medicines on leaving for the United States ; to B. Kenny, M. D., for medicines gratuitously furnished at different times to the Hospital ; and to W. G. Dickson, M. D., for his various operations for stone, and for his counsel and assistance on other occasions."

On motion of Mr. Nye, seconded by the Rev. Mr. French, it was *Resolved*,—"That a grant of $200 be made to Dr. Macgowan for the use of his Dispensary at Ningpo during the ensuing year, and a like sum of $200 to Dr. J. G. Kerr for his Dispensary in Canton."

On motion the Society adjourned.

JOHN B. FRENCH.
Secretary.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS.
Vice-President.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Macao, agreeably to public notice, on Saturday the 21st of February, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the house of the American Legation.

Present,—His Excellency Peter Parker, S. W. Williams, LL. D., Rev. Wm. R. Beach, Rev. J. B. French, James Purdon, Esq., and W. Kane, M. D.

His Excellency Peter Parker, the Senior Vice-president, took the chair, and the notice in the public papers calling the meeting on this day, was read by the Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual Meeting having been read and approved, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following persons:—

President.—Thomas R. Colledge, M. D., F. R. S. E. *(in England.)*

Vice-Presidents.—His Excellency Peter Parker, S. W. Williams, LL. D., Sir John Bowring, LL. D., Robert S. Sturgis, John Dent, John Heard, G. Nye, jun., James Purdon, L. N. Hitchcock, Esqs., E. C. Bridgman, D. D., Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone, D. D. *(in China)*. J. C. Green, W. S. Wetmore, D. Olyphant, J. N. A. Griswold, D. N. Spooner, Esqs., *(in United States.)*

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—Rev. John B. French.

Treasurers.—Messrs Russell & Co.

Auditor.—John Heard, Esq.

As the Treasurer's Report, owing to an accidental oversight, was not ready to be audited, on motion the Society adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 26th February, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Macao, Thursday, February 26th.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment this morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Present,—His Excellency Peter Parker, S. W. Williams, LL. D., Rev. Wm. R. Beach, Rev. John B. French, G. Nye, jun., Esq., and James Purdon, Esq.

The Treasurer's Report was then presented, and having been audited by Mr. Purdon, was on motion accepted. The expenditures of the Society during the year amounted to $767.00. Of this sum, $367 were expended in connection with the Ophthalmic Hospital, Canton, $200 by Dr. Macgowan at Ningpo; and $200 by Dr. Kerr in the Dispensary under his charge at Canton. There remained a

balance of $1225.02 in the hands of the Treasurers, on the 31st of December, to the credit of the Society. Owing to the disturbed state of things in China, no subscriptions were taken up at the close of the year, in support of the Society's operations, as has been usual heretofore.

An abstract of Dr. Kerr's Report, giving an account of his labors during the year in the Hospital and Dispensary at Canton, was read by the Secretary, Dr. Kerr himself having embarked previous to the meeting of the Society, for the United States. From the Report it appeared that the whole number of patients received at the Hospital and Dispensary in 1856, during the *ten* months of their operation, was 23,533. The *average daily* attendance at each of these institutions, was greater during the last month that they were open, than at any other period since their establishment. A detailed account was also given in the Report, of the principal cases which had come under treatment during the year.

It was moved by Mr. Nye, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Beach, and *Resolved*,—"That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be accepted, and referred to a committee for publication, and that the special thanks of the Society be tendered to Dr. J. G. Kerr, for his faithful and laborious services in connection with the Society."

It was moved by Dr. Williams, and seconded by Mr. Purdon, and *Resolved*,—"That the thanks of the Society be presented to Kwan A-to, and Lum A-ts'ung, the two Chinese assistants in connection with the Hospital; and that in consideration of the long continued services of Kwan A-to, and the present suspension of the operations of the Ophthalmic Hospital, he be allowed the sum of $10 per month, from the funds of the Society, during the current year."

The Secretary having stated that a claim in behalf of the Society, for the losses incurred by the forcible closing of the Hospital in October last, and the subsequent destruction of it by fire, and of the medicines and other property of the Society, had been presented to the American Consul,—it was moved by Mr. Nye, and seconded by Dr. Williams, and *Resolved*,—"That the Secretary and Treasurers be requested to take any further necessary steps in prosecution of this claim."

The Chairman then favored the Society with a few remarks in reference to the success which for a long series of years had crowned the efforts of its medical officers, and expressed the hope that on the conclusion of existing hostilities, the labors of the Society would be resumed at Canton under still more encouraging auspices.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

JOHN B. FRENCH,
Secretary.

PETER PARKER.
Senior Vice-President.

REPORT

OF THE

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

By JOHN G. KERR, M. D.

In the month of April, 1855, the Rev. Dr. Parker, who had charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital, proposed to me to take charge of it during his absence in the United States, whither he expected to go in a few weeks for the restoration of his health. Although I then had charge of the *Wai-tsai* Dispensary, which fully occupied my time, it seemed very undesirable on all accounts to permit the Hospital to be closed, and I consented to the proposed arrangement. After undergoing some necessary repairs, the building was opened for the reception of patients, June 1st, 1855. The "Wai-Tsai Dispensary," under the care of the American Presbyterian Mission, received an appropriation from the Medical Missionary Society at the beginning of the year. Patients had also been received at the Rev. John B. French's Chapel, but this was discontinued on taking charge of the Hospital. The former of these two dispensaries was situated near the Tsing-hai Gate of the city, not far below the Dutch Folly, on one of the main streets between the wall and the river bank, and was called *Wai-Tsai* (*i. e.* Charitable-Relief) Dispensary. The latter was about half a mile below it, in a part of the city where medicines had previously been supplied to the Chinese.

The days for receiving patients at the Hospital were Monday and Wednesday; and at the Dispensary, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week; Friday was reserved for surgical operations.

The following tables show the monthly and average daily attendance of patients during the years 1855 and 1856. The totals for

each month are the sums of the daily attendance, and not the actual number of different individuals.*

	OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.				WAI-TSAI DISPENSARY.			
1855	*Males*	*Females.*	*Total*	*Av. pr day*	*Males*	*Females.*	*Total*	*Av. pr day*
January	At Rev. J. B. French's Chapel.		400	29	485	239	724	56
February			257	21	443	170	613	51
March			443	34	519	272	791	57
April			611	47	597	324	921	77
May			780	60	822	418	1240	89
June	673	283	956	80	1086	445	1531	118
July	696	242	938	104	1071	375	1446	111
August	591	236	827	90	1081	282	1363	105
September	742	301	1043	130	1002	277	1279	98
October	911	405	1316	132	1165	394	1559	120
November	736	367	1103	138	1052	311	1363	104
December	783	429	1272	141	1021	371	1392	107
Total for the year,			9946		Total,		14,222	
1856	*Males*	*Females.*	*Total*	*Av. pr day*	*Males*	*Females.*	*Total*	*Av. pr day*
January	680	368	1048	116	979	374	1353	97
February	273	105	378	54	464	92	556	51
March	809	328	1137	126	965	430	1395	107
April	682	214	896	99	892	351	1243	96
May	725	304	1029	128	1215	425	1640	118
June	880	315	1195	133	1077	394	1471	123
July	720	281	1001	111	1014	289	1303	100
August	710	205	915	114	1098	314	1402	109
September	1090	290	1380	153	1409	351	1760	135
October			1071	153			1350	135
Total for 10 months,			10,050		Total,		13,483	

The whole number of patients prescribed for in 1855 was 24,168, and during the ten months of 1856, the whole number was 23,533. It will be seen that the Hospital and Dispensary were both in a prosperous condition, when their operations were suddenly interrupted in October, by the commencement of hostilities.

In 1855 there were sixty-eight, and in 1856 one hundred and forty-four in-patients. Of the former number 52, and of the latter 66, were surgical cases, the classification of which is given in the annexed table.

* The manuscript of the full report for 1855 was lost by fire; its principal facts are, however, embodied in this.

OPERATIONS ON IN-PATIENTS.

1855		1856	
Cataract,	19	Cataract,	13
Entropium,	3	Entropium,	10
Lithotomy,	5	Lithotomy,	8
Removal of Tumors,	10	Lithotrity,	1
Amputation of Finger,	1	Amputation of Finger,	1
Amputation of Penis,	1	Removal of Tumors,	6
Harelip,	1	Harelip,	8
Ascites,	7	Piles,	2
Trephining Tibia,	1	Trephining Tibia,	1
Various cases,	4	Various cases,	7
Total,	52	Total,	66

OPERATIONS ON OUT-PATIENTS.

There was no record of operations on out-patients during the year 1855; but in 1856 they amounted to 203, as in the following list :—

Entropium,	141	Hydrocele,	11
Pterygium,	21	Phymosis,	5
Staphyloma,	3	Rent Ear,	5
Nasal Polypus,	3	Removal of Tumors,	14
		Total	293

The diseases treated have been mostly of a chronic character, many of them such as had resisted for a long time the remedies of native physicians, and not a few were incurable.

The most common diseases were *inflammation of the eye, bronchitis, dyspepsia, dropsy, diseases of the skin*, and *scrofula ;* but almost every form of malady which flesh is heir to has had its representative. Dislocations, fractures and severe injuries, which are so common in the hospitals of Europe and America, are seldom met here, owing chiefly, no doubt, to the fact that powerful machinery propelled by steam is unknown. It is also a remarkable fact that wounds by deadly weapons received in fights between individuals, very seldom come under observation, which is attributable partly to the peaceable disposition of the people, but more likely to their temperance in the use of intoxicating drinks, which is the fruitful source, in civilized countries, of so much strife and bloodshed.

The majority of patients have been from among the poor and laboring class of society, but many persons in easy circumstances, and a few literary men and officers, have sought medical aid at the Hospital and Dispensary. The treatment and result of many cases have been very unsatisfactory, because poverty has prevented patients from obtaining suitable food and care, which were often more necessary than medicine. While a considerable number have received no benefit, it is gratifying to know that much suffering has been relieved ; sight has been restored to the blind, deformities

removed, and in perhaps a few cases, life has been prolonged. The gratitude of patients has been manifested by a profusion of thanks, and sometimes more substantially by small presents.

A short statement of some of the important operations is given to show in a more definite manner what has been done to relieve the maladies of the Chinese; and it may here be stated that surgical cases are nearly all beyond the skill of the whole faculty of native physicians. Indeed, some of the most aggravated cases noticed have been caused by attempts on the part of these practitioners to remove tumors with caustic applications.

June 23d, 1855. *Encysted tumor of the breast.* The patient was a strong and healthy woman, aged 43 years, and had never borne children. The tumor began about a year ago; there was some discoloration around the nipple, but the lymphatic glands were unaffected, and the tumor was movable. There was every reason to hope for a permanent cure from an operation, and the mass was removed. The tumor was composed of numerous cysts, the largest of which contained a black fluid, others a transparent fluid, besides which there were some small gelatinous masses.

July 19th, 1855. A woman, aged 42 years, attempted in a fit of derangement to commit suicide by cutting her throat. The wound extended half through the windpipe. After her admission, her insanity returned at intervals, and it was impossible at these times to restrain her from talking; this interfered very much with the healing of the wound, but at the end of 33 days she was discharged cured and restored to her right mind.

Aug. 1st, 1855. A female with *Ascites* was tapped by the native assistant, and sixty pounds of water taken from her abdomen. This patient had been tapped about five years before.

Sept. 14th, 1855. The patient operated on at this date was a female with a cancerous tumor of the breast, which had an ulcerated surface five inches in diameter. Little hope was entertained of a permanent cure, but the prospect of relieving her for a few months or years from a loathsome discharge of matter, was thought to justify an operation. The wounds healed readily, and the woman returned home apparently cured.

Oct. 14th, 1855. *Encysted tumor of female breast.* This patient was a delicate woman about 45 years old; there was no enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and there was prospect of a permament cure if she survived the operation. An attack of erysipelas during the preparatory treatment complicated the case. The operation was severe, and was attended with considerable loss of blood, but the patient stood it well and the wound soon healed up. The tumor weighed 4 *lbs.* 2 *oz. av.* More than a pound of fluid had been discharged a few days before it was removed. The tumor consisted of cysts filled with a glutinous, translucent fluid of the consistence of honey.

Dec. 26th, 1855. *Bullet in Tibia.* This patient was a strong healthy young man, and had received a gunshot wound three

inches below the knee. The bullet had been in his leg one year, and kept up a discharge of matter which prevented the wound from closing. A circle of bone was taken from the anterior flat surface of the tibia with the small trephine, and the bullet was found lying loose at the bottom of the hole thus made, and was then removed without difficulty. The operation was severe and painful, but in a few days the patient was walking about, and left the Hospital before the wound had entirely closed.

Jan. 23d, 1856. *Retention of Urine.* This subject was a laborer whose perineum had been severely injured by a fall. Attempts to introduce the catheter caused violent hemorrhage, and failed to give any relief. In consultation with Dr. W. G. Dickson, an incision was made in the perineum to prevent infiltration and consequent sloughing, and it was decided to introduce a trochar and canula into the bladder at the lower part of the abdomen. This the man obstinately refused to submit to, until the next day when his pains became excruciating, he yielded, and several pints of urine were evacuated through the instrument. He continued to be relieved, twice or thrice daily through this artificial passage for the space of eight days, most of which time the canula was retained in its place. In the meantime the injured parts were almost healed, and by the end of the tenth day the urine had returned to the natural passage. This man would probably have died, had not this artificial passage been made by means not in possession of any native physician.

Feb. 1st, 1856. *Phymosis.* This patient was from a place in the province of Kwangsi, about 200 miles west of Canton. His age was 58, and he had suffered 45 years. A stone about the size of a pullet's egg had been deposited under the prepuce, and when the usual incision for phymosis was made, it dropped from its place. Its weight was two drams, and in appearance was somewhat like chalk. Four other cases of phymosis were operated on during the year, in which gravel was found within the prepuce. In one there were 103 calculi averaging the size of a pea; they were smooth and white and weighed two drams. Another case had twenty-four calculi, which were smooth and angular, and weighed two drams. The third case had two stones which were rough, and had no marks of friction upon each other; one was much smaller than the other and was formed in a depression on the side of the large one; weight of the two 47 grains. The fourth case had about twelve smooth angular stones, but they were lost at the breaking up of the Hospital, and the exact number and weight are not known. That these calculi were deposited where they were found, and not within the bladder, is evident from the size of some, and from the character and appearance of all. A number of cases occurred in which calculi were taken from the urethra, but they differed very essentially from those abovementioned.

Feb. 15th, 1856. *Tumor.* The subject of this operation was 39 years old, and a native of the district of Nanhai. The tumor was

attached to the upper part of the forehead, a little to the left of the middle line. It hung down and rested upon the left eye, the cheek, and the side of the nose. The only difficulty attending this operation was a profuse hemorrhage from numerous arteries, the coats of which were so tender as scarcely to lear a ligature tight enough to close them. Although the patient was in a bad state of health when he came to the Hospital, he improved very much after the operation, and returned home not only relieved of his tumor, but having regained the use of the eye, of which he had so long been deprived. He refused to have the tumor removed on the usual operating day, because it happened to be an unlucky day in the Chinese calendar, but his objection is one seldom urged by the patients at the hospital.

May 23d. *Tumor.* This was a case in which an adipose tumor, a little larger than a hen's egg, was removed from the head just behind the ear. The wound had almost healed, when it was attacked by erysipelas, which extended rapidly to the surrounding parts and to the brain, terminating fatally on the eighth day after the operation. I frequently met with the friends of this man afterwards, and so far as I could learn they entertained no bad feeling because of the untoward result.

Harelip. An interesting little girl of 11 years was brought to have this deformity remedied. The operation was performed by Dr. W. G. Dickson. There was a deficiency in the upper jaw, and one side of this projected between the raw surfaces of the lip, effectually preventing their union. The deficiency of the jaw was then filled with wax, thus making an even surface for the lip to rest on, after which the two parts readily united. A brother of this girl was afterwards operated on for harelip, and a similar difficulty was overcome in the same way.

July 18th, 1856. *Dropsy.* A female, aged 22 years, had great enlargement of the abdomen, which began two years ago. She was much emaciated, but had suffered little or no pain from the first. She was tapped at this date, and 29 lbs. of a peculiar fluid withdrawn. It was of a uniform brown or bran color, thick as treacle, and entirely different from the serous fluid usually found in ascites; toward the last the consistence was so great that the stream could be turned from its course by a probe or needle. After tapping, the abdomen was still much distended by an ovarian tumor. She was tapped a second time, Aug. 22d, when about the same quantity of the same kind of fluid was evacuated. Death took place, Aug. 31st. A postmortem examination of so curious a case would have been very interesting, but it seemed not to be prudent under the circumstances to make one.

Aug. 26th, 1856. *Gunshot wounds.* A young man presented himself among the out-patients, who had received a gunshot wound in 1854, during the insurrection in this province. An iron slug, an inch long and almost as thick as the little finger, entered the side of his head about an inch in front of the ear. The wound

was healed, but there was a discharge of matter from the ear, out out of which the slug was taken after enlarging the external opening.

Aug. 29th, 1856. *Gunshot wound.* A soldier was admitted, who had received four gunshot wounds while engaged against the rebels in Kwangsi; three were flesh wounds, but in the fourth the bullet had passed from the outside of the leg just below the knee upward and inward, and was firmly lodged in the expanded head of the tibia. With much difficulty it was dislodged and withdrawn with bullet forceps. After a few days, the man returned to his regiment healed of all his wounds.

Sep. 23. *Amputation of index finger.* This operation was performed at the middle of the metacarpal bone, and was made necessary by ulceration, sloughing and caries of bone, which followed a bite at the first phalanx. The patient, a man aged 46, was thus relieved of great suffering and a quick and satisfactory cure was the result. In this case I had the assistance of Dr. Geo. B. Newton, surgeon of H. M. brig "Bittern," who also kindly performed the following operation.

Sept. 26. *Sarcocele.* In this patient, 28 years of age, a tumor of the scrotum commenced about twenty months ago, and it had now attained such a size as to be very inconvenient. It was very hard and dense; the skin was healthy and unattached. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform, and the tumor skillfully dissected away by Dr. Newton. The left testicle was carried down before the tumor, and was taken away with it. Except a slight hydrocele, both of them were healthy. The weight of the tumor was five pounds, and was found to consist of numerous cartilaginous sacs, in which large quantities of bone were deposited. When macerated and cleaned, the weight of bone alone was between four and five ounces, and it presented the appearance of a coral formation, springing from an irregular semicircular base, while numerous spiculæ of bone were scattered throughout the tumor unconnected with the main piece. The subject of this operation was a man of good constitution and enjoyed good health. Nothing could be discovered to account for the origin of so singular a tumor, and it must be set down as one of those anomalous growths which set at defiance the known laws of physiological development.

Oct. 10th. *Opening in the Windpipe.* A female attempted to commit suicide ten years ago by cutting her throat. The wound healed without closing, and since that time there has been an opening in the windpipe large enough to admit the end of the finger which renders articulation exceedingly difficult. The edges of the skin were pared and brought together with sutures and adhesive plaster. It was found impossible for the patient to restrain sufficiently her propensity for talking, and for this reason she did not do well, but the size of the opening was very much reduced when the Hospital was broken up.

Urinary Calculus. During the years 1855 and 1856, fourteen cases have been operated on, and in eleven of them the operation was performed by W. G. Dickson M. D., who has kindly furnished me his notes for insertion in this report. The following has reference to cases which occurred in 1855.

"Five cases of *Calculus* have been operated on. These have occurred in persons from 19 to 60 years of age, of different occupations and coming from districts, so far as we know, differently situated as to exposure, atmosphere, and water. At the time of the operation, they were all with one exception in good health ; one had been at the Hospital for some months, the others only a few days previous to the operation. They all did well with the exception abovenamed. This was a lad of 19 from the town of Shik-wo in the district of Shunteh, south of Canton (generally low alluvial), and had the appearance of laboring under disease of the kidneys, being in a dropsical, cachectic state. The operation in his case was delayed to endeavor to effect some improvement in his general health, and as no improvement took place, it was performed only at his urgent request to be freed from pain. During the operation a large abscess was opened into between the bladder and rectum. After surviving five days, he sunk from debility and general disease.

"Two of the others came from the neighborhood of Kauyau and Sz'hwui, about 50 miles up the western branch of the Pearl River, where the country appears to be generally hilly. The other two came from below towards the mouth of the river, the one from Pwanyu, the other from Tungkwan. Were it possible in each case to discover the exact site of the villages from which the patients come, it would perhaps be easier in China than elsewhere to assign some peculiarity in the site, atmosphere, water, or food, as the proximate cause of the disease ; but being ignorant of this first fact, and the districts being so diversified in all their hygienic circumstances, it would require a very large collection of facts to admit of even a very general conclusion being drawn.

"There was nothing peculiar in any of the cases worthy of notice. The stones were of moderate size and extracted without difficulty, a very slight incision of the sphincter muscle of the bladder affording ample room when assisted by gentle dilatation with the finger. Chloroform was not administered in any of the cases, except that of the lad who died."

The following six cases were operated on by Dr. Dickson in 1856. Of these he says:—

"The first, in the month of February, was a laborer 24 years of age from the neighborhood of Shik-sz'-tau, about 30 miles from Canton near the Second Bar of the river. The man had suffered from the symptoms several years. The stone was of a flattened oval shape, 2 inches in length by 1½ in breadth, was extracted without difficulty, and the man made a speedy recovery.

"A young man 23 years of age, healthy and apparently not suffering much constitutionally, was operated on March 5th, and three almond-shaped stones easily extracted.

"A young man aged 22, a laborer from the neighborhood of Liulam, a town near Hiangshan, about 50 miles from Canton on the river, in a low alluvial country, had suffered acutely for twelve months, and was so much worn down by irritation as to make the operation doubtful. His father accompanied him. No relative had suffered from calculus. A large stone, 2½ inches in length, of a flattened oval shape, was extracted, and he shortly after began to gain strength and health and left the Hospital within three weeks.

"The next was a laboring man from the district of Kauyau, about 40 miles above Canton on the river, 25 years of age, suffered great pain on making water, but not much reduced; he was of short stout make. The bladder was deeply situated — it and the surrounding textures relaxed. A stone, not larger than a filbert, with a rough crystalized surface was extracted. The pain in this case seemed out of proportion to the size of the stone, and shows that the irritability of the coats of the bladder affects the general health more than the size of the calculus.

"In April, a man aged 30 years, from the town of Kong-tsun, about eight miles north of the city, was operated on, and a small flattened, oval stone, shaped like a broach, was easily extracted.

"The last case was from Chan-tsun, a large town about 12 miles down the Macao Passage. Age 39 years. Operation performed Aug. 25th. The stone was of moderate size. Both these patients did well."

Of the three remaining cases of urinary calculus, one was from the district of Sanshwui, 50 years of age, and was brought to the Hospital by the short stout man operated on by Dr. Dickson. He was of a spare habit, but in good health, and lithotomy was performed without preparatory treatment. The stone was oval in shape and about an inch long. The case was in every way a favorable one, and made a good recovery.

The next case was from the district of Kau-ming, 28 years of age, and had suffered from symptoms of stone about eleven months. In this case lithotrity was substituted for lithotomy, which had been performed in all the other cases. At two sittings, on the 10th and 15th of October, the stone was so crushed within the bladder with the lithotritor of Charriere, that it all came away with the urine, and on the 18th of October, the patient expressed himself as entirely relieved. A slight attack of orchitis followed, but it yielded in a day or two, to rest and emollient applications. While this operation is more painful and dangerous in many cases than lithotomy, it is gratifying to be able, in cases where it is suitable, to afford relief without resorting to the use of the knife, from which all turn with horror unless moved by the most urgent necessity.. This, so far as I know, is the first successful case of lithotrity in China.

The last case was also from the district of Kau-ming; he was 36 years of age, and had suffered for twelve years. There was a large deposit of muco-purulent matter in the urine, the pelvis was narrow and the tissues dense and unyielding. Lithotomy was performed Oct. 17th, and a stone, the diameters of which were 2¾ by 1¾ inches, was extracted. About three fourths of the surface of the stone was covered with a deposit of white crystals, which made it very rough. Irritative fever set in a few hours after the operation, and the patient gradually but steadily sunk, and was taken from the Hospital in a dying state on the 27th October, the day on which shells were first thrown into the palace of the Governor-general.

Another patient with calculus was undergoing preparatory treatment, but was compelled to leave at the opening of hostilities. During the seventeen months I had charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital, fifteen or twenty other cases of Urinary Calculus presented themselves among the out-patients, but from various reasons they had not yet come to the conclusion to undergo the necessary operation.

Religious services have been held on each prescribing day, both at the Hospital and Dispensary. They were conducted on Monday by Dr. Williams, and on other days by the Rev. J. B. French, and Liang Wo, the native assistant of the American Presbyterian Mission. Tracts and portions of Scripture have been given to all the patients, and to the friends who accompanied them. To what extent the religious instruction has been understood or appreciated, cannot be known in this world; but thousands, while seeking the cure of their bodily diseases, have come within the sound of the Gospel of salvation, and it is hoped that something has been done to prepare the way for that happy time, yet future, but none the less sure, when Christianity shall supplant idolatry; and science, the handmaid of religion, shall confer upon the millions of China the benefits now confined to the nations of the West.

The native assistants in the medical department, Kwan Ato and Lam Tsung, have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have very much lightened my labors. The name of the former has often appeared in Dr. Parker's reports, having been for many years connected with the Hospital. The latter was educated by Rev. Dr. Happer. Most of the minor operations and some of the more important ones, were performed by these two assistants.

The Hospital building was destroyed in the fire of December 14th, when the Foreign Factories were burned by the Chinese. The operations had been conducted at it for 21 years. Since 1842 the building has been generously given free of rent by its owner Howqua, and the favor was to be continued as long as it was used for hospital purposes. The arrangements and ventilation were badly adapted to the purposes for which it was used, and the location was unfavorable, being too far removed from the river. If the Medical Missionary Society designs to continue its benevolent efforts in behalf of the Chinese after the restoration of peace, it is to be hoped a more suit-

able building will be obtained, in which some of the improvements of modern hospitals may be employed in the treatment of those who place themselves in the hands of the foreign physician.

Most of the medicines on hand were kept at the Wai Tsai Dispensary, and were lost in the fire of Oct. 29th. The Hospital furniture, a few medicines, and a skeleton on wires, were lost when the Hospital was burned.

The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. P. Parker for the donation of his entire stock of medicines when he left China. Also to Dr. W.G. Dickson for operations and assistance on various occasions; and to Dr. B. Kenny for the gift of medicines in 1855.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, CHINA,

in account current with RUSSELL & Co. *Treasurers.*

1855	DEBIT.		
Jan. 31	To paid Dr. Peter Parker's order to D. J. Macgowan for amount of the appropriation for the Ningpo hospital, in 1854.		$300.00
Feb. 20	„ paid Dr. Peter Parker's order to bearer for amount of hospital expenses for the year 1854.		595.00
Feb. 21	„ balance transferred to credit of the Society in new account due December 31st, 1854.		1996.22
1854	CREDIT.		
Jan. 1	By Balance of former account rend.	2727.57	
Dec. 31	„ Interest on $2,727.57 for 12 mos. at 6 per cent.	163.65	
		$2891.22	$2891.22

E. E.

Canton, February 21st, 1855.

(Signed) RUSSELL & Co.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, CHINA,

in account current with RUSSELL & Co. *Treasurers.*

1855	DEBIT.		
Mar. 31	To paid Dr. Parker's order to Dr. Macgowan for expenses account Ningpo hospital.		$300.00
May 4	„ paid Dr. Parker's order for hospital expenses from Jan. 1, to date.		234.45
Sept. 29	„ paid Dr. Williams' order to Dr. Kerr on account of grant made to him at annual meeting.		200.00
1856 Jan. 19	„ paid Dr. Williams' order for hospital expenses from May 1, to Dec. 31st, 1855.		342.30
Feb. 19	„ Balance transferred to new account due the Society, Dec. 31st, 1855.		1879.27
1855	CREDIT.		
Jan. 1	By Balance of account rendered Feb.		
1856	21st, 1855.	1996.22	
Feb. 19	„ interest due on this account at 6 per cent. per annum on $1,996.22 12 months to Jan. 1. 119.77		
	„ less on $734.45 for 6¾ months. 24.97	94.80	
	„ cash from Dr. Williams, for amount of subscriptions collected.*	865.00	
		$2956.02	$2956.02

E. E.

Canton, February 19th, 1856.

(Signed) RUSSELL & Co.

* The subscription list, containing the names of the donors to the funds of the Society, with the amounts given by each on this occasion, was lost by fire, so that only the total amount can here be stated.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, CHINA,

in account current with RUSSELL & Co. *Treasurers.*

1856	DEBIT.		
Dec. 31	To payment to Dr. Macgowan at Ningpo by Russell & Co. Shanghai.		$200.00
1857			
Feb. 5	To paid order of S. W. Williams, V. P. to Rev. J. B. French, amount of expenses of Hospital at Canton, to November 1st, 1856.		367.00
	„ paid order of S. W. Williams, V. P. to Dr. John G. Kerr for amount of grant for use of Dispensary at Canton for 1856.		200.00
Feb. 20	„ balance transferred to credit of the Society in new account, due December 31st, 1856.		1225.02
1856	CREDIT.		
Jan. 1	By balance of account rendered Feb. 19th, 1856.	$1879.27	
Dec. 31	„ interest due on $1,879.27 for 12 months at 6 per cent.	112.75	
		$1992.02	$1992.02

E. E.

Hongkong, February 20th, 1857.

RUSSELL & Co.
of Canton.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CANTON,

in account with P. PARKER M. D. *and* J. G. KERR M. D. DR.

1855	DEBIT.	
May 1	To expenses of Hospital, from Jan. 1st, to May 1st, as per Dr. Parker's account.....	$234.45
May 31	,, cash paid as per Dr. Parker's order.....	14.00
	,, repairs of Hospital during the month.....	45.10
	,, salary of Ato, drs. 20; Do. of Alun, drs. 7; Coolies, drs. 10.50.....	37.50
	,, board of Patients, drs. 2.10; Hospital Expenses, drs. 3.45.....	5.55
June 30	,, salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 6.25.....	26.25
	,, board of patients, drs. 2.10; Hospital Expenses,&c., drs. 10.45.....	12.55
July 31	,, salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 8.50...	28.50
	,, board of patients, drs. 1.80; Hospital Expenses, drs. 4.05.....	5.85
Aug. 31	,, salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 8.50...	28.50
	,, Hospital Expenses.....	3.42
Sept. 30	,, salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 8.50...	28.50
	,, Hospital Expenses.....	3.40
Oct. 31	,, salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 8.50...	28.50
	,, Hospital Expenses.....	4.00
Nov. 30	,, salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 8.50...	28.50
	,, Hospital Expenses, drs. 3.25; table, chairs, &c., drs. 6.75.....	10.27
Dec. 31	,, salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 8.50.....	28.50
	,, Hospital Expenses.....	3.40
		$576.75

CREDIT.

May 4	By Cash from Messrs. Russell & Co., to P. Parker M. D.	$234.45
Dec. 31	,, Cash from Messrs. Russell & Co., to J. G. Kerr M. D.	342.30
		$576.75

(*Signed*) JOHN B. FRENCH, *for* J. G. KERR.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CANTON,

in account with JOHN G. KERR, M. D. DR.

1856		
January	To salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 8.50;	$28.50
	„ Hospital Expenses.....	3.50
February	„ salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 9.00...	29.00
	„ board of patients, drs. 1; Hospital Expenses, drs. 3.05.....	4.05
March	„ salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 9.....	29.00
	„ board of patients, drs. 1.20; Hospital Expenses, drs. 2.40..	3.60
April	„ coolies, drs. 9.00; Medicines from Macao, drs. 12.50.....	21.50
	„ cotton cloth, drs. 2.50; quinine, drs. 5; Hospital Expenses, drs. 2.60.....	10.10
May	„ coolies,.....	9.00
	„ board of patients, drs. 1.70; Hospital Expenses, drs. 1.75.....	3.45
June	„ salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 9.....	29.00
	„ repairs, drs. 10; board of patients, drs. 1.25; Hospital Expenses, &c., drs. 4.40....	15.65
July	„ salary of Ato, drs. 20; coolies, drs. 9.....	29.00
	„ board of patients, drs. 1; Hospital Expenses, drs. 2.52.....	3.52
August	„ salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 9.....	29.00
	„ board of patients, drs. 2; burial expenses, drs. 1.75; Hospital do., drs. 4.08.....	7.83
Sept.	„ salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 8.....	28.00
	„ Hospital Expenses.....	3.20
October	„ salary of Ato, drs. 20; Coolies, drs. 10.....	30.00
	„ removal of patients, drs. 2.50; bedboards, drs. 1.50; Hospital Expenses, 3.60.....	7.60
	„ medicines received from the U. S. A. during the current year.....	42.50
	Total Expenses	$367.00

1856	CREDIT.	
Dec.	By Cash, from Messrs. Russell & Co.	$367.00

(*Signed*) JOHN B. FRENCH, *for* J. G. KERR.

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

FOR THE YEAR

1862.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & CO.
1863.

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

FOR THE YEAR

1862.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & CO.
1863.

308572.



Oriental Room
Case 10

MINUTES OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Twenty-fourth annual Meeting of this Society was held at Canton on Friday, the 16th of January, 1863, at the house of Messrs Olyphant & Co.

Present,—S. Wells Williams, ll.d., Geo. B. Glover, R. Eyre, Theo. Sampson, Esqrs.; Geo. Dods, m.d., Wong Fun, m.d., Rev. D. Vrooman, Rev. A. P. Happer, m.d., Rev. C. F. Preston, Rev. Ira M. Condit, and J. G. Kerr, m.d.

The Chair was taken by S. Wells Williams, the senior Vice-President.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and approved.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were chosen for the ensuing year:—

President—Thos. R. Colledge, m.d., f.r.s. Ed., (*in England*).

Vice-Presidents—S. Wells Williams, ll.d., James Purdon, F. Chomley, A. Perceval, Warren Delano, John D. Gibb, O. H. Perry, and A. B. Neilson, Esqs.; Rev. J. H. Gray, m.a., Rev. D. Ball, m.d.; Angus Fletcher, Esq., Sir John Bowring, ll.d., and John Dent, Esq. (*in England*); Hon. Peter Parker, D. N. Spooner and John Heard, Esqs. (*United States*).

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—John G. Kerr, m.d.

Treasurers—Messrs Russell & Co.

Auditor—George B. Glover, Esq.

The Annual Report of the Hospital at Canton was then presented to the meeting, and extracts from it were read.

From the Report it appeared that the number of patients attended to during the year was 15,928 in Canton, and 6,205 in Fuh-shan, and that 658 children in all had been vaccinated. The number of in-patients received was 275, and about 200 surgical operations had been performed. Pecuniary assistance to the amount of $117.52 had been given to ninety of the most destitute among the in-patients; of this sum, only $85.18 were drawn from the Society's funds. The total expenses of the Hospital and Dispensary have been $1,290.60, of which $259.21 were reimbursed by the sale of trusses and medicines, leaving $1,031.39 expended for rent, hire of

assistants, medicines, aid to poor patients, &c. Religious services have been conducted by the Rev. C. F. Preston, assisted in Fuh-shan by the Rev. I. M. Condit.

The Rev. Mr Graves' Report of the Dispensary at Shau-king or Shiu-hing was also read. The number of patients prescribed for was 2,560, and 102 children had been vaccinated. About a hundred minor operations had been performed, and some important cases had been sent to the hospital at Canton. The amount of money expended was $80. The religious instruction of the patients had been maintained on the prescribing days by Mr Graves.

On motion of the Rev. Mr VROOMAN, seconded by Dr DODS, the Reports were accepted, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer's Report was then presented. The receipts of the Society from the subscriptions, interest, &c., were $1,657.80. The amount paid out was $970, leaving a balance in the Treasury, December 31st, 1862, of $3,475. A circular was laid on the table, to which subscriptions had been obtained to the amount of $905, and also a subscription book for circulation among the Chinese, which already contained the sum of $256.

On motion of the Rev. Dr HAPPER, seconded by the Rev. Mr VROOMAN, the Treasurer's Report was accepted, and ordered to be printed with the Hospital Report.

Estimates for the current expenses of the ensuing year were presented for the Hospital in Canton $950, for the Dispensary at Fuh-shan $180, and to pay a balance from last year's account $130. An application from the Rev. Mr Graves for a grant of $100 was also presented.

On motion of Dr DODS, seconded by Mr SAMPSON, it was voted that the above sums be granted for the current expenses of the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was passed to Drs Dods, Wong Fun, and Carmichael, for important assistance on various occasions at the Hospital; to Dr Kerr and Mr Graves, and also to the Chairman,—after which the meeting adjourned.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

HOSPITAL AT CANTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

By JOHN G. KERR, M.D.

In presenting to the Medical Missionary Society an account of the operations of another year, the statement of former Reports may be repeated, that there has been the usual attendance of patients seeking relief for diseases, most of which were of a chronic character, while many applied for surgical aid which native doctors could not give.

An unusual number of officers have applied for treatment during the year. One of these, who was formerly a Tautai in the province of Kwangsi, came from Hunan, his native province, for the purpose of having his eyes operated on.

Another officer of high rank was visited at his residence at the temple of Longevity, and was successfully treated for a dropsical affection of the lower extremities. The district magistrate of Tien-peh was under treatment for an old stricture; and when he returned home, he took with him a young man who had formerly been connected with the Hospital, and who was able to continue the treatment.

During the literary examinations, many scholars from

various parts of the province visited the Hospital, to obtain medicine for themselves, or to consult about some case in their families. A remarkable case occurred, in which a literary man was indebted to the Hospital for his success in obtaining two degrees. Some time last year, an old man, above 80 years of age, was operated on successfully for cataract. After the annual examination in the spring, he called to inform me that he had been successful in obtaining the first degree, and to express his gratitude; "for," said he, "how could I have seen to write, but for the doctor's skill?" After the recent examination for the second degree, the old man called again to communicate the joyful intelligence that he had been successful a second time, and to inform me that he was making preparations to go to Peking to compete for the third degree, which he had been assured by the literary chancellor he could obtain.

Applications by letter for medicine and advice are not uncommon. One of the most remarkable examples occurred in the following translation of a letter from a native physician, which is also interesting as exhibiting the fact that foreign things are undergoing an investigation and exciting a degree of attention of which we have not been aware. Accompanying the letter from the native physician was a long one from the family, with a history of the case. I was compelled to say, in reply, that the plan proposed would be of no avail:—

"Dr Tsái Tui-yuen of Shun-teh district, sends his compliments to the physician of the Benevolent Hospital. I am aware, from having read Dr Hobson's 'Physiology,' that your honorable country has a mode of healing called 'transfusion of blood.' Now, for those who are exhausted and debilitated by long and dangerous sickness, this is certainly an excellent means of prolonging life. I have often advised my relatives and friends to go to your honorable hospital, but hitherto various reasons have prevented. Sometimes there has been urgent business, and sometimes they have been too poor to get persons who would supply the blood. In some cases the disease has been too severe to admit of going so far, and others have been prevented by fear; while there are many who delay so long as to be beyond the reach of remedies. These things make me very sad, and I am, therefore, exceedingly anxious to learn this excellent mode of healing diseases, so that I may be able to cure the sick who are far away, and thus assist in carrying out the intentions of your benevolent hospital, and in spreading abroad the remedies of western countries. But I feared that one so stupid as myself could not learn, and I did not know if your exalted brightness would be willing to teach.

"Now, I have a friend 50 years old, who, by reason of sorrow and anxiety, is very much weakened, and is daily becoming worse, so that I fear he is in danger of an attack of paralysis, and that, if transfusion of blood be not resorted to, he cannot be cured. He has two sons, who are willing to furnish the blood for their father. If this is done, the sons, without sustaining much injury, may be the means of restoring their father to life,—for the blood of the children is like that of the father, and therefore the best to be used.

Having given a full account of the case, the patient's nephew is sent to the hospital to request the doctor to return a clear answer, and if he is willing to apply this remedy, then the patient will at once be taken to the hospital, and perhaps I myself will accompany him."

The vaccine department has been continued with very satisfactory results, although the effort to keep it up during the hot months has again failed. Past experience will be a guide for the future, and it is hoped that hereafter the succession of lymph can be kept up throughout the year. The importance of this department is made apparent from the fact that native vaccinators use lymph which is almost or altogether inert, and cases of Small-pox after vaccination are frequently heard of.

The Dispensary in FUH-SHAN has been kept up during the year. It was visited weekly a part of the year, and once in two weeks after the first of July. Fuh-shan may now be considered fully open for missionary work and for the residence of foreigners. A member of the Presbyterian Mission was permitted to build a house there without molestation. Unfortunately it was destroyed by the great taifoong of July 27th, after he had begun to move into it. The English Wesleyan Mission now has a chapel in one of the most public parts of the city. The Dispensary has been one of a variety of influences which have, under the blessing of Divine Providence, prepared the way for the preaching of the Gospel to the multitudes of that great city.

It is known that the Chinese sometimes have arrangements for the gratuitous healing of the sick. In the month of October the Cholera made its appearance in this city, and medicines for its cure were distributed through the streets. A notice was also posted in public places, of which the following is a translation :—

"In the capital city of the province of Kwangtung the population is very dense, both within the city walls and in the suburbs. Although there are many wealthy individuals, still the poor are numerous. Now it happens that this is a time when very poor people suffer from pestilential influences, and are affected by cold, heat, &c. Being destitute of the means of purchasing medicines, they cannot escape the bitterness of weeping. Surely one's feelings must be moved with compassion. In connection with others of like heart, I have subscribed funds, and we have established at the temple of Longevity a company, called the T'ung Shin Tang, and have engaged the services of five physicians. If any persons are attacked with the pestilence, they should go to the office of one of the physicians, all of which are open from 6 o'clock A.M. to noon, after which none will be received. Patients will take their prescriptions to the drug store in the 7th ward, called Pau-sang Tang. Both prescriptions and medicines are without charge.

"Now this is only an experiment, and will be continued for three months, beginning with the 9th day of the 9th month. In the meantime, a subscription book will be opened, in the hope that gentlemen and benevolent persons will assist liberally in this charitable work. If the amount of subscriptions should be sufficient, regulations will be established and published for general information, with the hope that it may be kept up for a long time."

Then follow the names and residences of the five physicians who were employed.

The attendance of out-patients at the Hospital in Canton, and at the Dispensary in Fuh-shan, is exhibited in the following table:—

	Canton.		Fuh-shan.
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males & Females.*
January, ...	562	120	215
February, ...	566	180	260
March, ...	1,472	286	555
April, ...	1,564	239	700
May, ...	988	244	955
June, ...	1,130	286	920
July, ...	922	247	400
August, ...	1,134	258	300
September, ...	1,648	302	690
October, ...	1,253	359	530
November, ...	910	263	360
December, ...	810	185	320
	12,959	2,969	6,205

The whole number at both places was 22,133. The number of children vaccinated was 658.

The diseases treated have been such as are usually met with in hospitals in China. The most common are *diseases of the eye*, *intermittent fever*, *bronchitis*, *rheumatism*, *scrofula*, *syphilis*, *skin diseases*, *ulcers*, *dropsy*, *opium-smoking*, *dyspepsia*, &c. Among these there are two classes of disease—syphilis and opium-smoking—which, although they are brought on by the voluntary and reiterated acts of the patients themselves, still constitute a very considerable proportion of the whole number prescribed for. Their prevalence is fearful. It is heart-sickening to reflect on the years of suffering, bodily and mental, which they inflict on their victims. Syphilis, once contracted, can never be eradicated from the system, and its effects on the body end only with the dissolution which follows death. Many cases of the disease, in its primary form, are seen at the Hospital, but in the large majority it has become con-

stitutional. It is then multifarious in its forms, and manifests its presence in many ways. A large proportion of the cases of rheumatism are syphilitic. Many of the obstinate and incurable ulcers are owing to the presence of the syphilitic poison, contracted, it may be, ten, twenty, or forty years before. Diseases of the bones are often owing to the same cause. The various inflammations of the eye, and the different forms of blindness, are often traceable to the deleterious influence of the same poison. Scrofula, with its distressing consequences, and many forms of skin disease, are the fruit of the same evil seed. Sickly and scrofulous children, and their untimely death, are the remoter, and frequent results of the disease in parents.

The other disease (as it may truly be called) has its train of woes in ruined health—craving appetite for the narcotic drug, which, after a time it refuses to satisfy—a deadening of all the means by which happiness and enjoyment are received—loss of property and reputation—mental imbecility, and death. It would seem that such terrible warnings would frighten men from dangers and calamities so sure to follow. Hundreds, who seek the cure of sufferings they might have avoided, seek in vain, because too late, or find only partial relief. In one case, the poison has contaminated and changed the whole body; and in the other, the moral courage is wanting to endure the struggle necessary to give up the use of the enticing drug. Very few cases of reformation from opium-smoking are met with, and these are ever in danger of yielding to the temptations which surround them. The experience and observation of several years convinces me that the only effectual means, aside from Christianity, of curing those addicted to the vice, is the establishment of asylums, on the plan of those for inebriates in Europe and America. I am compelled to confess that the good which results from our prescriptions for the unfortunate victims who apply for aid, is almost confined to the testimony which, as Christian missionaries, we are thus able to bear against a great evil, that brings misery and woe into so many households.

The number of in-patients received was 275. Many of these were surgical cases, and some important operations have been

performed. The assistant, Kwan A-to, whose name for many years has appeared in these Reports, has performed most of the minor operations, and some of the more important and dangerous ones. A short account of some of the most interesting cases is given.

Dry Gangrene.—Several cases of this affection have come under notice this year. Some of them occurred soon after an unusually long and severe period of cold weather in the month of February. In three cases the lower extremity was the part affected, and in one case the upper.

Case 1st.—A little girl, seven or eight years old, was brought to the Hospital, February 28th, and left in the chapel among the out-patients. On examination, it was found that mortification had taken place in both feet. At the ankle in one foot, and just below it in the other, lines of demarcation were formed, and the disease arrested. In one of the feet the process of separation was almost completed, and only a single ligament required to be divided with the scissors, when the foot dropped off. In the other foot, the process of separation had extended through the soft structures, but the bones required to be separated with the knife. The cicatrization of the stumps advanced slowly on account of diarrhœa, from which the child suffered for several weeks. At the end of three months the healing was completed, and the little girl had quite recovered her health.

Having been deserted by her friends, she would have been a charge upon the Hospital, but the amount necessary for her support and for an attendant was furnished by a benevolent lady, who took an interest in her. After her recovery, Mr Ladendorff, of the German Foundling Hospital in Hongkong, kindly consented to take charge of her, and she is now in a situation where she is kindly treated, well provided for, and under daily Christian instruction.

Case 2d.—A boatman, aged 31, was admitted, March 9th, with dry gangrene of all the toes of both feet. A line of demarcation was formed at the roots of the toes, and the process of separation was going on through the soft parts. Amputa-

tion was performed at the second joint of some, and the third phalanx of others was divided with the bone forceps. The general health of this man was quite good, but he was afflicted with mental imbecility. The healing of the stumps was completed in a few weeks, and the patient returned to his boat, which was anchored for some months in front of the Hospital.

Case 3d was that of an out-patient, 30 years old, who lived near the N.E. gate of the city. The mortification had extended over both feet up to the ankles, where the disease was arrested. The cause assigned was the cold weather. He said it had commenced two months before. The general appearance of the patient was that of one who enjoyed tolerably good health. He did not return for treatment, but I met with him five months afterwards, seated at the side of the street begging. The feet had dropped off, but the stumps were not yet healed over.

Case 4th.—This patient was a boatman 35 years old, and came to the Hospital on the same day as the last. Three fingers and the thumb of the left hand were affected. Half of the thumb, nearly all the index finger, one joint of the second finger, and the point of the little finger, were black, dry, and shrivelled up. The thumb and index finger were taken off with the bone forceps, and two or three weeks afterwards the last phalanx of the second and little fingers were removed. This patient was in the enjoyment of good general health, except that he was an opium-smoker. He could assign no cause, and, according to his account, several months elapsed between the appearance of the disease in one finger and its beginning in another.

Tumor of Foot—Amputation.—A woman, aged 34 years, from Shau-king-fu, has had a tumor growing on the right foot for 10 years. It covered more than half of the back of the foot, and passed between the first and second metatarsal bones to the bottom of the foot, thus separating the great toe and second toe nearly two inches from each other. An attempt was made to remove the tumor and save the foot, but this was found to be impossible, and amputation was performed at the tarso-

metatarsal articulation. The attempt to save the foot made the operation a long and severe one, and the patient was very much exhausted. Reaction was attended with fever, which continued several days. There was some sloughing of the edges of the flap. Finally the patient's health improved, the wound gradually healed, and she was able to walk with the assistance of a cane.

Ulcer of the Foot.—A young woman, aged 16 years, from Pwanyü district, was admitted with a large ulcer on the left foot, involving the great toe. The foot was twice the natural size, and the ulcer, which was 3 inches in diameter, discharged a most offensive fluid. Its surface was covered with a thick coat of granulations, resembling the papillæ of the mucous membrane. It had continued for 15 months, and had resisted all efforts to heal it. In order to heal an ulcer of the peculiar character of the one here presented, it was necessary to destroy the surface, where unhealthy action had lasted so long. The best method to do this was with a red-hot iron. Several irons, suitable for the purpose, were prepared, and applied, one after another, at a red heat, until the whole surface was well seared over. This would have been a painful process, but for chloroform. Poultices were then applied, and the foot kept in an elevated position. In a few days the swelling of the foot was reduced, the burnt slough came off, and left a healthy granulating surface, which gradually healed over. The cure was not quite complete when the patient left the Hospital.

Gun-shot Wounds.—On the 28th of March, a bullet was extracted from the forehead of a soldier. It was lodged an inch above the eye in the skull-bone, having entered the full length of its diameter, and meeting with barely enough resistance in the inner table of the skull to prevent its piercing the brain. The bullet had remained there two months. There were no symptoms of compression or inflammation.

On the same day, a slug of iron, two inches long, was taken from the left thigh of a soldier. It had entered near the middle of the inner side of the thigh, passed upward and outward,

lodging near the groin, and had been in this position for several months.

On the 14th of August, a bullet was taken from near the left hip-joint of a soldier from the province of Kwang-si. The bullet entered just above the great trochanter, and lodged near the joint, without entering it. It had been in this place for eight months.

On the 29th of June, a bullet was extracted from the knee-joint of a man who had been shot two months before. The bullet pierced the patella, and entered the cavity of the joint, injuring both the femur and tibia, as well as the ligaments of the joint. This patient remained under treatment but a few days, and the final result of his case is not known.

Lithotomy.—Four cases have been operated on during the year. Two other cases that were under treatment died, and their *post-mortem* examinations showed extensive visceral disease of long standing, which would have rendered an operation surely fatal. In one case, the stone weighed five and one-half ounces, the diameters being three inches by two. The calculus in the other case weighed $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, and the diameters were $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The following cases are numbered in continuation from the table published last year :—

Case No. 28.—The patient, aged 50 years, was from Nan-hai district ; a laborer ; had suffered from symptoms of stone two years. The operation was performed April 11th. The stone weighed 1 oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$ drs., and its diameters were $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches. This patient was attacked with diarrhœa three or four days after the operation, and on the eighth day had considerable hemorrhage. He remained in the Hospital five weeks, and was at the end of this time taken home very much prostrated, and with little hope of recovery.

No. 29.—This patient was a boy 13 years old, son of a boat-man, who lived near Whampoa. Has had symptoms of stone from the time he was 7 years old. After he came to the Hospital his sufferings were excruciating—crying and groaning day and night, unable to sleep himself, and disturbing the rest of other patients in the ward. The operation was performed

May 26th. The weight of the stone was 2 ounces, and its diameters were $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The size and shape are well represented in fig. 1 of the cut on page 16. Soon after the operation he fell asleep, and his rest at night was better than it had been for many weeks. One of the patients in the ward with him remarked, that before the operation he was always crying, but now he was always laughing! His recovery proceeded without any interruption, and he returned home a month after the operation, free from all suffering, and very much improved in general health. He has been back two or three times since, and always greets me with a smiling face.

No. 30.—This patient was a farmer, aged 36, from the district of Shun-teh; had suffered with symptoms of stone for sixteen months. The lateral operation was performed August 18th, and a stone was removed, the weight of which was 2 drams and 14 grains, and the diameters $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. He made a good recovery.

No. 31.—This patient was a student, 22 years old, from Pwan-yü district, and had suffered for more than a year with symptoms of stone. The lateral operation was performed September 10th, and the weight of the stone removed was 5 drams; its diameters were $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches both ways. It was covered with sharp crystals, which made it much more irritating to the coats of the bladder. The recovery of this patient was rather slow, but he returned home in about a month after the operation, relieved of all his sufferings.

Circumcision and Calculi in the Prepuce.—Two cases of phymosis have been operated on during the year, in which calculi were found in the prepuce. The first was a patient, aged 38, from Sin-hwui district. The prepuce was greatly thickened and enlarged, and the presence of calculi was easily discovered with a probe. The operation was performed July 11th. It consisted in making a crucial incision, so as to remove the calculi, after which circumcision was performed, by which the superfluous thickened skin was removed. The calculi were two in number, and the weight of both was 1 ounce, 2 drams, and 2 scruples. The diameters of one were $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. It had

two concave facets, one on each side. One was smooth and on it had rested the other stone. The other facet was partly covered with deposit, and evidently had been used by the second stone at some former time. The second stone was 1½ inch in diameter, and was almost a perfect double convex lens in shape. One of its sides, where it rested on the first stone, was worn quite smooth. It is a remarkable circumstance that these two calculi, in such a situation, and rubbing upon each other, should have taken the shape they did. These stones are represented in the cut on page 16, first together (fig. 2), and also separately (figs. 3 and 4).

The second case was that of a fortune-teller, aged 47, from Fuh-shan. The prepuce was thickened and condensed, and the opening was so much contracted as to make urination very difficult. There was also adhesion to the gland. Circumcision was performed, and four small calculi were found lodged in cells in the condensed tissue of the prepuce.

Cataract.—The operation of couching has been performed eighteen times during the year,—twelve times by the assistant Kwan A-to, and six times by myself. The result of all the cases is not known. Two may be related.

One was that of a poor beggar-woman, aged 64 years, who was supported by funds appropriated for the use of the destitute. Both of her eyes were operated on, and her sight restored, so that she goes about with perfect ease, and can recognize persons whom she knows. She is a frequent visitor at the Hospital, and expresses much gratitude for the benefit she has received.

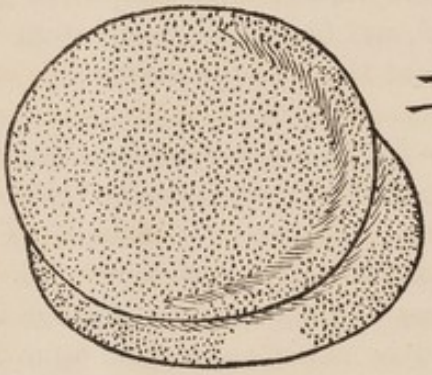
The other case is that of the officer mentioned above, from the province of Hunan. He was a friend of the Governor-general, and had been brought up in the same neighborhood. When he came, one eye was incurably diseased, but the other was in a condition that left some hope of a partial recovery of sight. He was under treatment for five months, during which time his eye was operated on twice, but without any ultimate benefit. He was accompanied by a younger brother, who was also blind, and in his case the operation failed to do any good.

割出沙淋石形圖

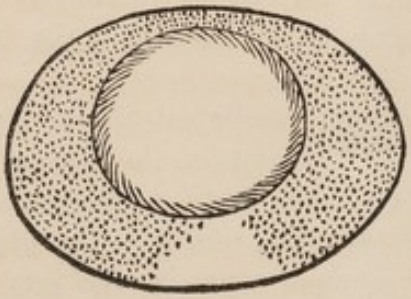
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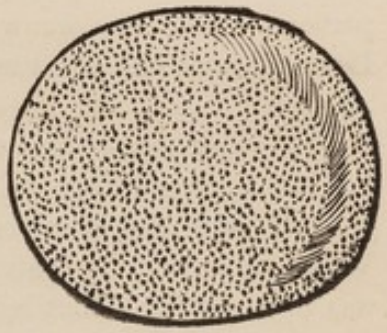
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When expressing my regret that I was unable to do them any good, the Mandarin answered, "I have lived here long enough to know that you are good people, and that your hearts desire to benefit others." He was a man of a kind and gentle disposition, and his attendants were much attached to him. When about to leave for his home in Hunan, he was supplied with a set of Christian books; and it is hoped that, hereafter, it may be found that his residence in the Hospital may not be altogether without good results.

Artificial Anus.—In the Report of last year, a case was related in which artificial anus had followed strangulated hernia. A similar case was in the Hospital the present year. The patient was a labourer, 36 years old, from the district of Tsang-shing. He first had hernia two years ago, and was subject to attacks of swelling and pain in the groin once in one or two months. About a year ago, one of these attacks lasted fifteen or eighteen days, most of which time there was no discharge from the bowels. Finally an opening was formed in the upper part of the right side of the scrotum, which he describes as having been an inch or more in diameter. He was confined to bed for three months. The opening is now quite small, only admitting an ordinary probe, which can be passed up into the cavity of the abdomen. There is a discharge of yellowish fluid, which sometimes is more consistent.

The *Religious* department has been, as heretofore, in the charge of the Rev. C. F. Preston. Public preaching, for both out and in-patients, has been kept up on four days of each week. The morning service for in-patients and others connected with the Hospital, and our families, has been kept up during the year. The number of persons attending this service has been from 30 to 50. The exercises consist in reading a portion of Scripture, with familiar explanations to enforce the truths taught upon the minds and consciences of the hearers. Including the attendants of patients, not less than 500 persons have thus enjoyed regular daily instruction on the all-important subjects revealed in God's holy word. Some of these persons

were from distant provinces, and many of them from remote parts of this province. On returning to their homes, they are supplied with Christian tracts and books. Among their friends and neighbors, these books and the doctrines taught at the Hospital naturally become subjects of conversation; the knowledge received is imparted to others. In this and a thousand other ways, truth is silently and imperceptibly undermining the great systems of error and superstition which shroud this great land in worse than Egyptian darkness. Sooner or later they must fall, and men will be astonished, because they do not see the agencies at work, or do not consider that God works out mighty results with apparently very inadequate means.

Four pupils have been under instruction during the year. Two of them have been connected with the Hospital long enough to be quite familiar with its duties, and to be of much assistance in dispensing medicines.

It is considered an important part of the objects of the Hospital to educate young men in the science and art of medicine and surgery. This cannot now be done to the extent desired, but the practical knowledge acquired by the pupils is such as places them far in advance of native physicians in the treatment of many forms of disease, and especially in every department of surgery.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S DISPENSARY AT SHIU-HING,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

By R. H. GRAVES.

The Dispensary at Shiu-hing, sustained by the Medical Missionary Society, has been opened regularly throughout the year, and has been an important auxiliary to the preaching of the Gospel.

Most of the diseases which have presented themselves have been of the same class as last year, viz., affections of the eye, of the skin, and of the respiratory organs.

Over one hundred minor surgical operations have been performed, principally for the relief of diseases of the eye. Several cases involving more serious operations have been directed to the Society's Hospital at Canton, where they have been attended to by Dr Kerr.

The following tabular statement will show the attendance at the Dispensary for the past year:—

January,	65	Brought up,	1,240
February,	90	July,	455
March,	355	August,	145
April,	210	September,	180
May,	210	October,	255
June,	310	November,	135
		December,	150
Carry forward,	1,240	Total,	2,560
		Children vaccinated,	102

Some of the more interesting cases seen are detailed below.

Accidents during the Military Examinations.—Several men came to me for relief during the military examinations in March.

One of them was a young man named Tse, from Hai-ping district, who was thrown and trodden upon by his horse, while engaged in archery. I was sent for, and found him with a contused and lacerated wound of the integuments, just below the right temple. A piece of skin, measuring about two square inches, was entirely gone. One of the incisors was broken off, the tongue slightly wounded, and the upper lip much bruised. The ragged edges were trimmed off, and adhesive strips and the water-dressing applied to the wound. The patient came frequently to have his wound attended to. It healed kindly by suppuration, so that he was able to compete at the final examination.

Another case came under my care on the same day. A military candidate from Teh-hing received a V-shaped wound under the jaw, caused, like the preceding, by being thrown from his horse. The wound was closed with sutures, and the water-dressing applied. It healed well.

Another man came to the Dispensary with a wound in the palm of the left hand, caused by an arrow. It soon healed.

I mention these cases, because they show the confidence which the Chinese place in western surgery; for these men just from the country, and who perhaps had never seen a foreigner, placed themselves at once in his hands when they were injured.

A man who was injured by a blow on the right side, while training for the examinations several years ago, came to the Dispensary for relief. Pus was running from two sinuses. On introducing the probe I found the bone diseased. The space between the two fistula was divided, and a portion of the diseased rib, about three inches long, was removed by the forceps.

Wounds inflicted by Pirates.—A boat, loaded with medicinal herbs and roots, was attacked by pirates some 25 miles above Shiu-hing, and one of the men was wounded in eight or ten places. I was called to see him, when the boat reached this place, about ten hours after the accident. He was somewhat prostrated from the loss of blood. On his left arm

were two wounds near the wrist; his left thumb had a severe cut, penetrating into the joint, between the phalanx and the metacarpal bone. One finger of the right hand had a gash, which separated the muscles from the bone for the space of an inch or so. There were also several gashes on the scalp and on the left leg and foot. The wounds were closed with adhesive plaster and sutures.

Ravages of syphilis.—A most loathsome case of the ravages of syphilis, in a debilitated constitution, was seen in a man about 30 years old. The penis was entirely gone, and a large opening was made into the bladder. Urine, mingled with blood and pus, was constantly dribbling from the ulcer, and the fetor was intolerable. The inguinal glands were on the point of suppuration. He seemed to be nearly moribund, when I saw him.

Stricture of Anus.—A child, about two months old, was brought to the Dispensary with the anus nearly closed. The opening barely admitted a director $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. There had been no movement from the bowels for six days, and the child was consequently in a fever. The division of the stricture was followed by a copious discharge of fæces, and afterwards by the recovery of the child. The parts were partly closed by healing, but another slight incision completed the cure.

EXPENSES OF DISPENSARY.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
To cash paid Dr Kerr for medicines, &c.,	$40.05	By cash received for quinine and trusses,	$4.00
„ medicines bought of Chinese,	7.42	„ cash received from the Medical Missionary Society,	30.00
„ coolie,	12.00		
„ assistant, 5 months,	15.00		
„ part rent of house,	9.53		
	$84.00		$84.00

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR. *Cr.*

1862	To cash paid rent of Hospital,		$93.00	1862	By balance from last year,	$51.24
	" " roof over verandah,		29.00		" cash from Messrs Russell & Co., treasurers of Medical Missionary Society,	850.00
	" " floor of back room,		15.05		" " received for 49 bottles quinine,	86.00
	" " enlarging and repairs of yard after tyfoong,		41.88		" " " 37 trusses,	28.16
	" " 300 copies of Annual Report,		28.00		" " " medicines sold Mr Graves,	40.05
	" " cutting blocks and printing Calendar,		4.84		" " " sundry medicines sold,	105.53
	" " salary of Kwan Ato,		120.00		" balance to it,	129.62
	" " " three pupils,		122.00			
	" " wages of coolie and doorkeeper,		84.00			
	" " 75 bottles quinine,		130.00			
	" " 1 ball opium,		18.00			
	" " Chinese medicines, lard, and whiskey,		37.41			
	" " 11 trusses,		10.50			
	" " for relief of poor patients,		85.18			
	" " coffins,		7.50			
	" " 31 sets of bed boards,		10.10			
	" " sundries,		44.12			
	" " invoice of medicines from New York,		228.05			
	" " freight and insurance,		15.82			
	Dispensary at Fuh-shan—					
	" " rent of Dispensary,	$91.34				
	" " wages of doorkeeper,	36.00				
	" " boat hire from and to Canton,	31.61				
	" " sundries,	7.20	166.15			
			$1,290.60			$1,290.60
Dec. 31	Balance to debit,		$129.62			

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RUSSELL & Co. *Cr.*

1862				1862			
Dec. 11	To paid at Canton, by order of Dr Williams to Kwan Ato, balance due him in accordance with vote at Annual Meeting 1857, . .	$40.00		Jan. 7	By balance of account, as rendered due Jan. 1862, .		$2,787.20
	„ paid Rev. R. H. Graves, as voted for his Hospital expenses for 1862,	80.00			„ collection of cheque, for balance due on award of U. S. Commissioners for claim on Chinese Government for losses at Canton, . . .	$27.59	
	„ paid Dr J. G. Kerr, as voted at last Annual Meeting, for Hospital expenses, ...	850.00			„ collection of Dr S. W. Williams' subscription, ...	100.00	
			$970.00	„ 16	„ collection at Canton, H. D. Williams' order on Messrs Olyphant & Co., received of S. W. Williams, . .	53.00	
31	„ balance at credit, carried to new account, . .		3,475.00	Feb. 28	„ collection at Canton for subscriptions, .	70.00	
					„ received at Canton for Macao subscriptions, ...	82.00	
				Mch. 6	„ do. do. Hongkong for subscriptions,	765.00	1,097.59
				July 17	„ do. do. Canton from Dr Kerr, .	187.00	
				Sep. 11	„ do. do. do. do., .	95.20	
				Dec. 10	„ do. do. do. do., .	50.00	332.20
				„ 31	„ interest at 6 per cent per annum, as follows, to date on $4,216.99 at credit, averaging from Feb. 2, 1862, 10 months 29 days, ...	231.24	
					less on $970 at debit, Dec. 11, 1862, 20 days, ...	3.23	228.01
			$4,445.00				$4,445.00
				„ 31	By balance of account brought down,	$3,475.00	

E. & O. E.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1862.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

S. W. Williams, LL.D.,	$100
Hon. F. Chomley,	100
Messrs Russell & Co.,	100
Messrs Olyphant & Co.,	100
Messrs Thos. Hunt & Co.,	100
A. Fletcher, Esq.,	100
J. B. Endicott, Esq.,	75
H. Dwight Williams, Esq.,	53
W. Kane, M.D.,	50
James Purdon, Esq.,	50
Messrs Smith, Archer & Co.,	50
Messrs W. Pustau & Co.,	50
Messrs Siemssen & Co..	50
Francis Parry, Esq.,	25
Geo. B. Glover, Esq.,	25
Oliver H. Perry, Esq., U.S. consul,	25
Henry Rutter, Esq.,	15
A friend,	10
W. C. Hunter, Esq.,	5
G. Nye, Jr. Esq.,	7
Mr Morris,	9
"Offertory of Episcopal Church," Honam,	33.60
Theophilus Sampson, Esq.,	20
Total	$1146.60

CHINESE SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1862.

A Mandarin,	裕麟	$20
Chan Shiu,	陳肇庭 } Chinese Commiss. of Customs	20
Lukmung,	陸夢松 }	20
Achin,	韋展記	10
Een Chong,	端隆號	10
Shunlung,	愼呱貞	4
Chipkwa,	接華記	10
Hip Shing,	協祥貞	4
Cumwa,	錦全興	4
Esing,	玉記隆	10
Sicqua,	愼記號	10
Wa Shing,	利茂記	10
Che Shing,	福榮記	2
Achoong,	巨發號	5
Ping King,	敬麓溪	10
Yowlong,	又溶記	10
Young Thin Soon,	榮成號	4
Tung-mowlin,	同興號	1
Shun Ki,	愼利記	4
Tsang Wing,	督發記	2
Shungkwa,	峻麓號	6
A Mandarin,	黃溪	10
Ayung,	李裕	2
Ushing,	裕成	1
Pohing,	寶興	1
Awing,	昌利	1
Kin Ki,	建記	1
A Friend,		10

Carried forward, $202

		Brought forward,	$202
Employés at the Custom House, Canton,	陳階堂	. .	3
Tongying,	星	. .	1
Shunki,	應記	. .	1
Tsoiki,	記	. .	1
Eeki,	記雲	. .	1
Hingki,	記星	. .	1
Tsauwan,	星記	. .	3
Kwaiki,	錦洛記	. .	1
Maksing,	記	. .	1
Tsui-sing,	唐愼載綺慶鄒桂麥聚公郝宋普霍	. .	1
Kungki,		. .	4
Chik Kom,		. .	1
Sung Lok,		. .	1
Po Ki,		. .	1
Kwok Ki,		. .	1
		Total,	$223

Dr Hobson 361

REPORT

OF THE

Dr B. Hobson

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & CO.
1864.

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Dr B. Hobson.
With Dr Kerr's Compts.

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MINUTES OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Canton, on Friday, the 15th of January, 1864, at the house of Messrs Olyphant & Co.

Present,—Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A.; G. A. Archer, F. W. Lawrence, D. King, Jr., and T. Sampson, Esqrs.; G. Dods, M.D., Wong Fun, M.D., Rev. A. P. Happer, M.D., Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., Rev. D. Vrooman, M.A., Rev. F. S. Turner, Rev. J. C. Nevin, Rev. C. F. Preston, Rev. I. M. Condit, D. Ball, Jr., J. G. Kerr, M.D., and Rev. J. Cox, of Hankow.

The Chair was taken by the Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., Vice-President, and the notice calling the meeting was read.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were chosen for the ensuing year:—

President—Thos. R. Colledge, M.D., F.R.S. Ed., *(in England)*.

Vice-Presidents,—S. Wells Williams, L.L.D., Hon. F. Chomley, Warren Delano, Jr., Hon. A. Perceval, James Purdon, A. B. Neilson, O. H. Perry, Hon. C. W. Murray, and A. Campbell, Esqrs. Sir John Bowring, L.L.D., John Dent, and John D. Gibb, Esqrs., *(in England.)* Hon. Peter Parker, D. N. Spooner and John Heard, Esqrs., *(in United States.)*

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—John G. Kerr, M.D.

Treasurers—Messrs Russell & Co.

Auditor—George B. Glover, Esq.

The Annual Report of the Hospital at Canton was then presented to the meeting, and extracts were read. From the Report it appeared that the number of patients attended to during the year was 14,628 at Canton, 5,445 at Fuh-shan; and that a new dispensary had been commenced in connection with the Rhenish Missionary Society at Shik-lung, a large town 40 miles east of Canton, where 1,730 patients had been prescribed for. The number of children vaccinated was 1,494. The number of in-

patients received was 452, and about 600 surgical operations had been performed. Pecuniary assistance to the amount of $75.55 had been given to some of the most destitute in-patients and to some of the out-patients. The amount of money paid out on account of the Hospital and Dispensaries was $1,376.34, from which is to be deducted a balance from last year of $129.62, and the sum of $87.34 received for medicines and trusses sold, leaving the sum of $1,159.38 expended for rent, hire of assistants, medicines, aid to poor patients, &c. Religious services had been conducted by the Rev. C. F. PRESTON, assisted in Fuh-shan by the Rev. I. M. CONDIT.

The Rev. Mr GRAVES' Report of the Dispensary at Shau-king (Shiu hing) was also read. The number of patients prescribed for was 1,685, a number of minor surgical operations had been performed, and some important cases had been sent to the Hospital in Canton.

On motion of Mr LAWRENCE, seconded by Mr ARCHER, the Reports were accepted, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer's Report was then presented. The receipts of the Society, from subscriptions and interest were $2,132, and the amount paid out was $100. It was stated, however, that the sum of 1,260 for the current expenses of the Hospital and Dispensary had been paid since the account was rendered. Deducting this sum, there remained $4,247 in the Treasury to the credit of the Society. A circular was laid on the table, to which subscriptions for the enlargement of the Hospital had been obtained to the amount of $2,550, and a Chinese subscription book which contained the sum of $445.

It was moved by Mr ARCHER, and seconed by Mr VROOMAN, that the Treasurer's Report be accepted and printed.

Estimates for the current expenses of the ensuing year were presented, —for the Hospital at Canton $1,000, and for the Dispensary in Fuh-shan $150. An application from Mr GRAVES for $80, was also presented.

On motion of Dr DODS, seconded by Mr SAMPSON, the above sums were granted for the ensuing year.

After the usual business was finished, Dr Kerr called the attention of the meeting to the inadequacy of the building now occupied to the increasing wants of the Hospital, and letters were read from Dr S. Wells Williams, W. Delano, Jr., and other officers of the Society who were absent, on the proposed enlargement of the Hospital. The letter of Mr Delano referred to the fact that when Dr Parker visited America and Europe in 1840-41, the sum of $5,000 was subscribed by friends of the Society in Boston, with the design of establishing a permanent fund, the interest only of which was to be used. Mr Delano called the attention of the meeting to the fact that this fund had been encroached upon, and recommended that it now be made good, and reserved according to the original intention of the donors, —and for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of this fund, he "engaged on behalf of Messrs Russell & Co. that they will allow interest on the account at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, instead of 6 per cent

as has hitherto been allowed." Whereupon, on motion of Mr Lawrence, seconded by Mr Archer, it was

Resolved—That the permanent foundation fund of $5,000 collected for this purpose by Dr Peter Parker in Boston, which has been reduced by the yearly wants of the Society, be made good and retained intact, the interest only to be drawn on for the purposes of the Society.

After some discussion of the plans which were suggested for the enlargement of the Hospital, on motion of Mr Cox, seconded by Mr Archer, it was

Resolved—That, in view of the deficiency, reported by Dr Kerr, of the building now occupied, this meeting is of the opinion that a new Hospital is desirable, and that a committee of management be appointed to devise the best means of accomplishing this object, consisting of the following gentlemen,—Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., W. Delano, Jr., Esq., Albert Heard, Esq., F. W. Lawrence, Esq., T. Sampson, Esq., G. Dods, M.D., and J. G. Kerr, M.D.

On motion of Mr Preston, seconded by Mr King, Drs Dods and Wong Fun were appointed a committee to examine the present Hospital building and report to the Committee of Management.

On Motion of Vrooman, seconded by Mr Turner, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, to Drs Dods and Wong Fun for Important assistance in the Hospital, and to Dr Kerr and Mr Graves, after which the Meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee of Management.

J. H. GRAY,
Chairman.

J. G. Kerr,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

HOSPITAL AT CANTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

By JOHN G. KERR, M.D.

The operations of this Hospital have been conducted through another year without interruption. There has been the usual attendance of out-patients seeking relief for a great variety of diseases, mostly of a chronic character. There has been an increase of in-patients over any former year. The Dispensary at Fuh-Shan has been kept up with the usual results, and during the Spring Months the town of Im-po, half way from Canton to Fuh-Shan was made a station for Vaccination.

A new Dispensary was opened, in the Month of August, in Shik-lung, a large Market town 40 miles east of Canton on the East River. This Dispensary is established in connection with the Rhenish Missionary Society, one of whose agents, the Rev. A. Krolczyck, has taken up his residence at that place. The District of Tung Kwan, of which Shik-lung is the largest town, has been known as most hostile to foreigners; but very little opposition however was manifested to the opening of the Dispensary, and a comfortable house

was obtained early in the Summer, the rent of which is paid by the Rhenish Missionary Society.

It is known to many of the friends and supporters of the Hospital that an enlargement of the accommodations has been contemplated for several years. The premises now occupied were rented when nearly the whole river front was in ruins and there were no suitable houses to be had. The building is deficient in many respects for the purposes for which it is used. There are only three wards on the ground floor, and these wards are a common pass-way for all the patients, both male and female. There are four wards on the second floor, two of which are for women. The Chinese avoid the second floor, especially in the hot season, and therefore upper rooms are unsuited for patients, and especially for female patients. The Cook room is too small, and close, the smoke being detrimental to eye patients who constitute a large class of those received. Men and women are under the necessity of using the same cook room. For the present work of the Hospital, therefore, an enlargement is a necessity, and it is also required by the increasing number of in- patients. It may be stated also, that with suitable buildings, double the number of patients may be received without materially increasing the annual expense.

In the present location it has been found impossible to obtain the ground for the necessary improvements. There are two alternatives, in seeking another location, one of which is to purchase or rent a large hong, if a suitable one can be found. The other is to purchase or lease some of the vacant ground in the neighbourhood of the old Factory site, and erect such buildings as may be required. The removal of business from Canton has caused such a depreciation in the value of real estate, that now is a very favorable time for carrying out either of the above plans

There are three conditions which are indispensable to the successful operation of an institution for diseased persons, and these conditions are especially important in a warm climate ; viz, 1st, that it be easy of access, 2nd, that ventilation and drainage

be good, and 3rd, that the supply of water be abundant. It is apparent that these conditions are fulfilled in a hospital properly built, and located on the river bank, facing the South.

This Hospital has been in operation for nearly 30 years, except when interrupted by war, and it has been under my management since the year 1855. Hitherto it has been conducted on a small scale and with imperfect accommodations. Now that foreign intercourse with China is increasing rapidly, it seems to be a suitable time for increasing the efficiency of an institution which has done good to many thousands of the poor and diseased, and has also performed a part in breaking down the wall of seclusion which had for centuries shut out foreign intercourse.

The benevolent institutions of Western Countries will be gradually introduced into China. Asylums for the insane, and blind, Almshouses and Orphan Asylums will, no doubt, become established institutions here, but they must be introduced by Christian Nations. The tendency of all benevolent institutions is to expand, and in China where the field is so immense and the objects of Charity are without number, it may well be questioned if all is done, that can be done, to give ease to the suffering, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to give comfort to the broken-hearted.

Those who have been connected with benevolent institutions at home know how large are the sums of money spent for the support of Hospitals and Asylums in Europe and America. There are many of these institutions which require from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum for the current expenses. From the Report of a Hospital in New York where 2816 in-patients were treated, it appears that the amount of money expended was over $50,000. It cannot be hoped that such magnificent institutions will be established here for many years to come, but a few thousand dollars spent in laying the foundation of a respectable and permanent Hospital in Canton will be capital well invested.

The following table exhibits the aggregate monthly attendance of out-patients. The total for each month is the sum of the daily attendance.

	Canton.			Fuh-shan.	Shik-lung.
	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Males & Females.*	*Males & Females.*
January, ...	566	146	712	280	
February, ...	454	79	533	120	
March, ...	845	168	1,013	435	
April, ...	1,044	294	1,333	560	
May, ...	1,001	267	1,268	740	
June, ...	1,143	292	1,435	640	240
July, ...	1,104	306	1,401	480	
August, ...	1,309	319	1,628	720	
September, ...	1,152	285	1,437	580	720
October, ...	1,193	338	1,531	390	
November, ...	865	261	1,126	190	220
December, ...	945	252	1,197	310	550
			14,628	5,445	1,730

The days for prescribing have been Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays. The whole number attended to, at all the places, is 21,803. The diseases which are most common are those of the *eye* and *skin*, *ulcers*, *rheumatism*, *scrofula*, *syphilis*, *bronchitis*, *dropsy*, *dyspepsia*, *intermittent fever*, *&c.* In addition to these, specimens are met with of almost every disease capable of assuming a chronic form.

The vaccine department has been continued during the Spring months when the Chinese submit their children to the operation. The whole number of children vaccinated was 1,494. I am indebted to Dr W. Kane, of Hongkong for a supply of vaccine lymph, and also to Dr. H. M. Macpherson of Calcutta, for the same favor. The great importance of keeping up this department is more and more manifest every year, while at the same time it is attended with numerous difficulties.

Cholera.—This disease prevailed more or less in the city during six or seven months of the year, and it spread in various parts of the Province. The epidemic may be considered as rather a mild one, although the deaths were numerous, and many cases terminated fatally in a few hours. As one walks through some of the streets of this city where cleanliness is not considered necessary either for health or comfort, he is astonished that an epidemic like cholera does not sweep off the inhabitants by thousands, but it is true

that close, narrow and filthy streets suffered no more than those which are wide and clean. No part of this great city is well drained, and all the inhabitants are exposed alike to any pestiferous influences which may emanate from accumulations of vegetable or animal matters in process of decomposition.

There is however a great difference in the condition of the people as to ventilation and food, but it does not appear that the poor, in their crowded hovels, were more liable to attack than the rich who lived in large open houses and were well fed. Indeed this disease seems here, as in western countries, to set at defiance all the rules of hygiene which are established on reason and experience, while it pursues its course and siezes its victims in a manner altogether inexplicable on the principles which are considered applicable to ordinary epidemics.

There were three violent cases of Cholera in the hospital, two of which terminated fatally. There were also a number of cases which did not pass beyond the stage of premonitory diarrhœa. Vomiting and purging followed by collapse were the leading symptoms. The cramp, which is sometimes so painful a symptom in this disease, did not occur in either of the cases. Both the fatal cases were females, one about sixty years old, the other about forty. The old woman was in attendance on her son, and the other was under treatment for a chronic ulcer of the foot; both cases ran their course in less than 24 hours. The other case which recovered was a blind man aged thirty years, who occupied a room on the ground floor. He was reduced to the verge of collapse, and struggled for two or three days between life and death. Reaction was followed by low fever for ten days, after which he gradually recovered his usual health.

The Chinese have numerous remedies for the treatment of this disease, and during the prevalence of an epedemic, prescriptions are posted about the streets and remedies distributed gratuitously. One of the most remarkable modes of treatment

is by the use of sternutatories, composed of cayenne pepper, and other unknown ingredients. It is prepared in the form of pills, one of which is to be put in the nose, and others swallowed. The violent sneezing which follows may not be without its benificial effects when a patient is near the stage of collapse.

The number of in-patients received during the year was 452, which is nearly double the number of any former year.

The number of surgical operations is also much larger than formerly, amounting to about 600, including the minor operations performed on out patients. The following are some of the most important:—Lithotomy 12, Lithotritry 1, Cataract 23, Removal of dead bone 16, Extraction of bullets 9, Tumor of breast 4. But one fatal case has occured as the result of an operation, and this was the old man whose case is given under the head of lithotomy.

Some of the more important cases are given in detail to exhibit the benefits received at the hospital, and for which the Chinese are entirely dependent on the foreign Surgeon.

Tumor of the Breast.—The patient was a woman aged thirty-eight years, a resident of Canton. The enlargement of the breast began about ten years ago, and it had recently attained to such dimensions as to be a great burden, and ulceration had commenced at the lower part. The operation for its removal was performed October 23rd, with the asistance of Drs Dods and Wong Fun. The weight of the tumor was nine and one third pounds, the diameters were nine and one half inches both ways, and five inches thick; the circumference was 24 inches. The removal of so large a mass required long incisions and much dissection, and the loss of blood was necessarily great. The patient however stood the operation well, but reaction was followed by fever, which was attended with sloughing of the skin that covered the large wound. In about two weeks she began to improve, and her recovery was steady but slow. The cut on page 13 shows well the outlines of the tumor, which was larger than her head. Her joy on being relieved from so great a burden was very manifest, and as she began to improve, her face was constantly beaming with smiles.


九月十一日割出乳癰一個重七斤
乳癰

Erectile Tumor.—This patient was a man from Sin-hing aged forty years. He had been suffering from a tumor on the inner side of the thigh just a little above the knee joint. Recently there had been severe hemorrhge from it which was difficult to check. The nature of the tumor and its connection with some large varicose veins rendered the use of the knife very hazardous, and its nearness to the knee joint made any interference dangerous. The case, however, was urgent and a double ligature was applied on the 17th of October. The dangers which were apprehended from the varicose veins and from the joint did not occur. The tumor sloughed off in a few days, and the healing of the wound was progressing favorably when the patient was required by urgent business to return to his home.

A girl from Sinhwui aged 15 years was brought to the hospital with ulcers in both arms and both legs. The disease was said to have followed an attack of small-pox. Her elbows were both stiff. A piece of bone four inches long was taken from inside the shaft of the tibia of the right leg. Several pieces were also taken from the bone of the left arm. The fistulous openings connected with the cavities where the fragments of bone were lodged, soon ceased discharging pus, and were healing kindly. The patient was advised to return to her home in the country for a few months and then come back to the hospital for further operations.

Abscess.—The simple operation of opening abscesses is one of the most frequent modes of giving great and immediate relief, in cases where native doctors do not venture to use the knife. These abscesses sometimes become very large and continue for months without discharging. A patient was brought to the hospital with a large abscess on the thigh. On introducing the lancet, the amount of matter discharged was between two or three pints. A bandage to the limb, rest and good food sufficed for the speedy recovery of the patient.

During a visit to the District city of Tung Kwan, a man with a large abscess on the thigh was brought to me in a temple where arrangements were being made for dispensing

medicines ; an incision was made for the escape of the matter in the presence of a crowd of people who had been attacted by the presence of a foreigner. The matter gushed out in a stream and continued to flow until about a pint had been discharged. The astonishment and admiration of the crowd, expressed not only in words but in the respectful manner in which we were treated, showed how wonderful the simple operation appeared to them.

Urethral Calculi.—A Manchou Tartar connected with the Tartar General's office applied for the relief of an obstruction in the urethra. He was placed under the influence of chloroform, and after enlarging the opening of the urethra, a calculus one inch long was extracted, the weight of which was sixty grains. The passage of the urethra had been obstructed for more than seven years by the presence of this stone.

Preputial Calculi.—A patient was operated on at Fuh Shan for phymosis. The prepuce contained six lens-shaped calculi, each one of which was half an inch in diameter. The patient had suffered for a period of ten years. Another case was operated on at the hospital by the Assistant Kwan Ato, and six small calculi were taken from the prepuce.

Urinary Calculi.—Thirteen cases have been operated on during the year, and in all but one the lateral operation was performed. This case was relieved by *lithotritry*. All the cases resulted in recovery except one. The annexed tabular statement gives the principal facts of each case. Four cases, reported last year, are included, to complete the table which is in continuation of one published two years ago. Of the *twenty-seven cases* included in the former table, all were sucessful but two. Lithotritry was performed in two cases, and the lateral operation in all the rest. Four of the twenty seven cases were over fifty years of age, and six were under twenty years.

It is necessary to add only a few remarks to the facts contained in the present table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF STONE IN THE BLADDER.

No.	*Age.*	*Residence.*	*Occuption.*	*Duration. Years.*	*Date of Operation.*	*Chemistry.*	*Diameters. inches.*	*Weight.*	*Result.*	*Remarks.*
					1862			oz. dr. sc.		
No. 28	50	Nanhai	Laborer	2	April 11th	Uric Acid	2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Death	
„ 29	13	Nanhai	Boatman	6	May 26th	Uric Acid	$3\frac{1}{4}$ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 0	Recovery	
„ 30	36	Shunteh	Farmer	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Aug. 18th	Uric Acid	$1\frac{1}{4}$ „ $\frac{7}{8}$	0 2 $0\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	
„ 31	22	Pwan yu	Student	1	Sept. 10th	Uric Acid	$1\frac{3}{8}$ „ $1\frac{3}{8}$	0 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	Stone Covered with sharp crystals.
					1863					
„ 32	26	Sanshwui	Farmer	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Jan 28th	Uric Acid	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	0 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	Lost 3 pints of blood.
„ 33	13	Nanhai	Boatman	10	Mar. 20th	Uric Acid	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „ $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3 $0\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	
„ 34	33	Kauyau	Farmer	1	Mar. 20 &c	Uric Acid		0 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	Lithotritry, Ten sittings.
„ 35	18	Sinhwui		3	April 15th	Uric Acid	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	
„ 36	56	Tungkwan	Laborer	3	April 29th	Uric Acid	$1\frac{5}{8}$ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	Healed by first intention.
„ 37	33	Sin Ning	Shopman	2	May 15th	Uric Acid	$1\frac{7}{8}$ „ $1\frac{3}{8}$	1 1 0	Recovery	Lost 3 pints of blood.
„ 38	17	Ts'ang Shing		5	Aug. 8th	Uric Acid	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	0 4 0	Recovery	Stone rough.
							av. Diam			
„ 39	61	Ts'ang Shing	Farmer	4	Aug. 8th	Phos. lime	$1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1	3 0 0	Recovery	7 Calculi.
„ 40	66	Tungkwan	Farmer	6	Oct. 21st	Uric Acid	$2\frac{1}{8}$ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Death	On 35th day.
„ 41	32	Tungkwan	Farmer	2	Oct. 21st	Uric Acid	$2\frac{3}{8}$ „ $1\frac{7}{8}$	2 3 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	
„ 42	24	Heung Shan	Farmer	8	Oct. 23d	Uric Acid	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 1	Recovery	Healed by first intention.
„ 43	49	Tungkwan	Farmer	3	Nov. 16th	Urate of Am.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „ $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	
„ 44	29	Nanhai	Shopman	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 16th	Uric Acid	1 „ $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	

Case 33.—This patient was a cousin of No. 29, operated on last year, and it is remarkable that in both cases the stones had unusual shapes. A cut of No. 29 was given in the Report of last year. On page 16 the figure marked 1 shows very well the size and shape of the stone from case 33. Both of these boys were relieved from very great suffering which had continued six years in one case and ten years in the other.

Case 34.—Lithotritry was resorted to in this case, and ten sittings were required before all the stone was removed. It was necessary to give chloroform, and it was difficult to get the patient under its influence, so that at each sitting the labor was much greater than if lithotomy had been performed. The Chinese object very much to the crushing process, on account of the length of time required, when the size of the stone makes it necessary to repeat the operation.

Cases 36 & 42.—In both these cases the wound healed by the first intention. In the first, the wound closed immediately, so that no urine came through it after he was put in bed. In the second case no urine came from the wound after the second day, and on the fifth day the patient was buying and cooking his own food, and he went home in good health on the 13th day.

Case 39.—Seven calculi were removed from this patient, and they are well represented in the cut on page 18. He had a good recovery for a man so far advanced in years.

Case 41.—The stone removed from this patient is represented in the cut on pag 18, and it is given as a specimen of the size and shape of uric acid calculi, which are the most common. The average size of those in my collection is somewhat less than this one.

Case 43.—This man had been in the hospital about two years ago, and was sent home for a few months. He delayed so long that his prospect of recovery was very unpromising and I had almost decided not to operate. His sufferings had become very severe, and he insisted that I should operate, threatening to commit suicide if I did not. After a preparatory treatment of two



割出沙淋石形圖

months, his symptous became more favorable, and it was determined to give him a chance for his life. With the exception of some fever for a few days after the operation, his recovery, although slow, was without any serious drawback.

Case 44.—This patient was in the hospital in April, when an attempt was made to crush the stone. This was followed by very great suffering for three or four days, and it was considered unadvisable to repeat it. He was advised to wait a few months before submitting to lithotomy. On his return to the hospital in October it was found that a fragment of the stone which had been broken off in April was lodged in the middle of the urethra. This was removed by making an incision on the 21st of October, and on the 16th of November the calculus was taken from the bladder by the lateral operation. His health had been injured by his repeated and long continued suffering, but his recovery was quite satisfactory, except that a small abscess formed in the scrotum near where the urethra had been opened. When he left the hospital his general health was quite restored.

Extraction of bullets.—The frequent attacks of robbers on passenger and cargo boats, and the fighting between different classes and tribes of the people causes a large number of incised and gunshot wounds. The majority of the cases that apply to the hospital are of some months standing, and bullets are frequently taken out several years after they have been received—A soldier was admitted in December who had been shot in the knee while fighting the Hakkas in the early part of the year. The bullet was lodged in the pattella, and although the wound had been followed by much swelling and suppuration the knee joint was but little injured. By making a crucial incision the bullet was extracted with some difficulty with a pair of tooth forceps. In about a month the wound had healed and the man was relieved of a source of continual trouble.

Accidental wounds from fire arms are very rare, but a melancholy case was brought to the hospital in the summer. A young man, belonging to a wealthy family in the city was starting on a trip to the country in the month of May for the purpose

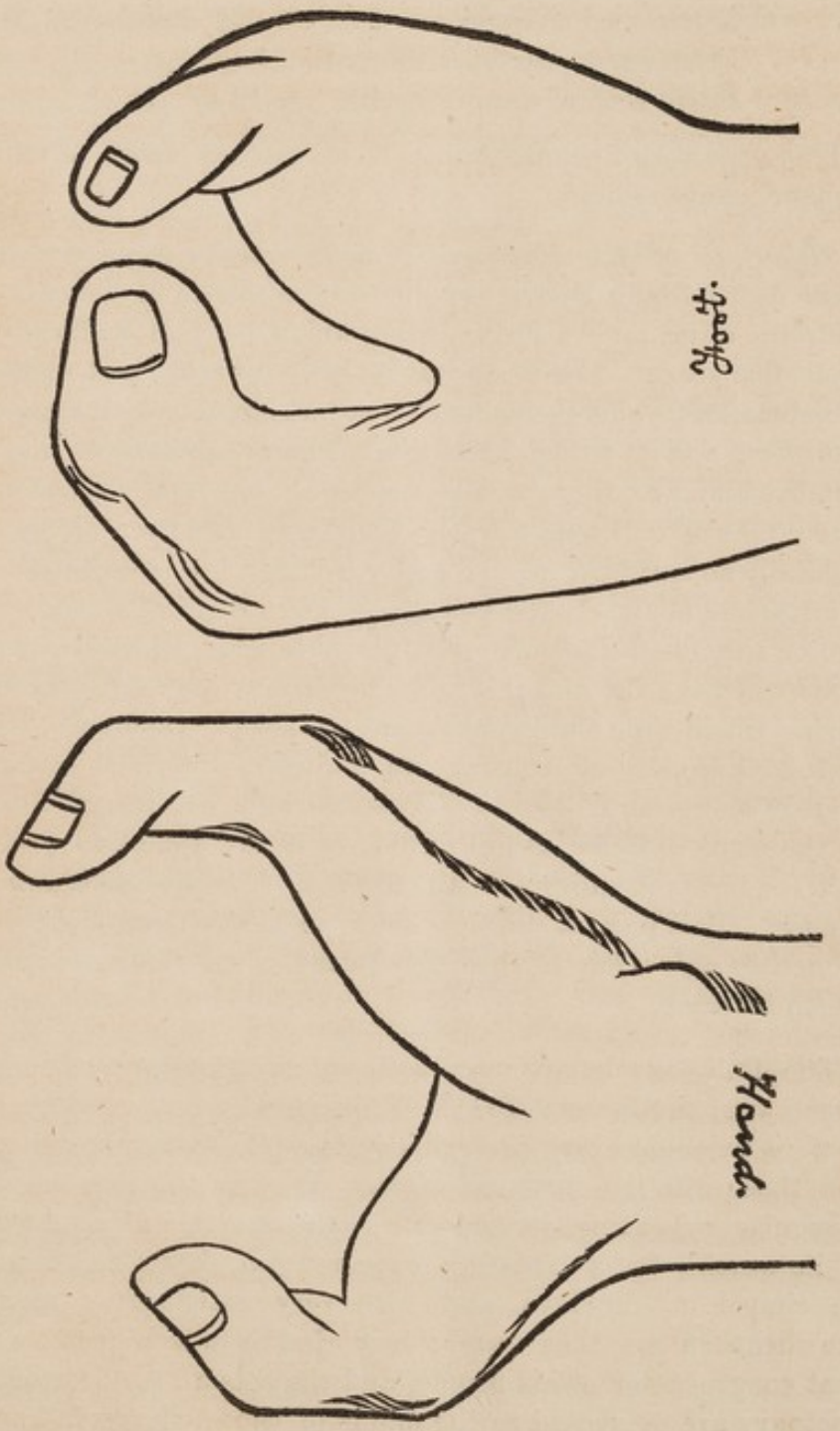
of worshipping the tombs, and a revolver which he had in a bundle of clothes fell on the ground, which caused it to go off. The ball entered the left hip, and passing upward and inward, entered the lower part of the abdomen. After two or three days of great suffering he expired.

There are many cases brought to the Hospital which are of interest only as rare curiosties or in a pathological point of view. One of the most extraordinary cases met with was the following which deserves to be placed upon record as an exceedingly rare and curious specimen of defomity.

Congenital deformity of both hands and both feet.—A man thirty-one years of age from the western part of Nanhai District was admitted in the month of July for disease of the eyes. He was almost blind and unfortunately there was no hope of doing him any good. Attention was soon directed to his hands and feet which were found in the following condition. All the fingers except the thumb and little finger of both hands were wanting, and there was a corresponding deficiency in both feet. The metacarpal bones of the missing fingers were also wanting, and the corresponding deficiency existed in the feet, except that the little toe of the right foot had two metatarsal bones. The wrist and ankle joints were perfect and it is probable that all the carpal and tarsal bones were present, but this could not be determined with certainty. There is most likely a deficiency of the muscles belonging to the missing fingers and toes. The dissection of such a case would be of the greatest interest to the anatomist. The parents and three sisters of this man are living and none of them are deformed.

The cut on page 21 exhibits very well the form of the hands and feet.

Dropsy of Brain.—A child five months old was brought to the Dispensary at Fuh shan, with its head enormously distended by dropsical effusion, which began when it was two months old. The measurements were as follows.



CONGENITAL DEFORMITY OF BOTH HANDS AND BOTH FEET.

Horizontal circumference,	$22\frac{3}{4}$	inches.
From ear to ear over the crown,	$14\frac{1}{2}$	,,
From root of nose to neck,	18	,,

There are very few men whose heads are as large as these measurements indicate.

Hydatids of the Kidney.—A man twenty-seven years old from Tsang-Shing District applied in the month of October for the relief of urinary disorder from which he had suffered for about five years His urine was as *white as milk*, and contained substances which resembled thick mucus, but on examination were found to be hydatids. These substances vary in number and size, there sometimes being but one or two and sometimes several tens will be discharged at once. They are generally so small as to be easily voided, but occasionally a a large one obstructs the passage so as to require straining for two or three hours before relief is obtained. Sometimes the urine will have the natural color for a few days or a month, during which time the hydatids are not seen. Debility, loss of flesh, and anxiety of countenance, indicate a serious derangement of the general health. These curious substances known by the name of hydatids are formed by some abnormal process on the mucous membrane of the kidney. The disease is difficult of cure. This patient did not continue under treatment long enough to give a fair trial to the remedies considered applicable to his case.

The Religious department has been, as heretofore, under the direction of the Reverend C. F. Preston, who has conducted a public service on every prescribing day, for both out-patients and those who live in the Hospital. During the present year a regular preaching service, after the manner of conducting public worship by a christian congregation, has been held in the chapel on Sundays, and with very satisfactory results. The heathen are thus taught how God is worshipped by the great congregation of his people, and the solemn services of the sanctuary are presented to the minds of those who have known only the senseless formalites of heathen temples.

There has also been a daily morning service for the instruction of in-patients and their attendants, as well as for the benefit of those in our employ. Sometimes there are ninety persons at this service, and the average attendance is about fifty.

Although we may still ask with the Prophet of old, "who hath heard our report and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed," still there have been more encouraging signs during the past year, than at any former time. Some interest has been manifested on the subject of religion by a number of the patients and many have returned to their homes, bearing with them that knowledge of the truth which is more precious than all the treasures of earth. One of the missionary ladies has commenced the daily instruction of female in-patients, in which she has been assisted by a native woman in connection with the Wesleyan church. The interest thus manifested in their welfare by a foreign lady, will have a very beneficial influence on the poor and ignorant women who become inmates of Hospital.

Pupils.—There have been three regular pupils connected with the hospital during the year. One of these has been trying to establish himself in a practice in the city, and he is likely to succeed if he perseveres. He still assists on prescribing days. There have also been four other pupils who are connected with one of the German missionary societies. One of them was a native practitioner who was desirous of acquiring some knowledge of the foreign art of medicine. These young men have been endeavoring to supply themselves with surgical instruments and have had a number made by native workmen after the pattern of those used in the hospital. A beginning has thus been made in an important branch of manufactures, and many useful instruments can now be made which have been unknown to the Chinese.

A Report of the Hospital in Chinese has been published, at a cost of 84 cents per 100 copies. It is illustrated with several cuts two of which are contained in this Report. The object is

to communicate such information as will excite the interest of intelligent and wealthy Chinese in the operations of the Hospital, and induce them to contribute to its support.

The thanks of the Society are due to Drs. Dods and Wong-Fun for assistance in important surgical operations, and also to Dr Kane of Hongkong and to Dr Mac-Pherson of Calcutta for vaccine lymph.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S DISPENSARY AT SHIU-HING.

FOR 1863.

By R. H. Graves M.D.

During the present year the Medical Missionary Society's Dispensary at Shiu-Hing has been opened as usual. The number of patients, however, has been smaller, owing chiefly to my frequent absence. Since the death of my colleague Mr. Gaillard, I have been obliged to spend half of my time at Canton and to leave the Dispensary in charge of an assistant.

The usual variety of cases have presented themselves during the past year. The Cholera prevailed as an epidemic in many parts of the country during the summer months, and in some districts the mortality was said to be very large. I had eight cases under treatment. Three were in a moribund state when first seen, and died before the remedies could be taken, but the rest, though some were in the cold stage, recovered under the use of calomel and opium and hot rubefacient frictions.

The following table will show the number of patients who have been attended to at the Dispensary :—

January,	140	Brought up,	825
February,	100	July,	180
March,	110	August,	100
April,	140	September,	100
May,	135	October,	75
June,	200	November,	330
		December,	75
Carry forward,	825	Total,	1,685

As in former years a number of minor surgical operations have been perfomed, chiefly upon diseased eyes. The most serious cases have been directed to Dr. Kerr's Hospital at Canton.

But few cases of special interest have occurred, one of these was an.

Operation for artificial anus.

The patient was a female child about six months old. There was a congenital closure of the natural passage, and a small opening from the rectum into the vagina through which the fœces passed. When the child was brought to the dispensary, this passage had become stopped and no movement had occurred for several days. In consequence of the retention of the fœces fever had ensued. Those who had charge of the child were very anxious for the natural passage to be opened. A catheter was introduced into the bowel through the vaginal opening and cut down upon from the natural situation of the anus. The intestine was reached by an incision 1½ inches in depth. The child was taken home, but after a few days the mother returned, saying that the dressing for keeping the passage open came out, and as the child now had no fever, but seemed quite well the father was unwilling for any effort to be made to keep the opening pervious.

My native assistants have labored for the spiritual good of those who attend the dispensary, nor have their exhortations and the tracts distributed been in vain, for several men who came from the country for the cure of their bodily ailments have showed some interest in the concerns of their souls and have ceased from the worship of idols. In one village in Yeh Hing district several who first became acquainted with Christianity at the dispensary have applied for baptism. Every year adds to the strength of my conviction of the great usefulness of a Dispensary as an adjunct to more direct missionary effort.

EXPENSES OF DISPENSARY AT SHIU-HING.

Dr.				*Cr.*		
To cash paid for medicine,			$27.00	By cash received for trusses, &c.,		$4.00
„	„	Chinese medicine,	6.65	„	„ Messrs Russell & Co.,	100.00
„	„	assistant,	36.00			
„	„	cooly,	8.00			$104.00
„	„	part rent of house,	26.35			
			$104.00			

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR. *Cr.*

1863					1863		
	To Balance from last year,			$129.62		By cash from Messrs Russell & Co., treasurers of the Medical Missionary Society,	$1,260.00
	„ cash paid for rent of Hospital,			110.00		„ „ for medicines and trusses sold,	87.34
	„ „	400 copies Hospital Report,		33.00		„ „ ——— for destitute,	29.00
	„ „	expense of subscriptions,		16.00			
	„ „	medicines from New York,		323.88			
	„ „	freight and insurance,		26.75			
	„ „	wages of Kwan Ato,		120.00			
	„ „	„ three pupils,		148.00			
	„ „	„ doorkeeper and coolie,		78.00			
	„ „	repairs,		16.00			
	„ „	Chinese medicines,		22.52			
	„ „	whiskey and lard.		39.69			
	„ „	four bottles quinine,		8.00			
	„ „	paper for salves,		9.75			
	„ „	trusses and instruments,		6.17			
	„ „	cutting blocks and printing,		12.98			
	„ „	photographs and drawings of cases,		10.95			
	„ „	sundries,		32.23			
	„ „	poor patients,		75.55			
	„ „	expenses to Shik-lung,		8.93			
		Dispensary at Fuh-shan—					
	„ „	Rent of dispensary,	$30.22				
	„ „	boat hire to Fuh shan,	24.38				
	„ „	door keeper,	36.00				
	„ „	sundries,	7.72	148.32			
				1,376.34			$1,376.34

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RUSSELL & Co. *Cr.*

1863 Sept. 1	To paid S. W. Williams Sr. Vice Prest. order for Revd. R. H. Graves at Canton, for the grant in aid of the Dispensary at Shiuhing,	$100.00	1863 Jan. 1	By balance of account rendered December 31st 1862,		$3.475.00
	To balance carried down to Cr. of new account,	5,507.00	Feb. 16	„ Subscription collected,		881.00
			Mar. 5	„ do. „ at Canton,		340.00
			„ 10	„ do. „ at Hongkong,		125.00
			„ 16	„ S. W. Williams subscription collected,		50.00
			„ 16	„ F. Chomley's,		100.00
			April 4	„ Subscription collected, at Canton,		35.00
			May 13	„ E. Framjee, Sons & Co., subscription collected,		25.00
			Oct. 2	„ D. Edulgee's subscription collected,		5.00
			Dec. 31	„ Received from Dr Kerr at Canton,		27.00
				„ P. F. Cama & Co., subscription collected,		100.00
				„ H. B. Cama & Co., subscription collected,		100.00
				„ R. H. Camajee & Co., subscription collected,		50.00
				„ interest @ 6 per cent per an., to December 31, 1863, on $5,313 at Cr. averaging due January 27, 1863,= 11 months' 4 days,	$296	
				less on $100 at Dr. from September 1, 1863,=4 months'	2	294.00
		$5,607.00				$5,607.00

E. & O. E.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1863.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq.,	$100
Messrs Olyphant & Co.,	100
Hon. A. Perceval,	100
S. Wells Williams, L.L.D.,	50
Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.,	50
Warren Delano, Jr., Esq.,	50
E. Halton, Esq.,	25
Messrs Thos. Hunt & Co.,	25
Wm. Kane, M.D.,	50
Messrs Smith, Archer & Co.,	50
Robert Brand, Esq.,	25
G. Lindstead, Esq.,	10
D. Lapraik, Esq.,	25
Hon. C. W. Murray, Esq.,	25
James Purdon, Esq.,	25
H. B. Gibb, Esq.,	25
Messrs C. Pallanjee & Co.,	25
Messrs H. B. Cama & Co.,	25
Messrs N. Mody & Co.,	25
Jairez Fazull & Co.,	10
Messss F. B. Cama & Co.,	20
Messrs Nursey Kessowjee & Co.,	20
Messrs P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.,	25
J. Walcott, Esq.,	25
Arthur Sassoon, Esq.,	25
Julius Menke, Esq.,	25
H. B. Lemann, Esq.,	25
Messrs Siemssen & Co.,	25
E. Maintz, Esq.,	25
George B. Glover, Esq.,	25
Oliver H. Perry, Esq.,	25
H. D. Williams, Esq.,	10
Messrs P. F. Cama & Co.,	25
Messrs R. H. Camajee & Co.,	25
F. W. Lawrence, Esq.,	25
David King, Esq.,	10
Wm. H. Forbes, Esq.,	25
Messrs Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.,	25
Dossabhoy Eduljee, Esq.,	5
L. G. Richardson, M.D.,	5
Rev. I. J. Roberts,	8
Total,	$1,148

CHINESE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Wo Hang,	和興行	$25
Kwong Un,	廣源行	15
Wing Cheung,	永祥順行	15
Yeung Tai	楊棣	20
Messrs Russell & Co.'s Compradore,	剌士厘辦房	25
Messrs Siemssen & Co.'s Compradore,	禪臣行辦房	10
Wai Akwong,	敦善堂	25
Messrs Frazer & Co.'s Compradore,	譚扶	10
Messrs Olyphant & Co.'s Compradore,	潘梅	10
Messrs Smith Archer & Co.'s Compradore,	士勿丫者辦房	10
Messrs Bourjau, Hubener & Co.'s C.dore,	波素辦房	5
Messrs Smith, Kennedy & Co.'s C.dore,	士勿堅厘地辦房	10
Messrs Birley & Co.'s Compradore,	巴厘辦房	10
Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s C.dore,	劫行辦房	10
Messrs Gilman & Co.'s Compradore,	機厘文辦房	10
Messrs Mody & Co.'s Compradore,	麼地辦房	5
Messrs Sassoon, Sons & Co.'s Compradore,	沙宣辦房	10
Pan Lun,	瓚綸號	5
Chui Wing Ki,	徐榮記	5
Chung Lung Ki,	鍾隆記	1
Shang Mau,	生茂	2
Mán Shing,	萬成順記	1
Chung Shing,	松盛號	1
Kwong Ut,	廣悅來號	1
Cheung Mau,	祥茂明記	1
Tai Li,	泰利號	1
Man Shun,	萬順	2
Fung Ming,	馮明	5
Messrs Oxford & Co.'s Compradore,	陳瑞南	5
	Carried forward,	$255

	Brought forward,	255
Tsoi Sing, ...	蔡星南	3
Messrs Lindsay & Co.'s Compradore,	吳德衡	8
D. Lapraik, Esq.'s Compradore, .	吳灼廷	3
Sun Ki, ...	信記號	1
Him Tai, ...	謙泰號	1
On Tai, ...	安泰號	1
Cheung Shan' Ng, . . .	張修五	1
Chan Nai Nai, ...	陳奶奶	2
Total,		275 ~~$245~~

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR

1864.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & Co.
1865.

5852/37

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR

1864.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & CO.
1865.

308572



Oriental Room
Case 10

MINUTES OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Canton on Tuesday, the 17th January, 1865, at the house of Messrs Olyphant & Co.

Present,—Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A. ; Messrs G. B. Glover, G. A. Archer, Theo. Sampson, G. R. Lawrence, and J. P. Frazer, Esqrs.; Rev. C. F. Preston ; Rev. J. C. Nevin, Rev. A. Folsom and J. G. Kerr, M.D.

The Chair was taken by the Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., Vice President ; and the notice calling the meeting was read.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and approved.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were chosen for the ensuing year :—

President.—Thos. R. Colledge, M.D., F.R.S. Ed. (in England).

Vice Presidents.—S. Wells Williams, L.L.D.; Hon. F. Chomley, Warren Delano, Jr., Hon. J. Whittall, and James Purdon, Esqs.; Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A.; A. B. Neilson, O. H. Perry, Hon. C. W. Murray, and A. Campbell, Esqs. ; Rev. D. Ball, M.D. ; Sir J. Bowring, L.L.D. ; John Dent, John D. Gibb, Esqs. ; [(in England), Hon. Peter Parker, D. N. Spooner, and John Heard, Esqs. (in U. S.)

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—John G. Kerr, M.D.

Treasurers.—Messrs Russell & Co.

Auditor.—Geo. B. Glover, Esq.

The Report of the Hospital in Canton was then presented to the meeting, and an abstract of it was read, from which it appeared that the number of out-patients attended to in Canton was 15,936, and at the Dispensary in Fuhshan 5015, and the number of children vaccinated was 427. The number of in-patients was 427, and pecuniary aid was given to 93 of the most destitute of these and to some of the out-patients. More than 400 surgical operations had been performed. The amount of money

paid out on account of the Hospital for rent, hire of assistants and coolies, for medicines and aid to poor patients was $1098.50. The amount of money received from the Treasurers was $1150 ; for medicines and trusses sold $158.27, and for destitute, $13.00, total $1321.27, leaving a balance of $222.77, to the credit of next year's account. The Dispensary of Shik-lung has been kept up by the Rev. A. Krolczyk, who resides there; but he has been necessarily absent about one half of the year, and its operations have therefore been interrupted. Religious Services have been conducted by the Rev. C. F. Preston, assisted in Fuh-shan by Rev. I. M. Condit.

The Report of the dispensary at Shiuhing, under the care of Rev. R. H. Graves, M.D., was also presented. The number of patients attended to there was 2160, and about 100 children had been vaccinated.

On motion of Mr Sampson, seconded by Mr Archer, the Reports were accepted, and it was ordered that 400 copies be printed in English and 4000 in Chinese.

Estimates were then presented for the current expenses of the ensuing year. On motion of Mr Glover, seconded by Mr Lawrence, the sum of $1000 was appropriated for the current expenses of the Hospital in Canton, and $100 for Mr Graves' Dispensary in Shiu-hing; and Dr Kerr was authorized to use the balance of $222, from last year's account, in itinerating.

The Treasurers' Report was then called for ; but as it had not been received, it was referred to a subsequent meeting of the Society.

The Committee of Management appointed at the last Annual meeting of the Society, to devise the best means of enlarging the Hospital, reported progress; whereupon, on motion of Dr Happer seconded by Mr Folsom, it was resolved that the Committee be continued, and that vacancies be filled.

On motion of Mr Preston, seconded by Mr Nevin, Mr Glover was appointed to fill the place of Mr Heard, who declined to serve, and Dr Happer was appointed to fill the place of Mr F. W. Lawrence, who has left China. The Committee now consists of W. Delano, Jr., Esq. ; Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A.; Geo. B. Glover, Esq. ; G. Dods, M.D. ; Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D.; Theo. Sampson, Esq., and J. G. Kerr, M.D.

On motion of Mr Glover, seconded by Mr Frazer, a vote of thanks was passed to Drs Dods and Wong Fun, for important assistance rendered in the Hospital ; to Dr Kerr, and Mr Graves, and to the Chairman ; after which the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the Committee of Management.

J. H. GRAY, *Chairman.*

J. G. KERR, *Secretary.*

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

HOSPITAL IN CANTON,

By JOHN G. KERR, M. D.

In presenting to the Medical Missionary Society the Report of the Hospital for the year just closed, I desire to express my thanks to the Officers and Members of the Society and to other gentlemen who have contributed so liberally for the enlargement of the Hospital under my care. Although nothing has as yet been done, the object has been steadily kept in view and efforts have been made to secure a good location where suitable buildings could be erected. An application was made to Chinese Authorities for a grant of land, but owing to fear and jealousy or to a want of public spirit, it was unsuccessful. Negotiations are now in progress for a lot of ground in every way suitable for the purposes intended, and if successful, the ground will be secured at a very moderate cost. Owing to the fact that ownership of real estate in China is divided among many branches of a family it is impossible to avoid delay in obtaining the consent of all concerned.

The operations of the Hospital have been conducted during another year without interruption. The dispensary in Fuh-shan has also been continued as formerly, weekly visits being made in the Spring months and every two weeks during the rest of the year.

The majority of cases treated have been persons affected with chronic diseases which have resisted the action of native remedies, or have been neglected until suffering or inconvenience resulting therefrom compelled them to seek relief. Many such cases are brought to the Hospital as the last resort, and it is not to be wondered at that no small number of them are incurable. Acute cases of disease are seldom brought for treatment, and febrile and inflammatory diseases are treated by native physicians, because the people have much more confidence in their own practice for what are called internal diseases.

The Dispensary which was opened last year at Shik-lung has been continued under the care of the Rev. A. Krolczyk, who resides there and is well received by the people. Owing to circumstances connected with the death of two of his associates, Mr Krolczyk has been absent from his station a number of months, but when he was at home patients were received on regular prescribing days. He has also made a number of trips to various places for the purpose of healing in connection with preaching and the distribution of books. He has thus visited the district Cities of Tung-kun and Pok-lo Districts, Tai-ping and Nam-sha, near the Bogue, and also Po-heung-ping and Lo-fau-shan.

It was my intention to make a number of excursions into the country for the purpose of healing, but I was detained at home most of the year by circumstances which I could not control. One excursion was made to Kong-mun, a large sea-port town, near the mouth of the West river. Owing to the very high state of the waters at the time and the unfavorable weather, not much was done, but two or three cases are given below which came under notice in that trip. Patients were

prescribed for at three places—Kong-mun, Tsim-kong and Chan-tsun.

The importance and usefulness of such excursions are fully appreciated, but the necessary attention required by important cases at the Hospital forbids frequent or long-continued absence from the City. It is contemplated during the coming year, to suspend the Dispensary in Fuh-shan with the view of making short visits to many cities and villages in the vicinity of Canton. The Dispensary in Fuh-shan has been kept up for four years, and the place is now open to the free access of foreigners for purposes of trade or for Missionary work, and it may be well to divide the labour heretofore spent there among a number of smaller places.

The following table exhibits the aggregate monthly attendance of out-patients at Canton and Fuh-shan.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Totol.*	*Fuh-shan.*
January, ...	1,130	225	1,055	260
February, ...	209	37	246	110
March, ...	920	260	1,170	330
April, ...	862	267	1,029	580
May, ...	1,214	334	1,548	720
June, ...	1,262	339	1,601	500
July, ...	1,122	356	1,478	400
August, ...	1,212	360	1,572	205
September, ...	1,409	416	1,825	420
October, ...	1,266	426	1,692	690
November, ...	1,913	465	1,478	450
December, ...	899	343	1,242	350
			15,936	5,015

The days for prescribing have been Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of each week. The whole number attended to has been 20,951. There has been no accurate account, of the numbers prescribed for at Shik-lung and on the various excursions. These would no doubt be about 5000 more.

The diseases most commonly met with are those of the *eye* and *skin*, *rheumatism*, *scrofula*, *syphilis*, *bronchitis*, *dropsy*, *dyspepsia*, &c., &c. Besides these there are the various forms of *tumors* and *abscesses*, *caries of bone*, *urinary calculus*, *gun*

shot wounds, cataract and other forms of *disease of the eye* which require surgical interference.

The vaccine department has been kept up during the spring months, and 427 children were vaccinated at Canton and Fuh-shan. Native vaccinators have been supplied with good lymph, and it is one main object of this department to furnish Chinese operators every year with a supply of genuine lymph. A vaccine establishment has been opened in the Eastern Suburbs under the patronage of a wealthy native, and one of the pupils of the Hospital has been employed to operate. A young man, formerly a pupil has been employed to vaccinate in Tai-leung, the district city of Shun-tak District. He is supported by an association of wealthy men.

In-patients.—The whole number of persons received into the Hospital as in-patients has been 427, of whom 284 were males and 143 were females. The following Table exhibits the principal diseases of those who resided in the Hospital as in-patients:—

Diseases of the Eye,	100	Gun-shot wounds,	16
Rheumatism,	31	Tumor,	9
Chronic Ulcers,	38	Cancer of Breast,	8
Entropium,	53	Fistula in Ano,	12
Cataract,	26	Dropsy,	12
Urinary Calculus,	15	Abscess,	8
Bronchitis,	6	Stricture of Urethra,	3
Syphilis,	7	Fracture,	3
Caries of Bone,	7	Phymoris,	4
Jaundice,	11	Hare-lip,	4
Opium Smoking,	10	Sundry Diseases,	37
Asthma,	9		

The number of surgical operations performed has been about 400. The following is a list of the more important and of some of those which are more common:—Removal of tumors, 26; For Necrosis, 8; Fistula in Ano, 12; Ascites, 7; Hydrocele, 7; Entropium, 190; Pterygium, 27; Cataract, 20; Extraction of bullets, 10; Lithotomy, 11; Lithotrity, 1; Phymosis, 7; Hare-lip, 4.

Tumor of the Neck.—A young man, 27 years old, from the District of Sin-on, was brought to the Hospital by a former pupil. He had a tumor on the side of the neck, which made its appearance about six years ago, near the angle of the jaw.

It had grown rapidly during the last two years and was about the size of a cocoa-nut. Its situation over the large vessels and nerves of the neck, made its removal difficult and dangerous, but after careful examination of the case it was decided to operate. Dr Dods kindly assisted, and the operation was performed on the 11th of November. The tumor was lobular in its structure, not firmly attached at the base and its removal was not so difficult as was anticipated. Its weight was one pound. About five hours after the operation, the occurrence of secondary hemorrhoge made it necessary to re-open the wound in order to secure some small arteries from which the bleeding proceeded, and to remove the coagulated blood. During the first three days, there was fever and some swelling of the parts around the wound, but these soon subsided and the case progressed so favorably that on the tenth day, the wound was almost healed. The patient was discharged cured on the 19th day, and he returned to his home relieved of a disease, which was not only a great deformity, but which would also have endangered his life.

Encysted Tumor.—A respectable female, aged 48, from Tsang-shing District, was admitted with a large flabby tumor on the posterior and upper part of the thigh. It began about ten years ago and had attained such a size as to cause great inconvenience when she took the sitting posture. The shape of the tumor was oblong, and it extended from the hip, obliquely downward and inwards. On introducing an exploring needle, about a pint of dark grumous fluid was discharged. The tumor soon filled up again; the patient decided to have it removed as the only hope of relief. The operation was performed October 1st. A large incision was made into the tumor and the contents evacuated. These consisted of the fluid above-mentioned and of masses of hard whitish unorganized matter common to tumors of this class. The sack was then dissected out entire, and with it was removed a portion of superfluous skin. The sack was very thick as was also the skin from the pressure of the weight of the body whenever the patient sat down. The weight of the sack and skin was seven ounces. The healing process

was rather slow, but on the whole advanced favorably, and the patient was discharged entirely cured on the 26th day after the operation.

Gun-shot Wounds.—As usual a number of cases of gun-shot wounds are brought for treatment. The clan-fights in various parts of the country and the frequent attacks by pirates on passenger and cargo boats result in numerous severe wounds of this class.

Extraction of Bullet from the Neck.—A man, from Tung-kwan District, aged 30 years, was shot in the neck by pirates. The bullet entered the right side, just beneath the ramus of the jaw and passed between the oesophagus and vertebræ of the neck, wounding both. It lodged in the muscles of the left side of the neck. The point of entrance had closed up, and there was a discharge of matter by the mouth. The bullet was so deep that it was found with difficulty. It was removed June 6th, and weighed two drams. About eight weeks after the operation, fragments of two vertebræ, with the connecting cartilage were discharged by the mouth, giving considerable relief. The injury of the bone made the case more protracted. When last seen the patient was much better and the discharge of matter had almost ceased.

Trephining of Femur and Extraction of Bullet.—This patient was also from Tung-kwan District, and was shot on the inner side of the right knee, near the joint. The bullet was lodged in the articular head of the femur. A counter-opening had formed by suppuration on the outer side of the knee. The position of the bullet was determined after careful examination, but neither of the openings were large enough to allow it to pass. With a small trephine a portion of bone was removed at the point of entrance, and the bullet was extracted. Its weight was $6\frac{3}{4}$ drams.

Extraction of Bullet.—A patient, aged 46, from Tung-kwan District, was shot eight months before, causing fracture of the thigh bone. This had re-united, but the bullet lodged in the muscles on the outer and back part of the lower third of the

thigh. It was removed by Kwan Ato, and was found to be flattened into an oblong, irregular shape. It weighed five drams.

Extraction of a Ball from the Tibia.—A young man, 21 years old, from Tung-kwan District, was shot eight months ago, just above the ankle joint. The bullet lodged in the lower end of the tibia, which was enlarged from the long-continued irritation. There was a fistulous opening about two inches deep, at the bottom of which the ball could be felt. It was necessary to enlarge the opening, with a gouge or chisel. This was a severe and tedious process, but after about one hour's hard work, the opening was sufficiently enlarged, a bullet was extracted which weighed one ounce.

Urinary Calculus.—Fifteen cases of this disease have been under treatment during the year. Two cases left the Hospital without an operation, and in one of them the stone was so large that it could not have been removed. It filled up the whole bladder, so that but a very little urine could be retained.

One case died in the Hospital. When admitted he was in a condition that rendered an operation inadmissible. The stone was removed *post mortem* by one of the pupils, and was found to contain a portion of a bean stalk, on which the stone had concreted. The patient while living stated that something of the kind had been introduced by some mischievous boys while he was asleep. The probability is that he had endeavoured to give relief to some suffering by introducing the stalk of a bean, and that a portion of it broke off and passed into the bladder. The cut on p. 14 represents the substance as it appeared after being dried. It was about six inches long, and there are seen to be three fragments of the stone adhering to it.

The operation of lithotomy was performed on eleven cases during the year. Of these three were fatal, and eight recovered. This is a greater mortality than has occurred in any former year. The operation of lithotrity was performed on one patient with a successful result. The tabular statement on p. 12 gives the principal facts of each case, and it is only necessary to add a few remarks on some of the more important ones.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF URINARY CALCULUS.

No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Duration. Years.	Date of Operation	Chemical Comp.	Diameters.	Weight. Oz.	Dr.	Sc.	Result.	Remarks.
					1864							
No. 45	24	Fuh-shan	Brickmason	3	March 30	Phosphatic	1⅜ by 1 / 1⅛ by 1	1	..	1	Recovery	3 Stones. One ½ in. diam.
„ 46	29	Pwan yu	Laborer	2	March 30	Uric Acid	1⅜ by 1¼	..	7	..	Death	....
„ 47	10	Pwan yu		3	Jun. 25 &c.	Uric Acid	1½ by 1¼	..	7	1½	Recovery	....
„ 48	67	Heung shan	Farmer	3	April 20	Uric Acid	..	..	3	..	Recovery	Lithotrity.
„ 49	49	Tung kwan	Shopman	6	July 9	Uric Acid	1¾ by 1⅜	1	..	..	Recovery	3 Stones, 2 very small
„ 50	31	Tsung fa	Farmer	½	Aug. 25	Triple Phos.	1 by ¾	..	1	2	Recovery	Stone covered with Sharp Crystals.
„ 51	37	Tung kwan	Farmer	1	Aug. 25	Uric of Ammo.	1⅝ by 1	..	5	2	Recovery	....
„ 52	38	Pwan yu	Farmer	5	Aug. 25	Ox. of lime	2½ by 1	1	..	2	Recovery	....
„ 53	46	Fa un	Farmer	5	Sept. 1	Ur. of Ammo.	1¾ by 1¼	1	1	..	Recovery	....
„ 54	42	Hai ping	Coal dealer	3	Nov. 1	Ur. of Ammo.	1½ by 1	..	5	..	Recovery	....
„ 55	50	Tung kwan	Farmer	8	Nov. 1	Uric Acid & Trip. Phos.	2¾ by 1¾	2	2	..	Death	On 4th Day.
„ 56	40	Tsang shing	Farmer	8	Dec. 2	Phos. of lime	2⅜ by 1¾	3	7	1	Death	On 5th Day.

Case 48.—Lithotrity. This patient was an old man, who was in so weak and anæmic condition that resort to the knife would have been surely fatal, and there was very little hope that crushing the stone would give him relief. He was very urgent to be operated on, and as the only chance, the experiment was tried. On account of his condition, extreme care was required in the use of the instruments, and it was not until after fourteen sittings, extending over a space of three and one-half months, that the debris was all discharged. After each sitting there was considerable relief to his sufferings, even before the broken fragments were evacuated. He was seen several weeks after the last sitting, and the relief from his former sufferings was perfect, but exposure to continued damp weather then prevailing had favoured the development of dropsical symptoms, to which his anæmic condition rendered him liable.

Cases 50, 51, & 52.—These three cases were all operated on the same day and were all successful. The performance of so many operations for stone in one day is a rare occurrence in any hospital. The calculi are figured on p. 14 merely as specimens of the form and size of stones mete with. The patient in case 51 had been in the hospital in the early part of the year, and his sufferings then were excruciating, and the symptoms of ulceration of the bladder were very manifest, The operation was then declined, and he was sent to the country with the hope that his health would improve. When he returned to the hospital his symptoms, both local and general, had improved, but there was still a discharge of pus with the urine, a condition put down by the books as forbidding an operation. It was decided however to operate as the only hope of relief from a miserable life, with the prospect of certain death at no distant day. The size and shape of the stone taken from him are represented on p. 14, fig. 51. It was comparatively smooth and not very large. His recovery was slow, but on the whole satisfactory. The stone taken from case 52 and shown in the same cut was larger and more rough, but the sufferings of this patient had been comparatively light and his recovery was quite rapid.



50

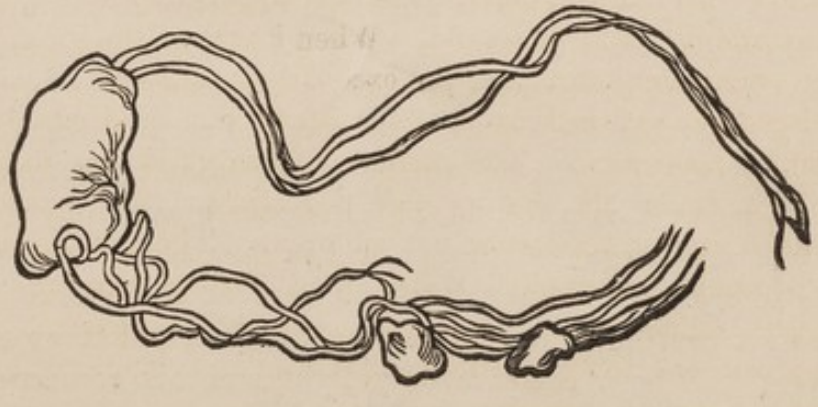


51

割出沙淋石形圖



52



Cases 55 and 56.—These cases were both fatal. The disease was of long standing, their constitutions much broken down, and the stones large. The hope of giving relief to their long continued sufferings was disappointed. The cause of death in both cases was inflammation of the peritoneum.

The following tabular statement gives the results of all the operations for stone, and shows the periods of life at which the disease has been met with, as well as the periods of life at which the fatal cases occurred.

	No. of operations.	Deaths.
Under 10 years	2	
10 years old and under 20	8	
20 „ „ 30	12	1
30 „ „ 40	13	1
40 „ „ 50	9	1
50 „ „ 60	8	3
60 „ „ 70	4	1
	56	7

The proportion of deaths to recoveries is one in 8, but it will be seen that four of the deaths, or more than half, occurred in cases over 50 years of age, when the danger of the operation is increased with the advance of life. Excluding the cases of 50 years old and upward, it will be seen that there were 44 operations and only 3 deaths, or the proportion of one death in 14⅔ cases.

Instrumental Delivery.—On the 11th of June, I was called to see a woman in the Western suburbs, who had been in labor four days with her first child. She was apparently strong and healthy and about 20 years old. When I arrived the pains had ceased about ten hours, and the exceedingly offensive odour of the discharges satisfied me that the life of the child had been extinct for some time. The position of the child was natural and the parts of the mother well developed. The cause of suspended uterine action was not apparent. The only resource was instrumental delivery. With Davis' forceps this was accomplished in one hour. After the delivery the patient was much prostrated, the womb did not contract and danger was imminent. Reaction, however, soon took place, and she was re-

ported as doing well the next day by Dr Wong Fun, who kindly saw her for me. The house where this poor woman lived and where the operation was performed, was a narrow hong divided into four rooms, and occupied by three families. My patient had the back room and the only source of light and ventilation was the roof. The room was barely large enough for a bed, table and a stool or two. That human beings can recover from serious illness in such quarters is one of the wonders of the Celestial Empire.

Amputation of both Feet.—A female, aged 23 years, was brought to the hospital with both feet in a state of complete mortification, which had existed for twenty-five days. The cause was stated to have been exposure during the extreme cold weather in the month of February. There was of course a great degree of general prostration of the vital functions. Both feet were amputated at the ankle joint, where a line of demarcation was formed and the gangrene arrested. The stumps began to heal up slowly and the case progressed favorable for some time, but finally the system became exhausted by the long continued suppuration, and the patient died 100 days after the operation.

Partial Amputation of Upper Jaw.—A female aged 32 years, from Pwan-yu District, was admitted with disease of the upper jaw, which began about one year ago. There was enlargement of the bone with loosening of the teeth. The disease was evidently of a cancerous nature and extirpation was the only remedy. The operation was performed on the 30th of July. An incision was carried from the corner of the mouth nearly to the ear and the upper lip dissected from the bone to a sufficient extent to expose the tumor. With the saw and bone forceps the diseased bone was removed, and the cavity filled with wet lint. The divided cheek was then brought together and secured by hare-lip suture. The case progressed favorably until the eighth day, when she was seized with an attack of tonsilitis, which placed her in great danger, but it passed off without any bad result, and the patient returned home on the fifteenth day, much improved. She has been heard from since and was reported entirely well.

Necrosis.—Several interesting cases requiring operations for the removal of dead bone have been under treatment during the year. A young man, from Nan-hai District had necrosis of the left ramus of the lawer jaw. The disease originated from tooth-ache and had existed for three years. There was an opening in the neck below the angle of the jaw from which there was a constant discharge of matter. Several teeth had been lost, and matter was discharged into the mouth. There was also considerable swelling of the cheek, which was very hard. By enlarging the opening in the side of the neck the bone could be seized with a pair of forceps, but it was found impossible to extract it. Efforts were made to break the bone and to divide it with a narrow-bladed saw, but these failed. An incision was then made from the corner of the mouth downward, and backward, dividing the whole lip. The flaps were thrown back and the lower jaw exposed. An opening was then made through the condensed tissue round the bone, and it was extracted in two pieces, one about the size of an olive, and the other about an inch square. The lips were then brought together with hare-lip suture, and water dressing applied. The case progressed favorably and in the course of a few weeks was discharged cured.

Trephining the Femur for Necrosis.—A Female aged 20 years from Pwan-yu District, applied for the relief of a fistulous opening on the inner side of the left thigh, just above the knee. There had been a swelling and abcess five years ago, which had never healed. On examination the fistula extended to the cavity of the thigh bone and a piece of dead bone was found firmly fixed there. An attempt was made to break off the bone and remove it with the forceps, but this was found impossible. An incision was then made from the opening upward, and the muscles divided down to the bone. The flesh was dissected from the bone around the fistula, and a circle of bone cut out, with a small trephine. The dead bone was then extracted without much difficulty. The operation was followed by considerable fever for some days, attended with much suppuration from the wound, but these symptoms subsided in due time, and the case

was progressing favorably, when the patient returned home before the damage done to the bone had been entirely repaired.

Necrosis of Humerus.—During a trip made to the Country in the month of August for the purpose of dispensing Medicines a boy was brought to me at the village of *Tsim-kong*, S. W. from Canton, who had a piece of bone projecting from his arm just below the shoulder. It was found to be quite loose, and I easily extracted it with my fingers. It was about four inches long and about one third of it projected through the flesh causing much inconvenience and suffering. The poor boy had been in this condition for a year or more. The operation was performed in the presence of a crowd of the villagers, who were not a little astonished at the immediate relief given to a case which had resisted all the pills and plasters of their wisest doctors.

During the same trip, a young man 16 or 17 years old was operated on at *Kong-mun* for necrosis of the humerus. An ulcer had existed near the shoulder joint for about a year, which was prevented from healing by a fragment of dead bone. In this case a severe and painful operation had to be performed, as the circumstances did not admit of the administration of chloroform This was endured with much fortitude by the lad, and a piece of bone 3 inches long was extracted. He was rewarded with a prospect of permanent relief to his long-continued sufferings.

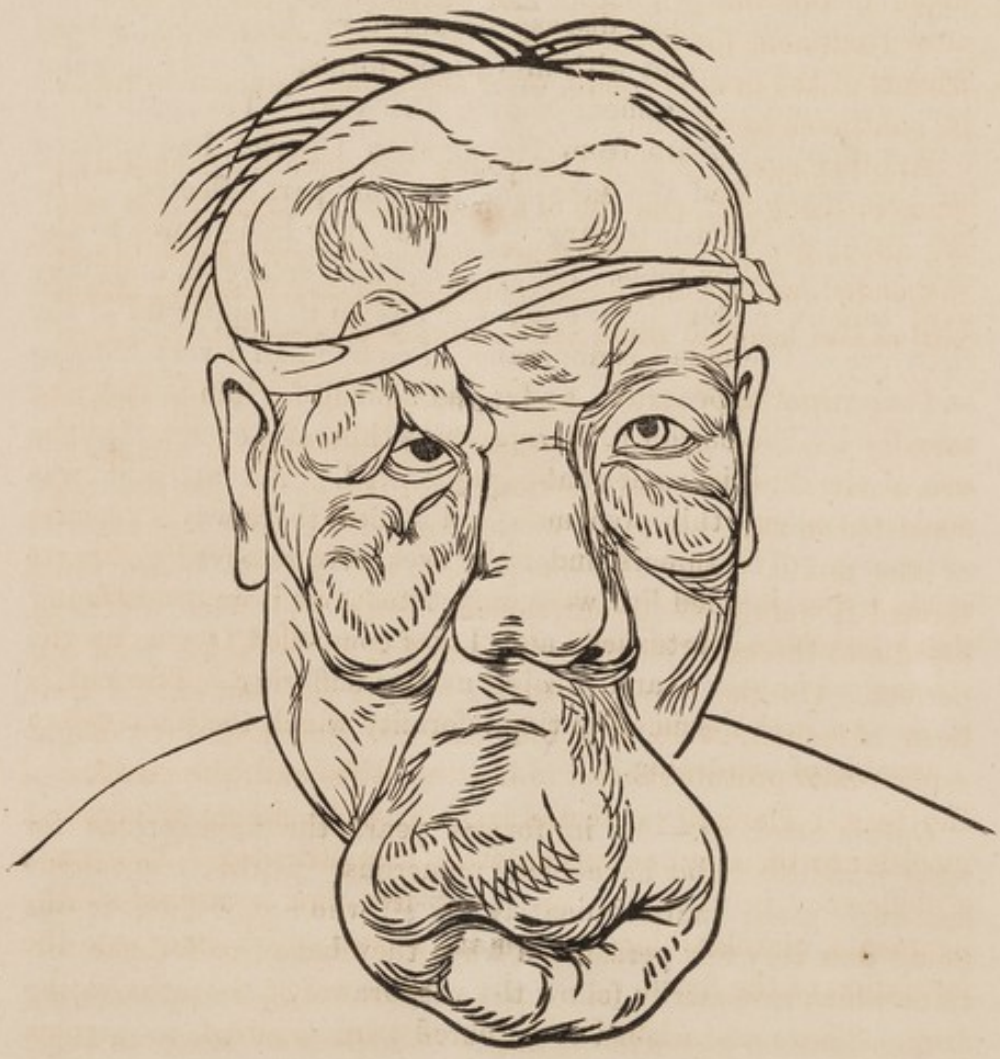
Aneurism.—Very few cases of this disease have been seen among the Chinese at this Hospital. A remarkable example came under notice the present year. The patient was a man 42 years old, from Heung Shan District. The Aneurism was an enormous tumor, situated on the right side of the chest, extending from the clavicle to the nipple and a little below it, and from the arm-pit to the breast bone. It made its appearance about fourteen months ago, but occasioned no serious inconvenience until recently. For two or three months, it had been enlarging rapidly, and now caused great distress. Strong pulsation could be distinctly felt in all parts of the tumor. It was external to the ribs, and originated no doubt in one of the thoracic branches

of the axillary artery. The patient's general health was very much undermined by his sufferings and by opium smoking, to which he had resorted for relief. The great size of the tumor and the bad state of the patient's health prevented any attempt at an operation.

Elephantiasis.—This disease occurs very frequently among the Chinese and is met with in various forms. A very singular case was under treatment during the year. The patient, a farmer aged 25 years from Heung-shan District, had suffered for two years, and the face was the only part affected. The lips were enormously enlarged, so that they hung down to the chin in thick flabby folds. The nose was also enlarged, and there were tumors under both eyes, and one on the upper lid of the right eye. The man's countenance of course had a very hideous and unnatural appearance, and it was difficult for him to talk and take food. The cut on p. 20 represents this case, except that the size of the lips is somewhat exaggerated. An attempt was made to relieve this poor man, and at first there was a promise of success. The tumors under the eyes were removed and parts of the hypertrophied lips were amputated, but it was soon found that the disease returned, and I was compelled to give up the attempt as hopeless, and causing useless suffering. The cut is given as a rare specimen of the deformity which the human face is capable of exhibiting.

Opium Smoking.—As in former years, the applications for relief from this habit have been numerous. Hitherto medicine has been given indiscriminately to all who applied, but it was found that very few persevered when they began to feel the tortures which necessarily follow the withdrawal of the intoxicating drug. Those who wished to be cured were required to become inmates of the hospital, where they could be under constant supervision, and conforming to this rule give evidence that there was a sincere desire and purpose to be cured.

Among the applicants was a young man, the son of a wealthy and intelligent widow lady, who resides in a village a few miles S. W. of Canton. He was a literary graduate of the first degree.



ELEPHANTIASIS.

Like many promising young men in like circumstances, he was wasting his property, destroying his health, both bodily and mental, and cutting off all the bright hopes of honour and usefulness which his talents and literary success had led the family to entertain. Fortunately in his case, application for relief was made before the evil habit had obtained too deep a hold, and after treatment for 12 or 15 days he was discharged cured. The friends of the family report, after the lapse of some months, that he continues to abstain.

Another case was that of a young man aged 24, from the Province of Kong-Sai, the son of a mandarin, who had been smoking about five years. After ten days' treatment, medicine was suspended, and he left on the eighteenth day, cured. He has visited the hospital since and continues to abstain.

Congenital deformity.—An interesting case of congenitial deformity was seen at the Dispensary in Fuh-shan. The patient was a native of Nan-hai district, 29 years old. The deformity consisted in the absence of all the part of the right foot anterior of the ankle. The heel was perfect, and the two bones which formed it were perfectly developed. Both legs were well developed and the same length. The motion of the ankle joint was perfect. On the anterior surface, where the foot should have been attached, were five indentations surrounded by slight semicircular protuberances, indicating in the skin the position of the toes. The inner one was large and the others diminished in order to the last one representing the little toe. There was a deficiency in this case of twenty-five bones, and of all the ligaments, muscles, blood-vessels and nerves which enter into the formation of the foot.

Extraordinary growth of hair.—A little boy, seven or eight years old, came under notice, in whose case a very curious freak of nature was exhibited. The temple and cheek of the right side and the side of the nose were covered with a thick growth of hair, and as it was not shaved according to the Chinese custom, but allowed to grow, it was several inches long, and gave a very singular appearance to the boy's countenance. The hair

was straight, fine in texture, and did not resemble the premature beard. On the nose and under the eye it was short and not so thick as on the temple and cheek. There was no mark of any injury. He was otherwise well formed, and appeared quite healthy.

The Religious department has been as heretofore conducted by Rev. C. F. Preston, assisted in Fuh-shan by Rev. I. M. Condit. On each prescribing day a discourse has been delivered for the instruction of out-patients. A daily morning service is also held for the benefit of in-patients, and on Sunday a regular religious service is attended by all connected with the Hospital. Books are also distributed to out-patients, and those who reside in the Hospital are furnished wtih a supply of suitable books when they return home. By these various means many who were in heathenish darkness have heard the Gospel of Salvation, and have heard it under favorable circumstances. A conversation with one of the patients who had been operated on for stone in the bladder will illustrate this.

Question.—Why did you come to the Hospital?

Answer.—I had gravel for so many years and could get no relief from native physicians. I then heard that the foreign Doctor could cure such diseases.

Q.—When you heard this did you believe it?

Ans.—If I had'nt believed it I would not have come.

Q.—Well, when we tell you that Jesus Christ is the only Saviour of sinners, do you believe what we say, or do you think we are trying to deceive you?

Ans.—Surely when I have lived in the Hospital so long and see how you heal the sick and provide for the poor, I know that you are good men and only tell us the truth.

It is thus that the practical exhibition of the philanthropy enjoined upon us by our holy Religion gives force to the testimony in favor of Christianity. The truth may not enter the heart and produce the change of life which we desire, but the intellect is convinced, and this is one important and necessary step toward the introduction of Christianity.

There has been during the year also, some evidence that fruit is to be expected from the labour of former years. A man has been baptized who was released from the Chinese prison by Sir Harry Parkes when he was one of the Allied Commissioners in Canton. The man was sent to the Hospital for the treatment of disease contracted in the prison. He has been under notice more or less ever since and has received Baptism, on profession of his faith in Christ.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S DISPENSARY AT SHIU-HING

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

By Rev. R. H. GRAVES, M. D.

Nothing of special interest has occurred in connection with the Shiu-hing Dispensary during the past year. The number of patients on the regular days for their reception has varied from 30 to 300, many have also come during the intervals and have been attended to.

During the Spring the Dispensary was visited by a large number of "braves," who were quartered in Shiu-hing for several months. This was the means of gaining us the good-will of these rough men, who are apt to be very troublesome, not only to their own countrymen, but also to foreigners whom they may meet in the country.

Pressing duties in Canton prevented me from giving my personal attention to the Dispensary during the last six months of the present year. My assistant has attended to the patients during my absence. The number applying for relief, however, was sensibly less than when I was present.

The number of patients who have attended the Dispensary during the past year will be seen by the following table :—

January,	60		
February,	100		
March,	450		
April,	400		
May,	400		
June,	100		
Carry Forward,	1510	*Brought up,*	1510
		July,	80
		August,	100
		September,	100
		October,	90
		November,	190
		December,	100
		Total,	2170

About 100 children were vaccinated during the Spring months.

No cases of much interest have been met with. Quite a number of balls and slugs were lodged in various parts of some of the soldiers already alluded to, but most of them had been in a

long time and had formed sacs for themselves in the tissues, and gave so little inconvenience that the wounded men were unwilling to have them removed. In a few cases it was different, as in the following :—

On March 23rd, a Chiu Chau "brave" came to the Dispensary. He had just returned from Ko Chau, where he was wounded by a leaden bullet three years ago. The ball entered the neck a little to the left of the spine and was now near the surface at a short distance from the clavicle. The original wound had healed, but the skin over the ball was much inflamed, and had found its way to the surface through two openings. The ball had lain in his neck ever since he was wounded, a constant source of so much irritation that he had taken to opium smoking in order to relieve the pain. An incision was made over the ball and it was brought out by the forceps. It was covered with quite a thick coating of oxide, and was so closely adherent that I had to use some force to extract it. The wound soon healed and the man appeared very grateful for the service rendered him.

My assistant subsequently removed a slug from the arm of another "brave."

Several small tumors have been removed during the year.

In my last Report I mentioned that the truth which had been carried home by a man who had visited the Dispensary for relief, had been the means of creating an interest in Christianity in a village in the Teh Hing district. One man from there has been baptised this year, and there are several other encouraging cases and applicants for baptism.

During the last twelve months many truths of God's word have been heard and many tracts and portions of the Sacred Scriptures have been carried to the homes of men in a wide extent of country.

EXPENSES OF DISPENSARY AT SHIU-HING.

Dr.				*Cr.*		
To Cash paid	Dr Kerr for medicines,	$ 21.75		By cash received for trusses and medicines,	$ 1.67	
„ „	Chinese medicine	10.32		„ Messrs. Russell & Co.,	30.00	
„ „	assistant, . .	36.00				
„ „	coolie . . .	8 00				
„ „	part rent of house,	5.60				
		$31.67				$31.67

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR. *Cr.*

1864	To cash paid for rent of Hospital,		$108.00	1864	By cash from Messrs Russell & Co., treasurers	
	,, ,,	400 copies of Annual Report,	33.00	Dec. 31	of the Medical Missionary Society,	$1,150.00
	,, ,,	3450 copies of Report in Chinese,	27.17		,, ,, for medicines and trusses sold,	158.27
	,, ,,	printing circulars, cutting blocks &c.	13.66		,, ,, for destitute,	13.00
	,, ,,	expense of subscriptions,	20.51			
	,, ,,	medicines from N. York & London,	240.59			
	,, ,,	wages of Kwan Ato,	120.00			
	,, ,,	,, two pupils,	108.00			
	,, ,,	,, doorkeeper and coolie,	97.00			
	,, ,,	whiskey, lard and Chinese medicines,	49.05			
	,, ,,	repairs and sundries,	42.47			
	,, ,,	medical books,	13.33			
	,, ,,	support of poor patients,	95.95			
		Dispensary at Fuh-shan—				
	,, ,,	rent of dispensary, $60.66				
	,, ,,	wages of doorkeeper, 28.00				
	,, ,,	boat hire to F. S. & sundries, 41.11	129.77			
Dec. 31	,, Balance carried to credit of new account,		222.77			
			$1,321.27			$1,321.27

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RUSSELL & Co.

1864 Jan. 14	To paid S. Wells Williams' order in favor of Dr. J. G. Kerr, ...	$1,000.00	1864 Jan. 1	By balance of account rendered Dec. 31st 1863,	$5,307.00
„ „	To paid do. do.,	260.00		„ Cash received from subscriptions as per list below, ...	4,914.50
Oct. 12	To paid Revd. J. H. Gray's order in favor of Dr. J. G. Kerr, ...	1,150.00		„ Interest on $4,000, on deposit for 1 year @ 8 per cent, ...	320.00
Dec. 31	To paid Revd. J. H. Gray's order in favor of Revd. R. H. Graves, . . .	80.00			
	To balance carried down to Cr. of new account,	8,251.50			
		10,741.50			10,741.50
				Dec. 31, By Balance, ...	8,251,50

Audited,
GEO. B. GLOVER.

E. & O. E.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 31st, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Messrs Dent & Co.,	$500
,, Smith, Archer & Co.,	250
Hon. A. Perceval,	100
W. Delano, Jr., Esq.,	100
Messrs Lyall, Still & Co.,	100
,, Olyphant & Co.,	100
,, Birley & Co.,	100
,, Siemssen & Co.,	100
,, Gilman & Co.,	100
,, W. Pustau & Co.,	100
,, Turner & Co.,	100
,, Gibb, Livingston & Co.,	100
,, P. F. Cama & Co.,	100
,, N. Mody & Co.,	100
,, D. Sassoon Sons & Co.,	100
,, P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.,	100
,, Jamsetjee Ardasir & Co.,	100
,, N. & E. Sapoorjee & Co.,	100
,, H. B. Cama & Co.,	100
,, A. Heard & Co.,	100
,, Lindsay & Co.,	100
,, Fletcher & Co.,	100
,, John Burd & Co.,	100
A. B. Neilson, Esq.,	100
J. F. Buxey, Esq.,	100
Baron do Cercal,	100
J. G. Kerr, M.D.,	200
S. W. Williams, L.L.D.,	50
James Purdon, Esq.,	50
J. W. H. Escherich, Esq.,	50
Wm. Kane, M.D.,	50
D. Poonjabhoy, Esq.,	50
Theos. Sampson, Esq.,	50
F. W. Lawrence, Esq.,	50
F. D. Williams, Esq.,	50
Messrs Bosman & Co.,	50
,, Oxford & Co.,	50
,, Holliday, Wise & Co.,	50
Carried forward,	$3,900

	Brought forward,	$3,900
Messrs	Phillips, Moore & Co.,	50
,,	Margesson & Co.,	50
,,	C. Nathabhoy Sons & Co.,	50
,,	Moses & Co.,	50
,,	Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.,	50
,,	R. H. Camajee & Co.,	50
,,	F. B. Cama & Co.,	75
Wm. Speiden, Esq.,		60
D. Lapraik, Esq.,		25
A. Habibbhoy, Esq.,		25
R. Habibbhoy, Esq.,		25
K. M. Habibbhoy, Esq.,		25
Oliver H. Perry, Esq.,		25
G. Ellisen, Esq.,		25
O. Hoffman Burrows, Esq.,		25
R. Carlowitz, Esq.,		25
Geo. B. Glover, Esq.,		25
W. C. Eastlack, D.D.S.,		25
Messrs	Hesse, Ehlers & Co.,	25
,,	G. Sewjee & Co.,	25
,,	B. D. Metta & Co.,	25
,,	Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co.,	25
,,	Nursey Kessowjee & Co.,	25
W. P. Jones, Esq.,		20
J. J. dos Remedios, Esq.,		30
Messrs	M. D. Ghandy & Co.,	20
,,	Blum Bros. & Co.,	20
"Offertory Espicopal Church," (Canton),		16
Messrs. Walker, Borradaile & Co.,		10
Capt. P. W. Graves,		15
Rev. Thos. Stringer,		3
	Total,	$4,844

CHINESE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Wo Hang, ...	和興畫樓	$100
Achung, ...	郭青山	100
Tsun Shin, ...	何進善	75
Messrs Russell & Co.'s Comprador,	剌士厘辦房	50
Lo Fan, ...	羅小溪	50
Lok Shau, ...	樂壽堂	30
Ch'an Siu Ting, ...	陳肇庭	20
Luk Mang Sung, ...	陸孟嵩	20
Tam Atsoi, ...	廣源	20
Lun Wai Shang, ...	蘭惠生	16
Acheen, ...	韋志義	10
Sicqua, ...	旋記	10
Yeung Sui Ting, ...	楊瑞亭	6
Ch'an Tso Ting, ...	陳佐庭	5
Lam Tsung, ...	林達卿	5
Leung Shai Ts'un, ...	梁世全	3
P'ang Hing Ki, ...	彭興記	2
Wong Siu Shan, ...	王笑山	1
Ch'eung Shing Tung, ...	長盛通	1
Chau Kam Shing, ...	周金陞	1
Small sums, ...		2
Total,		$527

A.I.a.83

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR

1865.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & CO.
1866.

5852/38

1883

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR

1865.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & CO.
1866.

277
Stevens
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Case 10

ERRATA.

Page 3, line 9 from top before 'notice,' supply 'the.'
,, 11, ,, 13 ,, bottom for 'was,' read 'were.'
,, 12, ,, 18 ,, ,, for '226,' read '276.'
,, 13, ,, 2 ,, ,, after 'gives,' supply 'the.'
,, 17, ,, 9 ,, top erase 'and relief to health.'
,, 17, ,, 16 ,, ,, before 'weeks,' supply 'six.'
,, 18, ,, 8 ,, bottom before 'Arch,' supply 'the.'
,, 20, ,, 15 ,, ,, before 'days,' supply '35.'
,, 21, last line, for 'pavetal,' read 'parietal.'
,, 24, line 10 from top before 'bandage,' supply 'the.'
,, 24, ,, 16 ,, ,, after 'taken,' supply 'Dr Wong Fun.'
,, 24, ,, 17 ,, ,, after 'two,' supply 'tumors.'
,, 24, ,, 11 ,, bottom for 'in,' read 'on.'
,, 25, ,, 14 ,, top for '$140,' read '$1.40.'
,, 27, ,, 2 ,, bottom before 'Hu,' supply 'of.'
,, 28, ,, 3 ,, top for 'Dispesary,' read 'Dispensary.'
,, 29, ,, 20 ,, ,, for 'Eutropium,' read 'entropium.'
,, 29, ,, 7 ,, bottom for 'hamorrhage,' read 'haemorrhage.'
,, 37, on Dr. side, supply 'To paid Rev. A. P. Happer by order of O. H. Perry, Esq. $1,000.'
,, 37, on both Dr. and Cr. sides, read 'Balance $3,204.06.'

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

A Special Meeting of this Society was held in Canton at the house of Messrs Olyphant & Co., on the 21st of November, 1865.

Present.—Geo. B. Glover, Oliver H. Perry, R. R. Tyers, E. A. Hitchcock, T. Sampson, H. D. Williams, and R. S. Dana, Esqrs., Rev. D. Ball, M.D., Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., M.D., Rev. J. Chalmers, A.M., Rev. C. F. Preston, Rev. J. C. Nevin, Rev. A. Hanspach, Rev. A. Folsom, J. D. Ball, and J. G. Kerr, M.D.

The Chair was taken by Oliver H. Perry, Esq., Vice-President, and notice calling the meeting was read.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman to be to receive the report of the Committee of Management with reference to the purchase of a site for a new hospital.

The Report of the Committee was then read by the Secretary. The report embraced two recommendations—first, that the permanent fund of $5000 be invested in the purchase of a lot of ground for a new hospital; and second, that a part of a lot known as Fu-tai hong, which is offered for the sum of $6100, was in every way suitable for the purpose intended.

On motion of Mr Preston, seconded by Mr Nevin, the report was accepted.

On motion of Mr Hitchcock, seconded by Mr Dana, it was resolved that the permanent fund of $5000 be appropriated to the purchase of a site for a new hospital, and that an additional sum of $1100, from the funds of the Society be applied to the same purpose.

On motion of Dr Happer, seconded by Mr Glover, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to consider if it is advisable to make any change in the 7th Article (on trustees) of the Constitution of the Society, and if so, to propose such change at the next Annual Meeting.

The Chairman appointed the Committee of Management to perform this duty.

On motion of Mr Hitchcock, seconded by Mr Dana, it was resolved that the Committee of Management be authorized to purchase a part of the lot known as Fu-tai hong, or in case of failure to secure it, that they be authorized to apply the money to the purchase of any other suitable piec e of ground.

On motion of Dr Happer, seconded by Mr Nevin, it was resolved that the Meeting authorize the expenditure of such amount of money as may be required to pay the cost of the transfer of the deeds for the ground which may be purchased.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, after which the Meeting adjourned.

O. H. PERRY,
Chairman.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Twenty Seventh Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Canton on Wednesday, the 17th January 1866, at the house of Messrs Olyphant & Co.

Present,—O. H. Perry, Esq., U. S. Consul. G. Nye, Jr., Geo. B. Glover, R. S. Dana, E. Deacon, and W. M. Tileston, Esqrs.; Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., Rev. S. Stringer, Rev. A. Krolczyk, Rev. J. C. Nevin, Rev. R. H. Graves, M.D., Rev. C. F. Preston, Rev. A. Folsom, and J. G. Kerr, M.D.

The Chair was taken by O. H. Perry, Esq., Vice-President, and the notice calling the meeting was read.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting and of a special meeting held on the 21st November were read and approved.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were chosen for the ensuing year :—

President,—Thos. R. Colledge, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. (in England).

Vice-Presidents,—S. Wells Williams, L.L.D., Hon. F. Chomley, Warren Delano, Jr., Hon. J. Whittall, and John Dent, Esqrs., Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., O. H. Perry, Esq., U. S. Consul, D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B., H. B. M. Consul. Wm. Neilson, H. B. Gibb, and C. T. Smith, Esqrs., W. Kane, M.D., Rev. D. Ball, M.D., Sir J. Bowring L.L.D., and C. W. Murray, (in England). Hon. P. Parker, D. N. Spooner, John Heard, and James Purdon, Esqrs., (in U. States.)

Corresponding and Recording Secretary,—J. G. Kerr, M.D.

Treasurers,—Messrs Russell & Co.

Auditor,—Geo. B. Glover, Esq.

The Report of the Hospital in Canton was presented to the meeting and the following abstract from it was read.

Out-patients at the Society's hospital, 19,224 ; do. do. at the Kam-li-fau hospital, (4 months), 4,965 ; Patients seen on trips to the country, 2,400. Total 26,589.

In-patients received, 403 ; Surgical Operations, 600 ; Children Vaccinated, 337.

The amount of money paid out for rent of two hospitals, hire of assistants and coolies, for medicines and aid to poor patients was $1400.15, of which sum $233.53 were on account of the Hospital at Kam-li-fau. The receipts were :

Balance on hand from last year, ...	$222.77
For trusses and Medicines sold, ...	151.35
For destitutes, ...	12.00
From Messrs Russell & Co.	1000.00
Total,	1386.12

A paper which had been circulated for subscription during the past year, was placed on the table, from which it appeared that $1411 had been collected, of which sum $628 were from Chinese contributors.

A report from the Rev. A. Krolczyk of the dispensary in Shih-lung was presented to the meeting, which stated that dispensing of medicines had been kept up during the year, and that he had travelled extensively through the Districts of Tung-kun and San-on for the purpose of preaching and healing. Medicines have been furnished to him from the hospital in Canton, and their cost is included in the account of its expenditures. The whole number of patients attended to is estimated at about 7000.

A report of the dispensaries under the care of the Rev. R. H, Graves, M.D., one of which is at Shiu-Hing, and other at Ng-Chau-fu city was presented to the meeting. At the two places 5739 patients had been attended to and 149 children vaccinated. The expenses of the two were $143.40 which was $42.40 in excess of the grant made by the society at its last meeting.

It was moved by Dr Happer, and seconded by Mr Nye that the Reports be accepted, and 400 copies printed in English and 4000 copies in Chinese.

On motion of Mr Glover, seconded by Mr Nye it was resolved that the sum of $42.40 which was expended by Dr Graves beyond the grant be refunded to him out of the Society's funds.

Dr Kerr then presented the estimated expenses for the current year, and in doing so stated that on the first of September, the hospital at Kam-li-fau, which had been in connection with the London Mission had been transfered to his charge and with it the entire stock of medicines on hand. It was after consultation with the officers and friends of the Society that the responsibility of this step was taken ; and with a full belief that the Society as well as the friends of this well known and widely useful hospi-

tal would be unwilling to see it suspended. If it is the will of the Society to approve of this course and to continue the hospital in operation, he would ask for an appropriation of $500, in addition to the $1000, usually granted for the expenses of the Society's operations in Canton. Dr Kerr stated that he would be able to carry on the two hospitals together at a cost much less than the aggregate expenses when they were separate.

Dr Happer remarked that as one of the friends of the Society who had been consulted, it would be proper for him to give the reasons which led him to approve of Dr Kerr's taking charge of Kam-li-fau hospital. It is known that the hospital had been established in 1848 by Dr Hobson, and had become widely known throughout all the surrounding country. It had been liberally supported by many members of the community who could not see it closed without feelings of deep regret. Dr H. further stated his belief that many members of the community would be glad to see the hospital continued under the auspices of this Society, and that contributions from its former supporters will be cheefully given to meet the increased grant which Dr Kerr has asked for to enable him to continue the benevolent operations of the Kam-li-fau hospital.

He had, therefore at the time no hesitation in recommending him to take the course he did, and he believed it will be cordially approved of by the Society.

Dr Graves asked for a grant of $158 for the expenses of the two dispensaries under his care.

On motion of Mr Glover, seconded by Mr Deacon it was resolved that the above sums be granted for the expenses of the current year.

The Treasurers' Report for 1864, (which was received too late for the action of the last annual meeting) was read and approved. The Treasurers' report for 1865 had not been received.

The report of the committee of management was then read and accepted, and a vote of thanks passed for their services. The report stated that the purchase of a site for a new hospital had been completed, the money paid, and the deeds signed sealed and recorded in the office of Nam-hoi Magistrate. The lot is 82 feet front by 420 feet deep. The whole expense of the ground and of the legal transfer to the Society was $6400.50.

The report of the committee contained two recommendations which were then taken up and acted upon.

On the motion of Mr Dana, seconded by Mr Nye, it was resolved that the amount of funds now in the treasury, (about $2900) be appropriated to the commencement of buildings for the use of the hospital, and that an appeal be made to the public for more funds to complete them.

On the motion of Dr Graves, seconded by Mr Dana, it was resolved that Article IX. of the constitution be amended so that the Board of Trustees shall consist of the Treasurer,—(that is the Senior partner,

residing in Hongkong, of the firm which are the Treasurers)—the Auditor of accounts, and the Recording Secretary.

On the motion of Mr Preston, seconded by Mr Tileston, it was resolved that the following be adopted as one of the By-laws, viz :—That while the officers are to be elected annually, in case it should be impossible to hold an election, the incumbents are to continue in office for all legal purposes until their successors are chosen.

On the motion of Dr. Happer seconded by Mr Nevin, it was resolved that the constitution and by-laws be published with the Annual Report, and that article fourth be altered to read : "The time of Annual meeting shall be in Canton in the third week of January, or at such other time and place as the officers may agree upon."

On motion of Mr Nye, seconded by Mr Folsom, it was resolved that the Committee of management be authorized to proceed with the erection of buildings.

When the business of the meeting was concluded Dr. Kerr mentioned that he had received a letter from Dr. Hobson, authorising him to bring out a new edition of the series of works which he had published before leaving China. Whereupon on the motion of Mr Preston seconded by Dr Happer it was resolved that the meeting hears with pleasure that Dr Kerr has been authorized to publish a new edition of the valuable medical and philosophical works of Dr Hobson, and would recommend the enterprise to the favourable consideration of those who favour the introduction of Western Science among the Chinese.

On the motion of Mr Deacon seconded by Mr Stringer a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, to Drs. Dods and Wong Fun and also to Dr Graves, Dr. Kerr, and Mr Krolczyk after which the meeting adjourned.

O. H. PERRY,
Chairman.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN CANTON,

By JOHN G. KERR, M.D.

The Operations of the Hospital have been carried on during the year just closed without interruption. At the time of presenting the last Annual Report it was hoped that ere this the plan for enlarging the hospital would have been carried out. Although there has been unavoidable delay, I have now much pleasure in being able to say that a piece of ground has been purchased at a moderate cost which is in every respect suitable for the purpose intended.

The piece of ground which has been bought is situated on the Canton side, a short distance below the site of the old Factories. It has a river front of 82 feet and is 420 feet deep. It is proposed to erect buildings in the Chinese style, plain, but substantial, being careful to secure proper light, ventilation and drainage, which are conditions indispensable to the proper care of a number of sick congregated in one place. Experience has shown that simplicity of arrangement is to be prefered in hospital architecture, and after much consideration of the subject I am satisfied that the Chinese mode of building is much better adapted to the climate than the foreign style, provided it be expanded so as to secure sufficient light and ventilation.

It is hoped that the friends of the Society will appreciate the importance of making the hospital a permanent institution which shall be a lasting testimony to the Chinese of the Christian benevolence and charity of strangers from the West, and which shall year after year for many generations confer great blessings on the suffering and diseased, whether they be rich or poor.

On the first day of September, the Kam-li-fau Hospital was transferred to my care. The importance of continueing this well known and widely useful institution seemed (after consulting Members and Officers of the Society) to justify my assuming the Management of the Hospital for three months before the Meeting of the Society. The plan which I propose after getting established at the new hospital is to continue to receive out-patients at Kam-li-fau as heretofore, while all the inpatients will be taken to the new hospital where they will all be under my immediate care. In this way the two institutions may be carried on with one staff of assistants and at a greatly reduced annual expenditure.

The following table exhibits the aggregate monthly attendance of out-patients.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
January, ...	616	284	900
February, ...	690	176	866
March, ...	982	325	1,307
April, ...	975	391	1,366
May, ...	1,952	440	2,392
June, ...	1,102	493	1,595
July, ...	1,311	507	1,818
August, ...	1,240	505	1,745
September, ...	1,540	346	2,086
October, ...	1,404	518	1,922
November, ...	1,370	468	1,838
December, ...	1,023	366	1,389
Total.....	...	...	19,224

Pok-tsai, ...	19,224
Wai Oi, ...	4,965
Country, ...	2,400
	26,589

The attendance at the Kam-li-fau hospital for four months was as follows :—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
September, ...	1,080	380	1,460
October, ...	1,050	390	1,440
November, ...	692	239	931
December, ...	790	344	1,134
			4,965

The days for prescribing have been as heretofore. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. And at Kam-li-fau Tuesdays and Saturdays. The whole number at both places has been 26,589. On two excursions made into the country about 2400 more were prescribed for.

The diseases most commonly met with are of a Chronic character and include the various forms of diseases of the eye and skin. *Affections of the lungs* and *digestive apparatus of the kidneys* and *bladder*, *scrofula*, *rheumatism*, *dropsy* and *syphilis*. In addition to these are *tumors*, *abscesses*,, *caries of bone*, *urinary calculus*, *gunshot wounds*, *cataract*, &c., which require surgical interference.

On assuming the charge of the Kam-li-fau hospital it is not out of place for me to refer to the past usefulness of the institution and to the labors of Dr Hobson who was its founder. He had to overcome many obstacles in getting the hong for the hospital, but when the place was opened for the reception of patients, there was hundreds who sought relief at his hands on each prescribing day. His kind and gentle manner, added to his faithful attention and skilful practice gained for him an enviable reputation, and thousands of Chinese still retain a grateful remembrance of their benefactor.

But the establishment of the hospital is not the only or most important part of Dr Hobson's labors. To him belongs the honor of having first made accessible to the scholars and physicians of this vast empire the anatomical, physiological and therapeutical facts upon which are founded the rational treatment of disease. The books which he translates are published in five volumes, and the demand for them not only in China but in Japan shows that they are appreciated by intelligent scholars.

The intense heat of the past summer has been one of the causes of an unusual amount of sickness in some places. In the month of April the Cholera made its appearance in Canton and there were three deaths in the hospital. One of the fatal cases was attacked the day after the operation for cataract had been performed. These cases occurred during a period of dry weather which was unusually prolonged at that season, and it was feared that the disease would prevail as a severe epidemic during the summer. On the recurrence of heavy rains, the tendency to the disease disappeared and no more cases were seen during the summer and but few were heard of in the city.

The Vaccine Department was kept up during the spring months, and 337 chrildren were vaccinated. My thanks are due to Dr Kane and Dr Dods for a supply of vaccine lymph. Fresh lymph has been supplied to many native vaccinators, and this has become one of the most important and beneficial modes in which the hospital does good to the Chinese, and will be appreciated by those who know how difficult it is to keep up from year to year the succession of genuine lymph. The pupils of the hospital are also encouraged to practice vaccination whenever they have opportunity.

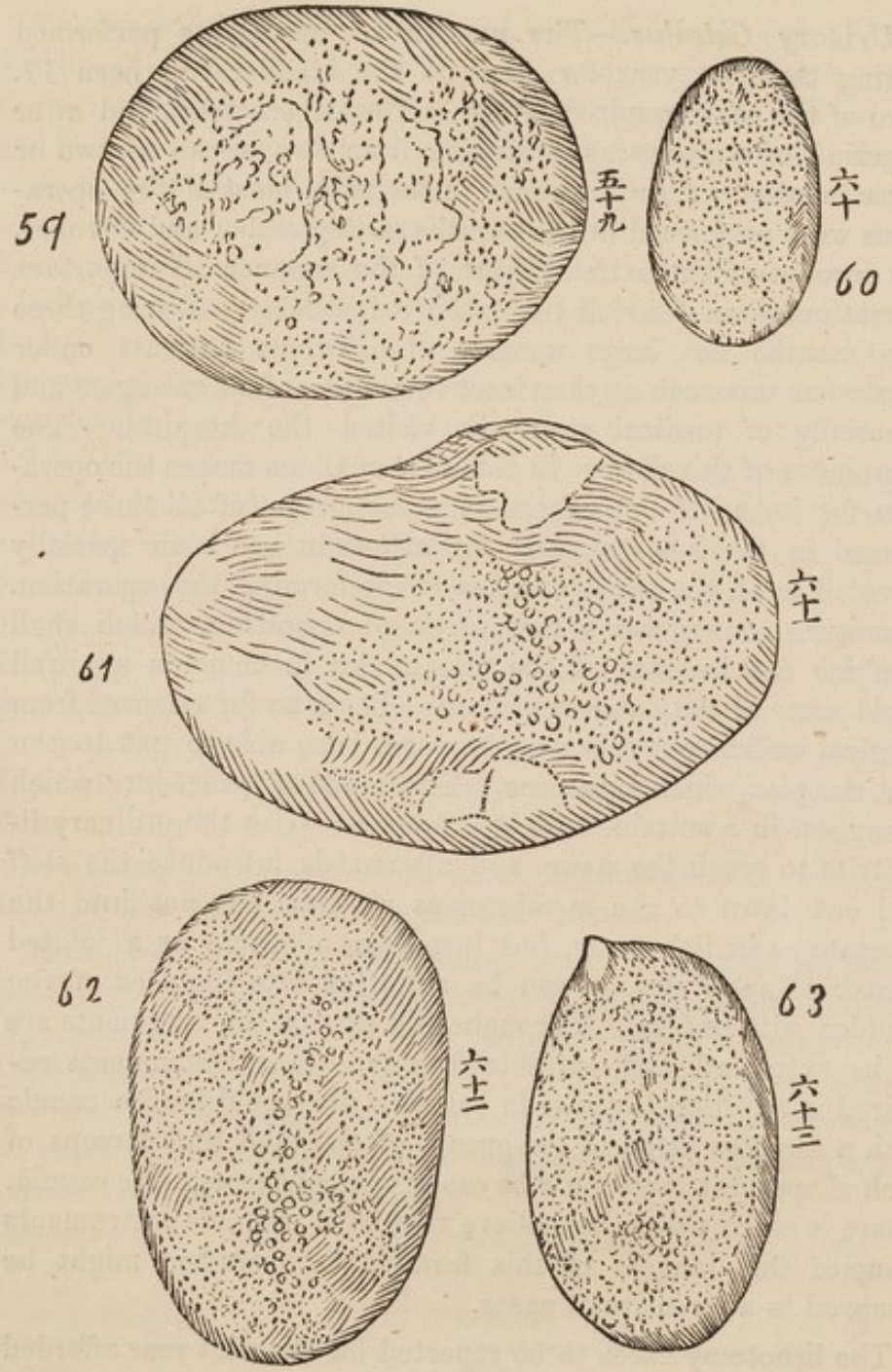
In-patients.—The whole number of in-patients received was 403, of whom 226 were males and 127 females.

There were about seven hundred surgical operations performed, the majority of which were of course minor, but in many cases the amount of relief obtained is not in proportion to the amount of cutting and pain. The simplest operations, performed at the right time, often prevent dangerous disease and years of suffering. The following table gives a list of operations on both out and in-patients:—

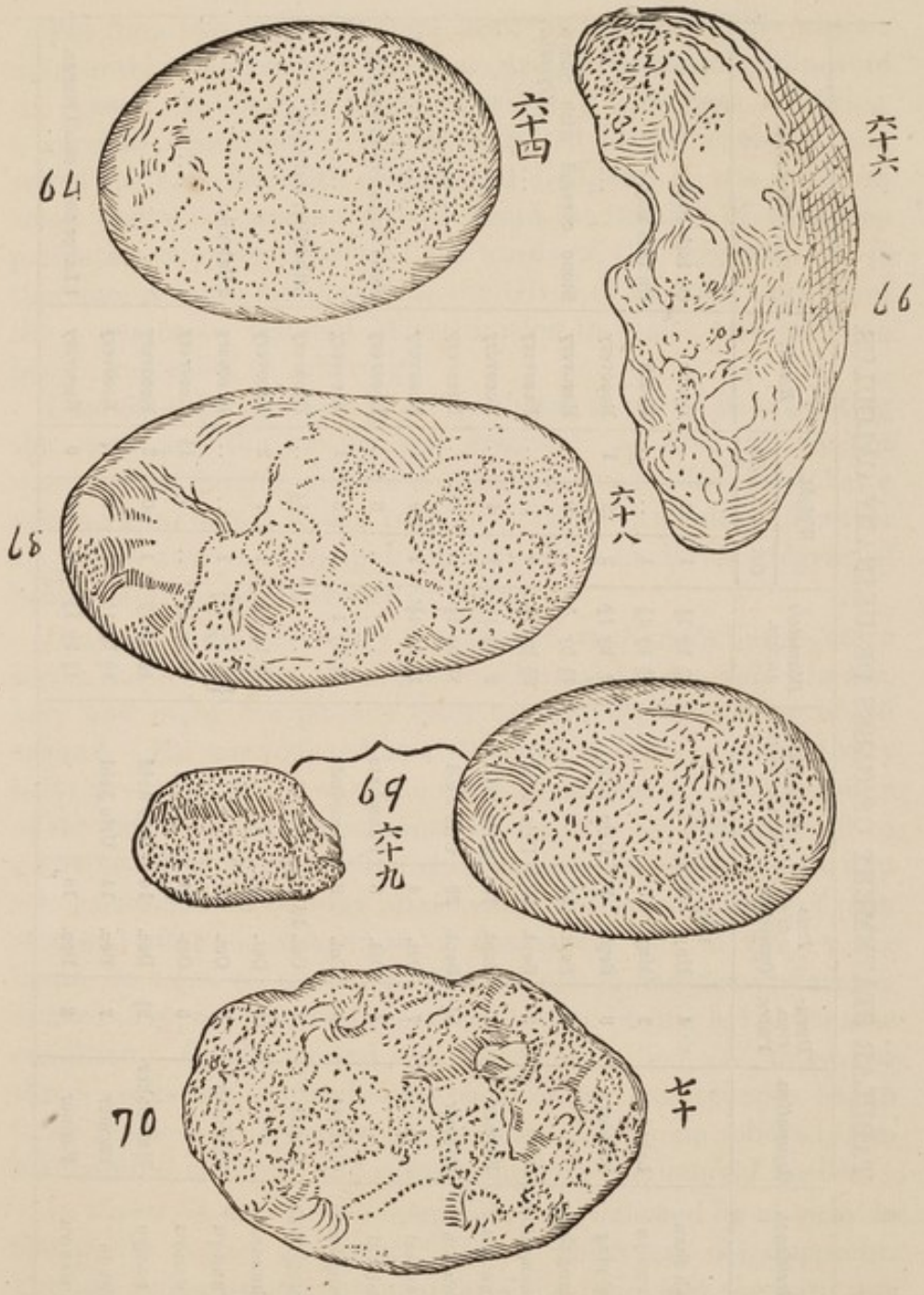
Entropium,	243	Opening Abscesses,	215
Ptevygium,	41	Hydrocele,	39
Cataract,	28	Hare-lip,	4
Urinary Calculus,	17	Rent Ear,	36
Phymoris,	4	Amputation of supernumerary fingers,	4
Tumors,	16	Ascites,	5
Mammary Tumors,	4	Stone in Urethra,	3
Extraction of Bullets,	10	Extraction of bamboo from foot,	1
Necrosis,	21	Extraction of teeth,	17
Fistula in Ano,	7		

Urinary Calculus.—The number of operations performed during the past year for stone in the bladder has been 17. Two of the cases resulted fatally. The others recovered after a period of convalescence varying from two weeks to two or three months. As will be seen in the table most of the operations were performed in the months of September and October. On account of the extreme heat of the summer all important operations were deferred that admitted of delay. During these two months the large number of calculous patients under treatment was such as to attract the notice of all strangers and especially of medical men who visited the hospital. The prevalence of this disease in this part of China makes the operation for its relief one of the most important of all those performed in the hospital, and my attention has been specially directed to all the various modes of performing the operation. I venture to suggest a new mode of operating, which shall combine the benefits of the two modes in common use, and avoid some of the dangers of both. Being so far removed from surgical instrument makers I have not been able to put to the test the plan which I propose. The mode of procedure which I suggest in a suitable case is as follows:—Use the ordinary lithotrite to crush the stone, and afterwards introduce the staff and cut down to the membranous urethra, but not into the prostate as in lithotomy, but introduce a canula or a jointed dilator of such size as can be admitted into the neck of the bladder with safety. Through this canula the fragments are to be extracted with suitable forceps. The instruments required in addition to those in common use would be the canula with a director fitted to the groove of the staff and forceps of such shape that they could be easily worked through the canula. There is much reason to believe that with suitable instruments many of the dangers of this formidable operation might be removed in a majority of cases.

The lithotomy cases to be reported for the past year afforded on the whole satisfactory results. The tabular statement on p. 16 gives principal facts of most of the cases. Some remarks may be added with reference to a few of them.



割出砂淋石形圖



割出砂淋石形圖

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF URINARY CALCULUS.

No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Duration. Years.	Date of Operation.	Chemical Composition.	Diameters inches.	Weight. Oz.	Dr.	Sc.	Result.	Remarks.
					1865							
No. 57	13	Hoh-shan		4	May 9		2½ by 1¼	1	2	..	Death	On 14th Day.
,, 58	38	Pwan-yu	Laborer	2	May 9		1¾ by 1⅛	1	..	..	Death	On 18th Day.
,, 59	16	Hoi-ping	Scholar	8	Sept. 7	Uric Acid	2 by 1¾	2	2	1	Recovery	....
,, 60	13	Tsang-shing		6	Sept. 13		1¼ by ⅞	..	3	..	Recovery	Stone covered with Sharp [Crystals.
,, 61	35	Heung-shan		3	Sept. 13	Uric Acid	2⅝ by 1⅞	4	..	..	Recovery	....
,, 62	36	Pwan-yu	Farmer	1	Sept. 20	Uric Acid	2 by 1½	1	4	..	Recovery	....
,, 63	50	Kau-yau	Farmer	2½	Sept. 20	Uric Acid	1⅝ by 1⅛	..	5½	..	Recovery	....
,, 64	17	Nan-hai		7	Oct. 4		1⅝ by 1½	1	0	1	Recovery	....
,, 65	6	Sz-hwui		4	Oct. 8	Phosphate	..	..	6	..	Recovery	Stone broken in extracting.
,, 66	15	Tung-kwan	Student	10	Oct. 9	Phosphate	2½ by 1	1	3	1	Recovery	....
,, 67	56	Tung-kwan	Trader	2	Oct. 18 &c.		..	..	1½	..	Recovery	Lithotrity, 9 sittings.
,, 68	30	Shun-tak		10	Oct. 18		2½ by 1⅜	1	7	2	Recovery	....
,, 69	21	Pwan-yu	Boatman	5	Oct. 31		{ ⅝ by ½ / 1⅜ by 1 }	1	..	..	Recovery	2 Calculi.
,, 70	12	Pwan-yu		5	Oct. 31		1⅞ by 1¼	..	5	1½	Recovery	....
,, 71	62	Pwan-yu	Mat-maker	2½	Dec. 14	Uric Acid	1⅞ by 1⅜	1	0	2	Recovery	....
,, 72	38	Pok-lo	Farmer	7	Dec. 14	Uric Acid	1¾ by 1⅛	..	7	..	Recovery	....
,, 73	36	Pwan-yu	Farmer	2	Dec. 18		1¾ by 1⅜	1	0	0	Recovery	1 Large and 3 small stones.

The first two, the 57th and 58th were fatal. This was an unfavorable beginning for the year, and the unusual sickliness of the season was likely to affect unfavorably every case requiring a surgical operation. A man operated on for cataract was seized the next day with cholera and died, and it was with no small degree of anxiety that I found the number of calculous patients occupying nearly all the wards of the hospital. It is therefore a cause for thanks to the Giver of all good that all of the other cases resulted in restoration to health and relief to health and relief to suffering.

Case 59.—In this case great force was required in extracting the stone and the rectum was injured. At first the patient was in great danger, and for a time it seemed to be likely that a vesico-rectal fistula would remain. These difficulties however all passed away and the patient regained a moderate degree of health after a convalescence of weeks.

Case 65.—This little boy 6 years old was the victim of more severe suffering than I have ever witnessed from this disease. Day and night his piteous cries excited the sympathy of all around. He was reduced to a skeleton, and there seemed very little prospect of an operation being successful. The urgency of the case decided me, in consultation with Dr Stanginwald to make an effort to relieve the child's misery, and the operation was performed on Sunday afternoon. A few paroxysms of pain returned after the extraction of the stone, but in five or six hours he went to sleep and his exhausted nervous system, so unused to repose seemed for several days to be in a half comatose condition. Gradually and very slowly he rallied, and in two or three weeks the haggard expression of his countenance began to be replaced with smiles, and he was taken home relieved from his dreadful suffering and greatly improved in general health.

In *Cases* 64 and 70 the operation was followed by abscess in the pelvic region the exact site of which was not apparent. Profuse suppuration continued for some time, and the cure was not complete when the patients returned home. *Case* 64 has since returned to the hospital free from all suppuration; general health good but the wound has not closed entirely.

On the 21 of September a little boy six years old was placed on the table for the operation of lithotomy. The external incision was made as usual, and while attempting to introduce the finger into the neck of the bladder for dilatation the staff slipped out and it was found impossible to replace it. The operation therefore had to be deferred. An abscess formed in the suprapubic region, which for a time seemed to endanger the child's life, but after its discharge, he recovered somewhat and was sent home until his health should recover so as to admit of an operation.

The following tabular statement give the results of all the operations for stone, and shows the period of life of the fatal cases.

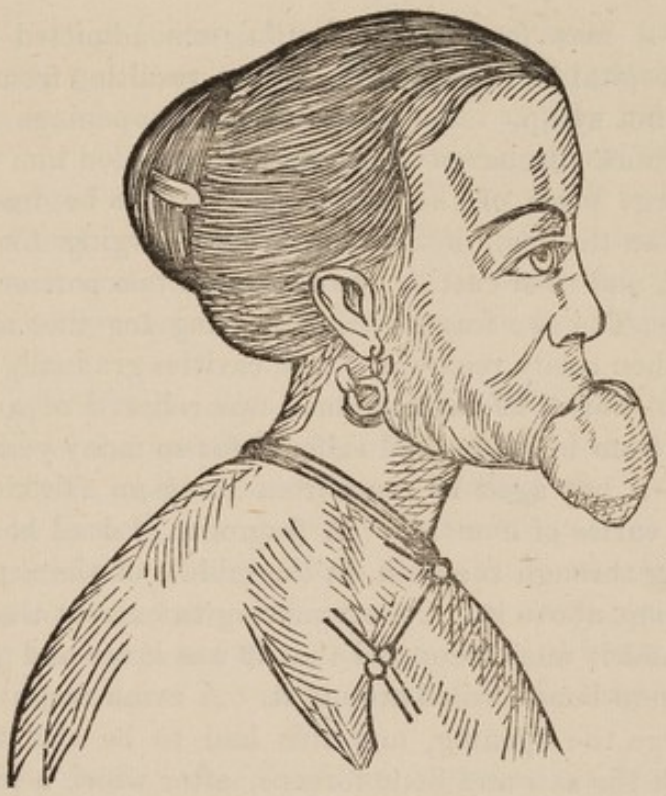
LITHOTOMY.

	Operations.	Deaths.
Under 10 years, ...	3	0
10 and under, 20 years, ...	14	1
20 „ 30 „	13	1
30 „ 40 „	16	2
40 „ 50 „	9	1
50 „ 60 „	9	3
60 „ 70 „	4	1
Total, ...	68	9

LITHOTRITY.

20 and under, 30 years, ...	1	0
30 „ „ 40 „	1	0
50 „ „ 60 „	1	0
60 „ „ 70 „	2	0
Total, ...	5	

Tumor of Lower Jaw.—This patient was a female aged 42, from Tung-kwan District. The tumor seemed originally to have been of the nature of epulis, but had degenerated into cancer. The lower front teeth had been displaced and the pressure of the tumor on the alveolar processes had reduced arch of the chin to a very thin plate. Two perpendicular incisions with bistoury and saw were made on each side of the tumor, and a horizontal one separated the tumor from its attachment, and left a plate of bone to support the chin. With bone forceps and a scoop the bone was cleared of all suspected matter. Water dressing was applied and the patient did well. The plate on p. 19 shows the appearance of the patient before and after the operation.



此婦人生下牙床骨肉瘤未割圖式



此即上婦人已割圖式

Necrosis.—A man from Chin Chaufu, was admitted to the Kam-li-fau hospital for caries of the radius, resulting from being scalded with hot syrup. There were several openings in the arm and a profuse discharge of matter had troubled him for 14 years. A large piece of the bone was found to be dead. It was removed on the 14th of September by enlarging the principal opening, and then cutting the bone into two portions with bone forceps. The two fragments, measuring together about 5 inches were then easily removed. The cavities gradually closed up, and at the end of 40 days the man was relieved of a loathsome disease from which he had suffered for so many years.

Necrosis.—A boy aged 15 years from Tsing-un District was admitted for caries of humerus. A fragment of dead bone was found sticking through the flesh, at the middle of the arm with several openings above it. On attempting to extract the bone, it broke off and it was discovered that it was large and tightly impacted in new bone formed around it. A small trephine was used to enlarge the opening, and this had to be still farther enlarged with the saw and bone forceps, after which a piece of dead bone, 4 inches long was extracted and was found to consist of the upper half of the shaft of the bone. The large cavity left was slowly filled up, and the offensive discharge ceased. At the end of——days he was able to go home, much improved in general health.

Cancer of Male Breast.—A man aged 43 years from Sam Shui District was admitted with tumor of breast, from which he had suffered for one year. It had attained the size of a childs head, and was removed in June. Patient made a good recovery.

Tumor of Upper Jaw.—A boy 15 years old from Pok-lo District was admitted with a large tumor of upper jaw. It was removed 6th January, by taking away the entire half of the upper jaw and the cheek bone of the right side. The case will be more particularly described in the next report.

Extraction of Bullet.—A man was shot by pirates in the left arm. The bullet had passed throught the bone and lodged in the muscles on the posterior aspect of the arm. By passing a

probe through the arm, the bullet was pushed out so that it was easily cut down to and extracted. The patient did well.

In a second case, the bullet entered at the inner extremity, of the left eyebrow, and lodged in the upper eyelid, without injuring the bone or the eye. It was found to be a flattened disk of lead, slightly concave. The opening made when it entered was quite small so that it was doubtful whether or not it struck the man as a round ball or in the shape it was when taken out.

Congenital deformity.—A remarkable case of deformity was brought to the hospital in the Month of November. Having heard that a child resembling a monkey was exposed on the street in Honam, a man was sent to bring it to the hospital. When brought in at 8 o'clock at night, it was still living, but died about two hours afterwards. Its death was hastened by having been exposed to the cold for several hours. It was born on the morning of the same day and lived altogether about ten hours.

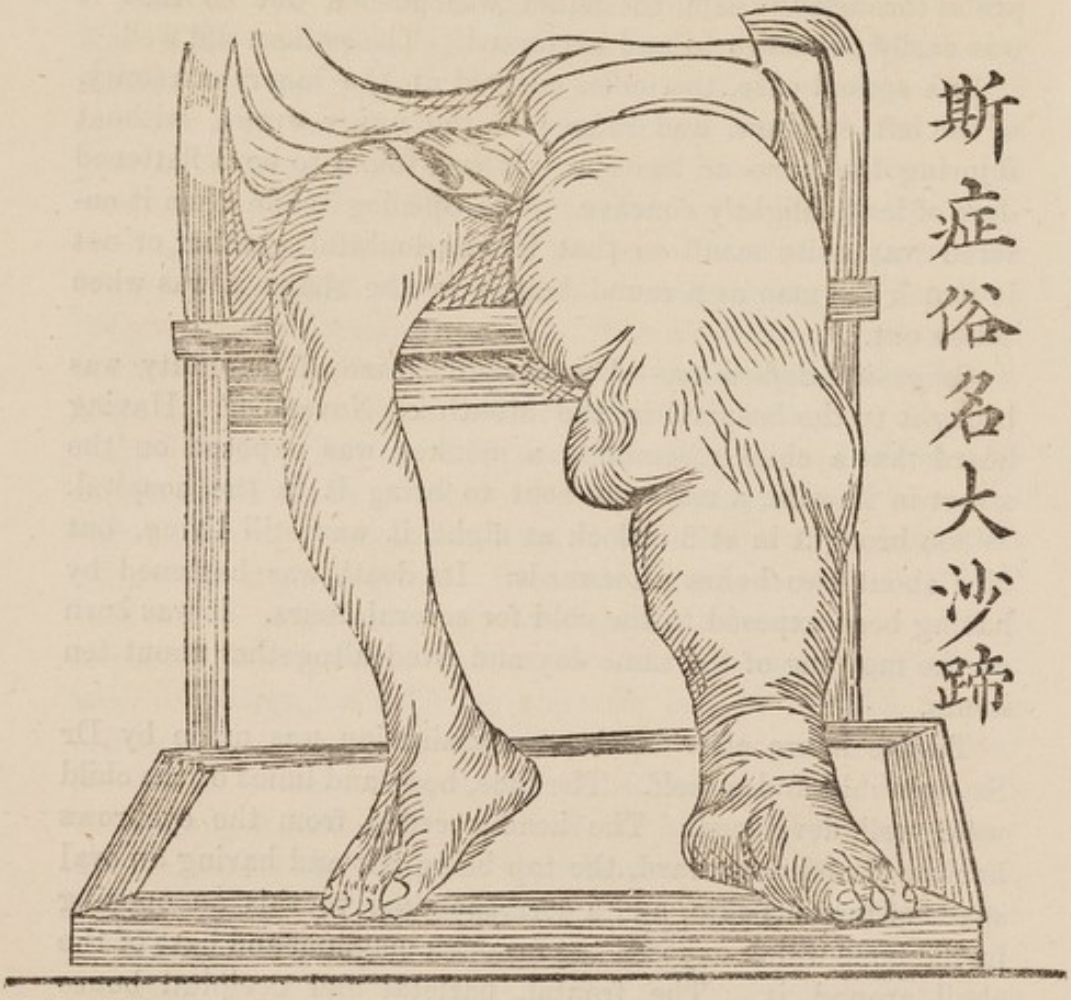
Twelve hours after death an examination was made by Dr Stanginwald and myself. The face, body and limbs of the child were well developed. The head receded from the eyebrows backward and downward, the top being flat and having an oval space of fungous skin, and a corresponding to this an opening in the bone which exposed the foramen magnum and base of the skull around it. The frontal, parietal and occipital bones rested on the base of the skull. The spinal column terminated abruptly at the foramen magnum, and there was no cerebrum or cerebellum or only the rudiments of these organs. The optic and several other pairs of nerves were seen passing in their normal course.

The measurements of the skull were as follows:—

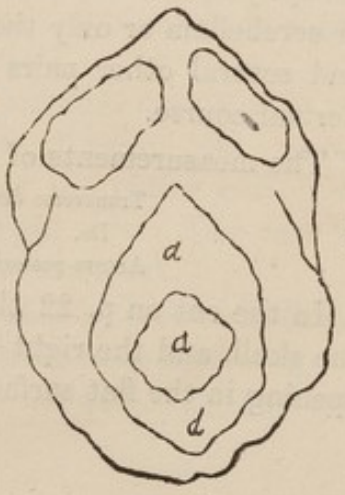
Transverse diameter at Zygoma, ...	1.10 in.
Do. Do. at Parietal bones,	2. „
Antero-posterior, ...	2.6 „

In the cut on p. 22 the left hand figure gives a side view of the skull, and the right hand one a top view, showing the oval opening in the flat surface of the pavetal and occipital bones.

斯症俗名大沙蹄

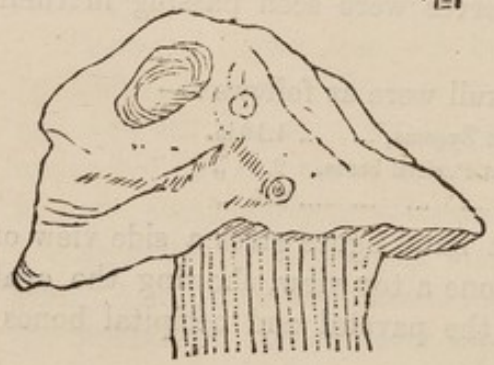


正看



十三

側看



2

此二症俗名大沙蹄左一症連陰囊並腫與大沙蹄同





此手腫脹其症與大沙蹄同類

The smaller one is the spinal canal. The drawings were made from the wet preparation, before it was properly prepared. I am indebted to Dr Schetelig of Hongkong for the drawings, who took great pains to have them accurate.

Elephantiasis.—Four illustrations of this disease are given, which show the deformity caused by this singular affection. It is most common in the leg, but I have seen cases where it affected the nose, the neck, the lips, &c. It is generally incurable, but I recommend to cases in the early stage to restrain the enlargement by bandaging. Bandage is a powerful means to reduce the size of the healthy foot of the Chinese female, and if used as perseveringly, I have no doubt it will restrain the enlargement of elephantiasis.

The three cuts in which the legs are diseased are from photograph. From the one in a standing position, a tumor weighing 13 lbs was taken from the posterior aspect of the right leg. The two seen together are one on each leg. There is also an immense elephantiasis of the scrotum, a small part of which is seen in the drawing.

The Arm is a drawing taken from a girl 13 or 14 years old, and is a rare specimen of the disease affecting the upper extremity.

Instrumental Delivery.—On the second of August I was called to see a woman on the Western suburbs of Canton who had been in labor with her first child for a period of four days. The patient was in a narrow close room with a small hole in the roof for light and ventilation. The labour so long protracted, under such unfavorable cicumstances had brought in fever and exhaustion. The natural efforts of the womb had been suspended and the child was found to be dead, and putrefaction had commenced. The only hope for the mother was relief by means of instruments. Davis' forceps were applied and the delivery accomplished in about half an hour. The final result of the case is not known, but it is improbable that the poor woman could recover from the extreme prostration to which she was reduced.

Pupils.—Eight pupils have been under instruction during the year, and one for four months. The two senior pupils are

very useful and are well trained in the routine of hospital duties and dispensing medicines, as well as in performing many of the minor operations. I was sent for to go down the west coast to Ko Chau fu, to see the son of a Mandarin. It being impossible for me to go I sent one of the senior pupils. He removed a tumor from the back of the patient, and attended to him until he had recovered. He was absent two months and returned with a contribution of $100 for the hospital from the patients father, and a suit of new clothes for himself.

Four of the pupils have been connected with the Berlin Missionary Society and supported by it.

A Report of the hospital in Chinese of 40 pages has just been issued. It is illustrated by 12 cuts, some of which appear in this report. The cost is $140 per 100 copies.

Religious Services have been conducted as usual by Rev. C. F. Preston. At the Kam-li-fau hospital Rev. J. Chalmers continues to have charge of the religious services. Although the report of the religious department occupies so little space in this pamphlet, it is not because it is esteemed of little consequence. The Minister of the Gospel delivers his message, and works on day by day, and it may be, sees little or no immediate results from his work, but he has a full assurance that the truth which he preaches will accomplish its work. The merchant in like manner places his cargo in the Ship and watches with anxiety as the vessel leaves port. For a season he loses sight of it. If it goes on safely he knows it not, or if the storms or fire destroy it he knows not, or if a change in market is to render him bankrupt, still with all these dangers before him he sends his goods away hoping and expecting a return. Let it not therefore be said that the minister is less wise when he obeys the command of his master to preach the gospel to every creature, and waits in faith to receive his reward, or to leave it to him who shall follow in his steps.

Truth and falsehood are mighty elements in the moral world which are constantly at war with each other. Religious and scientific truth are brought to bear with silent but mighty force upon the venerable superstitions and false systems of the

East not by missionaries alone, but by commercial and governmental agencies which are penetrating the rivers and streams, the imperial palace, the ya-muns and examination halls of this great empire. The results of all these influences, may under the direction of Divine Providence be very different from what men expect, but the student of history and the believer in Divine Revelation will look and hope for mighty changes which will be for the temporal and eternal good of the vast multitudes who have been so long under the dominion of idolatry, ignorance and superstition.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S DISPENSARIES AT SHIU-HING & WUCHAU,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

BY REV. R. H. GRAVES, M. D.

It is my duty at the end of the year to give an account of the operation of the Society's two Dispensaries under my charge.

At the Annual Meeting I stated my purpose to try to establish a Dispensary at the important city of Wu Chau in the adjoining province of Kwang Si. Our first efforts to secure a location proved unavailing, but by God's blessing we finally obtained possession of a house for a Dispensary. It is in an eligible position near the West gate and has been secured for a moderate rent.

I have spent several days at Wu Chau at different times and have seen a number of patients, but the Dispensary has generally been in charge of my assistant who has been with me at the Shiu-Hing Dispensary since it was first opened and is competent to attend to most of the cases that present themselves. Patients at Wu Chau have showed their appreciation of his services by presenting him with two honorary tablets for successful cures.

Fully half of the patients at Wu Chau speak the mandarin dialect and many of them come from the province Hu Nán. Thus the benefits of the Dispensary have been made known in a large

extent of country, and Christian books have been carried to remote parts of the interior.

The Dispesary at Shiu Hing has been carried on as usual. It has already done a good work there and is still the means of relieving much suffering.

Native quacks have taken advantage of favor with which the Dispensary is viewed by the people to sell their pretended panaceas. The following translation of a handbill circulated by a man who represented himself to have been sent out by me from the Shiu Hing Dispensary will show the family likeness between quacks all the world over.

"GREAT ENGLISH PILLS AND POWDERS FOR CURING DANGEROUS DISEASES."

"This Panacea is respectfully presented to you. In the early years of the Emperor Tau Kwang's reign we came into possession of a recipe which was given to the foreigners by the great English Sage Jesus at his appearance on earth and transmitted by them entire and unaltered to our house, where this medicine is now compounded. When this medicine is distributed in any place the public health of that place will be restored in less than ten days. It is truly as efficacious as if given by the gods. Within the past two or three years the people of all classes from laborers to gentlemen have crowded the roads and the ferries in all quarters pressing forward to our shop to obtain this medicine. They have therefore begged us to take this medicine to all the Departments, Districts, market towns, Fairs and Villages of the land that we may save men's lives by its free distribution. These pills can cure Cholera. Any one having pains, cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery, paralysis, or children suffering from fright may come. Men and Women, the old and the young may be cured by a single pill. Swallow it and drink a little congee after it. As soon as the pill reaches the stomach the disease will be perfectly cured.

"Many have counterfeited these pills, but we have the only genuine article. These men sell their medicines through love

of gain, but we do not take a single copper. Messrs, Ng.—Hall of Tranquil Veneration.

P.S.—Sundays, days for seeing patients and distributing medicines, as follows :—— "

The benevolent pill-distributors make money as follows :— When they notice those who from their wealth or simplicity seem to be fit subjects, they take them aside and tell them *sub rosâ* that the pills are good, but if they wish a *certain* cure they must also take some of the powder, but as said powder contains pearl-dust it can only be parted with for a consideration. Thus the simple country folks are taken in by the sharper who has thrown them off their guard by his gratuitous distribution of pills.

149 children were vaccinated at Shiu Hing and in the vicinity during the spring months. Lymph was taken to Kwang Si, but it was too late in the season for the people there who had just had their children inoculated.

The majority of the cases met with at the Dispensaries are surgical. Diseases of the eye are most common, and operations for eutropium and pterygium are frequently performed. Ulcers and scrofulous affections of the glands and joints are also very common. Cancer is sometimes met with ; this year I had one case of encephaloid or soft cancer. Rheumatism occurs very frequently and is often syphilitic. Syphilis in its various forms is very common but its effects are not generally very severe. Fractures, dislocations and all injuries from external violence are very rare. Skin diseases are very common.

Of non-surgical diseases we see comparatively few acute cases. Chronic bronchial and pulmonary complaints are not uncommon. Slight spitting of blood is frequently met with. I recently had one case of severe hamorrhage from the stomach which yielded to appropriate remedies. Chronic enlargement of the liver and spleen is often seen Dropsy is not unfrequent, especially anasarca and ascites. Dyspepsia is frequent, especially with the women. In the hot months Cholera and disorder of the bowels were epedemic at Shiu Hing. In November and December malarious fevers were unusually prevalent. The river

has not risen to its usual height this year. Whether there is any connection between this fact and the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood I cannot say. I am inclined to believe it to be a mere coincidence, but would note the fact for future observation.

Diseases of the Nervous System are sometimes met with. Insanity has been noticed, though very rarely. Infantile convulsions are very common. Epilepsy is quite frequent. Paralysis is comparatively common, especially in the form of hemiplegia. I had one case of hemiplegia with paralysis of the nerves of sensation while those of motion were but slightly affected.

I note a few of the more interesting cases met with.

On March 4th I met with a man with the iris of one eye dark hazel as is common among the Chinese, while that of the other eye was light blue. It rendered his appearance most singular. He told me that his eyes had been so from birth and that he could see equally well with either eye. On examination there appeared to be nothing abnormal except the color of the iris.

Salivary Fistula.—On March 22nd a man 30 years of age visited the Dispensary with a fistula from the left parotid gland. He said it was the result of an ulcer which he had when a child. He was very anxious for the external opening to be closed as the flow of saliva kept his neck wet. Judging that the duct leading into the mouth was still pervious, I simply pared the edges of the opening and closed it with a suture.

Necrosis of Femur.—On September 14th a man 40 years of age presented himself with necrosed bone (right femur). He had suffered for ten years with a constant discharge of matter from two fistulous openings. One of these openings was enlarged and three pieces of dead bone removed with the forceps. He has now every prospect of entire relief from a constant annoyance.

The truths of God's Word have been communicated to those of both sexes who have attended the Dispensary for the relief of their bodily ailments. One has been baptized who first heard the Gospel at the Shiu Hing Dispensary.

The Number of patients at the two dispensaries has been as follows :—

	Shiu Hing.	*Wu Chau.*
January, ...	80	.....
February, ...	70	.....
March, ...	180	.....
April, ...	50	.....
May, ...	50	1,000
June, ...	...150	1,000
July, ...	50	500
	630	2,500

	Shiu Hing.	*Wu Chau.*
Brought up,	...630	2,500
August, ...	...121	800
September, ...	80	510
October, ...	...164	150
November, ...	172	400
December, ...	...112	600
	1,279	4,960

Total at both places, 6,239

R. H. GRAVES.

EXPENSES OF DISPENSARIES AT WU CHAU AND SHIU HING.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
To Cash paid Dr Kerr for medicines,	$29.65	By cash from Merss. Russell & Co., Treasurers,	$100.00
„ „ for Lard, Chinese Medicines, &c. ...	22.75	„ received for Sulpt. Quinine, ...	1.00
„ Rent &c., Wu Chau, ...	67.00		$101.00
„ Travelling Expenses. ...	19.00		
„ Coolie,...	5.00	Advanced by me,... ...	42.40
	$143.40		$143.40

REPORT

OF THE

REV. A. KROLCZYK,

OF THE

RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The cities of Shik-lung and Fu-mun in the Tung-kun District, have been the chief centres of my medical labors, and towards the end of the year I spent several months in Fukwing and Nam-tau in the district of San-on. As much time as possible has also been given to intinerating in the neighbourhood of the above named places. At one time I endeavored to make myself useful to the Chinese population of Hongkong, but having no room large enough to receive patients in, I prescribed for them at the door. The police however did not allow this and I was compelled to discontinue my work. I could not but contrast the treatment received in Chinese cities. At Nam-tau I could heal and address the people at the door of the Mandarin's office, and in Heung-Shau city the Mandarin was kind enough to send a policeman to keep the crowd in order. I also experienced similar kindness on a trip into the Province of Kwong-si where, after being robbed of medicine chest, instruments and clothes, some medicines which were left secured for us kind treatment and assistance from the

natives, which enabled us to reach a mandarin from whom we received official protection.

The people, however hostile to foreigners and averse to the spreading of the christian religion were always glad to see me with my medicine chest in their cities and villages. In places where missionaries were formerly outraged, they received me with hospitality and kindness. I may mention among others the villages of Waitak near Fu-mun; Sheung-tsun and Sha-tseang in Sanon District. It may be remembered that during the last war the wealthy men of Sha-tseung equipped a whole fleet of war junks to drive the barbarians from Hongkong. About three years ago I was driven away from this place when I went to preach the Gospel to the people. A short time since I went there with my medicine box and found quite a friendly reception. These cases are related only for the purpose of showing how the Chinese appreciate our medical labors among them.

The cases treated by me are not of that extraordinary kind that would attract the attention of the reader. It will suffice to say that the less important cases are the most numerous, and that much good can be done in curing ulcers, taking out bullets and dead bone, operating for eutropium, extracting teeth, cutting off small tumors, &c. The more important operations must be left to more experienced hands, and such patients are directed to the hospital in Canton. I am nevertheless sometimes forced by patients who cannot bear the expense of a trip to Canton to undertake operations which I would rather avoid.

In internal disease the Chinese rely on their own doctors, but there are many patients who apply to the foreign physician after having spent much of their property in paying native doctors. Many cases are inveterate and hopeless, but even these I could not send away without trying to give some relief. A woman in Fu-mun who had suffered for years from hemorrhage, and another who had indigestion and Colic were thus cured. Green-sickness and Jaundice have often been treated with success. A boy cast away after the death of his parents from cholera was taken in by my assistant at Shik-lung, and healed and he

now attends our school in that place. A poor stranger suffering from the same malady was found by me on the way side and taken into my house and attended to until he was able to return to his native place.

In making excursions through the country on foot, persons were often met in the way who asked for medicine, or to have their teeth extracted. On a mountain ridge near Fu-mun two teeth were extracted for one woman, one was extracted for another, and a poor laborer had his wounds dressed.

Recently on going into a village I was met by two men running at me with drawn swords, I drew my revolver to protect my life. On going a little farther I saw a scene of wild confusion. The drums were beat, the guns loaded, and women and children screaming with fright. Having gone so far I could not return and was obliged to proceed. I soon saw in a hall a man sitting in a chair whose whole person was covered with blood. I was requested to give him some assistance which I did, but alas! there was little hope, so dreadful were the wounds. The four fingers of both hands were all cut off and the right knee had a deep gash in it. But the skull presented the most alarming aspect. Beside three wide gashes through the skin, there were two others which went through the skull and the brain was coming out. I washed the wounds and took the particles of sand, straw, and bone which penetrated into the brain, but the man was so weak he could scarcely bear the operation; cold water was applied to the wounds, and brandy and opium administered internally. I could not hope for his recovery, but I wished to do all I could to help him. The relatives were panic-stricken, and only three of the sons rendered any assistance. The wounds had been inflicted by the man's own brother and I met with angry countenances from some who would not lend a helping hand to a dying relative, and I was therefore more anxious to show my sympathy for a suffering stranger.

No record has been kept of the number of patients, but the average attendance has been about 40 on the prescribing days which fall in Shik-lung on the 4th 7th and 10th of the Chinese

month, and at Fu-mun on the 2nd 5th and 9th. The whole number will amount to about 7000. During my absence from Shik-lung an assistant has distributed medicines, and recently the Rev. E. Faber has been in charge.

There is also an assistant in Fu-mun who has become quite skilful in the treatment of the less important cases. Most of the medicines used have been furnished by Dr. Kerr.

I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to all connected with the Medical Missionary Society, and especially to Dr. Kerr. May the usefulness of the society be increased, and greater numbers of the poor Chinese sufferers be benefitted by its bounty.

The MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY in Account with J. G. KERR.

1865					1866		
Dec. 31	To paid rent,			$ 98.00	Dec.	By Balance from last year,	$222.77
	„ „	400 copies Annual Report,		33.00		„ Cash received for trusses and medicines sold,	151.35
	„ „	for medicines—New York and London,		269.00		„ „ for destitute,	12.00
	„ „	„ native medicines,		22.26		„ „ from Messrs Russell & Co., treasurers,	1,000.00
	„ „	„ Surgical instruments,		50.84		„ Amount carried to new account,	14.56
	„ „	wages of Kwan Ato,		120.00			
	„ „	„ 3 pupils,		177.00			
	„ „	„ door-keeper and coolie,		79.75			
	„ „	support of poor patients,		129.43			
	„ „	whiskey and lard,		58.12			
	„ „	for anatomical drawing and cuts of cases,		22.00			
	„ „	„ sundries,		43.67			
	„ „	boat hire,		15.47			
	„ „	block-cutting, and printing,		29.42			
	„ „	white washing and repairs,		8.92			
	„ „	medical books,		10.27			
	„ „	rent at Kam-li-fau,	100.00				
	„ „	furniture, „ „	74.12				
	„ „	wages, „ „	48.00				
	„ „	boat hire, „ „	5.00				
	„ „	Scavenger,	6.41				
				233.53			
				1,400.68			1,400.68

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RUSSELL & Co. *Cr.*

1865			1864		
Nov. 21	To paid Rev. R. H. Graves, ...	$100.00	Dec. 31	By balance of Account rendered, . . .	$8,251.50
„ 20	„ „ Account purchase of land by order of O. H. Perry Esq., V. P.	600.00	Feb. 16,	„ Subscriptions for 1864 collected, . .	100.00
Dec. 21	„ „ Dr. J. G. Kerr, by order of O. H. Perry Esq., V. P.	1,000.00		„ „ „ 1865 „ as per list below, ...	1,412.50
1866			Dec. 31	„ Interest on $8,000 for 1 year @ 8 per cent,	640.00
Jan. 12	„ „ Account purchase of land, by order of O. H. Perry Esq., V. P.	4,499.94			
	„ „ Balance carried down, ...	4,204.06			
		$10,404.00			$10,404.00
				By Balance brought down, ...	4,204.06

E. & O. E.

RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. B. GLOVER,
Auditor.

Hongkong, January 15th, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Hon. J. Whittall,	$50
Wm. Kane, M.D.,	50
F. W. Lawrence, Esq.,	50
Messrs H. B. Cama & Co,	25
,, P. F. Cama & Co.,	25
,, P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.,	25
,, N. Mody & Co.	25
,, J. Nusserwanjee & Co.,	25
H. St. L. Magniac, Esq.,	25
W. C. Eastlack, Esq,	25
Messrs E, Sappoorjee & Co.,	25
,, Hesse, Ehlers & Co.,	25
Geo. B. Glover, Esq.,	25
A. Sassoon, Esq.,	25
O. H. Perry, Esq.,	25
Theo. Sampson, Esq.,	25
W. Nissen, Esq.,	20
S. D. Subadar, Esq.,	15
Messrs Nursey Kessowjee & Co.,	15
,, F. B. Cama & Co.,	15
,, Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co.,	15
,, Nowrojee & Co.,	10
H. N. Mody, Esq.,	10
R. Habibhoy, Esq.,	10
Messrs B. D. Metta & Co.,	10
D. Poonjabhoy, Esq.,	10
A. J. Wadia, Esq.,	10
Messrs Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.,	10
,, M. D. Ghandy & Co.,	10
,, C. Nathabhoy Sons & Co.,	10
,, Moses & Co.,	10
Geo. Moul, Esq.	10
Carried forward,	$665

Brought forward,	$665
Geo. R. Lawrence, Esq.,	10
J. J. dos Remedios, Esq.,	10
E. Meyer, Esq.,	10
Messrs G. Sewjee & Co.	10
,, Dorabjee Nowrojee & Co.,	10
Adolph Meyer, Esq.,	10
H. E. Amoore, Esq.,	10
E. R. Belilios, Esq.,	5
W. R. Robertson, Esq.,	5
Messrs Abdollally Ebrahim & Co.,	5
A. Friend,	5
J. S. Kopsch, Esq.,	5
R. S. Walker, Esq.,	5
W. O. Morrison, Esq.,	5
Byramjee N. Godzen, Esq.,	5
A. L. Agabeg, Esq.,	5
A Friend,	3
Total,	$783

CHINESE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Tsang I Wo,	曾義和	$120
Cheung Tsok,	張作彥	100
Mesrss Dent & Co.'s Compradore,	顛地辦房	30
Governor General,	督部堂瑞	30
Hoppo,	世蔭堂	30
Two deputies of Hoppo,	張鏡泉 梁沛文	20
Messrs Gilman & Co.'s Compradore,	機厘文辦房	20
Wai Akwong,	敦善堂	15
Ho Aloi and family,	何來	15
Tam Atsoi,	廣源行	20
Achung,	郭青山	10
Aon, Gibb L. & Co.'s Compradore,	劫辦房	10
Messrs Fletcher & Co.'s Compradore,	戈禮渣辦房	15
„ Smith, Kennedy & Co.'s Compradore,	士勿堅你地辦房	10
Amin (Oriental Bank),	金寶銀行辦房	10
Messrs Sassoon Sons' & Co.'s Compradore,	沙宣辦房	10
„ Scott & Co.'s Compradore,	士吉辦房	10
Compradore (Commercial Bank),	今孖素銀行辦房	10
Messrs Russell & Co.'s Compradore,	剌士厘辦房	10
Compradore (Bank of India),	渣打銀行辦房	10
Messrs Siemssen & Co.'s Compradore,	禪臣行辦房	7
„ Lindsay & Co 's Compradore,	馮道照	5
„ Bourjau Hubener & Co.'s Compradore,	波素辦房	5
„ H. B. Cama & Co.'s Compradore,	監麻辦房	5

Carried forward, $527

	Brought forward,	$527
Messrs Lyall, Still & Co.'s Compradore,	盡也辦房	5
„ Turner & Co.'s Compradore,	丹拿辦房	5
„ Heard & Co.'s Compradore,	喝辦房	5
Achuk and Asau, (Messrs Jardine M. & Co.),	渣顯辦房	10
Hing Ki. (Commissariat),	興記	5
Tye Yun (Stone Mason),	泰源	10
Achau,	亞舟	5
I Cheung,	宜昌	5
Compradore Bank of Hindustan,	日本銀行辦房	5
Ho Tsun Shin,	何進善	5
Pang Awa,	彭亞華	5
Compradore (Bank of India),		5
Deputy of Hoppo,	張鏡泉	5
Fung Foo,		5
Chung Tak Tong,	種德堂	4
Messrs Pustau & Co.'s Compradore,	黃仕楨	3
„ Birley & Co.'s Compradore,	巴厘辦房	2
„ Smith, Archer & Co.'s Compradore,	黃應廣	3
Tak Hing Tong,	德興堂	2
Po Ki,	普記	2
Fung On Tong,	逢安堂	1
Tong Sheung,	堂上	1
Fan Chau	苑殿圖	1
Small sums,		2
		$628
	Foreign,	783
		$1,411

REGULATIONS

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

PASSED AT A GENERAL MEETING AT CANTON,

21ST FEBRUARY, 1838,

AMENDED 17TH JANUARY, 1866.

OBJECT.

I. That in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

OFFICERS.

II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of Accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually; That these officers collectively form a committee of management for performing the business of the Society; That in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-President, that is, by the Vice-President whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list; That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the Committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

MEMBERS.

III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription : That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life : And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

MEETINGS.

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on at Canton in the third week of January or at such other time and place as the officers may agree upon. For the election of officers and the transaction of general business : That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members : And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

LIBRARY.

V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary disease, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.

TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees to consist of the Treasurer, (that is the senior partner residing in Hongkong of the firm which are treasurers.) The Auditor of Accounts, and the Recording Secretary.

QUALIFICATION ON MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

IX. That the Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out : That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations, for the

management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue on the part of those who receive its patronage; And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other cause, incur its displeasure.

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legiable hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the physician or surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

XI. That the committee of management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

BY-LAWS.

I. The Committee shall meet on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.

II. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the Committee, may call special meetings.

III. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.

IV. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.

V. At the meetings of the Society and of the Committee, the president, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.

VI. The Recording Secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the Committee and of the Society—those of the former shall always be vouched by his own signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.

VII. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided

for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the Committee.

VIII. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the President, or senior Vice-President, who, with one of the Vice-Presidents, following the order abovenamed, and the two Secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

IX. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labelled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the committee; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.

X. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labelled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the committee for that purpose.

XI. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the committee for the time being.

XII. While the officers are to be elected annually, in case it should be impossible to hold an election, the incumbents are to continue in office for all legal purposes, until their successors are chosen.

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR

1868.

HONGKONG:

PRINTED BY DE SOUZA & CO.

1869.

5852/39

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

Any person having old linen or cotton clothing will confer a favor by sending it to the Hospital. Articles of this kind are very much needed for dressing wounds after operations, and old sores.

Old Woollen clothing of any kind, if sent to the Hospital, will be given, in cold weather, to the poor and needy. Much suffering may thus be prevented.

HONGKONG:

PRINTED BY DE SOUZA & CO.

1869.

5852/39

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR

1868.

HONGKONG:

PRINTED BY DE SOUZA & CO.

1869.

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Case 10

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held in Canton on Friday, January 22nd, at the house of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

Present:—D. B. Robertson, Esq., C. B., H. B. M.'s Consul, in the chair. G. B. Glover, G. Nye, Jr., J. M. Forbes, F. H. Talbot, T. Sampson, Esqrs., F. Wong, M.D., Rev. A. Krolczyk, Rev. A. Hanspach, Rev. C. F. Preston, Rev. E. Eitel, Rev. E. Faber, Rev. H. V. Noyes, J. G. Kerr, M.D. and Rev. R. H. Graves, M.D.

The meeting was called to order and the notice calling the meeting was read.

The minutes of the last annual meeting and of a special meeting held on the 17th of March were read, and on motion of Mr. Glover, seconded by Mr. Forbes, were approved.

The Treasurer's report was then presented, from which it appeared that the receipts from subscriptions and interest amounted to $4,277.06, of which sum $1,112.32 were contributed by Chinese. The payments were $3,692.80, for hospital expenses and building purposes. On motion of Mr. Sampson, seconded by Mr. Preston, the Report was approved and accepted.

The report of the Hospital and Dispensaries was then presented and the following Abstract was read.

The Hospital in Canton and the Dispensaries in the country under the patronage of the Medical Missionary Society have been continued as heretofore. The following table gives a condensed view of the operations in Canton and at various dispensaries.

NEW HOSPITAL AND KAM-LI-FAU.

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Out-patients,	16,945	6,930	23,875
In-patients,	629	348	977
Surgical Operations,	...	...	1,358
Vaccinations,	...	...	247
NG-CHAU AND SHIU-HING-FU.			
Out-patients,	...	...	5,197
Vaccinations,	...	...	424
SHIK-LUNG AND TUNG-KUN.			
Out-patients,	...	...	7,985
In-patients,	...	...	30
Operations,	...	...	200
POK-LO.			
Out-patients,	7,188	3,143	10,331
Operations,	...	...	30
FU-MUN			
Out-patients,	...	...	3,248
In-patients,	...	...	31
Operations,	...	...	237
Whole number of Out-patients,	...	...	50,636
" " In-patients,	...	...	1,038
" " Operations,	...	...	1,825
" " Vaccinations,	...	...	671

It will be noticed that in Canton there is a large increase in the number of in-patients and of surgical operations, while there is a large increase of out-patients at the dispensaries.

Among the operations performed at the hospital in Canton were some of the most important in surgery, such as lithotomy, lithotrity, removal of the upper jaw, of tumor of the parotid space, and besides these, numerous minor operations which are often as important in the benefit to the patient as those which require more skill in the surgeon.

The number of vaccinations reported does not give an adequate idea of the importance of this department, which consists mostly in furnishing genuine virus to native vaccinators. Many hundreds of children are vaccinated by pupils who have been taught to perform the operation in the hospital.

The assistance of Dr. Wong has been cheerfully rendered during the year on numerous occasions, and many of the capital operations were performed by him.

The medical class has numbered twelve pupils, some of whom are very promising young men. Two of those who have been connected with the hospital for five or six years are about to engage in private practice. The assistance of Dr. Wong in this department has been invaluable.

Some progress has been made in preparing a work on *materia medica* for Chinese pupils. Apparatus for chemical experiments has recently been obtained, and practical instruction is now given in this branch.

Religious services have been conducted daily in the hospital by the Rev. C. F. Preston, and in the various dispensaries by the missionaries who superintend them, or their assistants. The missionary character of the hospital and dispensaries is carefully maintained.

The Receipts and Expenditure are as follow :—

Dr.	To Cash paid for	Wages, Medicines, &c.,	$990.13
	,, ,,	Rent of Kam-li-fau,	113.00
	,, ,,	Dispensary at Pok-lo,	99.00
	,, ,,	,, Shik-lung,	68.15
	,, ,,	,, Fu-mun,	14.85
			$1,285.13
Cr.	By Balance from last year,		$494.44
	By Cash from Messrs. Russell & Co.,		520.00
	,, for Medicines, Trusses, &c.,		219.25
			$1,233.69
	Balance to debit,		51.44
			$1,285.13

The cost of the dispensaries at Shiu-Hing and Ng Chau was $150.

On motion, of Mr. Eitel, seconded by Mr. Nye, the report of the hospital and dispensaries was accepted and the usual number directed to be printed in English and Chinese.

The report of the building committee was then called for and presented by Mr. Sampson. In this report it was stated that "the building for the residence of the physician was now very far advanced towards completion, and that the rooms now occupied by Dr. Kerr would soon be given up to the purpose for which they were orginally designed. That the sum of $2,599.75 had been paid from the

treasury towards the new building, and a further sum of $500, since the treasurer's account was closed. The committee also state that an additional sum of $1,900 will be required to finish the building in a complete and substantial manner, and they ask for authority to expend that amount."

The report further states that "on the completion of this building, the hospital will be second to none in China, and the society will posses, without debt or incumbrance, a thoroughly good and substantial dwelling-house, an extensive series of wards capable of accommodating about 130 in-patients, a commodious chapel and dispensary, with most of the necessary out-houses, the ground on which all these stand, and a large piece of land still available for the extension of the hospital whenever such extension may be deemed requisite to the fuller development of this great and good work."

The Committee in conclusion "record their thanks to Dr. Wong for his valuable professional assistance in the surgical operations of the hospital, which has enabled Dr. Kerr to devote more time than he otherwise could have done to the supervision of the building."

The Chairman commended this report to the approval of the meeting in a few remarks on the importance of the work which was performed in the hospital and dispensaries, no less than 50,000 cases having been attended to during the past year. He remarked that this work combined with the benevolence of doing good, the spirit of love required by Christianity. It was moved by Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Nye and resolved, that the report be accepted and a vote of thanks passed to the Committee.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers.

On motion of Mr. Glover, seconded by Mr. Forbes, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: —

President.

T. R. Colledge, M.D., F. R. S. Ed., in England.

Vice Presidents.

S. Wells Williams, L.L.D.,
D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B.,
E. M. King, Esq.,
R. von Carlowitz, Esq.,
Ven. Archdeacon Gray, M.A.,
Hon. W. Keswick.
G. F. Heard, Esq.,
Wm. H. Forbes, Esq.,
E. A. Hitchcock, Esq.,
G. Nye, Jr., Esq.,
J. Menke, Esq.,
Thos. Pyke, Esq.,
H. B. Gibb, Esq.,
A. Joost, Esq.,
W. J. Bryans, Esq.,
R. Rowett, Esq.,
Hon. J. B. Taylor,
Sir J. Bowring, L.L.D., in England.
W. Kane, Esq., M.D., "
J. Dent, Esq., "
W. Delano, Jr., Esq., in U. S.
J. Purdon, Esq., "
Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., in U. S.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

J. G. Kerr, M.D.

Treasurers.—Messrs. Russell & Co.

Auditor.—Commissioner of Customs, Acting.

The estimates for the current year were then presented, when on motion of Mr. Sampson, seconded by Mr. Nye, the following sums were appropriated. For the Hospital and Dispensaries under Dr. Kerr's care, $1,400.

For the Dispensaries at Shiu-hing and Ng-Chau, under Rev. Dr. Graves, $150.

It was proposed by Mr. Nye, seconded by Mr. Preston, that this meeting record a vote of thanks to Dr Kerr, Rev. Dr. Graves, Rev. Messrs. Krolczyk and Faber, for their services in the hospital and dispensaries and to Dr. F. Wong for his very valuable services in the instruction of the medical class in performing numerous surgical operations, and in the professional care of patients during the past year in the Society's hospital.

On motion of Mr. Glover a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, after which the meeting was dissolved.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

SPECIAL MEETING.

An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Medical Missionary Society was held in Canton at the house of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., on Tuesday the 17th of March, 1868.

Present—D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B., H. B. M. Consul, in the chair; G. Nye, Jr., Esq., J. Murray Forbes, F. Talbot, and Theo. Sampson, Esqs.; Rev. G. Piercy, Rev. A. Hanspach, Rev. A. Krolczyk, Rev. C. F. Preston, Rev. A. Folsom, and J. G. Kerr, M.D.

The notice calling the Meeting was read.

The report of the Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting to obtain subscriptions was presented. The report stated that there had been subscribed to the funds of the Sociecy in Canton and Hongkong the sum of $1,800, and that the sum of $215 of last year's subscription had been collected.

On motion of Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Talbot, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer's Report for 1867 was then presented to the Meeting, in which the accounts stood as follows :—

Dr.	To payments for Building, ...		$1,500.00
	„ Current expenses,.....		$1,850.00
	„ Balance on previous year, ...		$ 654.97
	Total, ...		$4,004.97
Cr.	By Balance from 1866,.....	$1,071.30	
	Subscriptions and interest, ...	$2,911.87	
			$3,983.17
	By Balance to Dr. of next account,.....		$ 21.80

On motion of Mr. Nye, seconded by Mr. Sampson, the Treasurer's Report was approved.

The Report of the Building Committee was then presented by Mr. Sampson, as follows :—

"In accordance with a resolution passed at a general meeting held on 5th April, 1867, the Committee undertook to erect a building in connection with the Society's Hospital, which should serve as a Chapel and dispensing room, and also a temporary ward for the use of patients. The buildings were erected at an expense of $1,250 for the Chapel and prescribing room, and $250 for the temporary wards. The wards were soon ready and the Chapel was formally opened by a special religious service on the 14th of September. The Committee having thus concluded the business for which they were appointed, can only express the hope that Dr. Kerr, on his return to China, has found the buildings well adapted for the purposes required, and that the Medical Missionary Society, its supporters and well-wishers, will be gratified by finding that these additions to the premises form another step towards establishing a thoroughly efficient Missionary Hospital."

Dr. Kerr remarked, with reference to the buildings which had been erected during his absence, that they were a very great addition to the hospital. The reception room or Chapel was arranged to seat between two and three hundred persons, and now it is more than half filled every morning, when the in-patients are assembled for morning prayers, and for medical attendance to their cases. Also on prescribing days there are from 50 to 80 persons, and as the summer comes on with good weather, the seats will no doubt be filled with persons from all parts of the country, seeking relief for disease and pain. The prescribing and medicine rooms attached to the Chapel are well adapted for the purposes designed, and were indispensable to the proper arrangement of the hospital. The tem-

porary wards, which have been put up at so small a cost, were very much needed, and will perhaps be good for eight or ten years, as they were not injured by the two typhoons of last year. In conclusion, Dr. Kerr wished to express his thanks to the Building Committee and to the Society for these improvements, and also to the friends of the Hospital who had furnished the means to establish the institution on a permanent basis, and he recognized in all these improvements an increased obligation placed upon him to make the institution to the greatest possible extent useful to the Chinese, for whom it is designed.

On motion of Mr. Nye, seconded by Mr. Piercy, it was resolved that the report of the Building Committee be accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to the Committee for the satisfactory result of their labors, and that the report with Dr. Kerr's remarks be printed with the proceedings.

The estimates for the current year were then presented, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Sampson seconded by Mr. Forbes, the following sums were appropriated for the year 1868, viz :—

For the expenses of the Society's Hospital and its Dispensaries $1,170.

For a Kitchen and improvement of Hospital grounds, $350.

For Rev. Dr. Graves' Dispensaries at Shiu-Hing and Wu-Chau, $150.

There was then some discussion with reference to the erection of a house for the physician, and the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Sampson and seconded by Mr. Piercy, "That, whereas the functions of the late Building Committee have ceased, the Chairman be requested to appoint a new Building Committee of three (with power to fill vacancies) who shall be and are hereby authorized and empowered to erect, or partially erect, a dwelling house for the resident physician ; provided always that the total estimated cost of the building shall not exceed $4,000 ; that no pecuniary engagement shall be entered into in excess of the available resources of the Society, and that in case of partial erection, the building shall be so planned as not to render completion necessary for the preservation of such partial erection."

After a full expression of views by the several gentlemen, in which all were agreed as to the importance and necessity of erecting the proposed building as soon as possible, the resolution was passed, and the Chairman appointed J. M. Forbes, Esq., Theo. Sampson, Esq., and Rev. C. F. Preston on the Building Committee.

At the request of the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Krolczyk gave a most interesting account of his medical and missionary labors in the District of Tung-Kun, in which he stated that during the past year he had established a dispensary in the district city of Tung-kun, and

he stated as his opinion, that he would not be able to reside in the district without the assistance of the dispensary which the Medical Missionary Society enables him to keep up, and for which he expressed his grateful thanks to the Society.

In commenting on this, the Chairman called the attention of the Meeting to the small sum ($50) asked for by the Reverend Gentleman for carrying on this branch of the work, and he did not know how to express in suitable terms his sense of the valuable services rendered to the cause by the Rev. Mr. Krolczyk, and he was especially impressed with the modest requirement made for this branch of his mission. With some words of encouragement especially for those in the country, who are separated from all the comforts of civilized society, and for all, whose lives are devoted to the good work, the proceedings terminated and the Meeting was dissolved.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

HOSPITAL IN CANTON,

By J. G. KERR, M.D.

During the year just closed, the operations of the hospital have been continued as usual, and the number of out-patients applying for medical aid has been about the same as in former years, while there has been an increased number of in-patients. Through the generosity of the European friends of the hospital, enlarged accommodations have been provided for the sick, and it is not surprizing that a greater number of persons should avail themselves of the advantages of an institution which gives to all classes the means of cure and the comforts which they cannot have in their own houses. There were seven wards in use during the year, in each of which 12 or 14 patients can be received. These were, part of the time, insufficient, and the Chapel was then occupied by patients, and vacant shops in the neighborhood were used, for which no rent was asked by the owner. There are now ten wards for patients, and it is expected that they will be crowded during part of the present year. When it is considered that this is the only hospital for a population of many millions of people, and that the long period of its existence has enabled the people to appreciate its benefits to some extent, it is to be expected that the institution will expand, and it may do so faster than was anticipated. The necessity for a first class hospital must be apparent to any one who knows the multitudes of people who are dependent on it, and the ignorance of native doctors.

There are two indications which point to the increased popularity of the hospital, and of European practice among the people. The first is, that an increasing number of young men are desirous of becoming pupils in the hospital, and among those now under instruction are several native physicians, and the sons of native physicians.

The second indication is, that the name of the hospital has been counterfeited by persons who represent themselves as its agents to distribute medicine. These persons have been reported to me as having been seen in so many parts of the country, that it is not unlikely that they are the agents of some establishment in this city or elsewhere, which is doing an extensive business on the credit of our humble efforts to benefit their suffering countrymen. Various devices are employed to deceive the people. In some cases the Chinese name of the hospital is copied exactly, and in others the characters are changed, but so as to indicate more distinctly its connection with foreigners. Hand bills and papers were brought to me, which had been taken from a man met with in the district of San-ui, and I found one of them to be an exact copy, in red ink of the hospital calendar. The hand bill is headed, "The English Hospital" and reads as follows: "This Hospital has especially employed Messrs. Leung to visit every part of the country, and make known that those who have serious diseases may go to the hospital, where they are provided with lodgings and are cured without charge, but those who have light diseases can be supplied in this place (wherever the agent might be) with a plaster, a vial of eye drops and a powder for skin disease, for all of which only *one fan* (16 cash) is received in return as wages." A paper, almost exactly the same as this, was taken from a man in *Canton*. This offer of cure gratis in the hospital, and medicine at a nominal price, is only a trap to catch the unwary, and when a patient is found who has money, the universal custom of "talking the price," with the provision included of "no cure no pay", is resorted to, and the next step is to demand one half the fee in advance, before anything can be done.

The fact that impostors use these tricks to deceive is evidence that the hospital is growing in favor among the people, and while they impose on the ignorant, they make known the generosity of foreigners in establishing and supporting a hospital for the gratuitous relief of the suffering poor.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to state that Dr. Wong has given very essential aid in the hospital during the year. Many important operations have been performed by him, and a reference to the table of cases of urinary calculi will show that he operated on one third of the cases in which lithotomy was performed. The aid of Dr. Wong in giving instruction to the medical pupils is invaluable, while his acquirements as a physician and skill as a surgeon give an example to the pupils of the success of one of their own countrymen in the practice of western medicine, which is a great stimulus to them to aspire for a high education.

There have been twelve pupils under instruction during the year, and some of these have made very respectable acquirements in the healing art. There is an increasing number of applications every

year, of those who desire to learn our mode of treatment, and the establishment of a regularly organized medical school in connection with the hospital is only a question of time.

The missionary character of the hospital is carefully maintained. Preaching to out-patients on prescribing days, morning prayers with explanation of the Scriptures and singing, and regular services on Sundays, are the means used for imparting to the patients that knowledge which is necessary to enable them to obtain the salvation offered in the Gospel. A few have during the year applied for baptism, but as yet none of them have been received into the church. In dealing with such cases, great judgment and knowledge of human nature are required. Deceipt is a national characteristic of the Chinese, and it is not to be wondered at if they make false professions of a religion which they care nothing about, if by doing so, they can accomplish some selfish end. In the hospital, however, would seem to be the best place to reach the heart, and to convince the understanding, and there is no doubt but that many persons return to their homes, convinced of the truth of the Christian religion, and of the folly of idolatry, but they are not ready to face the trials which would be involved in sincere rejection of the time-honored superstitions and customs of the country.

It is known to most residents in China that the traffic in young girls to supply brothels is a branch of the slave trade which is most extensively carried on, and is most horrible in all its phases. Even parents are sometimes so degraded as to sacrifice their daughters for a paltry sum, and give them up to lives of wickedness and shame. Young women are kidnapped and sold to such houses, and girls when quite small are bought and raised for this market. The frightful diseases to which this class of females is subject; the frequent cases of suicide among them, the early period at which their attractions fade and they become useless to their owners, are evidences of the extent and activity of the trade required to supply the waste of life which, in this service, cannot fall far short of the mortality of slaves in the island of Cuba.

During the past year, four of these miserable creatures, exhausted by disease and cast out to die by their owners, were brought to the hospital, and died here. In some cases an effort is made to throw them on the hospital for support and thus make the institution a receptacle for the worn out and useless inmates of the brothels. One poor girl was brought by her mother, eaten up with loathsome disease; she was thrown back on her mother's hands and the hard hearted parent would have been glad to leave her in the hospital, but she was refused admittance until her support and attendance were provided for.

Another case was attended with a rather romantic incident. One of the wretched out casts was brought to the hospital and was refused

admittance until her support and attendance was provided for. She was left by her attendant in the street not far from the hospital. The constable of the neighbourhood was sent for, and the case placed in his hands, with the offer of medical treatment in the hospital, on the condition that there should be no other expense. She was in the mean time placed in a vacant shop and directions given that she should not be allowed to starve. After two or three days arrangements for her support were made, and she was placed in a shed on the hospital ground fitted up for cases too loathsome to be in a room with other patients, and a man with sore eyes, was employed by the constable to attend to her. He was very faithful in his attentions and it was soon found that he was also supporting her, and that his expectation was to marry her when she got well. He was however, disappointed, for the poor creature grew worse and died within a month.

One of these poor women had been in the hospital for some months. She had evidently been once a young woman of fine form and beautiful countenance and was doubtless an unwilling victim of the cruel bondage, which not only covered her body with disease, but debased all the higher aspirations of her soul. She was for some time under instruction, and the better feelings of her nature were revived. When spoken to of her past life, tears would flow down her sunken cheeks. When she heard of heaven, its joys, and freedom from sorrow and suffering and sin, her face would beam with delight and when told that Christ had opened the way to heaven for all, even for such creatures as she was, she seemed to take hold of the hope, and constantly asserted her faith in the Savior. There is some reason to hope that her release from her vile and corrupted body was an entrance to that kingdom above, into which it is said, "publicans and harlots enter," while others more favored are cast out.

The attendance of out-patients in Canton has been about the same as in former years. On Mondays and Fridays the new hospital has been open, and Kam-li-fau on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Wednesdays have been reserved for important operations and Thursdays for vaccination. There are however more or less out-patients attended to every day. The average attendance on prescribing days has been 114. The reader is referred to the statement in the minutes of the society's proceedings on page 2 for the aggregate attendance at the hospital and various dispensaries.

The following table gives a list of the surgical operations at the new hospital and at Kam-li-fau. It includes those on out-patients as well as in-patients.

Entropium, ...	...564
Pterygium, ...	58
Extraction of Cataract, ...	3
Carried forward,...	...625

Brought forward,...	625
Couching Cataract, ...	91
Artificial pupil, ...	32
Abscess, ...	293
Lithotomy, ...	19
Lithotrity, (21 sittings)	5
Necrosis, ...	24
Removal of tumors (large)	17
„ „ (small)	37
„ „ (breast)	13
Extraction of bullets, ...	3
Phymosis, ...	10
Fistula in ano,...	11
Hydrocele, ...	54
Harelip, ...	6
Rent ear, ...	49
Stone from urethra, ...	3
Nasal polypus, ...	4
Tapping for dropsy.	4
Cancer of tongue,...	1
Extraction of teeth,...	46
	1,347

In the above table of operations, the larger proportion belong to the class called minor operations, and most of them were performed by the assistants and pupils in the hospital. These are, however, none the less useful and important, because they require less skill than the more dangerous operations. The importance of sight to a man cannot be estimated. The cases included in the first heading were all in danger of losing their sight, and it was restored and preserved to them in a greater or less degree.

Many of the cases of cataract were operated on by the senior pupil, U A-chung, and also some of the operations for artificial pupil were performed by him. In most of these cases, sight, which had been completely lost, was restored again. There were two little girls, sisters, one 4 years old and the other about 6, who were operated on for cataract. An old man of 70 years had his sight restored, and among the cases were persons at all periods of life between these extremes.

Urinary Calculus.—The operations for the relief of this disease have been 19 by lithotomy and 5 by lithotrity. This is the largest number ever operated on in this hospital in one year. There were ten other cases in the hospital, some of which declined to be operated on and others were deferred on account of unfavorable conditions. The tabular statement on page 14 gives the principal facts of

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF URINARY CALCULUS, OPERATED ON IN 1868.

No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation	Duration.	Date of Operation.	Surgeon.	Chemical Composition.	Diameter inches.	Weight. Oz.	Dr.	Sc.	Results.	Remarks.
No. 111	30	Nan-hai		1 year	Jan. 19	Dr. Kerr	Uric Acid			3	2	Recovery	Lithotrity 7 sittings.
„ 112	9	„		2 yrs.	„ 21	Dr. Wong	Urate of Ammon.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ by 1		5		„	
„ 113	11	Tung-kwan		7 „	Feb. 11	Dr. Kerr	Uric Acid	1 by $\frac{7}{8}$		3		„	2 Calculi.
„ 114	30	Fuh-shan	Weaver	7 „	„ 20	„	Uric Acid	$2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$		„	Dangerous hemorrhage.
„ 115	11	Ka-ying-chau		8 „	Apr. 3	„	Urate of Ammon.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1		4		„	
„ 116	39	Pwan-yü	Laborer	1 „	„ 3	„				$5\frac{1}{3}$		„	Median operation.
„ 117	38	Fuh-shan	Trader	2 „	„ 10	„	Uric Acid	$1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1		„	Abscess of perineum.
„ 118	41	Hongkong	Coolie	7 „	„ 10	„	Urate of Ammon.	2 by $1\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	1	„	
„ 119	42	Tung-kwan	Farmer	2 „	„ 22	Dr. Wong	Uric Acid	3 by 2	4	5		„	Circumference $8\frac{1}{8}$ in.
„ 120	59	„	„	7 mo.	„ 22	U Chung	„					„	Lithotrity.
„ 121	42	Ko-iu	Mason	2 yrs.	May 21	Dr. Kerr	„			2		„	Lithotrity 4 sittings.
„ 122	22	Sam-shui	Farmer	3 „	„ 28	Dr. Wong	Fusible	$2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$	2	0		„	
„ 123	25	Tung-kwan	„	5 „	June 5	Dr. Kerr	Uric Acid	$2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$	2	2		„	
„ 124	55	Nan-hai	„	3 „	„ 10	„	„	$2\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$		?	Recovery doubtful; circumference 7 in.
„ 125	40	San-ui	Trader	12 „	„ 10	„	„	$2\frac{6}{8}$ by 2	4			Death	On 4th day from inflammation of bladder.
„ 126	31	Shun-tak	Silk dealer	2 „	„ 26	„	„			6		Recovery	Lithotrity 6 sittings
„ 127	27	Sam-shui	Weaver	6 „	July 16	Dr. Wong	„	$2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$	1	7		„	
„ 128	34	Pok-lo	Boatman	3 „	Aug. 6	„	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$	1	2		Death	On 18th day, Pyemia.
„ 129	6	Tsing-ün		$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	Oct. 14	Dr. Kerr	Xanthic	$\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{6}{8}$		1	1	Recovery	
„ 130	6	Tung-kwan		3 „	„ 14	Dr. Wong	Uric Acid	$\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$		1		„	
„ 131	52	Pwan-yü	Farmer	8 mo.	„ 22	Dr. Kerr	„			$1\frac{1}{4}$			Lithotrity, not completed.
„ 132	23	Tung-kwan	Shopman	3 yrs.	Nov. 16	„	„	$2\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	2	„	
„ 133	40	Ko-iu	„	7 „	Dec. 3	„	Uric Ad. Fusible	$2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2	4			„	A stone removed from urethra Dec. 12th.
„ 134	23	Nan-hai	Farmer	6 „	„ 3	Dr. Wong	Fusible	$1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	2	„	

each case, and the tables below give a resumé of all the operations for stone and the comparative success of the operations at different ages. Some remarks on some of the cases are added to notice any thing unusual in the operation or in the history of the cases.

The following table gives the results of all the operations for stone performed in this hospital since the year 1855, and the period of life of the patients operated on.

LITHOTOMY.

	Operations.	Deaths.	
Under 10 years,	9	0	no death
10 years and under 20	24	1	one death in 24 cases.
20 " " 30	24	2	" " 12 "
30 " " 40	29	3	" " $9\frac{2}{3}$ "
40 " " 50	15	2	" " $7\frac{1}{2}$ "
50 " " 60	15	4	" " $3\frac{3}{4}$ "
60 " " 70	3	1	" " 3 "
70 " " 80	1	1	" " 1 "
Total,	120	14	

LITHOTRITY.

	Operations.	Deaths.
20 years to 30	3	0
30 " 40	4	0
40 " 50	2	0
50 " 60	2	0
70 " 80	3	0
Total,	14	0

In case 114 dangerous hemorrhage followed the operation, and before it was stopped the patient was very much exhausted. After other means had failed, a tampon was placed in the rectum and this was pressed against the pubic bone by the hand of an assistant, and compression was thus kept up for 18 hours, until all danger had passed. The patient made a good recovery.

The median operation was performed in case 116. The recovery was retarded by an abscess in the perineum. Untoward events like this sometimes interfere with recovery in cases otherwise very promising.

In case No. 124 an attack of paralysis of the left side followed the operation. The patient had diarrhœa, and his condition was altogether unsatisfactory. He left the hospital two months after the operation in a weak state, and it is not known whether he finally recovered or not. A case complicated with paralysis was treated last year by Dr. Wong, and the result was favorable.

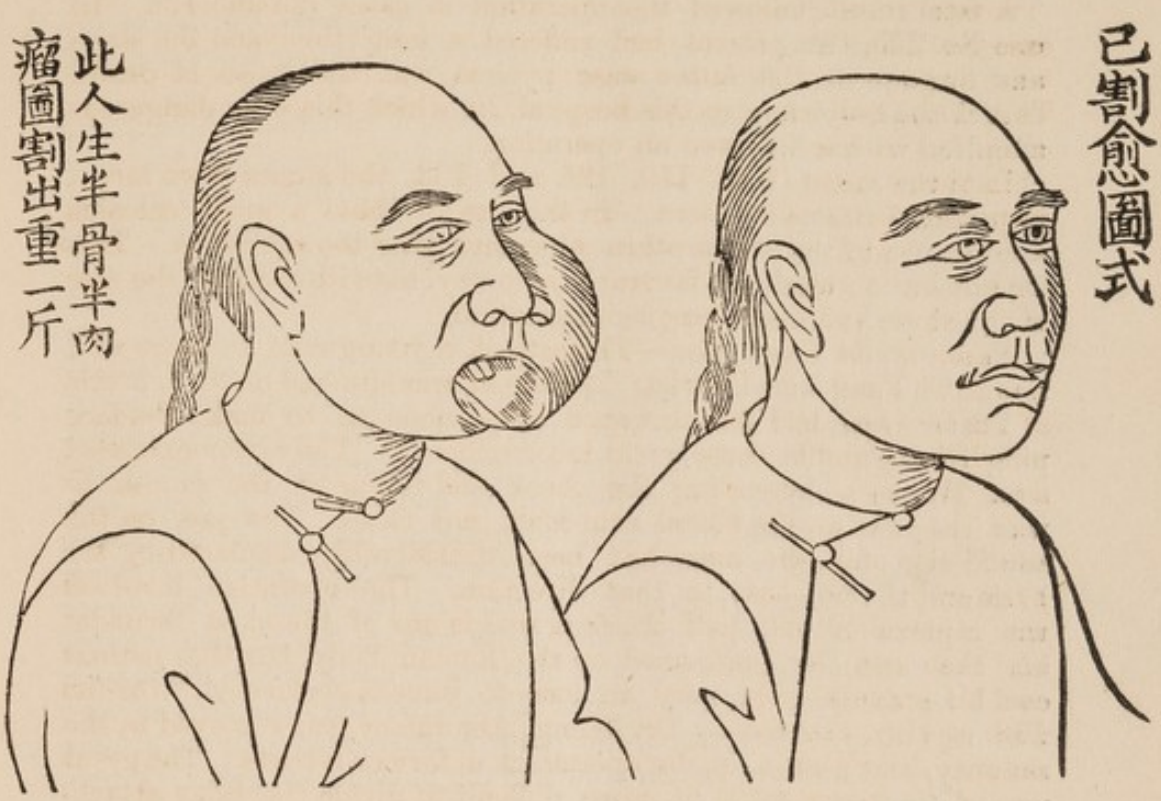
A fatal result followed the operation in cases 125 and 128. In case No. 125, the patient had suffered a long time and the stone was large; in the latter case pyemia was the cause of death. This is the only case, in this hospital, in which this very dangerous complication has followed an operation.

In three cases, Nos. 119, 125 and 133, the stones were large, weighing 4 ounces or more. In the last of these a small calculus was removed from the urethra nine days after the operation. This patient had a rapid and favorable recovery, notwithstanding the size of the stone and the subsequent operation.

Tumor of the Upper Jaw.—The patient, a young man 18 years old, was from Tung-kun District. The tumor was situated on the left side of the face and had attained such dimensions as to make the face look hideous and to cause great inconvenience. The tumor extended from the eye, distending the cheek and filling up the mouth so that the jaws on the sound side could not close. The jaw on the sound side and the nose had been considerably displaced by the pressure of the mass in that direction. The operation involved the removal of one half the face, and is one of the most formidable that can be performed on the human body, but the patient and his parents were very anxious to have it performed. On the 13th of May, assisted by Dr. Wong, the tumor was removed in the manner described in similar operations in former reports. The great size of the tumor made it more difficult to divide the bony attachments around the eye and in the roof of the mouth, and the operation was necessarily protracted. The soft parts were divided with the knife, and the bones separated with chisel and bone forceps. The tumor weighed 1lb. 4oz. The patient was much exhausted, but he gradually recovered and was able to walk about in a few days. The incisions of the cheek closed up in two or three days, and the cavity in the face gradually filled up so as to leave but little depression. There remained some paralysis of the cheek, but this will, it is hoped, disappear in time. The patient was discharged July 20th. The upper figures on page 17 give a good representation of this case before and after the operation.

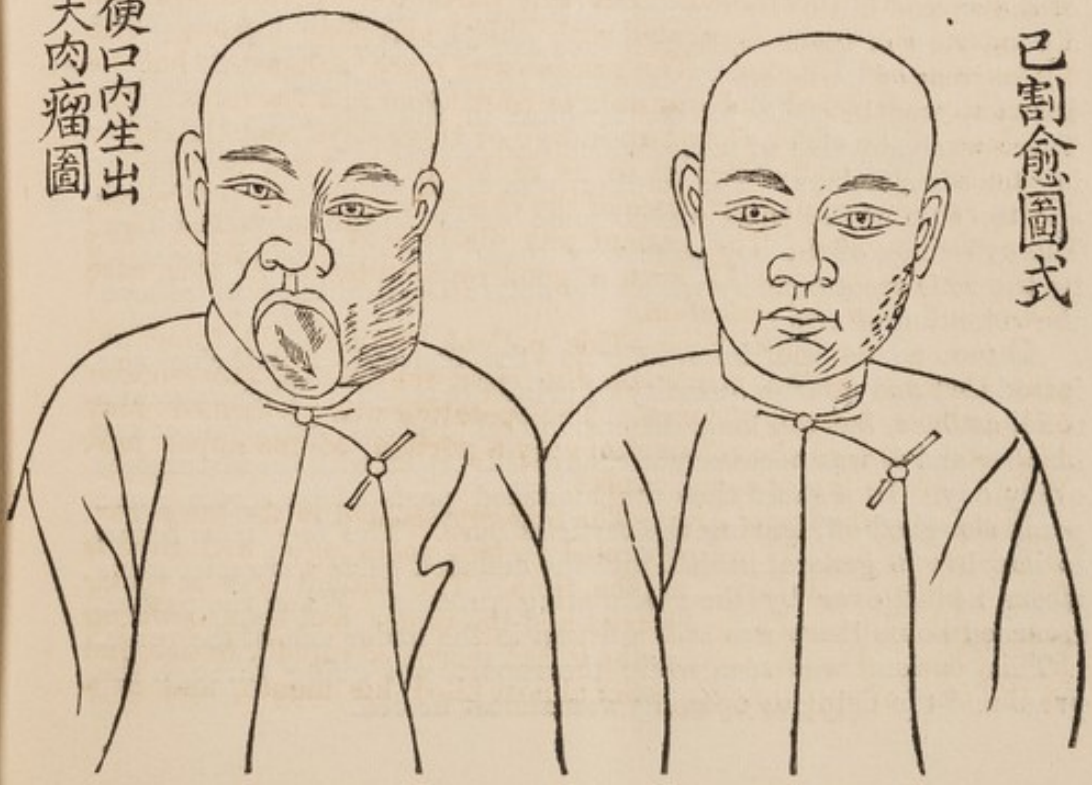
Tumor of the Upper Jaw.—This patient 39 years old, fromYan-ping District, had a tumor on the right side of the face similar to the above, but not so large. The operation was performed May 14th and involved the removal of only a portion of the upper jaw. Weight of the tumor seven ounces.

Excision of the Upper Jaw.—The case represented in the lower part of the cut on page 17 was operated on two years ago; and this is from a photograph taken at the time. The patient was a young man aged 27 from Fa-ün District and the tumor had been growing for 8 years. During six months it had increased rapidly in size, and at the time of applying for relief almost filled his mouth, and in a



此人生半骨半肉瘤圖割出重一斤

已割愈圖式



左便口內生出一大肉瘤圖

已割愈圖式

few more months it would have been impossible for him to take food. The operation was performed Sept. 26th, 1866, with the assistance of Drs. Wong and Graves. The weight of the tumor was one pound and five ounces. (See Report for 1866.)

Melanosis.—A boy aged seventeen years, a resident of Canton, was admitted with a black tumor on the under jaw, extending from the chin to the ear. It was irregular in shape, with nodules, and ulcerated in places. Besides being very inconvenient, it gave a very unsightly appearance to the young man, and he was anxious to have it removed. The operation was performed May 29th. The tumor when removed weighed eight ounces. It was difficult to cover the angle of the jaw with skin, and a considerable part of the surface healed by granulation. The patient was dismissed cured and much improved in looks.

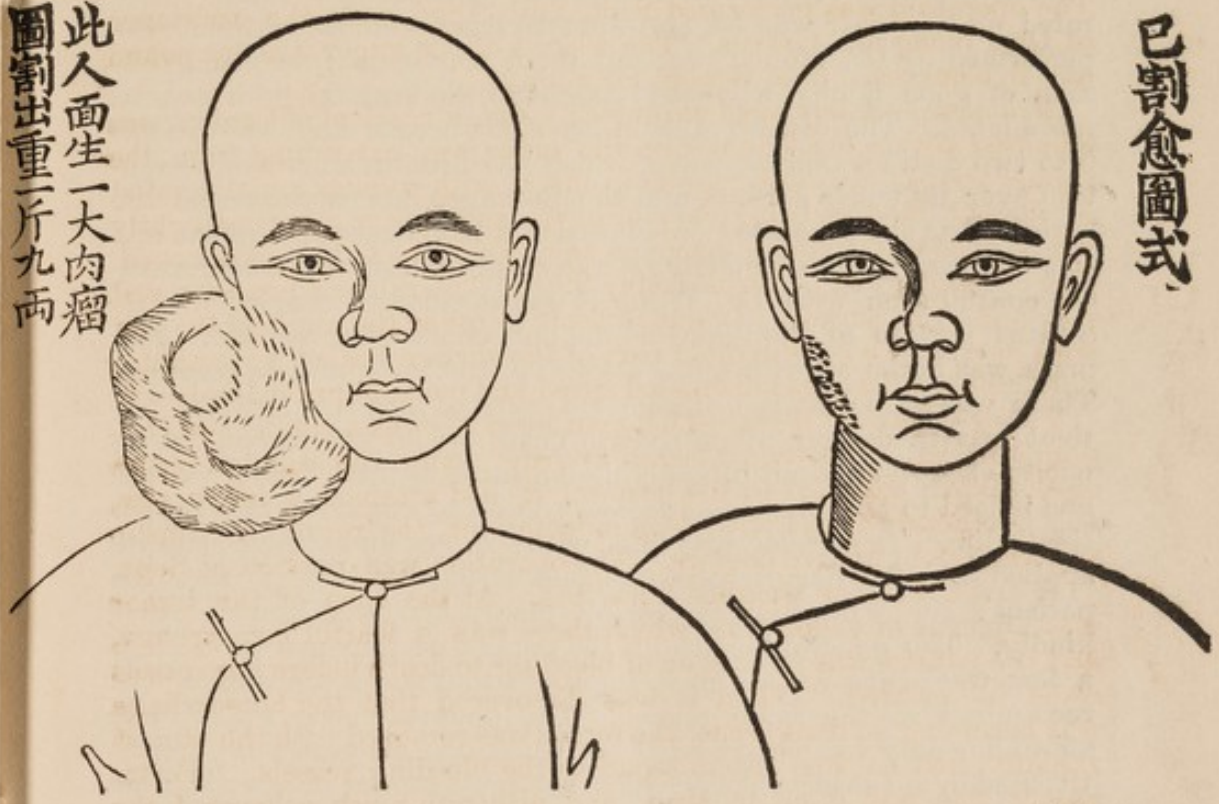
Tumor of parotid space.—This man, aged 27, was a resident of Hoiping District. The tumor began to grow under the ear ten years ago. When admitted to the hospital it had attained a large size, was irregularly round with deep indentations, the result of caustic applications by native doctors. The operation was performed Sept. 17th and the tumor weighed 2 lbs. 1oz. At the base of the tumor was a plexus of veins, from which there was a fearful hemorrhage, and the patient was in danger of bleeding to death before the vessels could be secured. When it was discovered that the homorrhage was becoming so dangerous, the tumor was removed with the utmost rapidity, and no time lost in securing the bleeding vessels. Fortunately this was done in time, and although much exhausted, the patient soon rallied and made a good recovery. The greater part of the wound healed by the first intention. The cut on page 19 gives a good view of the case, both before and after the operation.

Gangrene of Scrotum.—A boy aged 16 years, resident of Tung kun District, was brought to the hospital in the following condition. There was retention of urine, which had caused him dreadful suffering for several days. The scrotum was much swollen and mortified, and the skin of the penis was to some extent in the same condition. The sufferings of the boy were very great, and had been increased by the rude treatment by which the native Doctors tried to relieve the retention of urine.

As soon as he was brought into the hospital, a catheter was introduced and a large quantity of urine drawn off. This gave him relief at once, but the long distension had produced paralysis of the bladder and it was necessary to relieve this organ with the instrument every day. In a short time the mortified parts of the scrotum and penis sloughed off, leaving the testicles bare. The boy then began to improve in general health, and the denuded parts were after some weeks healed over by the granulating process. When the patient returned home there was still a fistula in the under side of the penis.

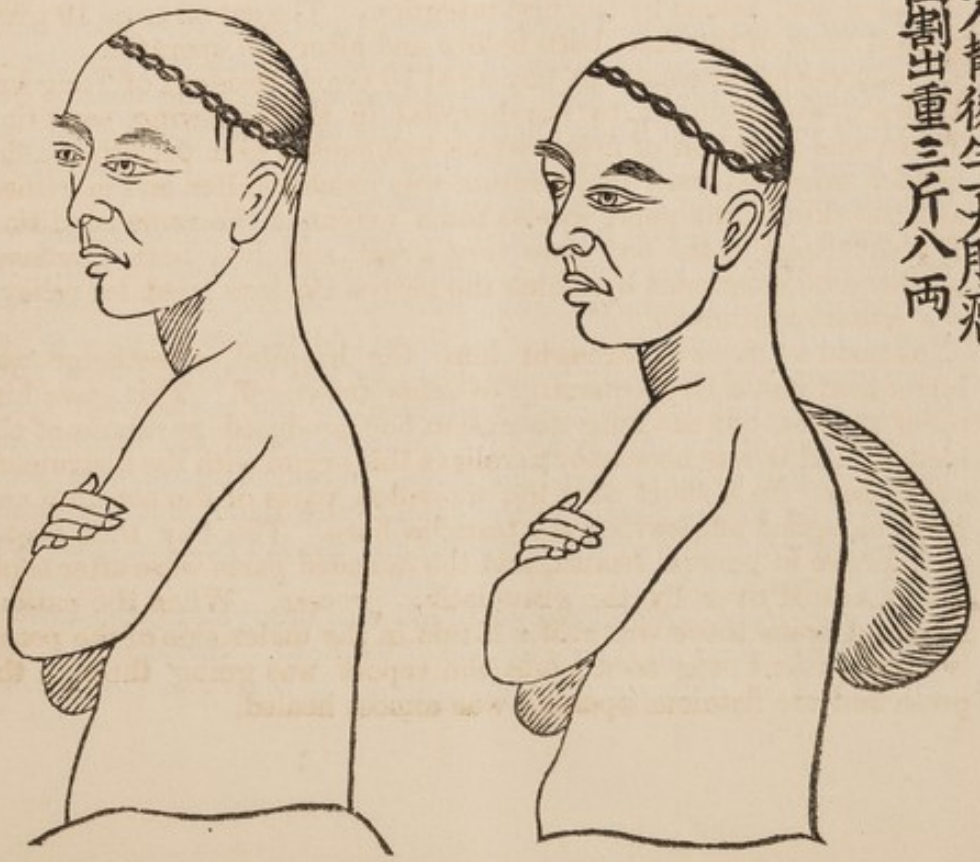
This patient was seen while the report was going through the press and the fistulous opening was almost healed.

此人面生一大肉瘤
圖割出重一斤九兩



已割愈圖式

此人背後生一大脂瘤
圖割出重三斤八兩



已割愈圖式

Cancer of the Breast.—The number of cases of this disease operated on this year was 13, and the operation on most of them was performed by Dr. Wong. Among them was a delicate young woman of good family, who was brought to the hospital with several attendants. The disease was in her right breast, and was divided into two distinct tumors, one of which had been in a state of ulceration over its whole surface, and the discharge had so exhausted the patient that she presented on admission a bloodless appearance, and was so weak as to make any operative procedure very dangerous. On consultation with Dr. Wong it was decided to remove the ulcerated portion of the tumor as the only chance for her life. The mass was taken off with a few strokes of the knife and by tearing. There was immediately a tremendous rush of blood, so that the patient was in danger of immediate death. The tissues had not tenacity enough to admit of applying ligatures to the bleeding vessels, and indeed to take the time necessary to do so would sacrifice the patient's life. The wound was filled with sponges and strong pressure applied and the hemorrhage was thus stopped in time to save the patient's life. Reaction soon took place, and the wound healed kindly. The general health of the patient also improved, and in a few weeks she was so much improved that she could scarcely be recognized as the same person. The operation was expected to afford her only temporary relief, and unless the diseased parts are extirpated by a subsequent operation, she must sooner or later become a victim of the dreadful disease which had already so nearly proved fatal.

Tumor of the Back.—The cut on page 19 gives a very good representation of a large fatty tumor of the back, which was exsected by Dr. Wong on 19th October. The patient was a strong healthy man aged 39 years, from Ko-iu District. The tumor weighed $4\frac{2}{3}$ lbs., and the large wound required some time to heal up. The patient was dismissed cured on the 24th of November.

Tumor of Hand.—A boy aged 15 years, from Tsang Shing was admitted with a very hard tumor in the palm of the hand. The operation for its removal was performed on September 16th, and was one of the most difficult of all those undertaken during the year. The tumor was not only bound down by the tendons which go to the fingers, but it was closely adherent to the metacarpal bones. On account of its solidity and its connection with the tendons and bones, it had to be removed in slices. Great damage was necessarily done to the tissues in the palm of the hand, but the wound healed up gradually within a month, and the lad has the prospect of having a useful hand.

Ulcer of Head.—A child 6 years old was brought to the hospital with a large ulcer on the right side of the head. Strips of skin passed over it in different directions, giving it somewhat of a honey

comb appearance. There were apparently swellings at several places on the border of the ulcers. On cutting with the scissors one of the strips of skin, maggots were found burrowing under it. These were picked away and another strip of skin cut and a probe run under one of the swellings. This was found to be full of maggots, which were washed and picked away. The same process was pursued all around the borders of the ulcer, until the maggots were all hunted up and dislodged. Not less than 100 had been working in the poor little fellow's head. A wash and salve was applied and the patient sent home much more comfortable, and he was seen again in a few days with good propect of a speedy recovery. This is an example of many similar cases that come under notice.

Opium Smoking.—For the relief of this pernicious habit, 117 persons have been under treatment during the year. Each one is required to deposit one dollar as security that he will stay a sufficient length of time. If the person is honestly desirous of being cured, ten or twelve days will be sufficient. Only three have forfeited the deposit money. When the habit has been indulged in for several years, it is a fearful ordeal to pass through. The reason generally given for the wish to be cured is poverty. The craving appetite must be indulged, though food is denied to himself and his family. In some cases, parents bring their children, who have gone astray. One poor woman watched over her son with great solicitude, and seemed determined that he should reform. She kept him in the hospital for several weeks. Sometimes business men, finding the habit expensive and interfering with their business, apply to be cured. It cannot be known how many continue to abstain, but there are doubtless many who are permanently relieved It is gratifying to find some of them coming back with their friends to get relief from the same trouble.

The increasing prevalence of this habit, the enormous expense it entails upon the people, the dreadful suffering it inflicts on its victims, the poverty and want, which follow its indulgence, and the moral corruption which it causes, should excite the sympathy of all men. I am persuaded that no man could witness what I see, week after week, and month after month, in the prescribing room, without being convinced that it was a terrible evil, against which all friends of humanity should wage a war of extermination.

The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Wong for professional services in the hospital; to Mr. Geo. Glasse of the Victoria Dispensary, Hongkong, for Medicines furnished at a reduced price; to Mr. F. H. Ewer for plans for the new building; and to the officers of the Imperial Customs for printing the last Annual Report.

REPORT

OF

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

DISPENSARIES AT SHIU-HING & WU-CHAU,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

By Rev. R. H. GRAVES, M.D.

During the year 1868 the Dispensaries were, as heretofore, open for the reception of patients. Besides my usual visits to these two places, early in the year I made a journey up the East river to the Wai Chau Department and saw several hundred patients there.

As in past years, diseases of the eye and the skin, dispepsia, rheumatism, syphilis, and in Shiu Hing, miasmatic fever, have formed the majority of the cases attended to.

Among the more interesting cases noticed are the following :—

Necrosed Bone.—A man came to me in Wai Chau who had suffered from a whitlow on the left thumb. As the native physicians did not dare to make a deep incision, the inflamation went on until the bones became diseased. I made an incision and removed three pieces of necrosed bone, portions of the 1st and 2nd phalanges. The wound, which had been running for a long time, soon healed and the man finally regained the use of his hand.

Slit Nose.—On March 10th a man from the San Hing district came to the Shiu-Hing Dispensary with a slit nose. A fall which he had four years previous, made a wound through the septum and cartilaginous wall, extending from the bottom of the left ala to the bone on the right side. His face was quite disfigured by the accident, the tip of the nose hanging down on his lip. The edges were pared and brought together by hare-lip pins. The wound united by first intention in 7 days, and the man and his friends were quite delighted by the improvement made in his looks.

Amputation of Bowel.—On July 3rd a case came under my notice illustrating the extremities to which the Chinese may be driven by want of proper surgical aid. A young man suffering from strangulated scrotal hernia, in a fit of desperation, took a broken China bowl, and making an incision through the skin cut off a piece of the protruding intestine 1½ feet in length. I was called to see him on the next day, but he soon expired from loss of blood.

Atusia Ani.—On August 15th, a child was brought to the Shiu Hing Dispensary born with a closed anus. Efforts to relieve the case by an incision failed and it died in a few days.

Slit Ears.—My assistant at Wu Chau has been called on some eight or ten times to operate for slit ears. The Chong Tsze, one of the barbarous aboriginal tribes in the province of Kwang Si, have the custom of making a slit an inch long through the lobe and cartilage of their daughters' ears. These girls being introduced into Chinese families as concubines or slaves, desire to conform to the customs of the Chinese around them and have their ears entire. The simple operation has always succeeded and they are very glad to wear earrings like their neighbors.

2,397 visits have been paid to the Shiu Hing Dispensary, some 2,000 patients have sought relief at Wu Chau and I attended to 800 cases during my visit to Wai Chau, making in all 5,197.

337 children have been vaccinated in Shiu Hing and the vicinity, and 87 at and near Wu Chau, making a total of 424 vaccinations.

Those visiting the dispensaries have as usual listened to preaching and received tracts from me and my assistants. Among those admitted to the Church during the year, two heard the Gospel first through coming to seek relief for bodily disease.

The Expenses for the year are as follows :—

MED. MISS. SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH R. H. GRAVES.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
To Cash paid Dr. Kerr for Medicines,	$12.39	On hand at last Report,	$ 2.08
„ Cash paid for Chinese, Med.	16.18	Received from Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers,	150.00
„ „ „ Rent Wu Chau,	69.00		
„ Coolie,	12.00		$152.08
„ Salary student	26.00		
„ „ assistant in part,	16.51		
	$152.08		

R. H. GRAVES.

REPORT

OF THE

DISPENSARIES

AT SHIK-LUNG AND TUNG-KUN,

By Rev. A. KROLCZYK.

During the past year the number of patients increased because an assistant was permanently located at Tung-kun city. I myself visited the place frequently and remained there several days at a time, visiting the densely populated neighbourhood and was everywhere well received.

The larger places around Shik-lung in Pok-lo, Tsang-shing and Tung-kun Districts were visited toward the end of the year. Some cases came great distances, and remained at the Dispensary for treatment.

The cases treated were of the usual kind, diseases of the eye, of the skin, of the bones, of the alimentary and urinary organs, and lungs. The more important cases were directed to the Central hospital at Canton. Many cases of poisoning by opium were attended to and the most of them cured. Exposed children were taken up and cared for. Five of them died, but four are still living and will be given over to the Foundling House in Hongkong when weaned. A man suffering from stricture of the urethra, had already despaired of life and was resolved to commit suicide, because he could not endure the intense pain. His distressed friends, after many futile attempts to help him, came at last to me, and I succeeded by the introduction of the Catheter to give the poor man relief. I can confidently state that I was the means of saving his life.

The effects of medical work in the Dispensaries under my care are to be seen in the fact that in both Tung-kun and Shik-lung, and

also in the neighbourhood, native doctors went about with medicines, falsely stating that they were sent by me. One of them I met myself in Tung-kun city and confiscated his sign board. I was compelled to watch these fellows as closely as possible, in order to prevent them from bringing me into disrepute with the people, as well as to keep them from injuring the ignorant poor.

In Tung-kun city the influence of the dispensary was especially manifest. An ophthalmic hospital was opened in opposition to ours. An old doctor finding that his customers, one after another, left him and came to our dispensary for relief, drew up a paper praying the district Magistrate to issue a proclamation, calling on the inhabitants to send in collections for an institution similar to that of the foreigners. The Magistrate declined to interfere in behalf of this private scheme, but the upper classes subscribed freely, and the man got at least temporary assistance. As to the success of the scheme, time must decide.

In the future the Dispensary at Tung-kun will be under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Faber, and he will be assisted by Wong-Sin-Shang, who has been stationed there from the first. It is intended during the coming year to open a new Dispensary in connection with Shik-lung, at San-tong, a large town between the latter place and Canton.

It may be mentioned as evidence of the usefulness of medical practice that my house was saved from an attack by robbers, by a former patient, who gave me warning and I applied to the authorities for protection and thus the attack was prevented.

For the aid granted to me, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Medical Missionary Society and its supporters, not only for myself, but also in behalf of the Barmen Missionary Society with which I am connected. And may God's blessing rest upon the future operations of the Society.

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR. *Cr.*

1868				1868		
Dec. 31	To wages of two assistants,		$155.50	Jan. 1	By balance from last year's account,	$494.44
	,, ,, ,, pupils,		61.00	July 22	,, cash from Messrs. Russell & Co.,	520.00
	,, ,, of coolies and doorkeeper,		126.50	Dec. 31	,, ,, for trusses and medicines sold,	186.25
	,, medicines from London,		278.00	,, 31	,, ,, from garden and boats,	33.00
	,, ,, ,, Hongkong,		36.95		By balance to debit New Account,	51.44
	,, quinine,		57.13			
	,, whiskey, lard and Chinese medicines,		81.39			
	,, bandaging and paper for ointments,		18.65			
	,, bed boards,		14.76			
	,, printing and advertising,		23.56			
	,, binding reports, repairs and sundries,		78.70			
	,, aid to poor patients,		57.99			
	,, rent of Kam-li-fau,	$100.00				
	,, wages of doorkeeper Kam-li-fau,	13.00				
	,, ,, assistant at Pok-lo,	77.00				
	,, ,, coolie ,, ,,	22.00				
	,, amt. for dispensary at Shik-lung,	68.15				
	,, ,, ,, ,, Fu-mun,	14.85	295.00			
			$1,285.13			$1,285.13
1869						
Jan. 1	To Balance to debit New Account.....		$51.44			

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH RUSSELL & Co. *Cr.*

1868					
	To balance of account rendered Dec. 31st 1867,	$ 21.80			
July 22	,, Dr. J. G. Kerr per order of D. B. Roberstson Esq., for hospital purposes, . . .	520.00	By sundry subscriptions as per list annexed, . .		$3,921.00
			,, interest @ 8 per cent to December 15th 1868 on $4,136 at credit May 26th 1868, 6ms. 19d.	$182.90	
Oct. 1	,, Dr. J. G. Kerr per order of D. B. R. for building, ...	500.00	Less $3,691.80 at Dr. Oct. 24th 1868 1m. 21d.	41.84	
	,, R. H. Graves per order of D. B. R. for dispensaries, ...	150.00			141.06
			By subscription of G. Nye, Jr., for 1867,	115.00	
,, 21	,, Dr. J. G. Kerr per order of D. B. R. for building, ...	500.00	,, ,, A. A. Low ,, ,,	100.00	215.00
Nov. 16	,, Dr. J. B. Kerr per order of D. B. R. for building, ...	1,000.00			
Dec. 15	,, Dr. J. G. Kerr per order of D. B. R. for building, ...	1,000.00			
,, 15	,, balance at credit of New Account, . .	585.26			
		4,277.06			4,277.06
			By balance to credit of New Account Dec. 15th 1868.		585.26

Audited

G. B. GLOVER.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

	D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B.	$ 25
Messrs.	Smith, Archer & Co., ...	100
„	Turner & Co., ...	100
„	Gilman & Co., ...	100
„	Olyphant & Co., ...	100
„	Birley & Co., ...	100
„	Russell & Co., ...	100
„	Heard & Co., ...	100
„	Holliday, Wise & Co., ...	100
„	Deacon & Co., ...	50
	Theo. Sampson, Esq., ...	50
	S. Wells Williams, L.L.D., ...	50
	J. Menke, Esq., ...	50
	A. D. Sassoon, Esq., ...	50
	Rev. H. V. & Miss Noyes, ...	50
Messrs.	N. Mody & Co., ...	50
„	John Burd & Co., ...	50
„	Arnhold, Karberg & Co., ...	50
„	Bosman & Co , ...	50
„	D. Lapraik & Co., ...	50
„	Landstein & Co., ...	50
	Geo. B. Glover, Esq., ...	40
	R. Carlowitz, Esq., ...	25
Messrs.	Carlowitz & Co., ...	25
„	Gibb, Livingston & Co., ...	25
	Geo. A. Archer, Esq., ...	25
	F. Wong, Esq., M.D., ...	25
	G. Nye, Jr., Esq., ...	25
	J. B. Taylor, Esq., ...	25
	S. Pestonjee, Esq., ...	25
Messrs.	Rozario & Co., ...	25
„	Nowrojee & Co., ...	25
„	Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co., ...	25
	F. H. Ewer, Esq., ...	24
	W. H. Devine, Esq., ...	23.68
Messrs.	P. & A. Camajee, ...	21
„	Thomas & Mercer, ...	20
„	M. D. Ghandy & Co., ...	20
	James Brown, Esq., ...	20
	E. M. King, Esq., ...	15
Messrs.	P. F. Cama & Co.	15
„	C. Pallanjee & Co., ...	15
	E. C. Tainter, Esq., ...	10
„	D. Ruttunjee & Co.,...	25
	Carried forward,	1,948.68

	Brought forward,	1,948.68
	H. Rubery, Esq., ...	10
	H. W. Davis, Esq., ...	10
	A. M. Gepp, Esq., ...	10
	Fred. M. Coare, Esq., ...	10
	Fred. R. Talbot, Esq., ...	10
	J. F. Cordes, Esq., ...	10
	C. W. Orne, Esq., ...	10
	E. L. H. Crace, Esq., ...	10
	B. Guzder, Esq., ...	10
	W. Macauley, Esq., ...	10
	H. D. Margesson, Esq., ...	10
	J. B. Colah, Esq., ...	10
	E. R. Belilios, ...	10
Messrs.	A. A. de Mello & Co., ...	10
	Capt. Godsill, ...	10
Messrs.	A. D. Hogg & Co., ...	10
„	D. Vassonjee & Co.,...	10
„	F. & H. Eduljee & Co.,...	10
	Jairazbhoy Purbhoy, Esq.	10
	S. D. Burrows, Esq., ...	5
	S. D. Sudabar, Esq.	5
	D. C. Tata, Esq...	5
	T. Janaran, Esq.	5
	B. Davecurn, Esq.	5
	M. Bojee, Esq.	5
Messrs.	H. A. Asger and H. Email, ...	5
	Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubeb, Esq.	5
	E. Mendosjee, ...	5
Messrs.	A. Ebrahim & Co., ...	5
	B. Abdoolally, Esq.	5
	Capt. Thomas, ...	5
	Rev. C. F. Warren, ...	5
	A friend, ...	5
	Donation of Presbyterian Mission, ...	600
		$2,808.68

Amount of Subscriptions from Europeans,...		$2,808.68
„ „ „ Chinese,.....		1,112.32
		$3,921.00
„ Interest,.....		141.06
„ Subscriptions for 1867, paid in 1868,		215.00
Total,.....		$4,277.06

CHINESE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Governor General of Kwang Tung and Kwang Sai, - -	兩廣總督部堂瑞	$280
Superintendent of Customs, - -	粵海關部師	100
Provincial Treasurer, - - -	廣東布政使王	40
Salt Commissioner, - -	布政司銜兩廣鹽運使司方	40
Right Aid-de-Camp, - -	鎮粵漢軍副都統穆	30
Left Aid-de-Camp, - - -	鎮粵都統長	30
Provincial Judge, - - - -	署廣東按察使蔣	30
Rice Commissioner, - -	鹽運使司銜廣東督糧道貴	30
Kwong Chau Fu, - - - -	道銜署廣州府沈	20
Nam Hoi Magistrate, - -	運同銜署南海縣陳	20
Howqua, - - - - - -	伍崇暉	20
Tak Wo Tong, - - - - -	德和堂	100
Kwok A Chung, - - - - -	鄺青山	50
Chü Tsin, - - - - - -	徐千記	40
Chiu Ki, - - - - - -	朝記	15
Lo Yam Shing, - - - - -	盧蔭成	15
Pun King, - - - - - -	潘敬義堂	10
Wai Chi I, - - - - - -	韋志義	10
Chu Tak Fai, - - - - -	徐德輝堂	10
Ng Tsun Wo, - - - - -	伍春和堂	10
Kwok Shung Tak, - - - - -	鄺崇德堂	10
Tsun Hiu Lau, - - - - -	陳曉樓	10

Carried forward, $920

	Brought forward,	$920
Wai Kwong, - - - - -	韋亞光	10
Ho Tsun Shin, - - - - -	何進善	10
Tak Hing, - - - - - -	德興	10
San Cheung, - - - - -	新昌	10
Leung Pui Man, - - - - -	梁沛文	10
Cheung King Tsün, - - - -	張鏡泉	10
Ko Hang Mau, - - - - -	高恒茂五號	10
Messrs. Dent & Co.'s Compradore,	顛地办房	10
Lo Shi, - - - - - -	盧氏	6
Yau Kau, - - - - - -	悠久堂	5
Tsün Shing, - - - - -	全盛李勝記	5
Ho Yuk Tsün, - - - - -	何玉泉	5
Lo Pak Sheung, - - - -	羅伯常	5
Pang Awa, - - - - - -	彭亞華	5
Chak Ki, - - - - - -	澤記	5
Wo Ki, - - - - - -	和記	5
Pang Hing Ki, - - - - -	彭興記	5
Messrs. Gibb L. & Co.'s Compradore,	哈行办房	5
Shun Ki, - - - - - -	愼記	5
Tam Man fong, - - - - -	譚文晃	4
Ho Loi, - - - - - -	何來	4
Hang Ki, - - - - - -	衡記	3
Messrs. Pustau & Co.'s Compradore,	布士堯办房	3
Luk San, - - - - - -	六新	3
Yau Leung Tim, - - - - -	祐隆店	2
Yau Lung, - - - - - -	又隆	2
I Ki, - - - - - - -	怡記	2
Cheung Fat Un, - - - - -	祥發源	2
Hing Ki, - - - - - -	興記	2
Wai Ki, - - - - - -	偉記	2.50
Tun Ki, - - - - - -	端記	2
	Carried forward,	$1,087.50

	Brought forward,	$1,087.50
U Fung Tai, - - - -	裕豐泰	2
Hang Fung Hong, - - -	恒豐行	2
Kwong Sheung On, - - -	廣常安	2
Kwong Li Un, - - - -	廣利源	2
Mau Hing Cheung, - - -	茂亨祥	2
Kwong Ki Ho, - - - -	廣記號	2
Kin Ki, - - - - -	建記	2
Shun Chan, - - - -	申棧	2
Cheung Fat, - - - -	祥發	2
Kai Cheung, - - - -	啟昌	2
Him Ki, - - - - -	謙記號	2
Wing Ching Cheung, - - -	永禎祥	2
I Cheung Shang, - - - -	怡昌生	2
Hang Chan Wing, - - -	恒春榮	1
Kwong Fuk Sai, - - - -	廣福泰	1
Ut Fung Lung, - - - -	粵豐隆	1
Sui Ki, - - - - -	遂記	1
T'o Lung, - - - - -	滔隆	1
Kwan I tai, - - - - -	均而泰	1
Hang Wo, - - - - -	恒和	1
I Fung Ying Ki, - - - -	怡豐英	1
Tsai Lung, - - - - -	濟隆	1
Hang Ki, - - - - -	亨記	1
Sui Wo Leung, - - - -	瑞和隆	1
Fung Ki, - - - - -	豐記	1
Tang Aluk, - - - - -	鄧亞六	1
Tak On, - - - - -	德安	0.50
Kwong Shiu Cheung, - - -	廣兆祥	0.50
		$1,127.50
Less light weight,.....		15.18
		$1,112.32

40(1)

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR

1869.

HONGKONG:

PRINTED BY DE SOUZA & CO.

1870.

5852/40(1)

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MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held at the house of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., Canton, on Wednesday, the 26th of January 1870.

Present:—D. B. Robertson, Esq., C. B., H. B. M.'s Consul, in the Chair; B. P. Chenowith, Esq., U. S. Consul. Messrs. G. Nye, Jr. G. B. Glover, A. B. Bulkley, G. H. Talbot, Theo. Sampson, and F. D. Cheshire, F. Wong, M. D., Rev. Messrs. G. Piercy, C. F. Preston, J. Preston, A. P. Happer, D. D., J. Anderson, H. Parkes, H. V. Noyes, W. E. McChesney, and R. H. Graves, M. D., and J. G. Kerr, M. D.

The notice calling the meeting was read.

The Treasurer's account was then presented to the meeting, and on motion of Mr. Nye, seconded by Mr. Talbot, was approved and accepted. From this account it appeared that the receipts of the Society were as follows:—

Balance on hand Jan. 1st 1869	$ 585.26
Subscriptions, &c., received	2,902.14
Interest,	38.13
Total	$3.525.53

Payments, for current expenses of Hospital and Dispensaries,	$1,550.00
On account of New Building,	$1,500.00
	$3,050.00

Leaving a balance in the Treasury Jan. 1st 1870, of $475.53.

The subscription paper for 1870 was placed on the table, on which the sum of $1,400 was subscribed.

The Report of the hospital and various dispensaries was then presented, and the following abstract read.

The operations of the Hospital and Dispensaries under the patronage of the Medical Missionary Society have been continued during the past year with but little change. The following table gives an epitome of the work done.

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
New Hospital, Canton.			
Out-patients,	8,551	2,891	11,442
In-patients,	421	248	669
Operations,	...	...	758
Vaccinations,	...	...	293
Kam-li-fau,			
Out-patients,	6,625	2,980	9,605
Operations,	...	...	100
Pok-lo			
Out-patients,	4,930	2,020	6,950
Operations,	...	...	91
Shik-Lung.			
Out-patients,	...	...	5,060
In-patients,	...	...	12
Wu-Chau and Shiu-Hing.			
Out-patients,	...	...	2,596
Vaccinations,	...	...	231
Tung-Kun.			
Out-patients,	...	...	5,998
Operations,	...	...	212
Fu-mun.			
Out-patients,	...	...	3,863
In-patients,	...	...	42

The number of important surgical operations performed during the year has been greater than formerly. No less than 35 cases of Urinary Calculus have been operated on, 28 by lithotomy and 7 by lithotrity. From one patient the entire lower jaw was removed, and two cases of amputation of the arm have occurred. The usual

number of tumors have been removed, and cases of necrosed bone, cataract, hare-lip, &c., &c., have been operated on. As in former years, numerous cases of incurable diseases have been presented at the hospital.

The medical class has received instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Practical Medicine, and Materia Medica. The senior pupil is about to establish himself in practice in the department city of Ko-chau-fu. Two others who have completed their course have returned home.

The vaccine department has been continued as usual.

A work on inorganic chemistry has been translated, and is nearly ready for the press. A work of this kind is greatly needed as a text book for the pupils and others.

Religious services have been held on each prescribing day in the hospital by Rev. C. F. Preston, and in the various dispensaries by the Missionaries in charge, or their native assistants.

The thanks of the society are due to Dr. Wong, for many operations, and assistance rendered almost every week, as well as for instruction of the medical class in practical medicine; also to Messrs. De Souza & Co., for printing Reports at a low charge.

A course of popular lectures was delivered in the Hospital Chapel, on scientific and practical subjects, by Missionaries of different societies, and were well attended.

The outlay for current expenses of the Hospital and Dispensaries was $1,305, and the receipts from Messrs. Russell & Co., treasurers, $1,550, leaving a balance in Dr. Kerr's hands of $245.

On motion of Mr. Sampson, seconded by Mr. Bulkley, the report of the Hospital and Dispensaries was approved and accepted, and the usual number ordered to be printed in English and Chinese.

The Report of the Building Committee was then presented. The Report states that appropriations were made by the Society to the amount of $5,350, of which sum $5,000 was for the erection of a dwelling-house for the physician, and $350 for a hospital kitchen, wall on north side of the lot, &c. The Committee reports the completion of the work for which they were appointed, and states that on account of the rise in the price of material, and for other reasons the outlay for the house and other improvements exceeded the appropriation to the amount of $449.34; and they ask the Society to authorize the payment of this additional sum.

On motion of Mr. Nye, seconded by Dr. Happer, the Report of the Building Committee was approved and accepted, a vote of thanks passed to the Committee, and the excess of $449.34 authorized to be paid.

The Building Account showed that the sum of $4,500 had been paid by the Treasurers on the new building and other improve-

ments, leaving a balance still due of $1,299.34. Against this was a balance in the treasury, Jan. 1st 1870, of $475.53, and in Dr. Kerr's hands of $245, diminishing the balance due on the house &c., to the sum of $578.81.

The estimates for the current year were then presented, and on motion of Mr. Bulkley, seconded by Mr. Sampson, the following sums were appropriated for the current expenses of the year,—viz. for the hospital, $1,100; for the Dispensaries at Shiu-hing and Wu-chau, $150; and for the other dispensaries, $150; total $1,400.

After some remarks by Mr. Glover, Mr. Bulkley, Dr. Happer and others with regard to further improvements and extension of the hospital buildings, and on the publishing of the work on chemistry translated and presented to the meeting by Dr. Kerr, it was moved by Dr. Happer, seconded by Mr. Glover and resolved,—That the Chairman appoint a Committee to confer with Dr. Kerr, as to what other buildings may be required, and also as to the cost of printing the work on chemistry, and any miscellaneous expenditures that may be needed to increase the usefulness and efficiency of the Hospital, and to prepare plans and suggestions to be submitted to the Society at a called meeting or at the next annual meeting.

The Chairman thereupon appointed Rev. Dr. Happer, Mr. Bulkley and Mr. Sampson on said committee.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when, on motion of Mr. Glover, seconded by Mr. Talbot, the following gentlemen were chosen as office-bearers :—

President.

T. R. COLLEDGE, M.D., F. R. S. Ed., (in England.)

Vice-Presidents.

S. Wells Williams, L.L.D.,
D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B.,
B. P. Chenowith, Esq.,
R. von Carlowitz. Esq.,
Ven. Archdeacon Gray, M.A.,
Hon. W. Keswick.
G. F. Heard, Esq.,
W. H. Forbes, Esq.,
E. A. Hitchcock, Esq.,
G. Nye, Jr., Esq.,
J. Menke, Esq.,
Thos. Pyke, Esq.,
H. B. Gibb, Esq.,
A. Joost, Esq.,
W. H. Bryans, Esq.,
Hon. R. Rowett.
Hon. J. B. Taylor.
J. G. Helland, Esq.,
Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D.,
Rev. C. F. Preston.
Sir J. Bowring, L.L.D., (in England.)
W. Kane, Esq., M.D., ,,
J. Dent, Esq., ,,
Hon. P. Parker, M.D., (U. S.)
W. Delano, Jr., Esq., ,,
J. Purdon, Esq., ,,

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

J. G. Kerr, M.D.

Treasurers.—Messrs. Russell & Co.

Auditor.—Commissioner of Customs, Acting.

On motion of Mr. Nye, seconded by Mr. Piercy, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Wong, Dr. Kerr, Rev. Messrs. Krolczyk, Faber, and Nacken, and to Rev. R. H. Graves, M.D., who is about to return home for a time; and to Messrs. De Souza & Co. for printing the Report at a low charge.

On motion of Mr. Glover, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and the meeting was dissolved.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

Note.—It is proper to state that the contractors did work on the house to the amount of $92.00 as a donation, while the kitchen and other improvements, cost $41 more than the appropriation, thus making the real cost of the house over the appropriation to be $316.34.

REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S
HOSPITAL IN CANTON,

By J. G. KERR, M.D.

In the report now presented there is little of a novel character to distinguish the operations of the past year from those which preceded it.

In carrying out the plan proposed in the purchase of ground and erection of buildings, a house for the residence of the physician has been completed during the year. While this new house contributes directly to the comfort and convenience of myself and family (for which I desire here to express my thanks to the generous friends of the Society) it will aid no little in giving permanency to the institution. For many years to come, the hospital must remain in charge of a foreign physician, and it is important to secure the institution as far as possible against the changes of men and fluctuations of business, incident to the situation of foreigners in China. When the post of physician to the hospital is vacant, it will be no small inducement for a physician coming to this climate, that a comfortable residence, adapted to the climate, is already prepared for him.

The first collection with reference to a permanent hospital was taken up in 1864, and it was stated in the circular that $10.000 would be required to purchase land and put up buildings which were then designed to be in Chinese style. In that year a subscription of $5,000, added to a balance of an equal amount in the treasury, enabled the Society to initiate measures for the pur-

chase of land. The difficulties connected with the purchase of real estate in China deferred the transfer of the land until the end of 1865. A lot of ground 82ft. front by 420 deep was secured at a cost, including all expenses, of $6,400. In 1866 a building was erected at a cost of $3,500, containing 8 wards for patients; and in 1867 a Chapel and prescribing room were put up at a cost of $1,200. Two temporary wards were also built, costing $250. In 1868 about $400 were spent in sundry improvements. The house for the physician, recently completed, cost $5,316, including out-houses, wall, &c. The buildings already erected occupy about one half of the ground, and there remains room for enlargement, when the funds of the Society will admit, and necessity require. Additional buildings will hereafter be required for patients, and also for a museum and lecture rooms for the instruction of medical pupils.

In this connection it will not be out of place to notice and record the fact that in Hongkong, the Chinese residents have determined to erect and carry on a hospital without the aid of foreigners. Native physicians, native practice and native administration are to be tried in an institution copied from foreigners. A large amount of money has been subscribed and a building is being erected on a lot of ground given for the purpose, by the Government of Hongkong.

This undertaking is an acknowledgement by the Chinese of the superiority of Western institutions over their own, but it is a claim that they can manage such benevolent institutions, in their own way, without the aid of foreigners. The national pride, which is evidenced in the exclusion of foreign physicians, is very natural, but it shows that true benevolence is not at the bottom of the undertaking, and therefore the success of the institution is not secured. Money cannot, indeed, secure the success and permanency of any benevolent enterprize, unless the management be in the hands of men whose disinterested motives are fortified by characters of strict honesty. As a poor house, where patients are to be supplied with food and lodging, as well as medicine, the hospital will no doubt be a success as long as funds last, but if these are to depend on voluntary contributions, numerous experiments in Canton and other large cities would incline us to anticipate an ephemeral existence for an institution initiated with such fair promises. The partial supervision of the Hongkong Government may go far to secure the success of the institution, otherwise it would not be likely long to survive its founders.*

*While these pages are passing through the press, the Registrar General's Report has been published, in which he states that the sum subscribed to the hospital by Chinese is $47,000 and in addition to this $15,000 have been given by the Colonial Government.

It has been my aim to obtain from Chinese as much as possible of the money required for the support of this hospital. With the aid of a few friends of the Hospital, the object has been partially attained. The following statement shows the amounts contributed by Chinese and Foreigners each year for the last ten years.

	By Chinese.	By Europeans.
In the year 1860.....	345.00	1,599.00
„ 1861.....	194.25	1,215.75
„ 1862.....	223.00	1,146.60
„ 1863.....	245.00	1,148.00
„ 1864..... ...	527.00	4,844.00
„ 1865.....	628.00	783.00
„ 1866.....	90.00	2,470.00
„ 1867.....	104.47	3,091.53
„ 1868.....1,112.32		2,808.68
„ 1869.....	672.86	2,083.00
Total $4,141.90		21,189.56

Considering the immense sums of money annually raised and spent by the Chinese for public purposes, but mostly for idolatrous and theatrical exhibitions, it is evident that they are able to support benevolent institutions on a large scale, if they had a mind to do it: but it may be that prejudice against foreigners, and want of a truly benevolent spirit, are reasons sufficient to account for the disinclination to assume the support of this hospital, which has been so long established, and which has given relief to thousands of their suffering people, which the most skilful native doctors were utterly unable to give.

The reception of out-patients at the new hospital and at Kam-li-fau has been as in former years: on Mondays and Fridays at the former place, and on Tuesdays and Saturdays at the latter. The average attendance on prescribing days has been about 60 patients.

The number of in-patients in the new hospital was 669, and the number of surgical operations 647. The following table gives a general view of the cases submitted to surgical treatment in the hospital, many of which were out-patients.

OPERATIONS IN 1869.

Couching Cataract,...	65
Extraction „	7
Artificial pupil, ...	10
Entropium, ...	347
Pterygium, ...	18

Lithotomy, ...	28
Lithotrity, (46 sittings)...	7
Removal necrosed bone, ...	19
„ stone from urethra, ...	3
Hydrocele, ...	8
Phymosis, ...	11
Fistula in ano	9
Amputation of arm, ...	2
„ leg, ...	1
Instrumental delivery, ...	2
Extraction of bullets, ...	3
Tumors, ...	23
„ of Breast	9
Hare lip, ...	13
Rent ear, ...	11
Nasal polypus, ...	6
Dislocation of lower jaw, ...	3
Section tendo achillis, ...	1
Castration, ...	1
Removal of entire lower jaw.	1

The number of minor operations is not so great as in some previous years, but there has been an increase of those cases requiring capital operations. Ten more cases of urinary calculus have been operated on than in any former year, and several more were under treatment in which the operation was deferred for various reasons.

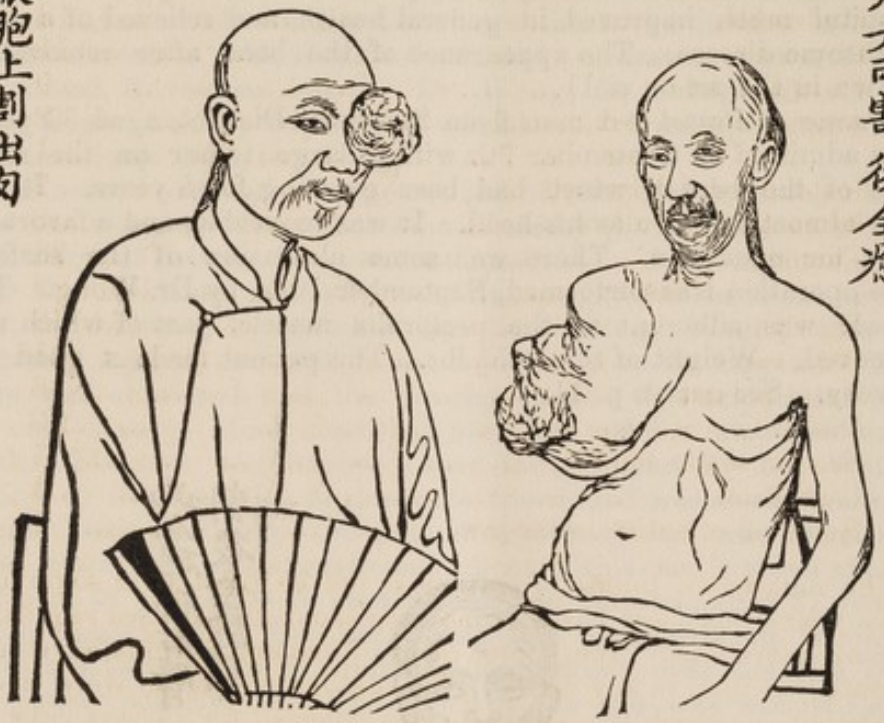
Amputations of the larger limbs have hitherto been exceedingly rare, but three cases were under treatment at the same time.

A detailed account of some of the more important cases is given as usual.

Removal of entire lower jaw.—The patient was a native of Sam Shui, 33 years old, admitted July 2nd. About one year previously, an abscess originating from toothache, formed on the right side of the lower jaw. When admitted, there was necrosis of the entire jaw bone, and a discharge of very fetid, offensive matter made the man an object of disgust to himself and to every body about him. There was swelling of the gums and of the cheeks which enclosed the dead bone. The motions of the jaw were, of course, difficult, while mastication was impossible and deglution and speech difficult. On the 7th of July the bone was sawed in two on the left side, one inch behind the chin, and the left portion of the bone removed.

The object was to allow one side to heal up and prevent the chin from falling back and producing suffocation. Small portions of the remaining bone were extracted at different times, and on the 16th of September the right side was removed. There was some

此男子右乳割出大肉瘤
重四斤六兩割後全癒



此人左眼胞上割出肉
瘤重四兩半割後全癒



取出全下牙床骨圖取
出後其人業經痊癒

retreating of the chin, but the tissues were so much condensed by the long continued irritation, that the tongue could not fall back far enough to cover the wind-pipe and produce suffocation.

The offensive discharge gradually ceased and the patient left the hospital much improved in general health, and relieved of a most loathsome disease. The appearance of the bone after removal is shown in the cut on p 11.

Tumor of Breast.—A man from San-hwui District, aged 53 years was admitted on September 7th with a large tumor on the right side of the breast, which had been growing for 5 years. It was now almost as large as his head. It was moveable, and a favorable case for operation. There was some ulceration of the surface. The operation was performed, September 10th, by Dr. Wong. The tumor was adherent to the pectoralis muscle, part of which was removed. Weight of tumor 5½ lbs. The patient made a good recovery. See cut on p. 11.



Amputation of Arm.—Very few cases of amputation of the larger limbs have occurred in this hospital. In the month of November

there were two cases of amputation of the right arm. One was a boy, aged 18 years, admitted October 31st, who had his right hand crushed by a heavy stone. When admitted, the thumb and all the fingers were gone, and the stump ulcerated over an extent of several square inches which would not heal, and there was besides a large extent of cicatrix, which was very liable to ulcerate. The arm was amputated, November 5th, by Dr. Wong, far enough above the wrist to give healthy flaps. The wound soon closed up and the boy returned home much improved.

The second case was a boatman aged 36 years, from Ko-iu, whose arm was blown to pieces above the elbow by the bursting of a gun which he was firing. The accident occurred on the 10th November, near the residence of the Rev. A. Hanspach, who heard the explosion, and hastened to see what was the matter. Finding him so seriously injured, he sent him immediately to the hospital. The bone was shattered and the muscles torn so that amputation was the only chance. Much blood had been lost and the man was very weak. The arm was removed near the shoulder by Dr. Wong. Owing to the contusion of the parts, the wound was some weeks in closing, but gradually the patient recovered and was dismissed cured, after two months treatment. A cut of this case is given above.

Tumor of forehead.—A man resident in Nan-hai, aged 57 years, had a tumor on his forehead, which had been growing for eight years, and at the time of admission hung down over his left eye, completely covering it. The sight of the eye was almost lost. The tumor was removed on the 13th of May, and the patient dismissed cured on the 24th. A cut of this case is given on p. 11.

Instrumental delivery.—On the 17th of January I was called to see a woman near the temple of the 500 gods. She had been in labor for about two days and was much exhausted. The case had been one of breech presentation, and after the body was born, so much force was used by the midwife, that it was torn from the head, leaving it unborn. All the efforts to remove the head were in vain, and I was sent for to relieve the poor woman of the unfortunate situation in which she had been left by the midwife. At first an attempt was made to extract the head with a pair of forceps, but it was found that the bones had been broken up by the fruitless efforts of the midwife, and the forceps slipped off. A hook was then introduced and fastened into the vertebra and it was then easily extracted. It was a shapeless mass of flesh and broken bones. The after-birth was then removed. So great was the exhaustion of the patient, that I had little expectation that she would survive, but she rallied and finally recovered.

Instrumental delivery.—I was called on the 8th of November to see a young woman in labor with her first child. She had been in

labor for eight days, and was greatly exhausted and delirious, but she was sitting up, supported by nurses. In this case the bones of the head had been broken by the midwife and the forceps slipped off. I was therefore obliged to open the head, remove the brain and extract with the hook as in the other case. Putrefaction had commenced, and the most offensive gases were discharged. No words can describe the sickening scene. But it was too late to save life, or even to relieve suffering, for the poor woman, in her delirium, could scarcely be conscious of suffering. Almost every year, cases like the above occur, in which I am called when it is too late, and the only use in performing any operation is to demonstrate to the people that we have a mode of affording relief, which, if resorted to in time, will in many cases, save the life of the mother, and in some, both of mother and child.

Urinary Calculus.—As stated above, an increased number of persons have applied for relief for this distressing complaint. In some cases, where the stone was supposed to be large, a new method of operating has been tried, with very good success. The method recommended in the books is to break up the stone with powerful forceps, that is, from the circumference. The method adopted in the cases related below, was to break up from the centre. It is believed that with suitable instruments, very large stones may thus be removed through an opening of moderate size.

Case No. 138, operated on March 19th 1869. In this case the stone was large and the following method was used to break it up. After the usual lateral incision was made, the stone was seized with a pair of lithotomy forceps, and a carpenter's chisel ($\frac{1}{4}$ in diam.) was fixed on the part presenting towards the opening, and gentle strokes were made on it with a mallet in the hands of Dr. Wong. Some fragments were thus broken off, and the chisel (no better instrument being at hand) was used as a drill, and a hole was made in the stone to the depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Then with a pair of forceps (for necrosed bone) one side of the stone was seized by inserting one blade into the hole, the stone still being held in the grasp of the lithotomy forceps. A fragment was broken off and extracted. The other side of the stone was broken off in the same way. The drill was applied again, and the process repeated until about half the stone was removed. The remainder of it was extracted whole. Weight of fragments was three ounces. The patient had a favorable recovery and was discharged cured on the 26th day.

Case No. 145. May 19th 1869. This was a case of 20 years standing, and the stone was supposed to be large. The chisel was applied in this case, as in the preceding, at first with the purpose of drilling, and finally the mallet was used, and the stone broken

TABLUAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF URINARY CALCULUS IN 1869.

No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Duration.	Date of operation.	Surgeon.	Chemistry.	Diameter.	Weight Oz.	Weight Dr.	Weight Sc.	Result.	Remarks.
135	34	Tung-kwan	Farmer	12 years	Feb. 17	Dr. Wong		2⅞ by 1½	1	1		Recovery	
136	63	Fa-tin	Carpenter	2 ,,	March 3	Dr. Kerr	Uric Acid			1		,,	Lithotrity 2 Sittings.
137	6	Wai-chau		3 ,,	,, 15	Dr. Wong	Triple Phos	2⅜ by 2	1	5	2	,,	
138	49	Tung-kwan	Farmer	5 ,,	,, 19	Dr. Kerr	Fusible	4⅜ by 2¼	3	1		,,	Stone broken up with chisel and mallet and bone forceps.
139	35	Pwan-yü	,,	4 ,,	,, 31	,,	Uric Acid	2 by 1⅝					
								2¼ by 1½	2	7		,,	Two Stones.
140	12	Ko-iu		7 ,,	April 5	,,	Phos. Lime	1¼ by 1		3	1	,,	
141	15	Sz-hwui		4 ,,	,, 22	,,	Uric Acid	1½ by ⅞		5	1	,,	
142	8	Wai-chau		6 ,,	May 12	,,	Urate of Amon	1⅜ by ⅞		6	1	,,	
143	21	Pwan-yü		3 ,,	,, 12	Dr. Wong	Uric Acid	1¾ by ⅞		6	2	,,	
144	9	Tung-kwan		3 ,,	,, 12	Dr. Kerr		½ by ⅜		1	1	,,	
145	24	Ko-iu	Farmer	20 ,,	,, 19	,,	Uric Acid		1	3		,,	Stone broken up with chisel and mallet.
146	42	Pwan-yü	,,	2 ,,	,, 26	Dr. Wong	,,	1⅝ by 1					
								1⅜ by ¾	1	4		,,	Two Stones.
147	11	Tung-kwan		2 ,,	,, 26	Dr. Kerr	,,	1⅜ by ¼		2		,,	Shape of Dumb bell.
148	10	Wai-chau		7 ,,	June 21	,,	Fusible			5	2	Died	On 14th day.
149	65	Nan-hai	Farmer	1 ,,	,, 23	,,	Uric Acid	1½ by 1		4		Recovery	One large & six small stones.
150	11	Ko-iu		4 ,,	,, 23	Dr. Wong	,,	1⅛ by ⅝		2	1	,,	
151	10	Pwan-yü		4 ,,	,, 30	,,	,,	1 by ½		2		,,	
152	54	,,	Farmer	1 ,,	July 31	Dr. Kerr				2½		,,	Lithotrity 9 sittings.
153	16	,,		7 ,,	Aug. 16	,,	Uric Acid	2 by 1⅜	1	1		Died	On 6th day of Peritonitis.
154	31	Sz-hwui	Farmer	7 ,,	,, 16	,,	,,		4	2		Recovery	Stone broken up with chisel and bone forceps.
155	14	Tung-kwan	,,	11 ,,	,, 25	,,	Fusible			6		,,	Do. do.
156	64	Nan-kai	,,	1 ,,	,, 25	,,				3	1	,,	Lithotrity 11 Sittings.
157	6	Tsing-tin		2½ ,,	Sept. 8	,,	Uric Acid	1 by ⅝		1	1½	,,	
158	47	Tsang-shing	Farmer	3 ,,	,, 1	Dr. Wong	,,	2 by 1		6	1	,,	
159	10	Fa-tin		3 ,,	,, 8	,,	Triple Phos	1⅜ by 1¼	1			,,	
160	7	Nan-hai		1¼ ,,	,, 8	Dr. Kerr	Uric Acid	⅛ by ⅛		1		,,	
161	45	Sam-shui	Farmer	13 ,,	,, 13	,,	,,	2⅜ by 2	3	2		,,	
162	68	Pwan-yü	,,	1½ ,,	,, 15	,,	,,			2		,,	Lithotrity 4 Sittings.
163	33	Tsing-tin	,,	2 ,,	Oct. 7	Dr. Wong	,,	1⅞ by 1	1		1	,,	
164	6	Pwan-yü		1 ,,	,, 18	Dr. Kerr		1¼ by ¾		1	1	,,	
165	42	,,	Farmer	1 ,,	,, 20	,,				4		,,	Lithotrity.
166	38	Tsang-shing	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,				3		Died	Lithotrity 8 Sittings.
167	10	Tung-kwan		5 ,,	,, 25	,,	Urate Am.			3	2	Recovery	
168	14	Canton	Boat-boy	3 ,,	,, 25	Dr. Wong	Uric Acid	1¼ by 1		4		,,	
169	50	San-ui	Farmer	8 ,,	Nov. 10	Dr. Kerr				7		,,	Lithotrity 10 Sittings.

into two fragments which were easily extracted. It was found that the stone was not so large, but it was long and lay transversely in the bladder and was grasped so by it, that it was impossible to turn it in such a position as to make the long diameter correspond to the line of exit. Weight of stone $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The case progressed favorably and was discharged cured.

Case No. 154. Aug. 16th 1869. In this case the stone was large and hard, and the chisel and mallet were used. Nearly two hours were consumed in drilling and breaking up the stone. Half of this time was occupied in removing the last fragment which was seized by the bladder and held so firmly that it was difficult to get hold of it with the forceps. This patient suffered during the first week, fever and abdominal pain, but symptoms gradually improved. An abscess formed in perineum which gave him some suffering. Discharged cured on the 31st day. Weight of stone 4 oz. 2 dr.

Case 155. A Boy 14 years old, had suffered from stone 11 years. Operation August 23rd 1869. Bladder was much thickened and grasped the stone so closely that for years, no urine had been retained. In this case the stone was broken up with necrosis forceps, using also one stroke of chisel and mallet. The stone was comparatively soft and easily broken. This boy was worn down so much by the long continued disease of the bladder that his recovery was protracted and, indeed, he left the hospital on the 40th day, with a fistula remaining and in a weak and anaemic condition.

The following table in continuation of that of former years, shows the result of operations for stone in the bladder, separating the cases of lithotomy and lithotrity.

LITHOTOMY.

	Operations.	Deaths.	
Under 10 years,.....	14	0	no death
10 years and under 20	35	3	one death in $11\frac{2}{3}$ cases.
20 „ „ 30	26	2	„ „ 13 „
30 „ „ 40	33	3	„ „ 11 „
40 „ „ 50	19	2	„ „ $9\frac{1}{2}$ „
50 „ „ 60	15	4	„ „ $3\frac{3}{4}$ „
60 „ „ 70	4	1	„ „ 4 „
70 „ „ 80	1	1	„ „ 1 „
Total,.....	147	16	

LITHOTRITY.

	Operations.	Deaths.
20 years to 30.....	3	0
30 „ 40.....	5	1
40 „ 50.....	3	0
50 „ 60.....	4	0
60 „ 70.....	3	0
70 „ 80.....	3	0
Total,.....	21	1

Instruction of the Medical pupils has been continued as formerly. Dr. Wong has continued his valuable services in this department. The want of text books is an obstacle to the thorough education of the pupils. A work on Chemistry has been translated and is nearly ready for the press. A work on Materia Medica has been prepared by Dr. Porter Smith of Hankow, and will soon be published. It is therefore to be hoped that the want of text books will gradually be supplied.

Religious Services have been held regularly in the Hospital Chapel on Sundays and prescribing days, conducted as heretofore by the Rev. C. F. Preston. He has also conducted morning prayers, at which a portion of the New Testament was read and explained, and a hymn sung. Special instruction has been given to female in-patients by a Bible Woman and by one of the ladies of the Mission. Testaments and tracts have also been given to such of the patients, as were able to read. By these means and by kindly intercourse, with faithful endeavors to give relief to their diseases, the Christian Religion has been recommended to them. Many have been convinced of the folly of idolatry and of the importance of the truths we preach. We hope that the future will show that the labors of the year have not been without results. One man has for some time been an applicant for baptism, and he will soon be received into the church.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S

DISPENSARIES AT WU-CHAU & SHIU-HING,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

By Rev. R. H. GRAVES, M.D.

The Dispensaries under my charge at Wu-Chau and Shiu-Hing have been opened as heretofore, except that in consequence of the death of my assistant at Shiu-Hing, the Dispensary there has not been in such active operation as in former years.

An effort has been made to oust us from Wu-Chau, the Tsang-Kuk at Kwei-lin having sent orders that no efforts should be spared to prevent foreigners from getting any foothold in the province of Kwang-Si. The Department's Magistrate of Wu-Chau, however, after having deputed some subordinates to examine the Dispensary and inquire into our mode of procedure, expressed himself satisfied that we were doing a good work, and declined to assume the responsibility of forcing us to leave. He was probably the more favorably disposed towards us, as my assistant had vaccinated his child.

The students at the Examinations in the fall tried to stir up the people against foreigners, by posting numerous placards in the streets, and by tearing down a proclamation of the Prefect giving countenance to the Roman Catholics. Such pressure has been brought to bear upon the owner of the premises used for the dispensary, that he has declined to rent the house to us any longer. I had contemplated spending a time at Wu-Chau in the fall, but knowing that my presence would only irritate these literary men, I thought it best to keep away and not bring things to a crisis. My assistants have continued to work quietly and showed much discretion, and I trust that, by God's blessing, the storm will blow

over and we may be allowed to remain in peace. There is no opposition whatever on the part of the inhabitants of Wu-Chau ; as in other places it is the officials and the literary men who are trying to excite the people. This spirit of opposition is of a piece with that shown in other parts of the Empire, and is doubtless caused by the unfortunate policy which has recently been inaugurated by Western Governments. It is to be hoped that such attempts will cease upon the event of Western nations assuming the firmer policy which all best acquainted with China feel to be so necessary.

During the year, 174 children were vaccinated at Shiu-Hing and 57 at Wu-Chau, making 231 in all.

Some 650 patients have visited the Shiu-Hing Dispensary and some minor surgical operations have been performed.

The assistant at Wu-Chau reports as follows :

Visits to Dispensary for medicine...	1,752
Operations.	
Entropium	8
Extracting teeth	53
Abcesses opened	83
Small Tumors removed	18
Slit Ears restored	32
Total at Wu-Chau	1,946
Add Total at Shiu-Hing	650
Total No. of patients at both Dispensaries	2,596

As I contemplate in a short time visiting my native land for the recuperation of my health, Dr. Kerr has kindly consented to take the oversight of the work hitherto under my charge. Hence this year I do not apply to the Society for a separate appropriation towards carrying on the work in the valley of the West river.

The Expenses for 1869 are as follows :

MED. MISS. SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH R. H. GRAVES.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
To Cash paid students,.....$	43	By Cash from Messrs. Russell & Co. Treasurers, ...	$150
,, Expenses Shiu Hing Dispensary,.....	8.68		
,, Expenses Wu Chau Dispensary, ...	3.70		
,, Coolie,.....	14.00		
,, Rent Wu Chau,.....	70.40		
,, Cash paid Dr. Kerr for Medicines, ...	10.22		
	$150.00	Acct. Balanced	$150

R. H. GRAVES.

REPORT

OF THE

SHIK-LUNG DISPENSARY.

FOR 1869.

The work at this station continues as in former years. The market days of each month, (of which there are nine), were set apart for prescribing. Owing to the fact that my two native assistants have been engaged in teaching and preaching and other duties, we were not able to give so much attention to patients as in former years. Sometimes I was obliged to use school-boys or servants to assist in the dispensary. The regular work of the school was often interrupted by patients who did not know the regular prescribing days, or who thought we ought to suspend every thing to attend to them. We were obliged to make application to the local mandarin to inform the public, that, to our great regret, we were unable to attend to patients who came at all hours of the day. Owing therefore to the want of time and numerous engagements, the number of patients attended to in Shik-lung was less than in former years.

With the exception of a few cases mentioned below, in-patients were not received, and they were advised to go to the hospital in Canton ; and only when this advice could not be followed, I was obliged at great inconvenience to take the sufferers in. In two cases I had to do with dying men, who were cruelly carried out to the burial ground, to be left there until their sufferings were ended by death. They had no relatives here, but had come from distant places to obtain a living by work which is to be had in a large emporium like Shik-lung. But alas they were suddenly attacked with gastric fever, and the neglect of a few days made the complaint dangerous. The people in finding this to be the case, instead of helping the poor creatures, were in haste to get rid of them, to avoid the expense of burying them. In one case, when I discovered the

man's sad condition and asked aid to bring him to the dispensary, they refused, evidently thinking the trouble unnecessary, as he could not live very long. Persons passing the street and seeing me endeavoring to help the sufferer, laughed and made sport of the whole affair. Such is the state of brutality in which we find many of the Chinese. The same degraded moral state is shown by the exposure of children in the graveyards to die of starvation and cold. I have rescued some children thus exposed, but for some of them no nurses could be obtained because they were so sick and we were compelled to take them into our own house and nurse them as long as they lived. It was even difficult to get assistance from Native Christian women; so averse is the Chinese mind to give help to persons in danger of dying. In my extremity Mrs. Krolczyk became my assistant in this part of my work. Recently a foundling died and the nurse brought the corpse as a sick child to the dispensary and then refused to take any part in cleaning or dressing it, and this again devolved on Mrs. Krolczyk. One would imagine that such charity would win the hearts of the people, but I am sorry to say that this is not the case, at least as far as my neighbours are concerned. They are in constant dread of the influence of departed spirits. Even the literary classes are not exempt from the influence of this superstition. Pupils have no doubt been lost to the schools on this account, but I will by no means cease to give my aid to the sick and dying, hoping that gradually the better part of the Chinese will be on my side, and that prejudice will finally give way to the voice of conscience.

To any who may be disposed to conclude, from the foregoing statement, that all our labor is in vain, I may state that several times I have, with these facts, put to silence those who slandered foreigners. All the boasting about their sages, and benevolent societies was stopped, in the face of such facts as the above. Western civilization, with all its defects, has never been degraded to such brutality. It was left to the Chinese to demonstrate what a moral system put upon its own resources, may achieve.

Medical Excursions.—Visits have been made to several places for the purpose of preaching and distributing medicines.

1*st. Ho-au and Sai-fu-tong.*—These places are in the San-On district. After spending two weeks in Ho-au, a house was offered me free of rent and I was invited to open a dispensary.

Shin-sam and Shui-kong.—The road to these places was dangerous and the country notorious for the daring robberies committed by the people. There were also two battle fields of neighbouring clans to be passed. Fortunately I received protection and kind treatment from a clan, one of whose people, a blind graduate, had received some benefit from my medicines. I was escorted through the

mountain passes between Tung-kun and San-On. Many places on the way were marked by monuments of travellers who had been robbed and killed. In a small market place, an old man exclaimed with astonisment: "Why, do you dare to come here? don't you know that we catch people and butcher them?" The Mandarins are far off and every body does as he likes. But I offered medicines and distributed sheet tracts, explaining the object of my visit. So the people became quite friendly and invited me to stay with them, but I could only promise to return next year.

In Thin-sam I was received and entertained by the chief man and was invited to dine and take tea with the leading men of the town. On leaving I was conducted by the people some distance from the village. I have never before met with such cordial hospitality during my residence in China. From Thin-sam I went to Shiu-kong and a medical sheet tract given to an old man on the way, was the means of saving me from being robbed by two men who followed us.

From Shui-kong I proceeded to Tam-shui, from which place the Rev. Mr. Hanspach was driven away some years ago. I met with very respectful treatment there and found one of Dr. Kerr's pupils had opened a dispensary there and some of the former opponents have favored the undertaking.

I next passed the department city of Wai-chau where I found the fame of another of Dr. Kerr's pupils spread like a household word among the people. The Admiral has presented him with a tablet, and this has had a very favorable influence on his practice.

San-tong.—This place is about 12 miles down the river from Shik-lung, on the way to Canton. I have long endeavored in vain to get a footing in this place. The gentry were determined at all hazards to prevent the opening of a Missionary Station or dispensary. I have now however made good progress by staying several days in shops and treating patients in the midst of the noise and bustle of the market. The noisy crowd by degrees became civil and quiet, so that on my last visit I was able to speak to an attentive audience about the object of my visits. Recently the house of a native Doctor has been offered to me, and the Mandarin, who has been my patient, is very friendly.

Lin-chau is a city in the N. W. of Canton Province, the capital of the department in which the aborigines reside. My trip was made in the end of September and first of October. The Mandarins on the way were very kind and sent policemen to keep the excited crowd in order. As soon as the people understood my object, they changed their tone and became friendly. By the assistance of my medical practice I got to the aborigines, which the commandant of the neighboring fortress would not allow. I operated on the eye

of a Miu Tsz, and he took me secretly to his home in the mountains. But the lawless part of his kinsmen wished to rob me, so I made my escape in the night, after preparing some medicines for patients whom I had seen the evening before. In the fortress I healed a female slave of an officer, of a bad inflammation of the throat. He was so pleased that he gave me horses and servants to bring me to the city of Lin-chau. The mandarin of the city, a relative of the Emperor, was exceedingly civil to me.

REPORT

OF THE

DISPENSARY AT FUMUN,

FOR 1869.

Fu-mun is situated about four miles to the north of the Bogue forts, and is the residence of the Admiral of the two Kwong Provinces. The population of the place is about 12,000, besides which there are 5,000 soldiers, with their officers of various grades. Fumun was occupied as a Mission Station in Jan. 1864, since which time the undersigned has resided within the walls of the town. Neither the mandarins nor the people made any objection to a foreigner residing there. Last Spring an attempt to stir up the mob was made by persons near the city of Tung-kun, who circulated malignant papers stating that foreigners made use of pills with evil intentions. The matter was reported to the Viceroy by the N. German Consul and the agent of the parties imprisoned. Such measures had a very good effect upon the people. The friendly intercourse with the people was no more interrupted.

Most of the cases applying for aid are from the poorer classes. Among those treated were some cases of cataract, iridictomy, fracture of the patella, &c., but the large majority were light but troublesome disorders of the eye, skin and digestive functions.

Among the native physicians are some who take great interest in the foreign mode of healing. They study Dr. Hobson's books and express a wish for more of a like character.

E. FABER.

REPORT

OF THE

DISPENSARY AT TUNG KUN.

Since the beginning of last year the Rhenish Missionary Society's station in the District-city of Túng-kún has been placed under my care. Up to that time Túng-kún had been an outstation of Shiklung and under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Krolczyk. For information as to the importance and prospects of the Dispensary at Túng-kún I beg to refer to Mr. Krolczyk's report as it is printed along with the Medical Missionary Society's report for 1868.

During the year 1869 the Túng-kún Dispensary has been continued. The mission premises, situated in a densely populated part of the town and in a general thoroughfare, are opened every morning after breakfast, when a good many people will come in to sit with the native assistants, to converse on Christianity and to hear the Word of God. About noon there is a pause when the patients present are attended to. A note-book is kept by the assistant, the accompanying Chinese extract of which shows under 49 headings that in 1869 medicines have been dispensed up to the number of 5,786; besides there are noted 212 operations.

Diseases of the eye and skin, of the bones and lungs, dispepsia, rheumatism, syphilis and fever, have formed the majority of the cases attended to. The operations were but of the minor classes, viz., Entropium, Pterygium, extraction of teeth and bullets, opening of boils and abcesses, &c.

The Dispensary has proved to be of a great blessing to the poor population of Túng-kún and several miles around, who but for the kind assistance rendered by the Medical Missionary Society could not, in the same degree, have been provided for. The most pleasant duty, therefore, devolves upon me to say hearty thanks to the patrons of the Medical Missionary Society in China, both in the name of the poor Túngkúnese who have found relief, and in the name of the

Rhenish Missionary Society, the representative of which the undersigned has the honor to be.

The assistant in Túng-kún, Wong yun besides being a faithful Christian and preacher has been rather successful as a doctor. Of those cured, some were led to inquire after God, some have asked for baptism and some I was allowed to receive into the Church of Christ. Generally speaking, those who have found kind treament and relief became friends to western science and to western people, and though they may be poor they are not the less influencing for good their countrymen among whom we want to establish that one true civilization.

The Gospel-Dispensary, as people call the house reuted in Túng-kún is too small to receive in-patients; nor is it adapted for an European to reside in. During 1869, I paid prolonged visits to Túng-kún, from a neighbouring town where I reside; I hope an opportunity will offer to remove to Túng-kún entirely.

J. NACKEN.

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR. *Cr.*

1869			1869		
Jan. 1	To balance last year's account, ...	$51.00	Mar. 9	By cash from Treasurers, ...	$500.00
,,	,, insurance of Hospital Buildings, ...	50.00	Ap. 24	,, ,, ,, ...	150.00
,,	,, medicines from London, ...	264.59	May 8	,, ,, ,, ...	500.00
,,	,, freight &c., ...	6.90	July 14	,, ,, ,, ...	400.00
,,	,, wages of assistants and coolies,...	236.50			
,,	,, printing reports (Eng. and Chinese,)	58.28			1,550.00
,,	,, Chinese medicines, lard, whiskey, paper &c.,...	54.39			
,,	,, quinine, ...	48.90			
,,	,, sundries, ...	55.81			
,,	,, aid to poor patients, ...	20.49			
,,	,, bed boards, ...	23.12			
,,	,, printing calendar, advertising &c., ...	12.87			
,,	,, repairs and white washing, ...	11.15			
Ap. 14	,, amt. voted Rev. Dr. Graves, ...	150.00			
Dec. 31	,, rent of Kam-li-fau, ...	100.00			
,, ,,	,, aid to Shik-lung dispensary, ...	50.00			
,, ,,	,, ,, Pok-lo ,, ...	108.00			
,, ,,	,, ,, Fu-mun, ,, ...	3.00			
	Balance on hand.	245.00			
		$1,550.00			
			1870		
			Jan. 1	Balance on hand, ...	$245.00

Audited

G. B. GLOVER.
Commissioner of Customs.

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH RUSSELL & Co. *Cr.*

1869			1869		
Jan. 9	To paid Dr. Kerr per order of D. B. Robertson,	500.00	Jan. 1	By Balance of account 31st December, 1868,	$ 585.26
Mar. 10	,, ,, ,, ,,	500.00		,, Subscription from Europeans as per list,	2,083.00
Apr. 24	,, R. H. Graves ,, ,,	150.00		,, ,, from Chinese as per list, ...	672.86
May 8	,, Dr. Kerr ,, ,,	500.00		,, Cash for sale of trusses, &c.....	146.28
July 14	,, ,, ,, ,,	400.00		,, Interest, ...	38.13
Sept. 10	,, ,, ,, ,,	500.00			$ 3,525,53
Dec. 31	,, ,, ,, ,,	500.00			
	To balance carried to Cr. of New Account,.....	475.53			
		$3,525.53		By Balance brought down, 31st December, 1869	$ 475.53

E. & O. E.

Audited

G. B. GLOVER,

Commissioner of Customs.

(93)

Dr. NEW BUILDING IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR. *Cr.*

1869			1868			
Jan.	To Brick for new house, ...	$858.59	Sept. 29	By cash from Messrs. Russell & Co.		$500.00
,,	,, Piles ,, ...	497.35	Oct. 30	,, ,, ,, ...		500.00
,,	,, Foundation stone,...	204.48	Nov. 3	,, ,, ,, ...		1,000.00
,,	,, Mat shed, ...	101.70	Dec. 11	,, ,, ,, ...		1,000.00
,,	,, Hard wood	174.47	1869			
,,	,, Pine lumber	1,117.46	Jan. 9	,, ,, ,, ...		500.00
,,	,, Lime, ...	180.81	Sept. 10	,, ,, ,, ...		500.00
,,	,, Tiles (for roof)	77.88	Dec. 31	,, ,, ,, ...		500.00
,,	,, Banisters (for verandahs)	38.65	,, 31	Balance due Jan. 1st 1870.		1,299.34
,,	,, Tiles (,,)	128.51				
,,	,, Iron and nails, ...	79.13				5,799.34
,,	,, Sundries	251.15				
,,	,, Wages masons and carpenters, ...	920.00				
,,	,, Doors and venetians	470.00				
June	,, Painting, ...	130.00				
,,	,, Out-house, walls &c., ...	178.13				
	,, North wall, Hospital Kitchen, fencing, &c.... ...	391.03				
		$5,799.34				
1870			1870	Balance in hands of Treasurers, ...		475.53
Jan. 1	To Balance due, ...	$1,299.34	Jan. 1	,, in Dr. Kerr's hands, ...		245.00
						$720.53

(29)

Audited

G. B. GLOVER,
Commissioner of Customs.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1869.

Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.,	$	100
,, Turner & Co.,		100
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H. Stanginwald, Esq., M.D. (Honolulu S.I.)		50
S. Wells Williams, LL.D. (Peking)		50
G. B. Glover, Esq.,		40
H. Wodehouse, Esq.,		35
F. H. Ewer, Esq., (of which $10, a Christmas offering for poor.)		35
Messrs. Nowrojee & Co.,		30
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Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.,		25
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S. D. Sassoon, Esq.,		25
C. W. Orne, Esq.,		25
Messrs. C. Pallanjee & Co.,		15
Mr. Egleston (New York)		15
Carried forward,	$	1,870

Brought forward,	$1,870
D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B.	10
W. O. Morison, Esq., ...	10
L. Beyer, Esq., ...	10
Messrs. F. & H. Eduljee & Co., ...	10
J. Peerbhoy, Esq.,...	10
R. Habibbhoy, Esq., ...	10
E. R. Belilios, Esq., ...	10
D. C. Tata, Esq., ...	10
R. Walker, Esq., ...	10
Capt. Barrett, (ship "Windward")	10
D. R. Caldwell, Esq., ...	10
A. W. Hase, ...	10
Major C. H. Malon (H.M. 75th Regiment)	10
C. T. Lang, Esq., ...	10
Wm. Dunphy, Esq, ...	10
A Patient, ...	12
J. M. Land, Esq., ...	6
B. Davecurn, Esq.,...	5
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E. Dadabhoy, Esq., ...	5
S. D. Subadar, Esq., ...	5
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F. Degenaer, ...	5
A friend, ...	5
Rev. J. Anderson, ...	5
A. Duncan, ...	5
	$2,083

CHINESE SUBSCRIBERS.

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Superintendent of Customs,	粵海關部崇	100
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Luk-Mung-Tsung, - - -	陸夢松	20
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Asau, - - - - - - - -	阿秀	20
Fung-Shing-fan, - - - -	馮城勳	20
Fuk-Lung, - - - - - -	福隆	15
Wai-Cheen, - - - - - - -	韋殿	10
In-Cheung, - - - - - -	延記	10
Chü-Küt, - - - - - -	徐决	10
Ching-Lung, - - - - - -	正隆	10
Ho-Tsun-Shin, - - - - - -	何進善	10
Ho-Yuk-Tsün, - - - -	何玉泉	5
Pun-Kon-hing, - - - - -	潘幹卿	5
Tang-Luk, - - - - - -		5
Tsang-I, - - - - - - -	曾二	5
San-Cheung, - - - - - -	新昌	5
Ki-Sam, - - - - - - -	旗三	4.86
Tak-Un, - - - - - - - -	德原	3
Fuk-Li, - - - - - - - -	福利	2
Chan-Lai-Ting, - - - - -	陳禮亭	3
		$672.86

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR

1870.

HONGKONG:

PRINTED BY DE SOUZA & CO.

1871.

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REPORT

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MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Thirty Second Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Canton, at the house of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., on Thursday, January 12th, 1871.

Present:—D. B. Robertson, Esq., C. B., Vice-President, in the Chair. Messrs. G. Nye, Jr., A. B. Bulkley, E. C. Bowra, Theo. Sampson, and F. Wong, M.D., Rev. Messrs. J. Chalmers, A.M., A. P. Happer, D.D., A. Krolczyk, E. Faber, J. Nacken, H. V. Noyes, and J. G. Kerr, M.D.

The notice calling the meeting was read.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's Report was then called for, but as it had not been audited, it was moved by Dr. Happer, seconded by Mr. Bulkley and carried, that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to whom the Treasurer's Report shall be submitted after it is audited, and whose approval shall be regarded as the approval of the Society.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Bulkley, Nye and Sampson as the Committee.

The Report of the Hospital and Dispensaries was then presented and an abstract read.

The operations of the hospital and dispensaries, under the Society's patronage, have been continued during the past year, with the exception of the Kam-li-fau hospital, which was suspended because of the sale and taking down of the building; and a partial interruption of the dispensaries at Shik-lung and Tung-kun, by reason of the recent excitement. These two dispensaries have been again opened under favorable circumstances. A dispensary was opened in Fat-shan, but closed again on account of the recent troubles.

The following table gives an epitome of the work done during the year :—

	Male	*Female.*	*Total.*
Canton.			
Out-patients,	12,023	3,671	15,694
In-patients,	594	444	1,038
Operations,			836
Vaccinations,			350
Pok-lo.			
Out-patients,	4,912	1,173	6,085
Shik-lung.			
Out-patients, about			1,000
Tung-kun.			
Out-patients, about			1,000
Fu-mun.			
Out-patients			4,272
In-patients,			27
Operations,			374
Wu-Chau.			
Out-patients,			1,963
Operations,			51
Vaccinations,			84

From the above table it appears that the whole number of out patients amounts to 30,014. The troubles in the country have diminished the number at some of the dispensaries, and the number at Canton has been diminished by the closure of Kam-li-fau Hospital. The number of in-patients, 1,038, is larger than in any former year, and there has been an increase of the number of important surgical operations. Forty-nine cases of urinary calculus were operated on. Numerous cases of the removal of tumors, large and small, of necrosed bone, and operations on the eye have occurred, and the usual number of minor operations has been performed.

The medical class has received instruction in the more important departments of medical science. Six new students have been received, besides two others in the Chemical class. Several of the older students, who live in the City, attend the Hospital on prescribing days and give assistance without wages.

The work on Chemistry is now being printed and will soon be published. A small manual of Materia Medica has been prepared and is partly printed.

Religious Services were conducted by Rev. C. F. Preston up to the time of his departure, and afterwards by native assistants and Rev. H. V. Noyes.

The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Wong for services in the Hospital, to Messrs. De Souza & Co., for printing Report at low charge ; to Dr. Kauffmann for a donation of trusses ; and to Mr. Nye for the donation of a telescope for the benefit of the pupils of all the missions.

The expense incurred for the support of the Hospital and dispensaries was $1,137.72. The receipts from Treasurer, $1,155, with balance on hand of $245. Total, $1,400, leaving a balance Jan. 1st, 1871, of $262.28.

On motion by Mr. Nye, seconded by Mr. Sampson, the reports were accepted, and the usual number ordered to be printed in English and Chinese.

The report of the special committee appointed at the last annual meeting was presented by Dr. Happer. In this report the committee recommended the appropriation of $300 for the publication of the work on Chemistry and a manual of Materia Medica, and also an appropriation of $256 for building purposes.

On motion of Mr Bowra, seconded by Mr Faber, the report was accepted and approved and ordered to be printed.*

The estimates for the ensuing year were then presented, and on motion of Mr. Sampson seconded by Mr. Bulkley, the following sums were voted :—

For the Hospital, Canton,.....	$800
„ Dispensaries in the Country,.....	250
„ an out-house as recommended by Committee,	200
„ completion of wall, ...	56
„ Printing Work on Chemistry, ...	250
„ „ Manual of Materia Medica,.....	50
Total,.....	$1,606

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and in this connection the Chairman referred to the decease of Col. B. P. Cheroweth, late U. S. Consul for Canton, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. He called the attention of the meeting

* See Appendix.

to the vacancy in the list of Vice-Presidents, caused by the lamented death of Colonel B. P. Chenoweth, Consul for the United States of America, whose loss, all who knew him deeply deplored. As a military officer during the late war, Colonel Chenoweth, by his gallantry, had won for himself a name in the annals of his country, and in his civil capacity at this Port, his appreciation of a position often involving grave questions of International Law and Treaties, proved his competency for the office entrusted to him by his Government, and in his private life he was universally beloved and respected. He (the Chairman) was glad to say he had heard of Mrs. Chenoweth's arrival at home, and although the liberality of her countrymen and others had removed from her immediate pecuniary pressure, he hoped the merits of the husband would be remembered to the widow by the Government he had, in life, so faithfully served.

The following gentlemen were then elected office-bearers for the ensuing year.

President.—T. R. College, M.D., F.R.S., Ed. (in England.)

Vice-Presidents.—S. Wells Williams, L.L.D.; D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B.; R. von Carlowitz, Esq.; Ven. Archdeacon Gray, M.A.; Hon. W. Keswick; Geo. F. Heard, Esq.; E. A. Hitchcock, Esq.; G. Nye, Jr., Esq.; J. Menke, Esq.; Thos. Pyke, Esq.; Hon. H. B. Gibb; A. Joost, Esq.; W. H. Bryans, Esq.; R. Rowett, Esq.; A. B. Bulkley, Esq; J. G. Helland, Esq.; J. Dent, Esq.; Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D.; Rev. J. Legge, D.D., L.L.D.; Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A. In England: Sir J. Bowring, L.L.D.; W. Kane, Esq., M.D.; B. Hobson, Esq., M.B. In United States: Hon. P. Parker., M.D.; W. Delano, Jr., Esq.; J. Purdon, Esq.; W. H. Forbes, Esq., and Rev. C. F. Preston.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—J. G. Kerr, M.D.

Treasurers.—Messrs. Russell & Co.

Auditor.—E. C. Bowra, Esq.

On motion of Dr. Happer, seconded by Mr. Bulkley, it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three with whom Dr. Kerr can confer as to any proposed improvements or any miscellaneous expenditures required to increase the usefulness of the Hospital and promote the general interests of the Society.

The Chairman thereupon appointed Mr. Sampson, Dr. Happer and Mr. Bowra as the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Nye, seconded by Mr. Bowra, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Wong for services rendered in the Hospital and in the instruction of the medical class.

On motion of Mr. Bowra, seconded by Mr. Bulkley, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Kerr, Mr. Krolczyk, Mr. Faber, and Mr. Nacken.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. De Souza & Co., for printing the Report at a low charge, to Dr. Kauffmann for a donation of trusses, and to Mr. Nye, for the donation of a telescope to the Hospital for the benefit of pupils connected with all the Missions.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S
HOSPITAL IN CANTON,
FOR THE YEAR 1870,
By J. G. KERR, M.D.

In giving the report of the labors of the year just closed there is much cause for gratitude that, amidst the threatened dangers following the massacre at Tientsin, we were permitted to pursue our work in the hospital without interruption. The excitement among the people, sometimes threatening violence in the chapels, did not at any time interfere with the usual attendance of patients.

For some years past much time has been occupied in connection with the erection of buildings. During the one just closed, there has been no loss of time from this cause, and the proper duties of the hospital have not been interrupted. The time at my command has been devoted to the preparation of Text Books for Medical Students, and the demand for elementary works on the various branches makes this one of the most important parts of my labor. The excellent works prepared by Dr. Hobson have been of inestimable value in introducing a knowledge of Western Medicine and Surgery to the Chinese, and they will long be sought after by Chinese scholars, but the time has arrived when Medical Students need fuller treatises on each branch, and the work on Chemistry, now in press, is the first step taken to supply this deficiency. A small manual of Materia Medica has been prepared during the year, and is now in the hands of the printer. The translation of one of the standard works on Anatomy was commenced, but was laid aside in order to complete the other two works. It is hoped that this will be resumed during the present year.

Dispensary.—The attendance of out-patients is shown in the following table, which is an aggregate of the attendance on reception days, and not the number of individual cases. Mondays and Fridays were regular prescribing days, but cases were attended to almost every day, which are not included in the table.

1870—*Out-patients*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total.*
January,	444	187	631
February,	444	198	642
March,	724	398	1,122
April,	811	354	1,165
May,	1,390	260	1,650
June,	1,301	431	1,732
July,	1,259	313	1,572
August,	1,287	355	1,642
September,	1,618	311	1,929
October,	1,218	280	1,498
November,	737	258	995
December,	790	326	1,116
	12,023	3,671	15,694

In-patients.—A greater number of in-patients have been received than in any former year. This is owing partly to the increased accommodation, and partly to the union of the two hospitals into one. It will be seen that the number of females was nearly equal to that of the males, there being of the latter 444, and of the former 594.

Of the in-patients, 68 were received for the cure of the opium smoking. A large majority of these were relieved, but nine left before the time, and forfeited the deposit ($1) which is required of every one. How many are permanently cured cannot be known. It is not improbable that the majority of them, being surrounded on all hands by temptation, relapse again, but some cases are met with who have abstained for years, and they often bring their friends, who wish to get rid of the evil habit.

Operations.—In the Surgical Department, there has been a larger number of important operations than in former years. Those on the eye occupy the most prominent place, and next in frequency and importance are those on the urinary organs.

Many of the minor operations, although requiring less skill in the Surgeon, afford speedy and permanent relief after years or months of suffering. The annexed table contains a statement of the various operations.

LIST OF OPERATIONS, 1870.

Lithotomy	40	Artificial pupil	12
Lithotrity	9	Excision of eye	2
Extraction of stone from urethra	4	Pterygium	14
Extraction of stone from perineal fi tula	1	Entropium	384
Amputation of Breast	8	Nasal polypus	7
Excision Tumor of upper jaw	2	Rent ear	45
„ „ lower jaw	1	Ext. teeth	15
„ adipose & fibrous tumors (large)	7	Hydrocele	18
„ Ditto (small)	30	Fistula in ano	6
„ encysted	9	Incision of fistulous ulcers	34
Amputation, arm	2	Fracture of femur	4
„ finger	1	„ arm	2
„ sup. nu. finger	2	Ligature of piles	3
„ penis	7	Puncture of bladder	1
Removal necrosed bone	12	Opening abscesses	48
Circumcision	14	Tapping dropsy	15
Harelip	10	Extraction of bullets	6
Extraction of cataract	9	Sundry	3
Reclination of cataract	46	Dislocation shoulder	1
		Stricture vagina	1
		„ anus	1

The assistants are entrusted with the minor operations in many cases, and they soon acquire a readiness in the use of the knife, which gives promise of future skill, and of ability to relieve the sufferings of their countrymen without the aid of the foreigner.

Urinary Calculus.—The cases of urinary calculus have increased in number for several years, as will be seen by the following statement. The table begins with the year in which the hospital was re-opened after the late war.

The number of cases operated on		in 1859	was	2
"	"	1860	"	10
"	"	1861	"	12
"	"	1862	"	4
"	"	1863	"	13
"	"	1864	"	12
"	"	1865	"	17
"	"	1866	"	18
"	"	1867	"	20
"	"	1868	"	24
"	"	1869	"	35
"	"	1870	"	49

As the hospital becomes more widely known, it is probable that the number of cases treated will continue to increase. It is a remarkable fact that stone in the bladder has not been met with in other parts of China, and no operations are reported in Mission Hospitals in Foochow, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningpo, Hankow, or Peking, although hospitals have existed in some of these places for more than twenty years. The disease, so far as is now known, is almost entirely confined to the Canton Province. Dr J. L. Maxwell, of Tai-wan-fu, in the island of Formosa, has met with several cases in his hospital there, and the operation has been performed once by himself and once by Dr. Manson, both of which were successful.

The annexed tabular statement (continued from former reports) of cases of urinary calculus gives the principal facts of each case. A few of the cases present points of special interest and some remarks are added to these.

In case No. 187, there were nine calculi, which weighed 4 oz. 4 dr. and in the next case No. 188, there were 8 calculi. In three other cases there were two stones in each.

In case No. 206, the urethra was entirely closed and no staff could be introduced. A straight staff was introduced through a urinary fistula and the operation consisted merely in enlarging this fistula.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF URINARY CALCULUS, O ERATED ON IN 1870.

No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Duration.	Date of Operation.	Chemical Composition.	Diameter, inches.	Weight. Oz.	Dr.	Sc.	Rusult.	Remarks.
					1870							
No. 170	26	Tung-kwan	Farmer	3 yrs.	Jan. 12				4	0	Recovery	
„ 171	16	Ko-ming	„	4 „	„ 12		2 by 1		6		„	Stone large at one end.
„ 172	36	Tung-kwan	Laborer	1 „	„ 24			2	0	0	„	
„ 173	4	Pwan-yü		1½ „	Mar. 8	Uric Acid	⅝ by ½			2	„	
„ 174	44	Nan-hai	Barber	5 „	„ 31	Oxal Lime and Uric Acid	2 by 1½	1	4	0	„	Median operation. Stone had been crushed once.
„ 175	11	Tsing-ün		4 „	„ 22	Uric Acid & triple Phos.	2¾ by 1¼	1	0	0	„	Stone large at one end.
„ 176	7	Wai-chau		3 „	„ 22	Triple Phosphate	1¼ by ⅝		2	0	„	Shape of dumb-bell.
„ 177	51	San-üi	Farmer	4 „	„ 24	Uric Acid	2⅛ by 1¾	1	4	0	„	
„ 178	16	Tung-kwan	Carpenter	9 „	„ 24		2 by 1¼		7	0	„	
„ 179	13	Sz-ui	Farmer	1 „	„ 24	oxalate of lime	1½ by 1¼		6	0	„	Mulberry calculus.
„ 180	50	Nan-hai	„	6 „	Apr. 7	Uric Acid		2	4	0	„	
„ 181	20	Kwang-sai	Laborer	6 „	„ 15	„	2½ by 1½	3	0	0	„	
„ 182	42	Tung-kwan	Farmer	3 „	Mar. 30	„			1	0	„	Lithotrity-One sitting.
„ 183	23	Fa-ün	„	1 „	„ 30	„			2	0	„	Lithotrity-One sitting.
„ 184	11	Pwan-yü		3 „	July 31	„	1½ by ⅞		6	0	„	
„ 185	39	Tung-kwan	Laborer	3 „	Aug. 24	„	2 by 1		4	2	„	Operation by Dr. Wong.
„ 186	7	Heang-shan		3 „	„ 24	„	1¼ by 1				Death	On 3rd day.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF URINARY CALCULUS, OPERATED ON IN 1870.—*Continued.*

No.	*Age.*	*Residence.*	*Occupation.*	*Duration.*	*Date of Operation.*	*Chemical Composition.*	*Diameter inches*	*Weight.*			*Result.*	*Remarks.*
								Oz.	*Dr.*	*Sc.*		
					1870							
No. 187	37	Nan-hai	Laborer	10 yrs.	Aug. 24	Phosphatic.	Largest $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$	4	4	0	Recovery	9 calculi.
,, 188	53	,,	Farmer	6 ,,	June 22	Phosphatic	Largest $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 1	1	3	0	,,	Median operation. 8 calculi.
,, 189	36	Fa-ün	,,	1 ,,	July 2		$2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$	3	0	0	Died	July 25th of diarrhœa.
,, 190	55	Tung-kwan	,,	3 ,,	,, 2		$2\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ / $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 2	5	0	0	Recovery	Operation by Dr. Wong; 2 large calculi.
,, 191	11	Ko-ming		3 ,,	,, 6		2 by 1	1	0	2	,,	
,, 192	51	Pwan-yü	Farmer	1 ,,	,, 7	Uric Acid	$1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	0	,,	
,, 193	58	Pwan-yü	Laborer	5 ,,	Mar. 28	,,			5	0	,,	Lithotrity 8 sittings.
,, 194	40	Tung-kun	Farmer	2 ,,	April 4	,,			5	0	,,	Lithotrity 9 sittings.
,, 195	6	Fa-ün		1 ,,	July 13	,,				1	,,	This stone was the size of a large pea.
,, 196	39	Pwan-yü	Trader	2 ,,	,, 20	,,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	1	,,	Operation by Dr. Wong
,, 197	11	Fuh-shan		4 ,,	Aug. 13	Oxlate	$1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1		4	1	,,	
,, 198	15	Tung-kun		4 ,,	,, 13		$1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1		5	0	,,	
,, 199	19	San-üi		5 ,,	,, 24	Uric Acid	$1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	,,	
,, 200	29	Pwan-yü	Farmer	3 ,,	,, 24		$1\frac{7}{8}$ by 1		6	1	,,	
,, 201	66	Tung-kun	,,	2 ,,	April 18	,,					Died	July 9th of Fever. Lithotrity 6 sittings. Operation unfinished.
,, 202	35	,,	Laborer	1 ,,	July 20	,,					Unknown	Lithotrity left hosp Aug. 9th very low from fever.
,, 203	65	Nan-hai	Farmer	1 ,,	May 27	,,				6	Recovery	Lithotrity. This case operated on in 1869 and stone formed again.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF URINARY CALCULUS, OPERATED ON IN 1870.—*Continued.*

No.	*Age.*	*Residence.*	*Occupation.*	*Duration.*	*Date of Operation.*	*Chemical Composition.*	*Diameter inches.*	*Weight.* Oz.	Dr.	Sc.	*Result.*	*Remarks.*
					1870							
No. 204	34	Nan-hai	Laborer	2 yrs.	Aug. 4							Lithotrity 3 sittings, operation unfinished.
,, 205	36	Hoi-ping	Carpenter	10 ,,	July 30	Uric Acid			3		Recovery	Lithotrity ; 6 sittings
,, 206	31	Shun-tak	Laborer	2 ,,	Aug. 27	,,			5		,,	This man had impermeable stricture and operation was per fistula.
,, 207	42	Śan-üi	Farmer	2 ,,	,, 30	,,			1		,,	
,, 208	52	Shun-tak	,,	3 ,,	Sept. 21	,,	2 by 1½		7		,,	
,, 209	26	Sz-üi	Laborer	5 ,,	,, 21	,,	1⅜ by 1		4		,,	
,, 210	11	Hok-shan		2 ,,	Oct. 7	,,	1¼ by 1		3		,,	
,, 211	27	San-üi	Shopman	2 ,,	,, 12	,,			3		,,	
,, 212	26	Yan-peng	Farmer	20 ,,	,, 19	Oxlate Lime	1⅞ by 1⅝ by 1⅜	2	0	0	,,	Rectum injured in extracting stone and rectal fistula remained.
,, 213	60	Tsung-fa	,,	4 ,,	,, 26	Uric Acid			6	0	Died	On 27th day of diarrhœa
,, 214	40	Shun-tak	Laborer		Nov. 17	,,		7	4	0	Recovery	Stone broken with chisel and mallet.
,, 215	5	Nan-hai		2 ,,	,, 23	,,	1¼ by 1		5	0	,,	
,, 216	21	Tung-kun	Farmer	3 ,,	Dec. 8	,,	2¼ by 2	2	2	0	,,	Severe hemorrhage ; Tampon in rectum.
,, 217	12	Hok-shan		6 ,,	,, 29	Triple Phos.	2½ by 1¼	1	6	0	,,	2 stones, one very small.
,, 218	42	Hoi-ping	Trader	1 ,,	,, 30	Uric Acid	1½ by 1 / 1¼ by 1		5	0	,,	2 stones, nearly equal in size.

Case 214 had the largest stone ever removed in this hospital. The weight was 7 ounces and 4 drams, or nearly half a pound. The process successfully adopted in cases of large stones heretofore reported, was resorted to in this case, with like good result. The ordinary lateral opening was made, the stone seized with forceps and broken up with chisel and mallet. The stone in this case was *very hard*, and one hour and a half was occupied in its removal. The patient made a good recovery, but still had paralysis of the sphiceter when he left the hospital.

In several of the cases operated on this year, there was dangerous hemorrhage. The mode of treating such cases in this hospital has never failed in immediately stopping the hemorrhage. It consists in simply putting a tampon in the rectum and allowing it to remain for 12 or 18 hours. In rare cases it may be necessary to make manual pressure against the public arch.

Case No. 198 was a poor boy who came to the hospital without friends or money, and almost destitute of clothing. He was suffering great pain from his disease, which had existed for 4 years. He was taken in, supplied with food, bedding and attendance, operated on, cured and supplied with a small amount of money to pay his passage to his native village.

Stone in urinary fistula.—A case was operated on May 19th, which was, strictly speaking, lithotomy, but which is not included in the above table. A man from Hoi-ping District, aged 50, had stricture and urinary fistulas, which latter had existed, as he states, only about one year, but had every appearance of much longer duration. On probing the fistulas, a stone was discovered, located on the right side of the scrotum near the groin. The fistula was enlarged towards the perineum, and a stone extracted which weighed 2½ drams, and the diameters measured 1½ in. by ¾ of an inch.

Lithotrity.—Some of the cases operated on during the year by this process have exhibited the success of surgery when the advantage of time is on the side of the surgeon and not of the disease. Two cases were operated on the same day, 30th March, in which one sitting was sufficient to remove the stone. Every case in the adult might be as easily cured, if application was made by the patient *in time*.

In case No. 202, lithotrity was performed once, and was followed by fever which increased in severity until the patient was taken from the hospital with but little hope of recovery. He was a very corpulent man, and on this account considered an unfavorable case for the knife.

Case No. 201 was being operated on by lithotrity, and after six sittings was taken with fever, and died on the same day the above case left the hospital. These two cases were in the same ward, and their beds near each other.

In case No. 203 lithotrity had been performed in 1869, with entire relief. The symptoms of stone reappeared and the patient returned to the hospital in the beginning of 1870. During a period of two months, several examinations were made, but entirely failed to detect the presence of the stone. Finally it was discovered, and removed at nine sittings. This is the only instance, among hundreds that have come under observation, where any difficulty was experienced in finding the stone. In several cases, calculi no larger than a pea have been readily detected.

The following table, in continuation of that of former years, shows the result of operations for stone at different periods of life :—

LITHOTOMY.

	Operations	*Deaths.*
Under 10 years, ...	19	1
10 years and under 20, ...	46...	3
20 „ „ 30,... ...	33	2
30 „ „ 40, ...	40...	4
40 „ „ 50,... ...	22	2
50 „ „ 60, ...	21...	4
60 „ „ 70,... ...	5	2
70 „ „ 80, ...	1...	1
Total	187	19

LITHOTRITY.

	Operations	*Deaths.*
20 years to 30	4	0
30 „ „ 40	8...	2
40 „ „ 50	5	0
50 „ „ 60	5...	0
60 „ „ 70	5	1
70 „ „ 80	3...	0
Total	30	3

Necrosis.—Of the numerous operations performed in the hospital, few are more satifactory than those for the removal of necrosed bone. In most cases they result in an entire and permanent cure, if the disease is not too extensive. The operation is not a little difficult where the dead bone is enclosed in the shaft of one of the long bones. The trephine used in those cases was broken in the last operation, and the delay of five months to replace it shows one of the difficulties we labor under as to surgical instruments.

The following are specimens of the cases of necrosis relieved during the year.

A patient, aged 20 years, from Yan-ping was admitted with disease of the right leg of three years' standing. There were several fistalous openings, in the course of the shin bone. On the 13th of October, a rough irregular spicula of bone was

removed from the upper part of the leg. On the 30th of December, the lower end of the tibia was trephined, and more pieces of bone removed, and the patient was in a fair way for recovery when he left the hospital.

Necrosis.—A patient, aged 24, from Tung-kun was operated on October 7th for necrosis of the right tibia. Two pieces of bone were removed, and the fistulous openings closed up.

Another patient, aged 20 years, from Yan-ping District, had a rough fragment of bone, 2½ inches long, and some pieces taken from the right thigh, with complete relief.

Necrosis of lower jaw.—A woman with the jaw very much swollen, and discharging fetid pus, was operated on September 20th. One of the openings near the angle of the jaw was enlarged, and a piece of bone two inches long removed in fragments. The swelling and discharge soon disappeared, and the openings healed up.

Nasal Polypus.—In the month of May, a woman was admitted with a large nasal polypus, a portion of which, the size of a hen's egg, hung down in the fauces, causing a constant disposition to swallow, and interfering with speech, breathing and swallowing, and altogether making her very miserable. The part projecting below the palate was removed with the ecraseur, giving her instant relief. The remaining portion was removed by the ordinary method at two or three sittings and she was dismissed cured.

Piece of iron in the nose.—In the month of March one of the out-patients had a piece of iron one and a half inches long and three quarters wide, taken from the left nostril. Eight years ago a gun burst in his hands and this fragment of iron entered at the side of the nose, and had remained in his nostril ever since, giving rise to very offensive and constant discharge. Its removal was soon followed by complete relief.

Finger rings.—In the month of May a woman, about 70 years old, appeared among the out-patients, with one of her fingers very much swollen and ulcerated. Several rings were found embedded in the mass of diseased flesh. One of brass was filed off, and one of jade stone, three eighths of an inch wide, was broken with a hammer and taken away in pieces. There were two other brass rings hanging to the flesh, as if they had worked their way through the bone, but she would not have these removed. The rings had been on her finger for about five months.

Tumor of upper jaw.—Patient from Puan-yu, aged 18.—In this case the tumor had been growing for about five years, and had attained a larger size than any of those previously operated on. The nose was pushed to one side and the jaw of the sound side was pressed out of the natural position, so that standing behind the patient, the tumor could be seen projecting on both sides. The operation was performed on the 26th of May, in the usual manner, except that a portion of the malar bone was left. The operation was a formidable one. After the removal of the tumor the lower jaw was found to have been dislocated by the long pressure of the tumor. The weight of the tumor one pound and two thirds. See cut on page 17.

未割肉瘤圖



已割愈圖



未割半骨半肉瘤圖



已割愈圖



The patient made a good recovery, and has since been married, which fact was reported to me a short time ago by his father, with a donation of a dozen eggs.

Tumor of face.—A woman aged 30 years from Sz-ui, was admitted October 17th with a cancerous tumor of the face. The tumor was removed October 20th, and weighed one pound and five ounces. A cut of this case is given on page 17. This patient returned to the hospital while this report was passing through press, and a tumor had begun to grow rapidly at the site of the old one, so that no hope could be held out from another operation.

Tumor of Parotid space.—A woman aged 65 years, residing in Canton had a tumor of the right parotid space of 3 years' standing. It was removed March 29th. Weight one pound. This patient was seen recently, and her cure has every appearance of being permanent.

Tumor of Parotid Space.—A woman aged 46 years was sent to the hospital by the assistant who has charge of the Dispensary at Pok-lo. She had a tumor of the right parotid space of ten years' standing. It was removed October 13th. Weight of tumor one pound and four ounces. This case made a rapid recovery and it is hoped that the relief is permanent.

Religious Services.—Preaching in the Chapel on Sundays and prescribing days, and morning prayers, with explanation of the Scriptures, have been continued as formerly. There has also been a service part of the time, on Thursdays at one o'clock and on Friday night for in-patients. Testaments, books and tracts have been distributed to such as could read. Two of the Ladies of the Mission have visited the females for religious conversation. One man was baptized in the early part of the year, who had been a patient in the hospital. Many have professed to give up idolatry, and we have much reason to believe that they are convinced of its folly, and of the truth of Christianity. While very few are as yet found who become sincere Christians, the indications we see point clearly to the time, when this great system of idolatry shall come to an end, and when Christianity, shall be the accepted religion of the people, as it is of western lands.

Note.—Photographs of several cases, intended for copies of this report sent to Subscribers, were destroyed in a recent fire.

REPORT

OF THE

DISPENSARY

AT

SHIK-LUNG.

I have always considered the medical work as a means to get access to the hearts of the people and then to begin my Missionary work. The longer I stay at a place, the less I need this assistance. But still I would never dispense with it. I rather think that every Missionary ought to be able to do *some* medical work.

From this point of view my Missionary work in *Shik-lung* has not the same importance as after the opening of this station. The people in general know the object of my stay, and are now accustomed to the sight of a foreign teacher in their midst. During the excitement of last year, there were many indications of a hostile feeling, but only amongst those, who did not know me personally. The latter very often had to hear from my acquaintances that I was a good man, not because I preached and taught Christianity, but because I was a physician, who did not want money for my services. But still I thought it prudent to keep as quiet as possible during the critical period of last summer, and to be cautious as well in healing as in preaching.— Nevertheless I had a very good opportunity to extend my medical practice to other places. I chose for that purpose smaller places and villages. To the West of Shik-lung I visited *San-tong*, *Sin-tsun* and *Wong-ch'ung*; to the South East I travelled through the confines of the three notorious Districts, *Tung-kun*, *San-on* and *Kwei-shin*, in a most unsettled country, where shortly after my visit, martial law was established, in order to maintain governmental authority.

I succeeded in curing a merchant from opium smoking, which, used in excess, had brought him to the verge of destruction. Now he has become the delight of his family, and to his own satisfaction a useful member of society. I was able to cure from this vice a man from the *North West corner of Canton* province. I am also happy to state, that an opium-smoker from the same region, who got some medicine and did not get well immediately, regained his health shortly afterwards, and returned to the neighbouring province of Unam, of which he is a native. He was the person, that has been made a subject of a dispatch of the Viceroy of the two Kwang to the foreign Consuls at Canton. According to this dispatch, my medicine has killed him instantly, so that the people would have killed me on the spot, but for friendly interference of Mandarin soldiers. I have witnesses, who can testify that this has not been the case. The only explanation for this calumny, is the desire of the local Mandarin to keep foreigners from the interior of China.

A poor fellow from the *Tong-tau-ha* came to Shik-lung with a thick swollen knee. The whole leg was so affected that he was not able to walk across the room. A longer treatment was required, and although the station was just than crowded with applicants for baptism, I could not refuse the poor man a longer stay in the schoolroom. As he was destitute of all means of subsistence, I had to give him food also ; and when the Chapel was attacked by his country-men, and he could remain no longer at the station, I had to furnish him a chair to carry him back to his home. By the use of the medicine which was taken home by the patient, he was cured so far, that he could do the work of a farmer as usual, although some pain still remained in the affected part. The kind reception by the notorious inhabitants of this region, was due to some extent to his recommendation.

The visit to *San-tong* and the neighbouring large places, not long after the catastrophe in Shiklung, was very encouraging ; the people taking me to their ancestral halls and temples, making there room for a temporary dispensary, whereas on former occasions they did not allow me to use these public buildings for my medical work, but I was obliged to remain in my boat and receive there the patients. My efforts to get a house or a room to be used as a dispensary was in vain, until of late, I was so fortunate as to get a small house, which may be used as a dispensary, at least in the beginning. My former assistant has now established himself there as a Doctor, and will be ready to assist me on the prescribing days. I intend going to San-tong *once* a *month*.

A. KROLCZYK.

DISPENSARY AT FUMUN.

The treatment of patients has been the same as in former years. The whole number of cases was 4,272. Among them are 27 in-patients and 374 operations. The operations are all of a simple character : extraction of teeth, entropiums, cataracts, etc. The number of in-patients is so small because the room in the Mission-house is not sufficient to receive more than two or three persons at once.

The disturbance in Tungkun and Sheklung did not touch Fumun. I was even allowed to open a new Chapel in Tai-ping, the most important commercial place near the Bogue. This was done at the same time that the chapel in Fatshan was burnt. The only opposition I found was from the mandarins. The people kept indifferent as usual. The Chapel-keeper is a respactable Chinese Doctor, a christian, who also takes much interest in the foreign art of healing. Another physician from the U-nam province who had been assistant in the hospital at Macao, and there gained some experience in foreign surgery, has established himself in Tai-ping. He finds great success and has a large income. This is also a proof that the sentiments of the Chinese turn in favour to foreign medical treatment.

A great want is felt of popular works on surgery, pathology, therapeutics, ophthalmia, etc. If, besides, good medical instruments could be kept ready for sale it might prove of great service to Chinese practitioners, who take an interest in the foreign medical art, but are without the means to study or to try it.

The expenses for the Dispensary in Fumun are only trifling, but I consider it of great importance to have it connected with the hospital in Canton. The suspicions of malevolent people can be removed the easier.

Many of the poor Chinese patients remember with thankful feelings the relief they have found for their complaints, through the hands of a foreigner. Their thanks as well as my own are due to the Medical Missionary Society and its friends for the kind and ready support received.

E. FABER.

DISPENSARY AT TUNG-KUN.

The Medical Missionary Society's Despensary in Tung-kun commenced with a fair prospect at the beginning of this year. Last year nearly 6,000 applications were recorded, and the number of patients seemed rather to increase during the first months of this year. This is not to be wondered at, since a town like the District city of Tung-kun, with some 80,000 inhabitants, and a rural population of perhaps 35,000 in the adjoining villages, has always a great portion of poor people who cannot afford to call in a physician, or to buy medicines. Though reports of the vilest nature, like some that have reached the ears of Europeans in the North and South of this empire, might be current, there always will be some, who overcome their prejudice against foreigners, and these numbers would increase but for the illwill of the literati, the temporary office-holders from among them and the gentry in general.

In Tung-kun they had subscribed some funds by means of which some persons were engaged to proclaim and explain the Sacred Edict, and others to dispense medicines. This was briskly kept up for a long while, and then by degrees ebbed out. The nature of this phenomenon does not need an explanation for him who recognises Christianity as the only root of charity.

In continuance of their opposition, tactics were changed, reports were got up, they grew more vile, more incredible, more ridiculous indeed, yet they were told and retold and believed. In the village of Wong Ts'ün a christian was expelled, but the magistrate of Tung-kun restored him and ordered the villagers to keep the peace. This they did not like; the gentry, and principally one rich man, who promised large rewards, excited the poor clansmen, and they, united with some ruffians in Tung-kun, invaded the Rhenish mission premises, turned the residing native assistant out, made a row which called the mob together, who assisted in robbing every moveable article and did not leave even a door behind. This was on the 6th of March.

Matters were referred to the North-German Consul in Canton, G. Hitzeroth Esq., who, kindly assisted by D. B. Robertson, Esq. C.B., H. B. M.'s Consul and for many years Chairman of the meetings of the Medical Missionary Society, brought the outrage to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities. After many investigations, which proved the falsehood of all charges laid against us, the instigators of the riot were fined by the Mandarin, who compensated us for the loss sustained, and conducted the undersigned into the restored premises. This was on the 16th of July, since which time I have been living in Tung-kun.

As will be gathered from these statements, the Dispensary has not been working for more than four months. The note-book kept during the first months, being lost in the general robbery, the number of patients can only be given approximately.

After the re-opening of the Dispensary the number of applicants has been rather small, the more so as I thought it prudent to prohibit women from entering. Even the female christians do not come into our chapel, but congregate in the girls' school, situated in another quarter of the city, where the teacher preaches to them.

Only some operations could be performed because the instruments had been stolen, and could not all be replaced so soon. Several patients were advised to go to the Canton hospital.

J. NACKEN.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

PRESENTED TO THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

JANUARY 12TH 1871.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting beg to report, that, after having obtained estimates from the Mission Press at Shanghai, and also from Canton block-cutters, they have come to the conclusion that the work on chemistry, which engaged the attention of the last Meeting, can be satisfactorily stereotyped, and about 50 copies printed at Canton at an outlay of not more than $250; and they have accordingly authorized the commencement of the work of block-cutting on that basis, trusting that this course will meet the approval of the Society. Subsequent copies of the work they propose shall be struck off as the demand may require.

They also recommend the erection of a new out-house, near the dispensary; to be available for various purposes; the cost of this is estimated at $200. They likewise recommend the appropriation of $56, an expense which has been already incurred in completing the wall of the east side of the hospital ground.

Dr. Kerr has prepared a small work on Materia Medica, for the printing of which the Committee recommend an appropriation of $50.

The financial condition of the Society does not permit the Committee to recommend any other immediate outlay of a special character; but they would point out, that the ground owned by the Society offers ample space for a considerable extension of the hospital accommodation, and a considerable increase, therefore, in the usefulness of the Society's operations; until the funds necessary for the erection of further buildings be available, the Committee think it would be premature to prepare accurate plans and estimates, but as soon as that desideratum is achieved, they assure the friends of the Society, that, in paving the ground round the present buildings, in erecting more wards for patients, and in other ways adding to the scope and efficiency of the institution, ample opportunity is afforded for appropriating subscriptions to a purpose, not only good and charitable in itself, but calculated to give to the Chinese a just appreciation of foreigners, and to cement a good feeling between the latter and the natives of this vast Empire.

A. P. HAPPER,
A. B. BULKLEY,
THEO. SAMPSON,
Special Committee.

Dr. THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR. *Cr.*

1870			1870		
Aug. 4	To Insurance on Hospital Buildings	$ 62.50	Jan. 1	By balance from 1869	$245.00
Dec. 31	,, Medicines and Instruments from London	139.57	June 9	,, Cash from Messrs. Russell & Co	655.00
,, 31	,, Trusses and Syringes from New York	173.20	Sep. 27	,, ,, ,, ,,	500.00
,, 31	,, Wages of Assistants and Coolies	210.75			
,, 31	,, Medicines, Lard, &c.	94.13			
,, 31	,, Repairs, white washing, &c	55.13			
,, 31	,, Report and Photographs (1869)	40.00			
,, 31	,, Chinese Printing	10.86			
,, 31	,, Sundries	96.38			
,, 31	,, Dispensary at Wu-chau $ 74.63				
,, 31	,, ,, Pok-lo 108.00				
,, 31	,, ,, Shik-lung 50.00				
,, 31	,, ,, Fu-mun 12.77				
,, 31	,, ,, Tung-kun 9.80	255.20			
,, 31	,, Balance to new account	262.28			
		$1,400.00			$1,400.00
			1871		
			Jan. 1	By balance to credit new account	$262.28

E. C. BOWRA,
Auditor.

12th January, 1871.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH RUSSELL & Co.

1870		1879			
Jan. 31	To order of D. B. Robertson, Esq., for building	$ 600.00	Jan. 1	By Balance December 31st, 1869, ...	475.53
June 2	,, ,, ,, for current expenses	655.00	,, 16	,, Subscription at Canton, ...	155.00
Sept. 26	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	500.00	Mar. 1	,, ,, ,, ...	340.00
Oct. 14	,, ,, ,, ,, building.....	250.00	June 2	,, ,, ,, Hongkong.....	920.00
Dec. 31	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	449.34	July 9	,, ,, ,, Canton,.....	50.00
			Oct. 24	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	48.00
			Nov. 1	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	25.00
			Dec. 8	,, Cash ,, ,, for trusses, &c.....	206.00
			,, 31	,, Interest at 8 per cent to December 31st on $2,219.53 at credit 8 months,..... 118.37	
				Less on 2,454.54 debit 5½ months 88.93 ——— 29.44	29.44
				Balance to Dr. new account.	205.37
	E. & O. E.	$2,454.34			$2,454.34

E. C. BOWRA,
Auditor.

Note.—One Subscription of $25 was paid after this account was rendered.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1870

Messrs.	Olyphant & Co.	$ 100
„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	100
„	Holliday, Wise & Co.	100
„	Russell & Co.	100
„	A. Heard & Co.	100
„	J. Burd & Co.	100
„	Birley & Co.	100
„	Smith, Archer & Co.	100
	J. Menke, Esq.	100
	W. R. Landstein, Esq.	50
Messrs.	Deacon & Co.	50
„	Gilman & Co.	50
„	Turner & Co.	50
„	N. Mody & Co.	50
„	D. Lapraik & Co.	50
G. B. Glover, Esq.		40
Messrs.	Carlowitz & Co.	25
„	Nursee Kessonjee & Co.	25
G. Dods, Esq, M.D.		25
B. P. Chenoweth, Esq.		25
C. H. Sanford, Esq.		25
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„	M. D. Ghandy & Co.	20
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F. H. Ewer, Esq.		15
G. Nye, Jr., Esq.		10
E. R. Belilios		10
J. Peerbhoy, Esq.		10
D. R. Caldwell, Esq.		10
D. Goolam Hoosen		5
J. M. Partridge, Esq.		5
C. T. Lang, Esq.		5
Kwok Achung		10
Wai Akwong		10
Ho Tsun Shin		10
A Compradore		3
Receipts from sale of trusses, medicines, &c.		201