

Kam-li-Fau Hospital, Canton, Missionary Hospital: Reports

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REPORT

OF THE

HOSPITAL

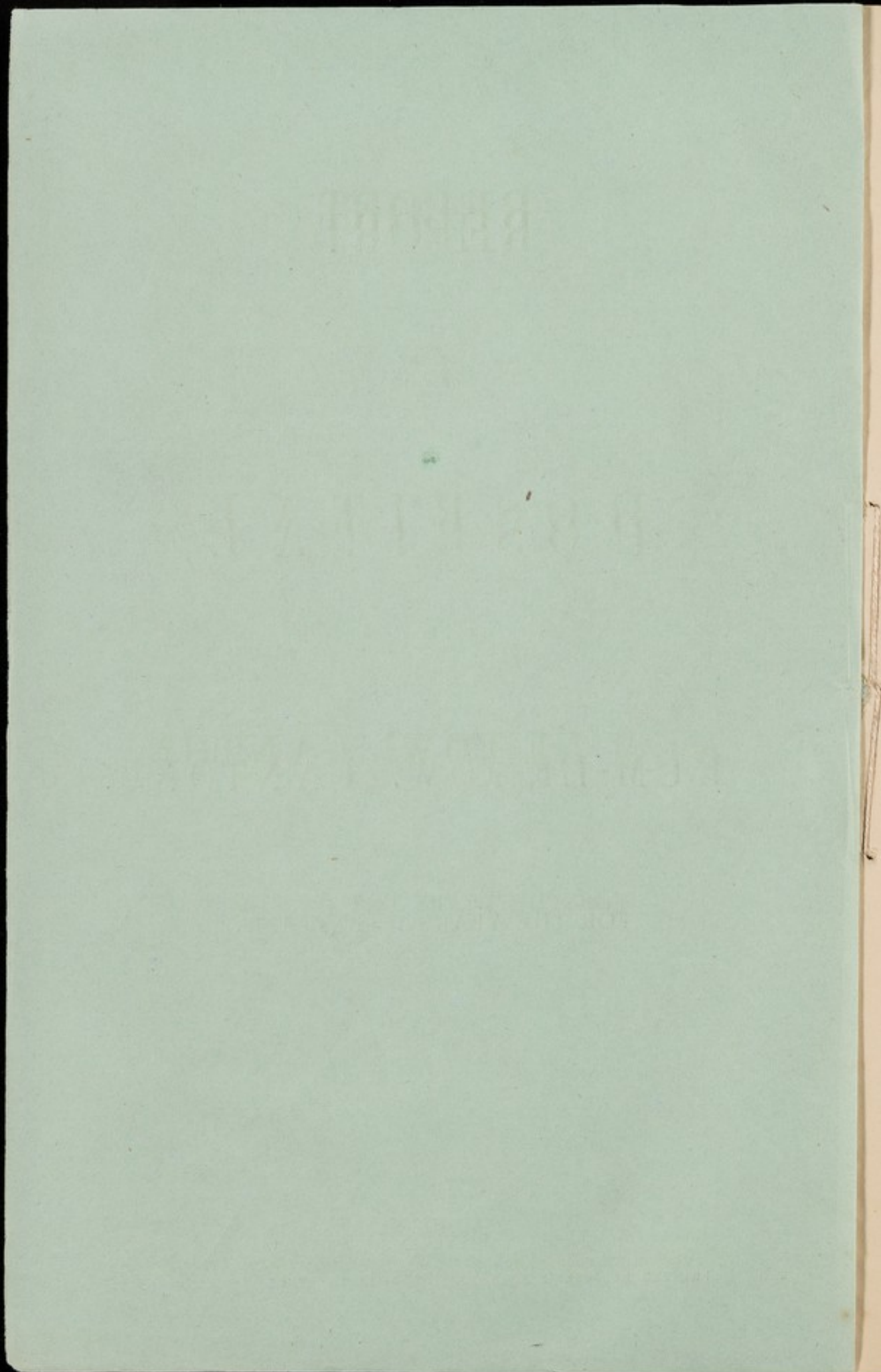
AT

KUM-LE-FOW, CANTON.

FOR THE YEARS 1848 AND 1849.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOSEPH ROGERSON, 24, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND.



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REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, WITH A BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE HOSPITAL OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT MACAO AND HONGKONG.

Having been appointed, with Dr. Lockhart, in 1838, by the London Missionary Society, a medical missionary to Canton, I arrived the following year in China, and landed at Macao. Hostilities had then already commenced between the Chinese and the British authorities; and Dr. Lockhart, who had opened the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital at Macao some months before, had left China for a temporary residence at Batavia, where he expected to meet me on my way out and detain me until affairs in China should assume a more favourable aspect. The Hospital was then temporarily placed under the care of the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D.D.; and here, as there was no opening at Canton (my original destination), I took up my residence, and, after a few months, reopened the institution for the reception of patients. The following general summary will show the number of the patients and the nature of the diseases treated during the year 1840-41:

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	1533

In 1841 the late Mr. J. R. Morrison invited me to visit Canton, and endeavour to open there a hospital for the reception of the sick and wounded after the city had been attacked by the British forces, Dr. Parker being at that time on a visit to America. I acceded to his advice; but no building for the purpose could be obtained. Application was made to Howqua, the rich hong merchant, but without avail, though the solicitation was backed by influential English and American residents, and though he was under some obligation to myself for cheerfully and promptly attending, when suddenly summoned, on his nephew, the chief manager of his commercial affairs, who was struck by lightning. At that time no one ever thought of attempting to rent a house out of the precincts of the foreign factories; and if the attempt had been made, it would inevitably have been a failure. Thus, there being no opening at Canton, I was compelled to remain at Macao, and pursue my hospital duties there.

The Report of the Hospital in 1842 shows the number of patients

registered (including those only who appeared for the first time) for the twelve months preceding to be 3,826. The Report goes on to say: "When the Institution was first opened for the admission of in-patients, there was some reluctance and timidity in accepting the offer; but latterly, since the character of the Hospital has become established, its regulations known, and its advantages understood, there is not only a willingness, but a solicitude, on the part of many to reside within its wards. During the present annual term there have been rather more than three hundred in-patients of both sexes, who have conducted themselves with much propriety, and in willing acquiescence with the rules of the Hospital."

From that date up to January, 1843, when the Hospital premises were disposed of to furnish funds for the erection of a Hospital in the new British colony of Hongkong, upwards of a thousand more patients were treated, making a total of nearly seven thousand.

My Report to the Medical Missionary Society for the year 1843-4, gave a favourable account of the prosperity of the new Institution at Hongkong, considering the short period since its commencement, and the task of gaining the confidence of the natives of those parts *de novo*.

The number of patients received was:

	Out-patients.	In-patients.
From June 1st to August 31st .	1,311	106
„ Sept. 1st „ Nov. 30th .	963	132
„ Dec. 1st „ Feb. 28th .	592	150
„ March 1st „ May 5th .	482	168
	Total	3,348
		556

The religious services of the house were chiefly conducted by the native Christian Agong, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Legge. The patients were daily reminded that the healing of their physical maladies was designed to exhibit to their own experience some of the practical benefits of Christianity, and from these to direct their minds to the contemplation of God, their Creator and Saviour.

The Report of the Hospital, from June 1844 to 1845, states that the number of new patients registered amounted to 3,307, of which number 1,200 were in-patients. With respect to the religious instruction of the sick, I stated in that Report that I had "endeavoured to make the Hospital an efficient auxiliary in spreading a knowledge of Christianity among its inmates;" and further, that "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 in Chin-chew in the evening. The average attendance at the former service is forty, and at the latter twenty. 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. 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."

The Rev. Mr. Lechler, a German missionary, mentions a pleasing and encouraging fact respecting this Hospital. He states that he met with a most hospitable reception from the natives of a large village in Fuh-kien province, which, he says, he soon traced to the fact that several of the inhabitants had been long patients in the Hospital at Hongkong, and spoke with feelings of gratitude of the attention they had received. He has also recently informed me that one man has been baptized, and is a very promising character, who dates his first religious impressions to the instructions he formerly received there.

In August, 1845, the Hospital was placed under the care of the native assistant Apoon, who was educated by myself, and who was fully competent for his duty, under the supervision and with the occasional assistance of Drs. Tucker and Dill, who kindly promised their aid to enable me to accompany my family on a visit to England for the benefit of health.

On returning to China in 1847, in my Report dated Dec. 1st of that year, I acknowledged the long-continued and disinterested services of Dr. Balfour, who, in addition to many other duties, had, during my absence, generously and cheerfully rendered every assistance in his power to the Institution, after the demise of Drs. Tucker and Dill.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A MISSIONARY HOSPITAL IN CANTON.

In my Report to the Medical Missionary Society, at the close of 1847, I informed the Committee that the London Missionary Society was desirous of re-establishing their mission at Canton, where no English missionary had been permanently stationed since the death of Dr. Morrison. The Rev. W. Gillespie had happily succeeded, in 1845, in renting a house on the river-side, in the eastern suburbs, and had everything in a fair train, with the assistance of Leang-a-fah, the Society's native Evangelist, to conduct his mission under very encouraging circumstances, when he was obliged, by the illness and return to Europe of Dr. Legge, to relinquish his post for a time, and return to Hongkong to take charge of the missionary station there ; and during his absence a disturbance took place at the house which prevented its being again rented.

Medical missions having a natural tendency to disarm prejudice and to conciliate the goodwill of the people, I considered there was no locality more desirable for their peaceful and benevolent operations than this city, where there is so much opposition to

foreigners. I therefore resigned my charge of the Hospital at Hongkong, and with it my connection with the Medical Missionary Society, that I might endeavour in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, by friendly intercourse with the people, and the healing of the sick, to obtain a permanent locality in the midst of the Chinese in Canton, and help to pioneer the way for other English missionaries to settle there. Knowing the hostile feelings of the people, and their strong dislike to rent houses to foreigners, I did not dare to be sanguine of certain success, but I considered it my duty to try; and I informed the Committee that I had made arrangements, through the kindness of a friend (a missionary of the American Board), to rent part of his house till I could meet with a more suitable and permanent residence in another part of the suburbs.

My colleague, Dr. Hirschberg, a graduate of the London College of Surgeons, and educated at Berlin University, afterwards took charge of the Institution at Hongkong.

RENTING HOSPITAL PREMISES.

In April 1848, after considerable difficulty in meeting with a house, one was at last obtained in an eligible situation, and at a moderate rental of 35 dollars per month,* in the district of Kum-le-fow, about a mile and a quarter north-west of the foreign factories, without the city walls (and not *within* them, as has been reported in the *Medical Times*), in the midst of a large and respectable family neighbourhood, with a good water entrance in front and a constant thoroughfare in the street at the back. As considerable repairs were necessary before it could be rendered habitable (for it had previously been used as a "pack-house," or large empty building for the temporary stowage of goods), only a part of the house was rented at first—on trial—as a dispensary, by which plan the fears of the people were not suddenly excited, and their good-will was obtained. In June the house was taken possession of, and no trouble arose out of it; except that at a subsequent period my landlord's son, a subaltern in the army, was beaten for not promising to expel me, by his superior officer. He refused to comply, asserting that he had only acted up to the letter of the treaty, and that the people around were quite favourably disposed towards me. His superior officer gave him ten days to think upon the matter, and threatened further punishment on non-compliance. The poor man showed me the marks of the bamboo on his thighs, and he and his mother entreated me to send in a remonstrance to the British Consul, to prevent his receiving further indignity from this unprincipled officer. The Consul then acting, thought it proper to refer the matter to H. E. Seu, the governor, as a violation of the treaty, and required that not only should my landlord's son be left alone, but that the officer in question should be punished. Seu, in reply, gave a very unsatisfactory excuse for

* 420 dollars a year, on a lease of ten years, paid by the London Missionary Society.

the conduct of the military officer, whom he said he had examined. This interference had the effect of establishing me more securely ; but, as I expected, my landlord's son was punished for another alleged offence, and cashiered the army : another specimen, amongst thousands, of the injustice of the Chinese government.

RELIGIOUS AND MEDICAL DETAILS OF THE HOSPITAL.

I now proceed to give some account of the working of this institution for the last year and a half. Having found from past experience that the relation of facts and incidents illustrative of the character, the opinions, and habits as well as of the health of the people with whom we are brought in contact, affords the most satisfactory information to those interested in missionary and medical operations, I have taken, with that object in view, some extracts from my note-book, and placed them in the order in which the occurrences took place.

On the 1st of April, 1848, a dispensary was opened for the first time in the western suburbs of Canton, and was visited every alternate day for two months. The first day there were but four patients ; the second, upwards of twenty ; and after that, never less than one hundred.

Finding the experiment to be successful, of commencing with a dispensary, I had the premises fitted up for a dwelling-house, chapel, and hospital, and on the 8th of June I removed into it with my family, in the open day, without opposition or difficulty. The first Sabbath following the little native Church was assembled, and the day was sanctified by prayer, and by the celebration of the Lord's Supper. There were four male and six female communicants. Leang-a-fah conducted the service, and it was felt to be an interesting and solemn season.

Arrangements were now made to receive patients three times a-week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ; Tuesday was appointed to be the day for surgical operations. The average attendance of new and old cases on these three days, during the whole of June and July, was two-hundred each time.

The second Sabbath was observed by the public preaching of God's Word by our aged Evangelist, Leang-a-fah. Two hundred and thirty persons of both sexes were present, the females sitting on reserved seats by themselves. There was much coming-in and going-out, talking, and smiling, at the strange sight of preaching, singing, and praying, to an invisible Being, without priest, altar, or sacrifice ; many, however, were attentive, and listened with approval.

The third Sabbath was rainy, and only fifty persons were present. On the fourth there were about two hundred, who were quiet, and listened with some degree of attention to the doctrines delivered. The fifth was also well attended. On the sixth Sabbath, July 16th, there was a very full congregation ; there were about sixty women, of whom about thirty were of the more respectable classes. Most of the women sat in a side room with

Mrs. Hobson and child. Altogether, including those who only remained a short time, there were from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons present. There was more noise than usual this day, caused by the chattering of the women, the crying of children, and the playing of some boys at the door. Some were very quiet and attentive, but the greater part came evidently from curiosity alone, to see the foreign lady and child; for several of the women, who were not in the side room, were raising their heads high to look over the blinds or through the crevices to get a sight of them. To give another illustration of the ignorance and indifference of the people to what appears to us so sacred and important: On one occasion a woman, during the time of preaching on the Sabbath day, held up her child to the reading desk, and in a loud voice requested medical aid for her child at once, and could not be easily persuaded to sit quietly down and wait awhile till the explanation of the Sacred Book should be concluded. Her sudden intrusion and earnestness much amused the congregation. The child had nothing serious the matter with it. Others would occasionally stand up and peep over our shoulders to observe what we were reading, look about with a staring gaze, smile, and then sit down: others, if any tracts were on the table, would make a rush to seize them. On another occasion some small-footed ladies walked in during service, and I rose up to beckon them to a seat as they passed by; in a moment they moved away from me, under evident alarm, their trepidation and awkward motions occasioning a laugh.

On Monday, July 17th, at half-past six, A.M., there were already several patients waiting for medical advice; and at half-past nine, when we began the day's duty by the Evangelist addressing the sick, there were then a hundred and twenty persons. Two hundred tracts were distributed; also a form of prayer (specially prepared for them) was given to each patient. The women and men were admitted alternately, fifteen or twenty at a time. The chief diseases prevailing were—acute and chronic ophthalmia and their sequelæ, rheumatic neuralgia, cough, fever, dropsy, and various forms of scrofula. The inspection was completed after six hours. Whilst I was healing in the dispensary, the native teacher was exhorting and distributing books in the waiting room. The total number of applicants, new and old cases, was 284—160 women and 124 men.

July 18th—1. Removed a large adipose tumour from the nape of an old man's neck; incision entirely healed by the first intention; the patient was thankful and pleased. 2. Operated for a hare-lip on a girl of ten years of age. 3. Operation for cataract by couching, extraction being found unnecessary, and impracticable from the want of knives, or cutlers to set them. This man had been blind for four years. The cataract of the left eye, proving soft, was broken up, and the patient dismissed to his home, nearly, very grateful. 4. Operations for trichiasis and entropium. 5. An obscure case of apparent disease of the hip joint, in a girl

of thirteen, but resembling in the form and length of the limb a dislocation in the foramen ovale. 6. A case of large inguinal hernia : could not be reduced from adhesion of omentum.

This day an interesting old lady, a Roman Catholic, called to see Mrs. Hobson. Tea and fruit were presented, after which I had a long conversation with her on religious subjects. She was baptized at the age of sixteen. Her husband was not living. She expressed herself deeply grieved that during life he cared not for the true doctrine ; she hoped, however, that the cleansing of fire in hell would render him fit for the service and enjoyment of heaven. She asked for an explanation of the difference between our religion and the "Teen-Choo Keaou"—the term used by the Roman Catholics for their religion—which was given. She asked, did we read, or rather repeat, the "King"—the Sacred Book ? I explained the nature of our private, social, and public worship. She asked, had we many converts ? I said, very few. Why ? Because the Chinese were very hardened and wicked, and because we did not baptize any without some good evidence that they were true Christians. She strongly confirmed the truth of the first point, deeply regretting that it should be so, and highly approved of the second. She asked about confession ; she said she confessed once a year to a spiritual father, a foreigner from Macao, who dressed in chinese costume—did we do so ? I said we confessed daily, but not into the ear of man, but unto God, the searcher of hearts and the pardoner of sin ; the scripture taught us so. We then conversed on the sacraments : our term for the Lord's supper she did not understand ; she had another term. I described the ordinance as we read it in Corinthians, and justified the use of wine. She took the cake once a year. She knew five native priests, who, she said, were all good men ; she called them "Shin Foo"—spiritual father. They had no church or chapel in Canton : they had wished to build one, but the neighbourhood would not suffer its erection ; one formerly in use had been pulled down by the authorities. She did not know how many Catholics there were in Canton. Her son was studying English to become an interpreter ; he was not an idolater, but could not become a Christian and continue in business. The old lady can read her religious tracts a little, sometimes attends our services on the Sabbath day, and is in many respects superior to the generality of her countrywomen.

July 19th. Leang-a-fah, the Evangelist, was out of spirits this morning, and said he had no heart to preach to the sick people to-day. I took him aside and inquired the cause of his depression. He said his wife was sick ; that the Chinese were very wicked ; that the native Christians were not so united as they ought to be, &c. I mentioned how much the foreign teachers had to bear from the Chinese ; how hateful many of their ways were to us ; how often we felt discouraged at their spiritual insensibility and disinclination to receive the Gospel ; and their contempt for foreigners and everything pertaining to them ; all which was suf-

ficient to dispose us at times to abandon the mission and return home, but still we persisted, and wished to continue; for it was not to glorify ourselves, but the Lord's name, for which we came here; and although the Chinese should not repent and believe the Gospel, were we not fulfilling our duty in at least attempting to teach them to do so. If these were the feelings, wishes, and principles of foreigners, surely a native preacher, and an experienced man like the Evangelist, should not lose heart in urging his countrymen to abandon their idols and worship only the Lord the true GOD. Then I reminded him how much provocation, insult, and contempt, Jesus our Saviour patiently endured; that when the Jews said, "Thou hast a devil," he meekly replied, "I have not a devil, but I honour my Father, and ye do dishonour me." "When He was reviled, He reviled not again." So ought men to act towards the heathen, and in following Jesus and praying for help GOD will succour us. This conversation had a good effect. The old man was nerved to renewed effort, and spoke better and more earnestly to the patients than I remember to have heard him before. He specially exhorted the women to put no trust in "*Kw-in-yin*" (the goddess of mercy), who had already deceived them too long. He said this was the anniversary of her festival day, and much honor would be paid to her; but the Chinese mythology shows her to be a woman, and a very licentious one—worship her not, but worship GOD the Saviour of men.

At six A.M. many women had arrived, and when we opened the dispensary a hundred persons had assembled. Distribution of books and religious teaching as usual. The principal diseases were those of the eye, dyspepsia, scrofula, ulcers, abscesses, cough, rheumatism. The most important cases were:—1. A deep chronic abscess of the thigh in a girl of twelve, which had been long treated in vain by internal medicine; the lancet evacuated upwards of a pint of pus, to the astonishment of all present. 2. Incipient disease of the hip joint in a boy of ten. 3. Chronic enlargement of the liver with ascites; the abdomen was tapped twice, and with the aid of salines and alteratives great relief afforded. 4. Cases of cataract, eutropium, and closed pupil from effusion of lymph; and a case of divided palate, were remanded for operation on the 25th. Opened the dispensary at half-past nine A.M., closed at three P.M. 250 patients—140 women, 110 men; chiefly of the poorer class.

July 21st.—234 patients—112 women and children, 122 men. Four children were dismissed as incurable cases of blindness. One of these was the son of a respectable tradesman, who said that hearing of my celebrity he brought his son to have his sight restored. A single glance showed me that both eyes were irretrievably ruined, and I regretted that so fine a boy should be doomed to continued darkness. I told the father that if he had brought the child when first affected with the inflammation, instead of spending his money to no purpose upon quacks, the eyes might have been saved. "But can you do nothing?" says the father. "I have heard of

your great skill, and by cutting the eye would not then *some* sight be obtained? ever so little would be better than total blindness." I said the eyes were destroyed—totally lost; and not any surgeon on earth could afford the least benefit: God alone could create; I could only heal: without new eyes his child could not see. I exhorted the father to make up for the loss of the organs of vision by enlightening the eyes of the mind with wholesome and careful parental instruction.

A patient came with inflammation of the elbow joint—a Roman catholic. He had lost his calculation, and thought Saturday was the sabbath. He afterwards acknowledged that he did not keep the sabbath, but worked as on other days.

Of eye diseases—Chronic ophthalmia, and ophthalmia tarsi: Cutaneous diseases—Psoriasis, psora, leprosy, elephantiasis—were the most numerous. Tinnitus aurium, excessive cerumen and discharge of the outer ear, lupus of the face, extraction of a piece of ivory-bodkin from the arm, acute and chronic abscesses, enlargement of the testes, dropsy from enlarged spleen, and a great many cases of chronic cough, dyspepsia, rheumatic neuralgia, and slight fever, received medical aid and treatment. The dispensary opened as usual with an address from the Evangelist at half-past nine, and closed at three.

This morning two interesting young men, natives of Hai-nau, connected with the public office of the Mayor of Canton, paid me a visit. We discussed the subject of religion, the state of things at Hai-nau, &c. I read with one, a part of 1 Corinthians xv. It was with difficulty I could make him perceive the difference between the sacred book, the bible, and what *he* called his sacred books. His book said nothing of the resurrection; ours did, because it was a revelation from God to man. I showed them some specimens of anatomical models and the human skeleton; and, after giving them some books, they took their leave.

I had also a visit from a military officer, a captain in the army. We conversed on various subjects, especially the superiority of the Christian religion. He said he had read some of our books, and was convinced that the doctrines were good: they were despised by his countrymen because they were not known. I lamented the disinclination to receive anything from the despised foreigners, and the wickedness of the people in not restraining their children from vice, and in teaching them to behave so rudely to strangers. In the hospital, for example, all style me "*Sin-shang*" (doctor) or "*Sze-yay*" (venerable teacher); but when they see me on the water or in the streets they call me "a foreign devil, whose head should be cut off." I spoke of the murder of six of my countrymen at Hwang-chuh-ke. He said the people were very wicked, but they were exasperated; and in their revenge for one Chinese being shot dead, they murdered them all, one after the other, at different places whither they had run to escape. He said that all were killed on the same day that they landed; and, for fear of detection, their bodies were thrown into the river. I said I passed

the place in my boat yesterday evening, and was not surprised at their wishing to have a ramble in the country, which looked so inviting; and surely any other people but these inhospitable villagers would at least not have opposed, if they did not welcome them to their shores. He deplored their fierce, wolfish-like disposition.

Another visitor, in the person of a young man, very intelligent and good-mannered, a merchant, was entertained by me for some time. We spoke chiefly on medicine; compared Chinese and European theories and practice; showed the fallacy of the pulse, as treated of in Chinese medicine. We spoke of vaccination. He said it was chiefly confined to Canton; but he thought that here nearly all children were vaccinated. He knew several native doctors who practised vaccination, charging from 50 cash to 1 dol. for each patient. He wanted to bring a young man to me who wished to study medicine, but I declined at present. He also offered to teach me, in the evening, Chinese, if I would give him some lessons in English, which I also declined.

July 24th.—The dispensary closed at half-past four; all feeling exhausted with the hard day's work. The number of new and old patients was 280—160 women, 120 men. The cases were chiefly those of dyspepsia, flux, chronic cough, dropsy, rheumatic neuralgia, ophthalmia, ulcers, &c. The two most important cases were, fungus hematodes of the maxillary sinus of the right side, and a very large vascular tumour projecting from the abdominal walls; which latter case was remanded for operation.

July 26th.—The services with the patients as usual. The chief diseases were: Necrosis of the femur, a long splinter from which was drawn out; osteo-sarcoma of the right sinus of the maxillary bone; osteo-sarcoma growing from lower jaw within the mouth, removal of which was followed by copious hemorrhage, only suppressed by the patient fainting and applying caustic and pledgets of lint steeped in tincture of benzoin; contused and lacerated wounds in a watchman, by thieves.

July 27th.—Removed the tumour alluded to above (July 24th). It commenced growing seven months ago, and is now the size of a child's head of two years old. The whole surface is ulcerated, and bleeds freely on being pricked. Its attachments are four inches long and one deep. The integuments at the neck of the tumour were pressed between the fingers; a bistoury was then passed through its base, and divided the left and right attachments; five arteries were secured. The tumour weighed 1 lb. 9 oz., of a solid sarcomatous texture. The cut surface soon healed over, and he returned to his home very thankful.

August 11th.—230 patients. Most important cases were: 1. Aneurism in the popliteal artery as large as a goose egg. It commenced two months ago, at first very small, but increasing daily to the present size. Neither he nor any of the assistants were at all aware of the nature of the disease; one proposed opening it by the lancet. Age 56; by business a cake maker; a native of Fat-shan. He was admitted an in-patient. 2.

Aneurism of the aorta, projecting from the chest on the right superior part of the sternum, attended with asthmatic breathing and congested, bloated features. 3. Large carcinoma of the left breast, affecting the glands of the axilla. It commenced eight months since. Right breast healthy, and well supplied with milk for her child, four months old. 4. Acute dropsy in a child four months old. 5. Immense ascites in a woman of forty; admitted into the house. 6. Cancer of the tongue. With numerous cases of dyspepsia, ophthalmia, affections of the skin and ear.

August 14th.—Patients prescribed for amounted to 243.

August 15th.—Various operations in the eye. Tapped two cases of ascites, at the special desire of the patients; and extirpated some encysted tumours.

August 18th.—Patients 235. A boy, aged twelve, was brought with extensive emphysema about the chest, with much excitement in the breathing. The cause was from a wound by the side of the left scapula, which communicated with the lung, expiration, when the mouth was closed, expelled air in a strong gust through the wound. The boy had fallen from a tree the day before, and either a branch or something sharp on the ground must have penetrated into the chest. Bandages were tightly applied, and salines administered; in a few days the lad was quite well.

The case of aneurism, previously mentioned, in the popliteal space was operated for by tying the femoral artery. It is too long for detail in this general report. It will be sufficient to state that in consequence of the aneurism having suddenly burst on the evening of the 18th at nine, P.M., the operation was soon afterwards performed by candle-light, which was a few hours in advance of the time that had been previously appointed for the operation. Dr. Rowe (then assisting Dr. Marjoribanks) kindly came from the foreign factories to my assistance, and soon brought the patient under the influence of chloroform; which, though at first producing restlessness and incoherence, was soon followed by a perfect calm and deep sleep. The artery was secured without difficulty about the middle of the triangular space, and all pulsation in the tumour immediately and completely ceased. The limb was carefully bandaged with flannel and elevated; the next day the symptoms were very favourable—the foot only was cold. On the fourth day unequivocal symptoms of mortification showed themselves in the foot; afterwards in the leg; and on the 24th instant the patient died, the evening of the same day on which he was taken home. The friends expressed their gratitude for the attention which had been paid to him while he was in the hospital.

August 21st.—The number of tickets issued this day was 304—159 women, and 145 men.

August 27th.—The Sabbath. A good congregation—about a hundred and eighty persons present, for the most part orderly and quiet. Addressed from Acts xvii.: a discourse peculiarly appropriate to the Chinese, who, in this particular, resemble the Athenians—in their contempt for every thing not harmonizing

with their philosophy and superstitions. The Lord's Supper was administered in an upper room to the professing Christians. The Evangelist described in a feeling manner the love of Christ, and the duty of his disciples to love one another.

September 1st.—12 patients. A typhoon this day, which did fearful mischief to the ships and boats on the river.

September 2nd.—Sunday. About two hundred persons present. Congregation addressed by the Rev. Dr. Legge.

September 3rd.—Patients 251—113 men, and 138 women.

At the latter part of this month, being exhausted by the excessive heat and a succession of severe attacks of intermittent fever, I was obliged to leave for change of air and relaxation at Macao; and returned in three weeks comparatively well.

October 20th to November 25th.—The average attendance has been a hundred. The Evangelist now takes a short tract or a portion of the sacred scriptures, and plainly and faithfully explains it to the congregation; we then sing a psalm of praise; and he concludes with prayer for the sick people before him and for the physician, that strength and ability may be given him to heal the diseased.

DEATH FROM STABBING.

November 21st, 1848.—Was sent for in a hurry to see a patient who had been wounded the night before in the abdomen, by a person unknown, with whom differences had arisen from his accidentally tripping his foot. When I saw him, twelve hours after, a large portion of the bowel, of a dark congested appearance, and filled with fluid and air, protruded from a longitudinal wound about an inch long in the right umbilical region. It being impossible to reduce the strangulated bowel, a blunt pointed bistoury carefully divided the internal fascia and muscular fibres, and the intestine was then readily returned, and much relief afforded. The patient was a large and powerful man: he said he had lost much blood at the time of receiving the wound. He had been carried, when he fell down, into that house (which I heard afterwards was not a reputable one) and its inmates immediately fled: it was near the Temple of Longevity. A large concourse of people had assembled at the door when they heard that a foreigner was inside. On coming out of the house into the street, some of these rude fellows seemed disposed to offer insult, and make a disturbance; but they were immediately checked by others, who informed them of our business. My assistant and myself were then allowed to go quietly to our chairs, which were waiting for us at a little distance. The patient was again visited in the evening, but he was then dying from inflammation and loss of blood.

November 25th.—A large sarcomatous tumour was removed by Dr. Rowe from the left side of the neck in a patient from Shuntak. It was of ten years' growth, and very unsightly. It weighed 1½ lbs. This man has brought many friends for operation and treatment since.

INSANITY.

Considering the phlegmatic temperament and temperate habit of the Chinese, it might be anticipated that this malady is not of frequent occurrence; and I think future inquiry will prove that insanity prevails to a much less extent in China than in Europe. It has been rarely mentioned in the lists of diseases treated by the Medical Missionaries, and on referring to the "Golden Mirror of Medical Practice," a standard work in China, I find a very meagre description of the symptoms, causes, and treatment of this disease. Idiocy is properly distinguished from lunacy, and this latter is divided into two kinds, "*Kwang*" and "*Tien*;" the first (Mania), belongs to the "*Yang*" principle, with an excess of fire, or excitement; the second (Dementia—incoherent madness), partakes of the "*Yin*," with fluidity in excess, as state of depression: there may be a transition of one into the other. Lunatic asylums are unknown in China. Several young and grown-up persons, idiotic from their birth, have been brought for treatment; some of them with remarkably formed heads—flattened on one side, smaller than natural, or conical—but during eight years of my practice among the Chinese, I have had an opportunity of witnessing two cases only of insanity. They were both men about forty years of age; one residing in the suburbs near the northern gate of this city, and the other on the river-side. The former case exhibited the usual symptoms of incoherent madness. He was chained by one foot and hand to a large block of granite, and his wife and mother were in the greatest terror when I proposed that he should be unloosed for a time, for the chains were evidently galling to his flesh. They said he would kill them, or set the house on fire; he had been mischievous when his hands were free, and was often furious if displeased. He was incessantly chattering to himself; his chief theme was money and the gods. It appeared that his mind had been much depressed by losses in trade and the death of his children. When questioned by me mildly and firmly, he gave a rational reply, but immediately after relapsed into his usual state of incoherency. He seldom took food, and still more rarely slept. His mind seemed wholly absorbed with a succession of confused and imperfect ideas unconnectedly expressed. His head was hot, general circulation languid, and the body emaciated. He was visited twice, and under treatment a month, but with no permanent benefit. Large doses of opium were borne at first with advantage.

The second was a mild case of mania. He was occasionally furious. He had little to say. In reply to questions he would sometimes answer rationally; at other times he would only nod his head significantly at his irons. Purgatives and blisters had a very happy effect: after a few days he was quite restored to his usual health. By trade a cannon founder, and addicted to free living.

AMPUTATIONS.

On the 8th of June, 1849, a man was brought into the hospital from Fat-shan, a few miles distant, with a shattered hand and comminuted compound fracture of the bones of the right arm, with much contusion, from the bursting of a piece of cannon. Assisted by Dr. Startin, of H. M. steamer, Phlegethon, the arm was removed by a flap operation above the elbow. The patient had lost much blood, and was speedily brought under the influence of chloroform. He was fearful of pain, and when he awoke from his pleasant slumber was astonished and delighted with the welcome news that the operation was completed. On the third day after he was about and cooking his rice, and on the twentieth day left the hospital, very grateful for the life which had been saved. He has since shown himself, in excellent health.

November 5th.—A woman, aged 40, much worn down by long continued disease of the bones of the hand and arm, was admitted. On the 6th, assisted by my pupil, Awing, the arm was removed by flap operation: four arteries were tied. The chloroform affected her immediately, and rendered her quite insensible to pain. The bones of the hand were found greatly diseased, with deep and foul ulcers extending up beyond the elbows, on seeing which the husband was quite satisfied that the removal of the arm by amputation was the only hope of cure.

November 13th.—Patient doing well in all respects.

November 23rd.—The incisions are entirely healed.

November 24th.—Left the hospital, much improved in general health.

TUMOURS.

I have no statistical tables to guide me, but I much doubt whether the opinion commonly expressed is a correct one, that Asiatics are peculiarly the subjects of unnatural enlargements and large growths. In the West, tumours are removed by operation almost as soon as they appear, and are never heard of; still, a large number come under the care of hospital surgeons, and are reported in the medical archives. In the East—I speak more particularly of China—the excision of tumours by the knife of the native practitioner is scarcely if ever practised: I have never heard of a single case. The consequence is, that the tumours go on increasing, both in number and size, from year to year, and, from their position and unnatural proportions, excite attention and produce the conviction of their greater frequency among the people. The reports of the Medical Missionaries also naturally foster this opinion. I can bear my testimony, however, since I have resided in Canton, to the great frequency of encysted tumours and tumours of the glands, especially scrofulous enlargement of the lymphatic glands. Of Goitre I have only seen a few cases. Ovarian tumours and chronic enlargements of the liver and spleen, with ascites, are of common occurrence. During the last year and a half I have

had three cases of aneurism under treatment ; one, of poplitea aneurism already referred to, and two of the arch of the aorta projecting through the sternum attended with great dyspnea.

I here mention three cases of operation for tumours, as illustrative of the different effects of chloroform and of Chinese quackery.

In July a man was admitted with non-malignant scirrhus gland, situated deep in the sub-maxillary space, about the size of a man's fist. A Chinese doctor had applied medicine to it which produced a deep ulcer and slough, followed by a fœtid discharge, which of course only served to add to rather than to lessen the disease. The patient begged to have it extirpated by the knife. The tumour was carefully dissected out, and though attended with some hemorrhage, only one artery required to be tied. He could not be brought under the complete influence of chloroform. He was restless ; but still he said afterwards that he was not conscious of suffering, though it must have been ordinarily a painful operation. It healed over by granulation, as no integument could be secured owing to the Chinese doctor's handiwork.

In October, a boy aged fourteen was brought by his father from the country to have a large tumour excised from the outer and upper part of the thigh, from which it hung pendulous, attached to a base of eight inches in length and about two in breadth. The weight and size of the tumour seriously incommoded the boy's motions. It commenced growing when the boy was four months old, from frequent whippings which he received from his mother. This is his father's account. There were a few cicatrices upon the surface of the tumour, the result of ulcerations produced by escharotic plasters designed to remove the enormous growth (these plasters owe their escharotic property to the presence of arsenic and blister-fly). The boy was instantly affected by chloroform, and after the integument surrounding the base of the tumour was dissected back for flaps on both sides, the whole mass was excised by an amputating knife in a few seconds. The hemorrhage, chiefly venous, was by no means considerable for so large a surface exposed. Four arteries were tied. The parts were brought together by suture and plaster, and the patient put to bed. He was quite insensible to the operation, and continued in a partial state of syncope and insensibility for half an hour. The tumour was composed of adipose tissue, and weighed eight pounds. On the second day after operation, the boy was greatly alarmed by a fire which destroyed a great number of wood and mat buildings opposite to us, and he fled into the street. This interfered with the adhesive inflammation, and postponed the healing process considerably. The incisions are now (four weeks since the operation) nearly all healed over.

October 26th.—The third case worth mentioning is that of a Chinese teacher, a native of Heang-shan, near Macao. He appeared three months ago, with a large, round, fibrous tumour attached to the deltoid muscle. The patient was in excellent health, and the tumour free from all malignity. He was advised

to have it removed. He said he dreaded the pain. He was told of the wonderful effects of chloroform. He promised to return with his bedding in a few days. He did return, but not till the above date; and then, so altered, thin, and careworn, that I did not recognize him. On exposing his arm, the tumour, which before was covered with a healthy integument, was now entirely ulcerated, and secreting foetid discharges continually. There were also large and deep sloughs round the arm to the elbow. His pulse was extremely feeble, face pale, and whole body much emaciated, with loss of appetite and wretched nights. On enquiring the cause of all this mischief, the poor man cried out, "Alas, alas, how I have been deceived! I did not believe your words: I feared the knife, and I therefore went home and put myself under the care of a native surgeon, who promised to remove the whole mass without any cutting. I agreed to give him twelve dollars, and paid six in advance, and was to pay the remainder when the cure was effected. He applied his drugs day after day, and you see the result. I am nearly a dead man, and am now come to throw myself upon your kind care." The next day the attachments of the tumour were speedily divided by a large bistoury; the sloughs were also removed from the arm, and the whole dressed and bandaged. November 14th.—It is now nearly all healed by granulation. The patient has been improving in health daily, and both he and his friends are very grateful for the assistance rendered to him. He could not be induced to inhale the chloroform long enough for it to affect him, but threw it away from his face immediately the linen bag was applied; but he was glad then to endure anything to get rid of his loathsome disease.

HERNIA.

Cases of large Inguinal and Scrotal in men, and umbilical in children, are abundantly recorded. I have met with only one case of strangulated hernia, which was reduced by the taxis after the use of tartar emetic and hot fomentations. Owing to the want of skill in the preparation of steel, trusses cannot be made by the Chinese. Those that are sent from Europe are too expensive to give away: hence, many can get no help for this infirmity. The size to which they attain in Chinese cases is prodigious. The Chinese doctors make no distinction between hydrocele, cirsocele, scrotal hernia, and chronic enlargement of the testes; they are all called by one name, and treated alike.

POISONING BY OPIUM.

Applications to rescue persons from suicide by opium have been very frequent. Unfortunately, however, they are often made too late. When I arrive with all speed at the house, by chair, by boat, or on foot, the patient is usually just dead or in *articulo mortis*. An affecting case occurred last month. At 10, P. M., I was urgently requested to go to such a street, in the sixth ward, distant about a mile and a half. A sedan was provided, and I was carried there with great haste through the narrow

streets, with torches leading the way, and when we met with any impediment the chair bearers calling out—"Make way! Important business! Saving a man's life!" on which the foot passengers moved away right and left. All the hurry, however, proved of no use. The young man had expired. His wife, with tears and lamentations, entreated me on her knees to save her husband's life, and she could scarcely believe that he was really dead, though the strongest ammonia put into the eye made no impression upon it. This young man had swallowed a large dose of the extract of opium to relieve himself of the misery of seeing his wife and son dying before him from want of food. His having taken opium was discovered by a few parting kisses and words to his son, which his mother-in-law in another room overheard. He was by trade a silk-weaver, and had latterly been quite unable to get any employment.

RECORD OF FOUR CASES THAT WERE RECOVERED.

One was an old lady, the wife of one of the government linguists, who had swallowed in a fit of anger a quantity of opium, to prove her innocence of a charge that she was the cause of her daughter-in-law's hanging herself the day before (to whom I had been called, of course too late to save life). The stomach-pump was promptly applied, which removed the opium from the stomach, and in a few hours the old lady was as well and blithe as ever.

The second case was that of a young woman who had swallowed a large dose of opium from jealousy. She was quite insensible when I reached the house. The use of the stomach-pump was completely successful, and its effects much astonished the bystanders. Some said I was a second "*Wa-to*" (an ancient Chinese physician now deified), and that I had the hand of Budha.

The third case was a man about thirty-five, who, in the absence of his brother, had broken open his money chest, and stolen out of it 200 dollars, which belonged to another party, intending to replace it by the gains he expected to realize by gambling with it. He, however, lost the whole during one night, and in the morning, from vexation and chagrin, determined to destroy himself by opium. He dissolved half an ounce of the strong extract in a little hot tea, and swallowed it in secrecy. When I saw him his face and lips were livid, pulse feeble, respiration low, pupils almost insensible to light, and it was scarcely possible to rouse him to sensation. The stomach was soon emptied of its contents, the pump being kept in operation till colourless fluid was ejected, which, with the injection of warm water with a few drops of ether in it, restored colour to his face, and in a few minutes he could answer slightly when violently roused, and swallow a little tea. It was evident, from his soon relapsing into his lethargic state, that a considerable portion of the opium had been absorbed into the system. By careful watching for some hours, dashing water on his face, keeping him roused by dragging him about between two men, and other expedients, sopor at length disappeared. This man was bent on self-destruction. I heard that some days after he drowned himself in the river.

I may here refer to a spectacle that I witnessed in Macao, the impression of which will not soon be erased from my memory. Before me, in a small room of a house of ill-fame among the Chinese settlements, was a tall well-dressed man lying quite dead upon a bed; near to his side lay a young woman in a partially insensible state, who, on our attempting to introduce the tube of the stomach-pump, violently resisted, and with her hands firmly grasped the clothes of the deceased man, and all our efforts were unavailing to induce her to relax her hold or to swallow the least portion of fluid containing emetic sulphate of zinc. Her eyes were red, face flushed, and pulse quick. She had vomited most of the opium, the rest had been absorbed into the blood, and produced this state of mania. After a time the stimulating and narcotic effects of the drug passed off, and she was restored to her usual health. It appeared, from her account, that early in the morning they had each dissolved two drachms of extract of opium, and drunk it off; finding they could no longer live together on earth, they had resolved to die together, hoping to be re-united in the other world. The man left a wife and six children.

The fourth case was that of a young woman, whom my assistant (Awing) restored. He was called early, and succeeded in expelling the poison by the use of the stomach-pump, a fact which it is very pleasing to record.

I apprehend we shall find that suicide among the Chinese is very frequent. Feuds and jealousies in families, and distress and poverty among the working classes, are the chief causes. Women usually resort to hanging, and men to opium.

EPIDEMICS.

Canton, considering its population, seems peculiarly free from severe, continued, and intermittent fever. I have heard recently of several deaths from Cholera Morbus, among the first of which was the father of a child who was under my care. He was seized with cramp and the other usual symptoms at two, P. M., and died ten hours afterwards. The malady is called in this dialect, "*Chow-kan-ching*"—a drawing up of the tendons.

The mortality among children from small-pox is every year very great, and the amount of blindness or lencoma resulting from it is painful to refer to. The benefits of vaccination appear chiefly confined to Canton, and here there are multitudes who have a prejudice against it. There is also reason to fear that the virus has degenerated. Attempts are now making to renew the supply.

ACUTE INFLAMMATIONS OF THE VISCERA

Rarely come under our observation. I have attended but one case of acute peritonitis, and not more than half-a-dozen cases of acute dysentery. Fluxes are common enough, but active inflammation of the brain, lungs, heart, bowels, and kidneys, are certainly not the diseases to which the Chinese are most subject.

An encouraging instance of confidence in foreign medical skill

has just been exhibited by a patient labouring under acute dysentery from *Fat-shan*. This individual, of the surname *Au*, was left when young with a large fortune by his father. Six years ago he was induced, with other sinful pleasures, to try opium. He soon became habituated to its use, and when I first saw him a year ago he was smoking an ounce and a quarter of opium a day, which cost him, with apparatus and attendants, two or three dollars daily. He was then affected with spasmodic asthma, which was greatly relieved by the inhalation of ether. Two months ago he was attacked with acute dysentery, and a fortnight afterwards he hired a large passage boat, usually called a flower boat, at considerable expense, and came to put himself under my care, mooring his boat by the river entrance to this house. At first there appeared little prospect of curing my patient, for there was much reason to fear that ulceration of the bowels had commenced. He was visited twice a day in his boat. He took the medicines with scrupulous exactness, and carefully observed the regimen laid down for him: one grain of calomel with opium every night, with small doses of rhubarb, ipecacuanha, Dover's powder, soda, and cinnamon oil, three times a day, and a pill containing one grain of sulphate of copper, steadily pursued in, with occasional injections of starch, laudanum, and sulphate of zinc, had a very happy effect. Muriate tincture of iron was afterwards substituted for the sulphate of copper: tartar emetic, plastic, and flannel roller to the abdomen. The tarmina, sagguineous, and mucous discharges gradually ceased, and healthy secretions returned. It is remarkable, with the great susceptibility of the Chinese to the effects of mercury, that his gums were but slightly affected, though he was under its influence for several days in succession. He reduced the quantity of opium smoked, but he was afraid to diminish it beyond a certain amount, lest the dysentery should return: but he promises, when stronger, to give it up, if possible, altogether, and he now curses the day when he was first tempted to try it. He wanted to know, on leaving, how he could repay me. I said that the best way to do that would be to give a donation to the Hospital to aid in purchasing medicine and rice for the poorer patients. He promised to send a contribution in a few days. He returned home expressing himself deeply sensible of the favour and benefits he had received both to his mind and body.

Pectoral affections are very common, especially chronic catarrh, asthma, and hæmoptysis, this last being often the precursor, as in Europe, of tubercular disease of the lungs, but not usually so rapidly fatal.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS.

Reference has been already made to *Leang-a-fah*, who was baptized by Dr. Milne thirty-three years ago, and ordained to the Christian ministry by Dr. Morrison some years afterwards. This good man is an interesting link of connection between those who commenced the Protestant mission in China and ourselves, who

are their successors ; and it is gratifying to have such a favourable testimony borne to the excellence of his character and capability as a Christian teacher by one who has long known him, as is contained in the following remarks from the pen of Dr. Parker, in whose hospital he assisted for three years, and from whence he was only withdrawn when the London Missionary Society established two Mission stations at Canton, which necessarily occupy all his time and strength :—

“ His preaching is characterized by great sincerity, and often pathos. With much humility he frequently tells his audience that he has been a student of the gospel for thirty years, and understands it a little. It is with great force that he informs them that he was once an idolator, and was as strong in his prejudices against Christianity as others, and equally sceptical as to anything after death. But he explains it all on the ground of his ignorance of the gospel. Heavenly light had not then illumined his dark mind. His prayers are most fervent, his Christian views are strictly evangelical, his illustrations of the scriptures are clear, and his appeals frequently powerful in their impression upon his auditors. It was remarked by a Christian traveller who attended one of the services, that ‘ he did not understand a word of Chinese, but still he knew, from the tones and gestures of the Evangelist, that he was even eloquent.’ ”

He has this year lost his wife and her mother. They both died after a few hours' illness, within a few weeks of each other. They had made a profession of belief in Christianity, and were members of a native Christian Church at Canton.

Leang-a-wo, by profession a schoolmaster and a physician, baptized by the Rev. J. F. Cleland in 1847 ; assisted me in the hospital for a year, and received instruction in ophthalmic surgery. He is now engaged as a stated preacher and tract distributor by the London Missionary Society, and is under the direction and instruction of the Rev. W. Gillespie and his colleagues, the Rev. Messrs. Cleland and Gilfillan, and proves a valuable labourer.

Lo Ting-sheen was baptized by the Rev. W. Gillespie in 1847, and resides in the hospital with his family. He is supported by the London Tract Society. His duty is that of a colporteur, for which he is well adapted. He is engaged three days in the week in the Hospital and three days in the neighbourhood around ; besides which he conducts a religious exercise with the in-patients and servants four evenings in the week. I feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of his character, and his growing fitness for the work appointed him.

Chan-a-wing has been with me nearly two years : he is now tolerably well skilled in ophthalmic surgery ; has operated for cartaract with success ; and cases of peterygium, eutropium, small encysted tumours, hare lip, divided lobes of the ear, superficial abscesses, &c., are all committed to his care. He frequently visits patients in their own houses, and though not particularly intelligent, has considerable amount of manual dexterity. He is a diligent student, and of correct moral habits.

Lan-a-sun, a well educated youth, was with me six months. He was obliged to flee from the presence of his father, whose wrath he had excited by taking the part of his mother, who had unjustly fallen under the suspicions and ill treatment of her husband, from the slander of a young concubine, whom his father had recently purchased as his third wife. He is now assisting Mr. Wade, Chinese Secretary, as a copyist, at Hong-kong. A young man from the Theological Seminary at Hong-kong, baptized by Dr. Legge, is expected to take his place at the end of this year.

Chan-a-poon, already referred to, now called A-ching, resides near the Foreign Factories. He occasionally prescribes for the sick; but at present his chief attention is given to business. He is an interpreter to a native firm, for which he is handsomely remunerated. I still entertain hope that he will relinquish trade, and again devote his talents and the knowledge he has gained to that department for which his education designed and prepared him, in which case I shall be happy to render him every assistance in my power.

Chang-a-tsung.—The case of this young man is extremely melancholy. He was rescued by me in 1841 from the habit of opium smoking. Possessing good ability and a knowledge of several dialects in Chinese, he promised to be an efficient native assistant. He accompanied Dr. Parker to America, and in 1844 returned to me in Hong-kong. He was not benefitted, as it was hoped he would be, by a temporary sojourn in the west. He became a gambler, and on account of this and other vicious habits, he was dismissed from the hospital. The late Mr. Lay employed him as an assistant interpreter at Tuk-chow-foo, and he also was obliged to dismiss him on account of bad conduct. He now resides near me, in the western suburbs, and has repeatedly begged to be allowed to return. He supports himself by practising among the Chinese; but his habits are still vicious, and his dark emaciated countenance gives every evidence of his being a confirmed opium smoker.

Sun-a-oan, by profession a native doctor; baptized in 1846; supported some time by the generosity of E. Henderson, Esq., of Glasgow; assisted in the surgery for rather more than a year, and distributed tracts three days in the week. Owing to the want of early education, united to a natural indolence of mind, and an imperfect acquaintance with the dialect of Canton, there seemed little hope of qualifying him for the work of a medical missionary. He has since left to return to his native country in Cochin China.

It will be seen from the above that something has been attempted in the way of medical education, though at present extremely small as to the results. Large expectations must not be raised, for though experience has shown that it is a practicable thing, yet with so many other duties engaging the time and the strength of a medical missionary, it is confessedly a very difficult undertaking, especially when these four impediments are considered:—First, the difficulty of teaching in the Chinese language; secondly, the want of means to demonstrate by dissection or experiment; thirdly, the want of

suitable text books in Chinese on the first principles of medical science; fourthly, the false theories and modes of practice that prevail.

To illustrate the last point, I will describe briefly the Chinese theory of the pulse, which is the foundation upon which the whole superstructure of their medical practice rests. Demolish this, and institute in its place the true knowledge of the circulation of the blood, and the first step is laid for future improvement.

CHINESE THEORY OF THE PULSE.

Extent.—One inch, or three fingers placed side by side on the right or left wrists.

Division.—Into three parts.

1st, called Tsün; 2nd, Kwan; 3rd, Chih.

Pulse of the left wrist.

Tsün.....	{	External side belongs to	the heart
		Internal side	„ small intestines
Kwan	{	External side	„ liver
		Internal side	„ gall bladder
Chih.....	{	External side	„ kidney
		Internal side	„ bladder

Pulse of the right wrist.

Tsün.....	{	Outside	belongs to	the lungs
		Inside	„	great intestines
Kwan	{	Outside	„	spleen
		Inside	„	stomach
Chih.....	{	Outside	„	gate of life
		Inside	„	membranes of the viscera

There are four kinds of pulse.

1st: *Fow*, the strong full pulse. 2nd: *Chin*, deep, feeble, small pulse. 3rd: *Che*, the slow pulse. 4th: *So*, the quick pulse.

The three places of the inch pulse may each have a different pulse.

The Kwan may be *Fow*.

The Tsün may be *So*.

The Chih may be *Chin*.

Besides the above there are other varieties of pulse, but they scarcely admit of explanation, and in practice are acknowledged, by the Chinese themselves, to be unimportant and most confusing: for example, the Chih on the left inch pulse in a woman, when *hung* (*i. e.*, rising and swelling like a flood), shows that the child in the womb is of the male sex; when the Chih is *hung* in the right wrist, the fœtus belongs to the female sex!

This unphilosophical theory of the nature of the pulse will demonstrate to every intelligent reader two undeniable facts: *first*, that the true circulation of the blood, and with it the complicated and wonderful vascular system in man, is certainly unknown to the Chinese; *secondly*, that the practice of medicine with these views prevailing, must be empirical as well as a deception.

In our attempts to introduce a sounder system of medical knowledge and practice, there appears to be no better or more hopeful plan—next to the opportunities afforded to medical pupils of witnessing and treating disease in the hospitals—than that of furnishing good elementary treatises on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, and surgery, with drawings to illustrate and render them inviting. A work also on the wisdom, goodness, and power of God in Creation, on the plan of “Paley’s Natural Theology,” or “Dick’s Christian Philosophy,” would be a valuable addition to the literature of China, and calculated to be of the highest service to the missionary cause.

I must now say a few words concerning the monies I collected for educational purposes when in England. The greater portion of this money is still untouched. Some of it has been used in purchasing a phantasmagoria lantern, which has proved highly attractive to the Chinese; great numbers have come to witness its exhibition, and they must have acquired much new information concerning the first principles of astronomy, and the anatomy of the human subject, which it very accurately illustrates. The Chinese association has been requested to appropriate another portion to the purchase of wax models of the eye and ear, with a papier maché preparation of human anatomy. The Chinese are capable of observation and reflection, and I conceive nothing would excite greater interest, and, in its way, do greater good, than the establishment of a polytechnic institution.

With respect to the formation of a medical school, I stated in my medical report, dated Hong-kong, Dec. 1st, 1847, that the monies I had collected in England (chiefly from personal friends) amounted to upwards of £300, part of which had been paid into the hands of the treasurer of the London Missionary Society, part into Barclay and Bevan’s bank, by the Chinese Association in London, and the remainder into the Oriental Bank, at Hong-kong. The sum being far short of what would be required to carry the original project into effect, I was obliged to abandon the attempt at present. I did not, however, relinquish the hope of its practicability some future day, and in the mean time considered it best to appropriate such of the donations as were intended for general use, towards the fitting up of a hospital at Canton; and those which were given specially for education, to that purpose on a modified plan. The total receipts and expenditure I engaged to account for to my subscribers at a future time. The money account at the end of the report will show what I have received and expended up to the present date.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE YEARS 1848 AND 1849 IN THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

The average of old and new cases in the summer of 1848 was 250 each recurring day. The number of applicants in the winter months, from the beginning of November to the end of April, was about a hundred. The average attendance during the past sum-

mer will be seen from the annexed tabular view of one month (which is a fair specimen of the five months preceding), to be about 150 patients each reception day.

October ..	1	3	5	8	10	12	15	17	19	22	24	26	29	31	Total for the month.
Men	79	83	96	85	93	93	104	76	107	102	96	78	98	96	1286
Women and children ..	56	64	67	57	67	68	63	55	54	55	75	26	54	56	817
Total	135	147	163	142	160	161	167	131	161	157	177	104	152	152	2103

If it be asked how is this falling off to be accounted for, I can assign four satisfactory reasons for it.

1. The notion of my healing power was rated extravagantly high. Many came with the expectation of being cured at once, as if by some miraculous means, by a look or a word; or if they had no such thoughts, they entertained the opinion that I possessed profound knowledge of the pulse. For nothing was more common than for my patients (especially the women) to place before me their hand, first the right and then the left, for me to feel the pulse, and then ask me—"Doctor, what is my complaint? When shall I be well? What is to be my diet?" These were passing questions, and the reader can imagine the disappointed hopes of many when honestly told that this disease was beyond my skill; that that malady required some months of persevering treatment; that I could make no rash promise of certain cure in so many days, &c., &c. This disclosure, and the subsequent discovery of the incurability of many of their chronic diseases, cooled down expectations, and gradually lessened the number of applicants for medical relief. I am now seldom teased with such questions, but a firmer confidence on the part of many is increasingly manifested.

2. Many applied, with some slight ailment, to satisfy their curiosity, and to afford them an opportunity of passing a learned judgment on the foreign Doctor's practice to their friends.

3. The delay which many are subjected to is often not compatible with their views or their time. Those that come first are first attended to; they must all take their turn. No difference is made; all are placed on the same footing, and receive equal attention.

4. Another cause is in the disinclination of some to hear what they call *kong shu*, *kong koo*, a discourse upon religious books and ancient customs; the erroneous idea generally prevailing that we merely teach foreign doctrines which are unsuited for them, as well as unnecessary, when they have the sublime doctrines of their own sages. The humbling truths of the Gospel are likewise distasteful to their self-righteousness.

In the year 1848 the female patients greatly outnumbered those of the other sex; this year it has been the reverse, the male have exceeded the female patients.

Formerly there used to be noise, talking, and laughing during the religious exercises; this year there has been a pleasing change. The numbers have lessened, but the good order and quietness of those who attend is now habitual. The same remarks apply to the public services held every Sabbath morning. The congregations have diminished to 130, 100, and sometimes 80, and on wet days to a dozen or two; but there is now, usually, as much order and stillness as in a country congregation in England.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

From the foregoing account it will be seen what has been attempted in this hospital for the eternal, as well as the temporal, benefit of the Chinese—the manner of its performance, and the future results are known only to the Searcher of the hearts of the children of men.

On looking back upon the past sixteen months, there appears much to be grateful for. A missionary living with his family among a heathen population, and surrounded by so many that are viciously disposed—the preservation experienced of life and property, and the freedom likewise from all molestation and harm—are surely to be attributed to the gracious protection of God. Thousands of the poor and wretched have been healed of their sicknesses; many have received sight and hearing; pain has been assuaged; fears of a life of misery have been removed, and much suffering has been prevented by a timely operation. The institution has proved a benevolent one, and is in some measure appreciated, we hope, by the multitudes who have received the gratuitous aid that it affords. To the afflicted poor (and for them it is chiefly designed) it has been, and, it is hoped, will be, an unspeakable blessing. Many faithful discourses have been preached, frequent religious conversations have been held, and thousands of copies of Christian tracts have been put into circulation.

But we yet wait to see any great results follow these endeavours. Two only out of the long list of patients have publicly confessed Christ to be their Lord and Saviour. These, with a few hopeful inquirers after truth, may appear to be a very small and inadequate return for the amount of religious instruction imparted; for, in addition to the regular attendance and cheerful assistance rendered by Leang-a-fah, the sick are now, and have been for some months past, favoured with the faithful and impressive preaching of the Rev. W. Gillespie, who is well able to command their attention and excite an interest in the truths delivered. Still, though we wait for the early and the latter rain to fructify this barren soil, it yet is cheering to hear the glad tidings of salvation intelligibly and earnestly made known from week to week, and to believe that in fulfilling the command of our Lord to heal the sick, and say to them that the kingdom of God has come nigh unto them, the labour bestowed shall not, ultimately, be in vain. May the Lord crown these humble and imperfect efforts of his servants with greater success, to the glory of His name and the welfare of the idolatrous and benighted people around us.

It has been said that *some* fruit has already appeared in the conversion and baptism of two of the patients, and that hopeful changes show themselves in the conduct of others.

One of these is named *Yu-a-wei*. After trial as a catechumen for eight months, having been a hearer for twelve months, he was baptized by the Rev. W. Gillespie, in the month of July of the present year ; and in the presence of a large congregation he was not ashamed to own his faith in, and attachment to, Jesus Christ, the Son of God. And he has not belied his Christian profession since ; he is a diligent student in the scriptures, and his increase in the knowledge of Christian truth is fully apparent. He continues in his business—that of a modeller and coral cutter ; and, wishing to be useful, has assisted in the dispensary and in the distribution of tracts.

The other convert is an individual who was operated upon for cataracts of both eyes, one of fifteen years' standing. They were couched, and there was every prospect of his having good vision, when his impatience and curiosity proved the ruin of one of them. He raised up the bandage, and was overjoyed to be able to read some characters—an inscription on a tablet in the chapel ; the words were, " Jesus made an atonement for our sins." Violent inflammation followed this act of imprudence, from which the eye never recovered. He remained in the hospital three months, during which time he was frequently admonished and conversed with by his Christian teachers, which added to the knowledge he had previously acquired from other missionaries both in Macao and in this city. After frequent solicitations on his part, he was baptized by the Rev. T. Gilfillan, in the month of October last.

The object of writing this report is explained in a few words, and no apology is offered either for its length or its peculiar character. It was necessary that acknowledgment should be made of the contributions received, and an account given of the expenditure ; and it seemed desirable at the same time, for the purpose of imparting information to those interested in the Chinese mission, as well as to aid in maintaining that interest, to give some account of the formation and operations of this newly established Missionary Hospital in its twofold character of a medical and religious institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Chinese Association, in London, for two separate supplies of medicines ; received in 1849, valued at £11 and £20.

Also for a case of eye instruments and a surgical pocket case ; a supply of chloroform, " Liston's Surgery," " Solly on the Brain," &c.

To Mrs. Williamson, for the medical library of the late Dr. Williamson, of Leeds, including " Hunter's Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus," two papier maché models of the abdominal viscera, and a number of drawings.

To the Committee of the Medical Missionary Society at Hong-kong, for the stock of medicines belonging to the late Dr. James,

To Mrs. F. Wills and friends, for a box of articles to Mrs. Hobson, designed for presents to Chinese female visitors.

To the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, for a copy of the "Lectures on Medical Missions.*"

To a friend for the presentation of a pulpit.

PAID INTO THE TREASURY OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY THE FOLLOWING DONATIONS, AS A RESERVED FUND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL MISSION IN CHINA :—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. G. Cullen, Leith	20	0	0
Sir George Staunton, Bart.	10	0	0
J. Dryden, Esq., Glasgow	17	0	0
H. Marshall, Esq., Bridlington	10	0	0
A. R., friend of the Lond. Miss. Soc.	10	0	0
J. Panatt, Esq., R. A., surgeon	5	0	0
Hon. A. Kinnaid	5	0	0
Thomas Matheson, Esq.	5	0	0
G. C. Tuting, Beverley	5	0	0
Friends at Sunderland	8	13	8
Ditto at Wellingborough	2	7	6
Captain H. D'Aguilar, Grenadier Guards	5	0	0
Miss M. Toomer, Southampton	0	10	6
British Schcol-girls, per Mrs. F. Wills	1	12	6
Professor Millar, King's College	1	0	0
Professor Bowman, ditto	1	0	0
Dr. R. Farre, sen.	1	0	0
Mr. Goldsmith, per Miss Morrison	0	10	0
T. Halcro, Esq., Sunderland	1	0	0
Mr. Gibbon, surgeon, Kettering	1	0	0
Mr. Stevenson, Rainton	2	0	0
Mrs. Pullen, Yorkshire	1	0	0
J. Crossley, Esq., Halifax	5	0	0
Miss Scarfe, Yorkshire	1	0	0
Rev. W. Swan and friends, Edinburgh	3	0	0
Rev. Dr. Urwick and friends	2	0	0
R. A. Macfie, Esq., Liverpool	10	0	0
A friend, Mrs. S.	5	0	0
S. Prust, Esq., Bristol	1	0	0
Rev. B. Hobson, late of Welford	3	3	0
Miss Bishop, Welford	2	0	0
Miss Burman, ditto	1	0	0
Mrs. Abbot, ditto	0	10	0
H. Godwin, Esq., Newbury	0	10	6
Dr. Taylor, Huddersfield	2	2	0
A friend, per Dr. Taylor	1	1	0
A friend, per Miss Morrison, London	5	0	0
Total	£156	0	8

* A work deserving to be put into the hands of every medical student in Great Britain.

PAID INTO BARCLAY AND BEVAN'S BANK, LONDON, THROUGH THE CHINESE ASSOCIATION, THE FOLLOWING DONATIONS FOR THE SAME OBJECT :—

	£	s.	d.
Donation from Chinese Association, London	50	0	0
T. R. M. MacKean, Esq.	25	0	0
P. Dudgeon, Esq., London	5	0	0
P. Robertson, Esq., ditto	5	0	0
Robert C. L. Bevan, Esq., London	10	0	0
James Matheson, Esq.	5	0	0
Dr. Wilson, Inspector of Naval Hospitals	5	0	0
Professor Quain, University College	2	0	0
Total	107	0	0

[Intelligence has not yet been received that the two last-named sums have been paid.]

PAID TO DR. HOBSON AND APPROPRIATED TO THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE HOSPITAL :—

	£	s.	d.
Miss Harford, Bath, £1 ; M. R. M., £5 ; Miss T. Wills collected 15s.	6	15	0
A surgeon at Rainton, 5s. ; Dr. Dill, Brighton, £1 ; Dr. Wilson, ditto, £1	2	5	0
Mrs. Price, Brighton, £1 ; Mrs. Macintosh, do., £1 ; T. H., do., £1	3	0	0
Mr. Smeeton, Welford, £3 ; Mr. Burman, do., £1 ; Mrs. Pell, do., £1	5	0	0
Mr. Eady, Welford, £1 ; Mr. Ward, do., 10s. ; other friends, 10s.	2	0	0
Dr. Caldwell, per Lond. Miss. Soc., £10 ; G. H., do., £10	20	0	0
Rev. W. Wild, Guernsey, £1 1s. ; Dr. Ormond, Edinburgh, 10s.	1	11	0
J. Bell, Esq., Edinburgh, £1 ; B. Bell, Esq., do., 10s.	1	10	0
Miss Watson, per Lond. Miss. Soc., £5 ; Miss M. Burman, Daventry, £1	6	0	0
Proceeds of fancy articles presented by friends at Leith, per Mrs. Coldstream ; do. by friends at Hackney, per Miss Kirkpatrick	58	0	0
Carried forward	106	1	0

Brought forward	106	1	0
Donations of Dr. Alison, G. Harvey, Esq., and other friends of the Edinburgh. Med. Miss. Soc., per Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.	11	5	0
Donation of Dr. Colledge, Cheltenham, £5; J. Wright, Esq., do., £5; Rev. M. Wright, do., £5; per Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.	15	0	0
Total receipts to the end of 1848,	£132	6	0

	Dollars.	Cents.
<i>Exchanged into Dollars at 4s. 2d.</i>	635	04
1849.		
Jan. 24th.—Rev. G. Cullen, Leith, £10; Messrs. McLarin, Edinburgh, £10: per H. Moul, Esq.	100	00
Aug. 20th.—Donation of M. C. Morrison, Esq., 230 d., less by 1 d. 15 c. com- mission	228	85
Sept. 17th.—Ditto, second donation, 125 d., less by 62 c. commission	124	38
Oct. 1st.—Donation of John Dryden, Esq., per Messrs. McLarin, £5	25	00
„ Donation of Henry Moul, Esq., Canton	50	00
„ Donation of Mr. Summers, Hong- kong	5	00
Proceeds of a few articles per Miss Morrison	4	50
Total in dollars	1172	77

Canton, November 26th, 1849.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE HOSPITAL AT KUM-LE-POW,
CANTON, FROM APRIL THE 1ST, 1848, TO OCTOBER THE 31ST,
1849 :—

	Dollars.	Cents.
Paid towards purchase of Westley's complete phantasmagoria lantern, for illustrating anatomy and astro- nomy, &c., to the Chinese	84	00
Paid to Dr. Hunter for a portable mahogany medicine chest	32	00
Do. to Dr. H. for a larger one, with common bottles	16	00
Carried forward	132	00

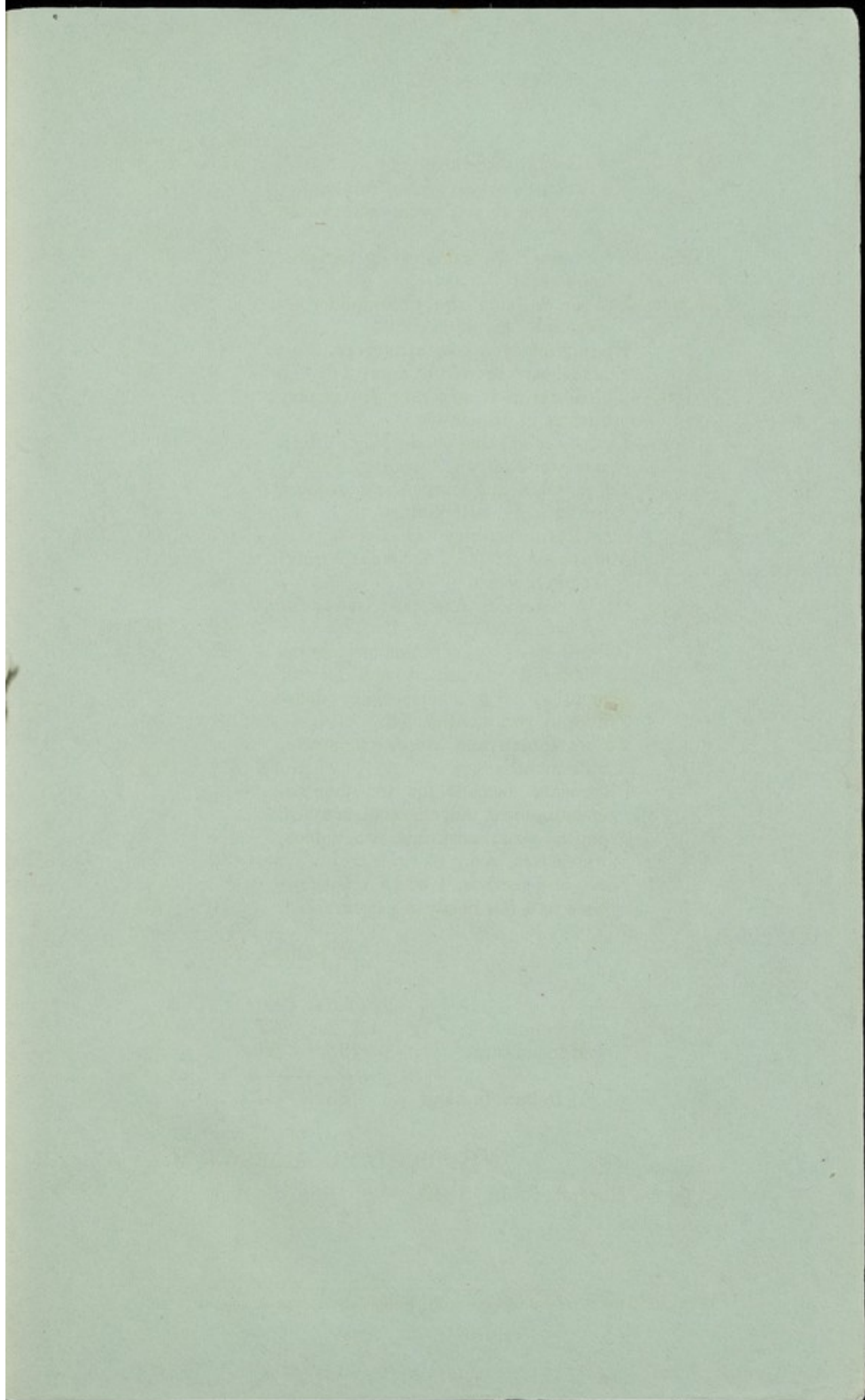
	Dollars.	Cents.
Brought forward	132	00
Paid for advertisement in the <i>Patriot</i> newspaper, in 1847	8	00
1848.		
Do. to mason for flooring, whitewash- ing, and fitting-up dispensary and receiving rooms	40	00
Boat and coolie hire for conveying Dr. Williamson's library, &c.	5	00
Allowance to Medical Assistant Awing, from March 1st to Dec. 31st, ten months	50	00
Do. to Medical Assistant Awo, for the same period	50	00
Wages to dispensary coolie for nine months	27	00
Incidental expenses of dispensary for pork-fat, paper, rhubarb, wax, leeches, brushes, brooms, pots, charcoal, &c., nine months	31	25
To Chinese medical books for native assistants	1	70
July.—Paid to mason for repairing roof of dispensary, after a typhoon	8	00
Paid for thirteen bed-boards and stands for in-patients	4	62
August.—For opening a skylight over dispensary A room for native assistant, 2 d. 50 c. ; a press for medicines, 8 d.	10	50
For flagging six rooms for the use of the assistants	7	50
Nov.—Forty yards of calico for surgery, 3 d. ; fitting up reading-room for Awo, 4 d.	7	00
Paid to watchman and street magis- trate for nine months	4	50
1849.		
To printing notices of hospital days	1	55
Jan.—To fitting up another room for a mar- ried native assistant	4	40
March.—Burial expenses of a patient who died suddenly	1	50
May.—Paid for additional room for female patients; rent five years in advance, at the rate of 1 d. per month, being part of Mr. Cullen's donation	60	00
For electro-galvanic apparatus, 20 d., less by 5 d. donation from Dr. J. Young	15	00
Carried forward	471	52

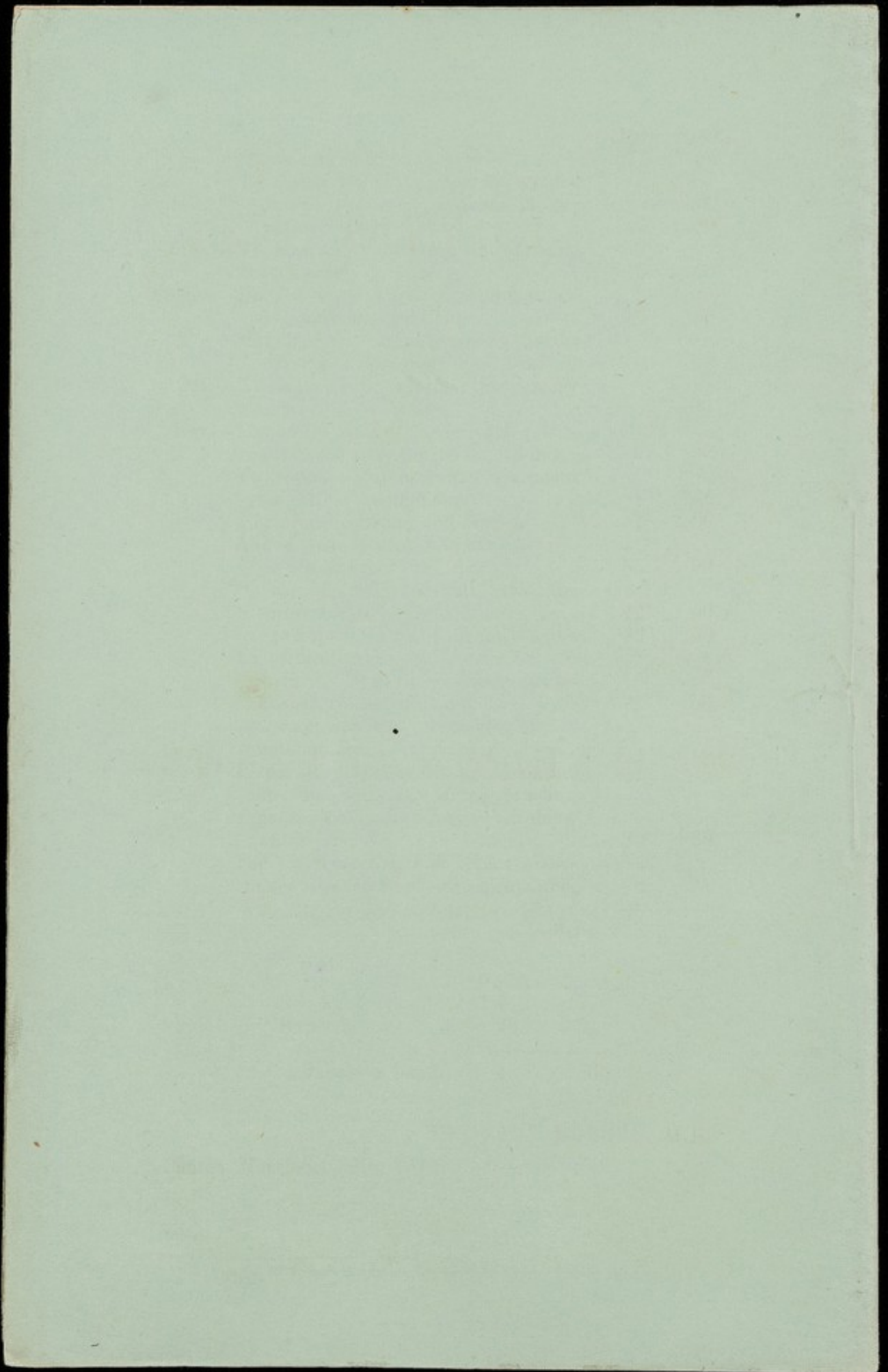
	Dollars.	Cents.
Brought forward.	471	52
To mason and carpenter for sundry repairs and improvements in the patients' premises	40	00
June.—To mason for drainage in patients' cook-room	3	50
August.—Do. for flagging the ground-floor occupied by the assistants	9	50
Magnifying eye-glass for surgery, 2 d.; sign-board over front door, 2 d.	4	00
Oct.—To painter and carpenter for sundry repairs in dispensary	4	00
Nov.—Lamps for evening service, 3 d. ; to a new wood jetty for landing, 3 d.	6	00
To mason's and carpenter's account for patients' outbuildings	7	34
Clock for dispensary and chapel.	3	00
Allowance to Medical Assistant Awing, for ten months	53	00
Do. to Medical Assistant Awo, for seven months	42	00
Do. to dispensary coolie for ten months	32	50
To medical assistant, a sum for six months, 16 d. ; dispensary door-keeper, two months, 5 d.	21	00
To watchman and street magistrate, nine months	4	75
Dispensary account for ten months, including wax, oil, charcoal, brushes, paper, pots, pork-fat, two tables, water-jars, &c.	30	00
For 1,800 leeches, 1 d. 18 c. ; allowance to a few needy in-patients, 5 d.	6	80
	Dollars, 738	91

	Dollars.	Cents.
Receipts	1,172	77
Expenditure	738	91
	Dollars in hand.	433 86

BENJAMIN HOBSON, M.B.

Canton, November 26th, 1849.





BRIEF NOTICE

of the Hospital at Kum-le-fau in Canton, during the Year 1851.

In the midst of many discouragements necessarily connected with efforts to propagate Christianity among an idolatrous people so unfriendly as the Chinese, it will give satisfaction to those interested in such pursuits to hear that the position previously occupied in the western suburbs of this great city has been maintained, and that nothing has occurred to interrupt the prosecution of our labors of mercy in the hospital and in its neighborhood.

The applicants for medical relief this year, according to the tabular statement below, have been 20,000; of this number, about one third have appeared for the first time; the rest have returned, it may be once or several times, according to circumstances, such as the severity of their complaint, their degree of confidence in our skill, the proximity of their residence, &c.

Tabular List of Attendance on hospital days during each month of the year 1851.

Table with 12 columns (Jan-Dec) and 3 rows (Male, Female, Total) showing attendance on hospital days.

Tabular List of Attendance on the Sabbath-days during each month of the year 1851.

Table with 12 columns (Jan-Dec) and 3 rows (Male, Female, Total) showing attendance on Sabbath-days.

For some time to come foreign surgical practice must necessarily be more successful among this people than the treatment of internal diseases. One reason that the latter is so unsatisfactory, is their delusive theory of the pulse, by examination of which every Chinese physician is presumed to discover diseases, and upon this and their absurd system of physics, all medical practice is based.

place those which are new and of foreign origin; we have therefore little hope of seeing much progress in favor of these new views. Another great difficulty which opposes us at every step, is the poverty of the lower classes, producing, from unsuitable food, insalubrious air, damp houses, or stagnant drainage, constitutional debility and scrofula in a variety of forms prejudicial to life.

It would indeed be matter for encouragement if we could only see a spirit of inquiry—a desire simply to know “whether these things are so.” But at present we wait for even an ordinary expression of interest in these matters. It must not, however, be concluded that all attempts to do them good are utterly valueless and futile.

The Sabbath throughout the year has been publicly observed in a manner similar to that of a Christian congregation at home. Praise, reading the Scriptures, addresses, and prayer to God, have been solemnly performed; and the congregations, though not so large as formerly, when there were new objects to gratify curiosity, have numbered like the preceding year, a general average of 70 persons.

CANTON, Kum-le-fau Hospital

334398



not arise altogether from want of understanding the preacher, or the new doctrine he teaches, for this institution is privileged in possessing the Christian experience, and valuable aid and coöperation of the now aged, but still vigorous Liang Afah, so long known to the British churches as the convert of Dr. Milne, and the assistant and friend of Dr. Morrison. Nor can there be any objection to the outward forms of worship (except that they are free from display and without sacrifices and altar), for everything has been done decently and in order, so that nothing can be insinuated against the decorum of the assembly. The real cause lies in the distastefulness of the truth itself to the natural heart. Three public discourses have been delivered each week to congregations of sick persons, averaging 150 each reception-day; and while they are waiting their turn to be admitted into the dispensing-room, Liang Afah and Lo Ting-sheon, the latter supported by the Religious Tract Society of London, are engaged in speaking with any who are willing to converse. The week-day services are the same as those on the Sabbath, except that they are usually shorter, singing is omitted, and one address is given instead of two. A short tract, or portions of Scripture lithographed in the form of a sheet tract, is given to each patient; this is read, explained, and practically applied by the preacher.

Of the five candidates for baptism who were mentioned in the last report, only one continued steadfast. This young man and one in-patient have been baptized during the past year. Twenty-two thousand tracts and small books have been distributed in the hospital during the year, and about fourteen thousand by the tract distributor among the shops. Of these, 20,000 were Dr. Milne's Village Sermons printed separately; 1000 copies of the Two Friends (also by Dr. Milne); 600 copies of a book exposing the superstitious practices of the Chinese; 500 Catechisms; 500 copies of the Christian Trimetrical Classic; 4500 sheet tracts on the Ten Commandments, Lord's prayer, &c.; 3400 reports of the hospital, with an introductory essay defending the Christian religion from the aspersions thrown upon it, composed by Liang Afah, the son of Liang Afah; and a number of tracts and copies of the Gospel presented by the London Missionary Society's mission at Shanghai; also a similar donation of tracts from Rev. W. Burns when leaving for Amoy. Besides the above, 1000 copies of Elements of Astronomy (a general translation of Dr. Dick's Solar System) have been printed, and illustrated with four lithographic plates. Three thousand copies of this work had been previously printed, and it is somewhat popular. It has been used as a text book in seven schools under the care of Europeans, and copies have been applied for to be sent to Chinese officers residing in this city, and to others in the northern capital.

A Compendium of Physiology and Anatomy has also been prepared by the aid of a well educated native scholar, and 1200 copies have been printed, illustrated with seventeen lithographic drawings, which were selected from several sources, and being traced and shaded on transfer paper, were lithographed by the compiler of the book, at the press attached to the hospital. He takes this opportunity of expressing his thanks to H. Rutter, Esq., for the kind assistance he so cheerfully rendered by the preparation of most of the drawings. A second edition of 2000 is now commenced. The book has met with acceptance, and has been spoken of in terms of commendation by several Chinese scholars and native doctors. The aim of the author was to communicate knowledge on a subject of high importance to the medical art, and at the same time not devoid of interest to scholars and the common people; and while thus endeavoring to impart information on an interesting branch of science, the opportunity was not lost of drawing the reader's attention to the many striking evidences of design, and the wisdom, power and goodness of the great Designer. The cost of cutting the blocks (33,230 characters) was 24 dollars; copying the same for engraving on the wood, 6 dollars; printing 1200 copies, 160 pages large 8vo., 800 on white, 400 on yellow paper, 75½ dollars; lithographic drawings, including paper and printer's wages, 70½ dollars. The total cost of 1200 volumes, including the blocks and drawings, amounts to the moderate sum of 176 dollars. To meet this expenditure, £25 has been charged to a medical fund collected and placed in

the bank of Messrs. Barclay & Bevan, London, standing in the name of the Secretary "of the Chinese Association of London,"—equal to	\$111,00
Received from Dr. Lockhart, Shanghai, for copies of the work,	30,00
" " Dr. Macgowan, Ningpo, do.	6,00
" " Dr. McCarree, " do.	5,00
" " Rev. T. Genachr, do.	2,50
" " Rev. Dr. Happer, Canton, do.	2,00
Donation from T. F. Wade, Esq.,.....	5,00
Sold copies to Chinese to the value of.....	2,50
	\$164,00
Balance due	12,00

Repeated evidence has been afforded to us that the religious tracts and books distributed in the public streets and shops in this city are treated with great disrespect; they are no doubt despised on the ground of teaching foreign, and therefore useless and unpalatable doctrines; they are usually condemned at once, or set aside after inspection of the title-page, and if the distributor be a native, he is often insulted with opprobrious language. But that these messengers of truth and goodwill to men occasionally fall into the hands of those who give them a careful reading, there can be no doubt. An incident occurred a few months ago, proving this fact. Four months since a manuscript of eighty pages was sent in for our inspection and reply. It was written by a priest of a Buddhist temple, but internal evidence and report showed that he was assisted by several others. There were gross misquotations from the Scriptures and other books, and an evident desire to turn the whole system of the Christian religion into ridicule. The authors animadvert in a scoffing manner on the introduction of sin into the world; the injustice of God in punishing men's sins by the deluge; and other mysteries beyond their poor limited understandings. Jesus, of course, is despised, and his miracles and teaching profanely spoken against. No reply was attempted, for to argue with men who betrayed no other feelings than those of intense hostility to the truths of Divine revelation, and who had no love for truth, but only contended for victory, would have done more harm to our cause than good. To treat the challenge with silent contempt was considered to be our wisest course, and we have accordingly so acted, and have heard no more about it. Some may see in this, an indication of hopeful encouragement. It certainly shows that these priests are getting alarmed, and will show great opposition whenever they consider their craft in danger, and we may at least hope that they already do see some signs which may be hidden from us—for if not, why take the trouble of writing the Christian religion down? A book of eighty pages in Chinese could not have been composed without much labor.

I purposely avoid going into medical detail, which I know would be uninteresting to those for whom this little account is chiefly designed. I shall therefore content myself with merely referring to what my eldest medical assistant, Chan Awing has done in the way of surgical operations during the year 1851. He has operated by couching for cataract in 12 cases, 5 men and 7 women; several of these have since had excellent vision. He has removed a fleshy growth from the eye 113 times, 61 men, 52 women; operated for turning in of the eyelid in 133 instances, 90 men, 103 women; united divided ear from heavy earrings in the case of 33 females; operated for harelip three times; removed small tumors to the number of 38; assisted in reducing and attending to 17 fractures, some of them of the worst kind. Awing has also been very successful in resuscitating persons who had resolved to destroy themselves by taking a large dose of opium. If assistance was applied for early, emetic doses of sulphate of zinc were given, assisted, when nausea came on, by swallowing tepid water; but where, in cases of delay, the opium had been in part absorbed into the circulation and produced coma, the stomach-pump was always necessary, and this Awing had learned to use with much dexterity. In one instance, a slave girl, about thirteen years old, had been scolded and probably ill treated by her master. She went into his room and stole the opium he was accustomed to smoke, mixed it in some warm tea, and drank it down. On her becoming drowsy and insensible, the cause was suspected, and immediate help was sought for here. The assistants,

on reaching the place, found it absolutely necessary to use the stomach-pump at once to save the girl. As her face had become livid, her owners had put her outside the door in the street, lest she should die and thereby destroy the good luck of the house; and there, surrounded by a great crowd of persons, the stomach was cleared of the opium, and cleansed until only clear water appeared. A little stimulant of weak ammonia was also injected, and on the lips turning red again, and other signs of returning life appearing (for she soon entirely recovered), the amazement of the bystanders and of the family could only be expressed in strong exclamations. In fits of anger or jealousy, or under the influence of chagrin from losses in trade or by gambling, or from a malignant desire of revenge upon an enemy by becoming an evil spirit to him, or from fear of punishment: in all these different states of mind there is little regard to life, and as opium is at all times readily at command, it is most frequently resorted to, to extinguish life. Several instances have come to my knowledge, where from apparently slight causes of provocation or vexation, persons have gone to the opium shops, bought what they wanted for their purpose, and with cool and secret intent swallowed the fatal dose on going to bed; in a few hours life was extinct, but no one knew it until the morning: The number of persons rescued from death by opium the last year has been forty-six, 17 men and 29 women. Those who died, help having been sought too late, were 5 men and 8 women.

Lectures have been delivered in an informal manner to three medical students (one of whom is self-supported) during the winter months. A selection from the *Materia Medica* has been given, and by them written down for present and future use. The *Compendium of Physiology and Anatomy* is now read and explained in course. The anatomical model so generously purchased by the Chinese Association of London continues to be of the greatest service in rendering anatomical descriptions generally intelligible. Several Chinese, both men and women, have come purposely to see it, and have wondered at seeing so strange a thing; some have gone further, and have desired an explanation of what they saw. A few European friends and medical men have expressed the pleasure they have derived from examining so good a representation of the human body.

While writing out this report a painful event has happened, sufficient to damp for a time the hopes of the most sanguine. The young man Chan Awing, mentioned above, has ruined his character and prospects by an act of robbery from the teacher who has helped and instructed him these four years past. He suddenly absconded a few days since with \$150, and it is now discovered by tradesmen's bills requiring payment on the approach of the Chinese newyear, that he has involved himself in debts from which it would have been hard to extricate himself. This young man has been heretofore remarkably trustworthy, and of such steady and correct habits as to insure considerable confidence in his uprightness and integrity. He did not make a profession of Christianity, but was a regular attendant at the religious exercises. This complete change of character can now be explained by the fact that he had been seduced into profligate habits, and this it appears commenced about three or four months ago, but by stealth and falsehood on his part he contrived to prevent a full disclosure until he got possession of an order for money, which was larger than usual in order to meet extra payments at the close of the Chinese year. The loss of the money (though that is not a light one) is not so much to be deplored as the loss and ruin of the young man himself. He was gaining popularity, and might have secured for himself, in time, a respectable competency, and a good position in society. But in an evil hour he listened to the tempter's voice, and a sin which he would have dreaded to commit a few months ago, was now like a sweet morsel under his tongue, and regardless of future consequences, it carried him away almost beyond all hope of recovery.

During the past year, to save my strength and to afford me leisure for other duties, Awing and his associate Aking, took the entire charge of prescribing for and attending to the patients one day in the week; but this can no longer be done after what has transpired, with the growing conviction which long experience reluctantly forces upon me that in nothing can the Chinese be thoroughly trusted. Allowance doubtless must be made for the

influence of bad education and example, and the force of corrupt habits; but there is probably less excuse to be made for the Chinese than for any other people not favored with the light of the gospel; for they are endowed with a keen intellect; they know good from evil, right from wrong better than most heathen nations; they have an excellent code of morals; and God has not left himself without a witness among the lowest and most ignorant Chinese—their consciences accusing or excusing them, and compelling them in times of peril and distress to invoke Heaven to succor them, and by repentance and virtuous deeds to seek to regain the favor of God.

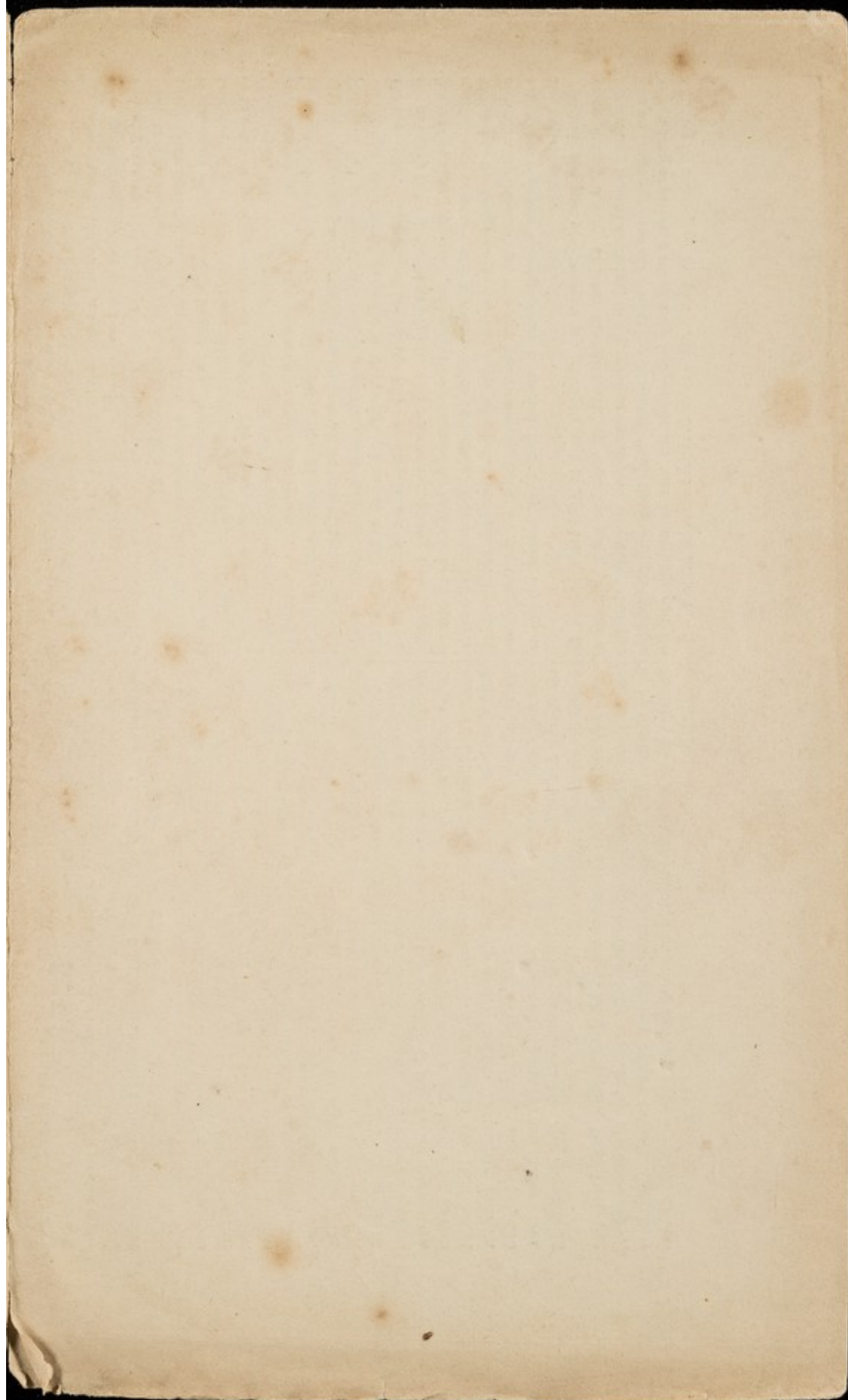
Lest any who may read the foregoing remarks should be discouraged, and feel their interest lessened in all attempts to improve the moral condition of the Chinese, let me recommend such to turn to the page of history, and not to go farther than our own country, to compare her condition now with what it was at the close of the seventeenth century; or better still, compare the United Kingdom in its present state with what it ought to be (taking the Bible for our standard of comparison) after Christianity has been introduced so many centuries; the early translation of the Bible into our mother tongue; the blessings of the Reformation; the cheap printing of the Bible; the religious advantages everywhere enjoyed, united with the superior energies of the Anglo-saxon race; when all these things are considered, and the advantages of the eastern and western nations contrasted, it must be conceded that *there is hope for China yet*. And while every Christian philanthropist must bewail the strange perversion of the human heart to alienate itself from God, the fountain of all good, and must mourn over the astonishing indifference to the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ prevailing throughout the world, yet must he not let his hands hang down, nor his faith fail him on this account; but with earnest piety endeavor, whether at home in his native land or abroad in a foreign clime, to be himself a living example of truth and righteousness, and while seeking to turn his fellow-sinners unto God, invoke with untiring importunity the promised influence of the Holy Spirit, to glorify Christ in the hearts of men.

It is only necessary in conclusion to make acknowledgments to the kind friends who have presented medicines, apparatus, books, and money. In 1850, the Committee of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society voted £10 worth of medicines to five medical missionaries in China. The valuable box designed for the use of this hospital was safely received, and has proved highly acceptable. For the presents of books and trusses my best thanks are due, especially for the work on surgery by Professor Miller; also for reports and letters from the esteemed secretary of the Society, Dr. Coldstream.

To the secretary and friends of the "Chinese Association," London, who have so often helped me, I again offer my cordial thanks for the generous and valuable aid so cheerfully rendered from year to year. During the past year, I have received from this Association £27 15s. 11d. worth of medicines; surgical instruments to the value of £2; a powerful microscope and an electrical machine; and presents from different individuals of homeopathic medicines with books and reports; also several standard medical works, *viz.*, Solly on the Brain, Liston's Surgery, a new and enlarged edition of Dr. Carpenter's Physiology (not yet come to hand), and other smaller works.

The monthly allowance to the medical pupil Awing of 7 dollars for 12 months, with 10 dollars for loss of clothes by his coolie, altogether 94 dollars; together with allowance to medical pupil Aking of five dollars per month, in November and December of 1850, and 6 dollars per month for twelve months 1851, altogether 82 dollars: have been charged to the Educational fund placed in 1847 in the treasury of the London Missionary Society. Early in 1850, £10 was drawn from it for the use of Aking; and in 1851, £15 was negotiated at 5s. 2½d. exchange for the same purpose; and in Dec. 26th, for Awing and for balance due for Aking, another bill for £29 7s.—making a total drawn from that fund of £54 7s.

To any who may feel desirous to help with their purses, I would say that contributions for this object will be thankfully received by the undersigned, or by the Rev. Dr. Tidman, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society; or by Miss Kirkpatrick, Homerton, Secretary of the Chinese Association in London.



5852/46(2)

A REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

Dup

IN THE

WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON,

UNDER THE CARE OF DR. HOBSON

From Jan. 1st. 1853 to June 30th, 1854.



Those who are acquainted with the real state of public affairs at Canton, well know how difficult a matter it has always been to effect any change for the better in this place, the least innovation upon the old customs of the country being regarded with jealousy and dislike. Still, many important local advantages have been obtained within the last few years (which the older residents can best appreciate) though they are yet very far from being complete. The city gates remain as firmly closed as ever, and the people, as a whole, are not more friendly and obliging to strangers from afar than in former years, and the country villages and hamlets around, cannot be entered without some danger. The only persons who secure houses beyond the precincts of the foreign factories are missionaries, who do so partly to avoid the high rents, but chiefly to afford greater facilities for carrying out their plans of usefulness. But in no instance has a residence been thus obtained without trouble or inconvenience, and while the locality may be good, the houses are usually small and incommodious for a tropical climate, and by no means cheap. The missionaries have opened small hospitals, schools and chapels, and in these places the Gospel is proclaimed, and the Holy Scriptures and religious tracts are distributed. A feeble light shines forth from them to enlighten the thick darkness around, and when spiritual life is communicated from above, those that are sitting in the shadow of death see great light and rejoice in it.

The first successful attempt to gain an entrance among the masses inhabiting the western suburbs of this city, was effected by first

CANTON, Kam-li-fau
Hospital



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opening a dispensary to relieve the sick ; an empty pack-house was then rented and fitted up for the residence of the medical missionary and his family, with a dispensary, chapel and three small wards. The sick increased rapidly in attendance, and the good effected in this way was so apparent that all opposition was hushed. The obtruder was regarded with some suspicion at first, and even talked of as a spy, a government agent who was secretly working to gain over the hearts of the people to rebel against the state, &c. &c. and the doctrines taught were considered contrary to Confucius and unsuitable for China. These and many other foolish reports were put into circulation at first, but they were gradually seen not to be founded in truth. The Chinese, though so insensible, generally speaking, to another's woe, are still not altogether unaffected by the milk of human kindness ; and healing the sick has always proved the readiest way of subduing a portion of that strong antipathy which the natives in the south have so long cherished towards foreigners. Removed at a considerable distance from any foreign residence, it would have been easy for robbers and ill-disposed persons to do this family harm, but nothing of the kind was done* ; nor, during a residence of nearly six years, was any disturbance or interruption experienced ; but, when attempts were made to rent larger premises, discouragement was met at every step, and disappointment was naturally felt at finding every effort fail, until, when hope was well-nigh extinguished, a very eligible place presented itself, in a different district, but still very near to the old house. The Landlord, who for years past had been unwilling, was now prepared to enter into negotiation, and finally concluded a lease, under much more favorable terms than could have been effected a few years previously. Being a man of determination and courage, his purpose once formed, he would not swerve from it, and, though it was fraught with trouble to himself, he resolved to abide all consequences, depending upon the Treaty, as well as upon the justice of his cause. As very much opposition and trouble did arise out of this act, analogous in principle to the closing of the city gates against foreigners, it will not be out of place to give a brief detail of the facts as they really occurred, and, to avoid ambiguity, the writer will employ the personal pronoun when speaking of himself hereafter.

* Since this was written a robbery has been committed ; and there is reason to fear it was connived at, if not actually planned by an old servant of the family.

The agreement between the landlord and myself was settled early in January of this year, and on a notice being posted on the door, the temporary tenants quickly withdrew. An estimate for repairs was made, the street door locked, and workmen began the necessary alterations. It was not long before the Pwan family, residing on the premises adjoining, commenced a determined course of hostility. They endeavored to prevent the workmen from proceeding with their work, well knowing that the house was not habitable for a foreigner in its original state, and still less so with the alterations and improvements only half completed. They circulated false reports, convened several public meetings, one of the family came on the premises more than once to threaten the workmen and tried to burst open the lock on the street door. They offered a reward by public placard to any who would seize the head contractor, grossly insulted an individual because he dared to speak a word in the foreigner's defence, sent in false charges to the district magistrate's office, and when every thing else failed, they laid a plan, but too well concerted, to have the landlord seized and punished. This individual, Tsae, belongs to a respectable family and in days of affluence gave a large sum to purchase a blue button. He, knowing that his cause was a just one, and not suspecting treachery, went about in his sedan as usual. One day, as he was passing near the magistracy, some paid police runners seized hold of his chair in the public street and took him into custody, and in a room of the court he was detained a prisoner; ostensibly, to answer the charges brought against him, but really to extort money from his friends to satisfy corrupt underlings and a not less covetous magistrate! *

The iniquity of the whole transaction was regarded as so direct a violation of treaty rights, by the Gentlemen at the British Consulate, that they did not hesitate a moment to do their utmost to get Pwan seized and Tsae liberated. Mr. Parkes especially interested himself in the affair, and reported the whole matter to Sir George Bonham at Hongkong, who sent in a strong remonstrance. In the meantime the magistrate suddenly died and a new one was appointed in his place, who was more favorable to Tsae. On the arrival of H. E. Sir J. Bowring, who also took up the case in an energetic

* At the commencement of the opposition set on foot by the Pwan family, a remonstrance was sent in to the government by the Consul, which brought out a document from this same magistrate, distinctly stating, for the information of those concerned, that there was nothing incorrect in the foreigner renting the premises for the purposes of a hospital.

manner, the Governor-general, finding the pressure unpleasantly strong, gave peremptory orders (it is believed) to the magistrate, to relieve Tsae at once, which was however not done till a bond had been given to pay down the sum of \$1,200 in fees, after a confinement of nearly three months. This example shews in a striking manner the perfidy and injustice of the courts of law in China. The Governor-general had no charge to bring against the man and promised redress. The magistrate, however, having as he supposed, a wealthy gentleman in his power, professed to believe the charges brought against him, but the fact is he was only wanting a good ransom price to liberate Tsae.* (It is well known that the Nan-hai or District magistrate pays a large sum for his office and has to reimburse himself by extortion).

On the liberation of the landlord, his enemies were ordered to quietly mind their own business and be at peace, or they would be seized too; and thus ends the opposition. I cannot, however, close this part of my report without applauding the resolution and unusual courage of Tsae in withstanding the annoyances he met with for letting his house to a foreigner; neither can I refrain, in yet stronger terms, from condemning the conduct of the Pwan family, for they professed to have not the slightest animosity towards myself, and had even endeavored on three different former occasions to rent me a portion of their premises. Their opposition was evidently the result of disappointment and chagrin. They demanded money in the shape of a fixed annual stipend for allowing a foreigner to live next door to them! This being refused, and themselves treated somewhat superciliously besides, by Tsae, occasioned all the trouble that was experienced by the landlord and his tenant. This same family were the chief leaders of the opposition that obliged the Rev. J. Cleland, five years ago, to give up a house in this neighborhood, after taking possession of it with his family. †

On the second of March, the new premises being ready, we quietly moved in. The street door was opened a few days after, and the sick admitted as usual. The landlord was still under arrest and I was very anxious for his sake that no disturbance should arise to involve him in any further trouble, and I am happy to state that every thing remained quiet; and though many persons came to view

* There is reason also to believe that the officials having Tsae in their power they wished to make an example of him to deter others from renting their house, to foreigners.

† An unknown individual has written a clever lampoon exposing Pwan to ridicule. The people in the street are quite friendly, and have lately applied for aid to guard against robbers, which of course has been cheerfully granted.

the place, and there was a large attendance of patients (who soon found out the new hospital), yet there was no rudeness or noise, nor the slightest attempt to create confusion, although nothing could have been easier if there had been the disposition.

The entire length of the premises is not far short of 500 feet, and the width is 45 feet, excepting towards the water, where they become narrower. There is good accommodation for the residence of the missionary and his family, for the native medical assistant, tract distributors and others connected with the mission. There is a spacious chapel which has seats for 200 persons, and is sufficiently large to seat 500; a good dispensary with separate entrances for men and women; a depository for tracts; a reception room for Chinese visitors, and there are twelve rooms now on the ground floor which hold 45 beds, besides room for more wards to accommodate 100 patients, whenever needed. The situation is most advantageous for a hospital, and is easy of access both by road and water. The place is light and airy, and being fitted up in Chinese style, is pleasant to the Chinese taste. The lease is for ten years, at a rental of \$730 per annum. A similarly sized building placed near the foreign factories would be nearly \$2000. A few years ago a Chinese paid \$1400 a year to stow tea and other goods in it, but since the opening of the ports, such buildings have much deteriorated in value, and not half that sum could now be obtained from a Chinese.

The number of persons who have come to the hospital, including those on the Sabbath (who are also mostly invalids) amounts altogether, from January to December 1853 twelve months, to 21,965; from January to the end of June of this year, six months, to 13,554; during the last two months the attendance (including also the Sabbath) has been larger than at any previous time. In May it amounted to 3023 and in June to 3420; the proportion being about two men to one women. The patients are chiefly of the poor class and the diseases generally of a chronic, cachectic form, the result of poverty, dirty habits, a foul atmosphere, and bad diet. Continued attention to such cases requires one to remember the command and promise; "Be not weary in well doing, for ye shall reap if ye faint not."

Four days every week the sick are prescribed for, and on these occasions, during the summer months particularly, the hospital is like a market, and a good opportunity is afforded for teaching the

things concerning "the kingdom of God." There are also never less than four religious services weekly, besides familiar instruction and the distribution of the New Testament and religious books, at the close of the services. (The usual preacher is Léang-a-fah, the same individual who, twenty years ago, published and circulated a tract which gave, it appears, the first ideas of Christian truth to the mind of Hung-sew-tseuen, the chief of the present insurrectionary movement in China.) In this work he is assisted by the medical missionary and two native colporteurs. The patients attend morning worship daily with the whole household, and they are visited in their wards on the Sabbath afternoon for the purpose of more direct Christian teaching. The average number of tracts given away, in and out of the hospital, is about 2000 each month.* Copies of the New Testament are also distributed as opportunity offers, and it is a circumstance worth noticing that, latterly, applications have been made for the sacred volume.

To aid the distribution of religious books, and to diffuse useful knowledge, the English tract committee of Canton have lately printed 2000 copies of a small work on Natural History, illustrated by wood cuts of the principal mammalia, with a brief description of each. This work is the third part of a treatise on the elements of Natural Philosophy, prepared in 1853. † About one half of the drawings were made by Dr. Dickson, and the expense of cutting the blocks and printing 500 copies was defrayed by Dr. Lockhart of Shanghai. The Tract Committee have also printed 200 copies of the work on Physiology, divided into five parts. These books and Muirhead's Geography, Edkins' Almanac, Wylie's Arithmetic, and the like, are often applied for, either personally or by card, on which occasions the opportunity is embraced of presenting along with them a copy of the New Testament, and such tracts as Milne's "Two Friends," "History of Christ," "the Patriarchs," by Dr. Legge, "Epitome of Christianity," by Dr. Medhurst, Short Comments on St. John's Gospel &c. A notice having already appeared in the China Mail of the fact that the Governor-general's father has had the plates in the Physiology recut and tastefully arranged on eight scrolls, and a

* It is worthy of remark as shewing the indirect benefits of the hospital, that on visits being made by the native agents of the Tract Society, (with or without a European accompanying) to the villages and hamlets around, that a favorable and often kind reception is given to them from their connection with this institution.

† The first and second part will probably be printed this year, with wood Engravings.

translation having been given of his remarks commendatory of the work, it is not necessary farther to refer to this interesting circumstance. The entire book has been reprinted by the same individual, but not yet published. The edition issued by Pwan Tsze Shing has had an extensive and profitable sale. A work on Surgery, to be illustrated with wood cuts, has been begun; but want of time and other circumstances will prevent its being finished this year.

All the simple operations on the eye and ear, removal of small tumors, extraction of teeth, opening of abscesses, dressing wounds &c, are performed by my assistant Ho-king-man, who likewise assists in prescribing for the sick. He has also been successful in many cases in the use of the stomach pump and other means for resuscitating persons who have taken opium for the purpose of suicide. Of such individuals 117 have been brought to the hospital, or visited at their own homes, during the last fifteen months, of whom 75 were recovered. About two thirds of the number were females, chiefly young prostitutes.

Mention has been often made of the prevalence and of the incurable nature of Leprosy. It is now gratifying to be able to state that the seeds of the Chaul moogra (or Charul moogra) Nat : Ord : Flacourtiaceæ (see Lindley's Flora Medica p. 109) is found to be of real service in this dreadful complaint. Dr. Mouat of the Medical College of Calcutta first drew my attention to the fact, and very kindly sent me a bag of seeds to experiment with. Our plan of administering the remedy is simply to remove the hard covering and bruise several of the seeds together to a coarse powder. This is given in doses of about 60 grains twice a day for a considerable time and the eruption rubbed occasionally with the expressed oil. I have seen two cases certainly cured, and several others much benefitted; others are still under treatment. The remedy requires to be steadily persevered with, and occasionally accompanied with saline aperients for a period of from four to six months. It is also useful in scrofula. The first appearance of improvement is in the eruption becoming less prominent and red, and white scales appearing round the circumference and edges, and the central parts gradually assuming the appearance of healthy skin. The remedy is, I find, known to the Chinese, but those who have any experience of its value, keep it a secret for their own profit. The following is an extract from a medical book:

“Its name is 大風子 Tae fung tsze; taste, a little acrid; heating; imported from the south; (probably the Straits) it produces

a change in the blood, hence useful in the diseased blood of leprosy; it is also useful by its expressed oil when applied to ulcers, itch and psoriasis, and kills worms. It should be given in pills."

The following are (with his own notes appended) some of the more important operations performed in the hospital by my friend Walt. G. Dickson M. D. and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of publicly thanking him for the very valuable assistance he is at all times ready to afford me.

Sept. 23d, 1853. Performed two operations, 1st. excision of the left mamma. A young woman, 28 years of age. The tumor resembled a mass of intestines pendent from the breast, offensive serous fluid oozing from every part of it; may be referred to the kiloid cancerous growth. In the right breast a small tumor, the left she says began in a similar way. No glandular swelling, health very poor, bloodless and emaciated. It was removed at the special request of herself and friends, and healed slowly up by granulation. Her health improved, a little better appetite and spirits, still extremely weak from diarrhea. It was necessary for her to return home before the cut surface was quite healed over. We were afterwards grieved to hear that though the poor young woman bore her journey by water very well, she was literally jolted to death by being carried several miles in a sedan chair.

2d. case. Removed a tumor from left trochantar, size of an orange, circular opening in the centre with fetid discharge; has latterly become dangerous from copious bleeding. Dr. H. was called to see him on one occasion after he had lost a pint or more of arterial blood, supposed to be of a malignant character, not very moveable, margins inflamed, body pale and weakly. Nothing but to try excision; before commencing, the finger was put into the opening, and the contents breaking down, were easily scooped out, followed by a gush of blood. The edges were cut away, and the inner part nipped up with forceps and the whole detached by the knife. It then appeared to be an old cyst, to which the natives are subject, brought into this state by treatment; no bleeding followed, the man rapidly recovered and was discharged well.

October 6th. Operated at Dr. Hobson's on a tumor on the outer side of the left arm, deeply attached, the size of a large Mango, surface ulcerated but not bleeding, evidently cancerous; but as the glands of the axilla were unaffected and the old lady particularly anxious to have it removed, her wishes were consented to. It was easily removed, a narrow neck seemed to run very deep under eth

vessels to the bone, but this was not larger than a quill and nearly all taken away. She was soon discharged well. On section of the tumor it presented all the appearances common to soft cancerous growths. This woman returned eight months afterward, presenting a much larger tumor growing from the same place with a bleeding fungus; a second operation was desired, but it held out no hope of cure and was therefore declined.

3d. Operated on a man with tumor of the left eye, involving apparently the whole orbit; on close examination, the pupil was found turned to the outer side, entirely concealed by the tumor, which was attached to the sclerotic, and to our surprise the sight was found uninjured. The tumor was carefully dissected out, and the patient discharged with good vision. He had of course strabismus.

4th. In May removed a pendulous tumor of five years growth, discharging offensive matter from the arm, close to the axilla, in a woman of 48 years. The attachments were deep, but entirely taken away, healed by granulation, and discharged cured.

5th. In June operated on a tumor of the left side of the neck on a man from the country. This has been growing for 14 years; marks of native treatment are visibly left on the tumor. It is about the size of an infant's head, of a lobulated character, moveable, attachments not extensive, but apparently deep. The patient like the preceding case, was put under the influence of Chloroform, and the tumor carefully dissected out to avoid the large vessels. The connections proved not so deep as was feared, the whole mass was easily dislodged, and the cut surface is now, 15 days afterwards, nearly healed over, and the man no longer an object of general remark. Section of the tumor shewed it to be composed of a hard fibro-cartilaginous substance.

June. 6th. A young woman unmarried but betrothed, presented herself with a tumor of the right cheek, which is a bar to her marriage, and requests it may be removed. Its growth first commenced 6 years ago from an accidental blow from a bamboo. It has gradually increased without pain to the size of an orange. It was on examination seen to be not a true osteo-sarcoma of the antrum, but a fluctuating tumor surrounded on all sides with bone except in two places. There was no protusion into the palate, the roof of the mouth being quite natural; the expansion of bone commenced from the malar bone and side of the orbit above, and from the border of the alveolar processes below, distorting the appearance of the mouth very much. There appeared no malignity about it; an opening was

just made into the tumor below, and two to three ounces of straw colored fluid was at once evacuated. By introducing the finger through the opening, the cavity was felt all round to be an expansion of the bone only. An incision was made from the orbit down by the side of the nose, round the right nostril, and through the upper lip; the flap was dissected back, giving ample room to complete the operation; the bony expansion was removed by the bone forceps; and some portion of the lining membrane of the antrum, which was much thickened; at the bottom of the cavity attached to the malar bone was an eye tooth; this was extracted, the skin came readily and aptly together by pins and suture, without bleeding, or any bad symptom. The pain attending this formidable operation was greatly lessened by the use of chloroform.

On the same day a large Nævus, or rather a set of them, situated on the neck of a young married woman, were compressed by ligature, and the following day removed with the knife, several small arteries required to be tied before the bleeding ceased. Both cases are doing well.

The following order and list of medicines is taken from a popular and standard work, called an abridgement or selection of the Chinese *Materia Medica*. In this work there are 442 medicinal agents described; first their name is given, then the part or organ into which they enter, or assimilate with, next their properties, whether hot or cold, their taste smell and color, and lastly their uses and doses.

I. ORDER. TONIC MEDICINES.

1st. Those medicines which warm and strengthen the viscera, such as the Ginseng, dried dates, fruit of lung-gan, li-che, flesh of fowl, beef, honey, &c.

2d. The mild or tranquilizing tonics, Liquorice root, parasite of mulberry tree, fruit of the cypress, old rice, broad beans, species of yam, asses glue, birds nests, mutton, duck, pigeon &c.

3d. Medicines which increase the natural fire, (or stimulating tonics) cassia, cinnamon, aloes wood, sulphur, asbestos, stalachite, fresh tops of staghorns, dried red spotted lizard, silk worm moth &c.

4th. Medicines which nourish the secretions, especially of the kidneys. Linseed, hempseed, elm bark, medlar, minium, black and white lead, tortoise shell, human milk, and various parts of the pig.

5th. Medicines which strengthen the kidneys and testes. Extract from staghorns and various parts of the animal, dogs flesh, dried placenta, a species of fern, walnuts, &c.

II. ASTRINGENTS.

1st. Warm and tonic astringents. Nutmeg, gall nuts, seeds of lotus flower, poppyheads, &c.

2d. Cooling astringents. Pomegranite, charcoal, prepared burnt from straw, bones and teeth of the dragon, oyster shell, &c.

3d. The general pure astringents. Seeds of the date, armenian bole, quince, sour plum &c.

4th. Repressing weakness or astringent tonics. Iron filings, hematic iron ore, loadstone, talc litharge, gold and silver leaf, &c.

III. RESOLVENTS.

1st. Cold discutients or diaphoretics. Fragrant basil, a species of ginseng, fresh ginger, orange stalks, different parts of onions, &c.

2d. Medicines which disperse wind. Mint, calamint, species of bivalve shell, branch of cassia, mimosa pods and seeds, seeds of species of acacia, tigers bone, spotted and black snake, musk dried scorpion, cicada, centipede, shed snake skins, camphor.

3d. Medicines which disperse moisture (not recognizable.)

4th. Medicines which disperse morbid heat. Species of yam, black residue beans, of soy &c.

5th. Emetics. White hellebore, seeds and root of turnip, stems of sweet melon, sulphate of copper.

6th. Warm resolvents. Native nutmeg, varieties of long, white and black pepper, cardamons, putchuck, mugwort, aniseed, a species of ginger, dried ginger, gelangel, species of corn flag, a species of nut, tobacco, cloves, sandal wood, gum-bensoin, camphor, barley, rosen, caraway and mustard seeds &c.

7th. Mild or equalizing resolvents. Chamomile, scouring rush, seeds of burdock, native putchuck, duck weed, betul nut and covering, pumelo skin, dried orange skin, mint, dried silk worm chrysalis and ordure.

IV. PURGATIVES.

1st. Absorbents of moisture. Rice paper plant, sliced China root &c.

2d. Laxatives. Seeds of plantago, soap stone, petrified pecten, sage, amber, small red bean, &c.

3d. Diuretic class. Species of fern, several not recognizable.

4th. Suppressing phlegm, (expectorants) Alum, bezoar, species of borax, pustacia nut, coarse mica, juice of bamboo &c.

5th. Purgative and cooling. Rhubarb, raspings of bamboo, parsimmon tops, water-melon, pear, verdigris, species of seashell, gypsum, common salt, sulphate of soda, snow water, crystallized salt, calcareous spar, catechu, pearls, bear's gall, preparation from human excrements, &c.

6th. Purging away the fire, (refrigerants). Gentian red and yellow, sliced peony, mulberry root and leaves, shavings of antelopes horns, loquat leaves, shavings of rhinoceros horn &c.

7. Repressing humors. Almonds, buckwheat &c.

8. Mild or digestive aperients. Root of a species of lily, wormwood, vinegar, coarse rice, turtle shell, &c.

V. MEDICINES WHICH AFFECT THE BLOOD.

1st. Those which warm and nourish it. Germander? brown sugar, olibanum, cassia wood, wine, scallions, rabbit dung, cuttle fish bone &c.

2d. Medicines which cool the blood. Bastard saffron, young cypress, elmtree root, cinnabar, rabbits flesh.

3d. Astringents of the blood. Madder, tumeric, myrrh, dried varnish, seeds of species of plum, dragons blood, peach seeds, arrow root, old copper cash, dried leech, red marble, goats ordure, cantharides, &c.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1st. Medicines which destroy worms. Assafoetida, betul extract, quicksilver, a chloride of mercury, vermilion &c.

2d. Medicines which disperse poisons. Seeds of castor oil plant, resin, shavings of ivory, elephants skin, preparations from toads &c.

3d. Expelling poisons (or alteratives) seeds of burdock, honeysuckle stamens and pestils, species of green pea, dried earthworm, &c.

4th. Poisonous substances. Seeds of croton oil plant, arsenic &c.

The following is a list of the kingdom and class from whence they are taken.

Herbs. -	191	} <i>Vegetable Kingdom</i>	Metals. -	-	6	} <i>Mineral Kingdom</i>
Shrubs and trees. 72			Minerals. -	-	29	
Fruits. -	25		Crystals. -	-	10	
Seeds. -	16		Earths. -	-	5	
Vegetables. -	10					50
	314					

Parts of Animals. -	25	} <i>Animal Kingdom.</i>
Reptiles. -	8	
Fishes. -	3	
Molluscous shells -	10	
Insects. -	22	
Parts of human body. -	10	
	78	

P. S. Many of the medicines cannot be discovered from being in a dried state, and from only a portion of the plant being obtainable. They are imported from all parts of the Empire, from Japan, Siam and the Straits, and form an important and lucrative branch of trade.

Dr.

Hospital Account from January 1st to June 30th, 1854.

Cr.

1854. January 1	Balance of account for 1853.	\$110.29	
	Donation from a Friend.	50.00	
	Do. George Dent Esq.	10.00	
	Do. Rev. G. Cullen Leith for 1853 £5 exch. 4.10.	20.69	
	Do. H. Rutter Esq.	20.00	
	Do. Dr. Kenny.	20.00	
	Do. Thos Walsh Esq.	50.00	
	Received for trusses.	5.00	
May			
		235.98	
		221.06	
		<u>\$54.92</u>	
	Balance on hand Canton, July 1st, 1854.		
	The following contributions of friends in England have been lately announced, but not yet exchanged into dollars. Donation of Rev. G. Cullen £5 for 1854. Donation D. Carstairs Esq. ditto. Colonel Marshall, Plymouth £3.3 paid to the London Missionary Society. Received from Miss Morrison London for the same object £2.4 6. also 5s. from a friend through Miss Hobson. These sums will be entered in the next year's account.		
	Wages to three hospital coolies.		\$72.00
	Do to door keeper \$4 per month.		24.00
	Allowance to general superintendent \$2 per month.		12.00
	For cutting and printing the hospital calendar.		3.00
	For two night lamps 75 cents each.		1.50
	For cutting and printing a book of prayer, 500 cop. 21 leaves.		9.22
	Watchman and street magistrate two quarters.		3.00
	Dispensary account.		15.71
	Sundries.		5.00
			<u>145.43</u>
			75.63
			<u>\$221.06</u>
	Balance due for fitting up the new hospital.		
	P. S. The educational fund placed in the treasury of the London Miss Soc. in 1847 being nearly exhausted, the allowance to a native medical assistant, together with a portion of the rent will hereafter be charged to the hospital account.		

DR. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE AT THE CHINESE

1853.			\$ 'c.
January	1st	On hand from last year's account.....	93 22
	27th	Received annual subscription from H. S. Parkes Esq.	10 00
	29th	Ditto from George Dent Esq.	10 00
February	22th	Donation of Rev. G. Cullen in 1852, £10 exchange 4s. 10½d.....	41 20
March	29th	Donation from Fred Wills Esq. of Bristol £10 ex- change 4s. 10½d.....	41 20
		Donation of Dr. Kenny.....	20 00
April	12th	Ditto from Mrs. S. W. Williams.....	4 00
May	25th	Ditto from the late Fred Tozer Esq.....	10 00
		Annual subscription from Rev. M. C. Odell Hongkg,	10 00
July	6th	Donation from W. Walkinshaw Esq.....	10 00
		Do. from John Scarth Esq.....	10 00
		Do. of E. E. Bateson Esq.....	20 00
July	17th	Do. P. S. Forbes Esq. American Consul.....	100 00
		Do. H. Rutter Esq.....	20 00
November		Paid by Dr. Lockhart for trusses received by him....	58 00
		Do. for sale of the same in this hospital.....	40 00
		Mrs. Bodham Bath £1.0.0 sent through Miss Morrison with other sums amounting to £1 4 0. equivalent to	9 00
		Rev. J. Holderness Hongkong £2 10	10 50
Receipts for the year.....			517 12
Expenditure ditto.....			406 83
Balance on hand.....			<u>\$110 29</u>

HOSPITAL IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS, FOR 1853 CR

	\$	c.
Paid to general superintendent \$2 per month.....	24	00
Coolie and assistant Coolies wages including a present at the new year.....	110	00
Medical assistant on trial for three months \$5 per month.....	15	00
Paid for 200 trusses from Edinburgh including freight and packing £43. 27. exchange at the time 5s. the dollar.....	172	50
Medicines from England.....	19	00
Medical books, and drawing of viscera to pupil Aking	6	00
Ferguson's Surgery and Royle's Materia Medica.....	6	00
Hospital Calender.....	2	70
Masons and Carpenters repairs on roof, sewer, and wood pier.....	9	18
Watchman and Street Magistrate for the year.....	8	00
Contribution to Watchman loft.....	1	00
Bed boards for patients.....	1	85
Allowance of cash to needy patients.....	3	68
Copying and framing the rules of the hospital.....	6	00
Dispensary account for charcoal, paper, pots, pork fat, rhubarb, wax, leeches, &c.....	27	32

Chinese Hospital

Canton, January 1st 1854.

BENJAMIN HOBSON.

 \$406 83

LIST OF DONATIONS

FOR FITTING UP AND REPAIRING THE NEW HOSPITAL, RECEIVED
MARCH 1854, PER H. S. PARKES Esq. AND DR. DICKSON.

Revd. J. H. Gray.	\$ 10	R. Thorburn Esqr.	5
Dr. Dickson.	10	C. W. Murray Esqr.	10
W. P. Livingston Esqr.	20	F. Sinclair Esqr.	5
G. Urmson Esqr.	10	Harry Parkes Esqr.	10
A. Hudson Esqr.	10	J. Holliday Esqr.	10
J. Costerton Esqr.	10	P. W. Ripley Esqr.	5
P. Chalmers Esqr.	10	George Barnet Esqr.	10
John Dent Esqr.	20	O. H. Framhein Esqr.	20
M. W. Pitcher Esqr.	10	A. Gifford Esqr.	10
A. Wilkinson Esqr.	5	Rich'd. Rothwell Esqr.	5
E. Jardine Esqr.	20	George Dent Esqr.	5
J. D. Gibb Esqr.	5	D. W. Schwemann Esqr.	10
P. Campbell Esqr.	5	F. B. Johnson Esqr.	5
H. D. Margesson Esqr.	5	Adam Scott Esqr.	5
H. R. Hardie Esqr.	2	Benjamin Seare Esqr.	2
E. Halton Esqr.	2	S. Mackenzie Esqr.	10
W. Walkinshaw Esqr.	10	Angus Fletcher Esqr.	10
J. Scarth Esqr.	5		
		Total Drs.	306

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

To Drs. Harland and Barton of Hongkong for medicines for the use of the Hospital.

To Drs. Dickson and Kenny for Quinine, Calico, and other useful articles, for the same object.

To Mrs. Morrison widow of the late Dr. W. Morrison for an articulated skeleton.

To Dr. Williams for printing 150 copies of the Report for 1852.

To Dr. Coldstream for Report and occasional paper, of the Edin. Med. Miss. Soc.

5852/45(1)

Dr Hobson
12 York Place
Clifton

REPORT

OF THE

Missionary Hospital

IN THE

WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON

UNDER THE CARE OF Dr. HOBSON

OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

For 1854-55.

CANTON:
S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

.....
1855.

308568.



not to be cut

REPORT
OF THE
MISSIONARY HOSPITAL,
IN THE
WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON.

REPORTS of societies and public institutions are not very popular at the present day, especially if they are long and tedious. But those in charge of such institutions, personally disinclined as they may feel to write them, yet consider they are morally bound to render a faithful account of the receipts and disbursements of contributions in money; and at the same time to furnish, for the satisfaction of the contributors, some information to show the good the charity is effecting. It is for this reason, that I have been induced from year to year, to publish a short report of the hospital under my charge.

Missionary hospitals for the benefit of the Chinese have always met with a liberal support from the foreign community in this country. No argument is needed to recommend them to public sympathy. They are regarded by all who take an interest in the exercise of benevolence, as not only valuable institutions in alleviating much human suffering, but also as most useful auxiliaries to the diffusion of Christianity in China. And this they do in two ways; 1st, in pioneering the way, and opening up inaccessible places for the missionary. 2d. In affording ample fields, not only for the exhibition of Christian "charity to our neighbor," but for inculcating, in the freest



HOSPITAL REPORT.

manner possible, the sublime truths of the Inspired Volume. These remarks are, I believe, applicable to every place in China, but they apply with special force to Canton and its vicinity, where there is *far more restriction and difficulty* of every kind in carrying on the missionary enterprise. It would be irrelevant in this place to assign the reasons for it. The fact is unquestionable; and long experience has shown, that there is no better way to gain an entrance into any desirable but forbidden locality, and remove the prejudice that attaches to the foreigner, and obtain thereby a favorable hearing of the christian doctrine, than "healing the sick."

Every missionary in the south of China, has given his cordial testimony to the good service medical missions have rendered, and are still increasingly rendering, to the cause of religion in China, and this is the greatest honor that the medical profession can enjoy. No one can be more averse than myself, from applauding in an undue manner, the value of medical missions, but it is satisfactory to know that they have not been a failure; and that they are admirably adapted to meet the peculiar prejudices and wants of the Chinese people, especially in certain parts. To conduct a missionary hospital in an efficient manner, involves, however, more sacrifice of personal ease and comfort, than probably any other kind of gratuitous labor in China. To say nothing of the actual fatigue of prescribing for 100 to 150, or even 200 patients at a time, who are laboring under a variety of complaints, (two or three very frequently affecting one patient,) it must be felt by every medical missionary in China, a trying work to be brought continually into contact with so great an amount of misery, both physical and moral, which he can only partially relieve. And when his spirits are depressed from these causes, nothing cheers him more to renewed effort in this work and labor of love, than to hear that the great end he has in view, is in any measure secured. And what is that great end, but, that by this means, large numbers of men and women may be brought to hear the Gospel, and that through the instrumentality of the hospital, an excellent introduction may be afforded to many places, that otherwise would be partially or entirely closed to the missionary or to the native christian teacher, in their itinerating visits both in town and country.

The last Report for 1853-54 was much taken up in describing the difficulties that were surmounted in renting new and commodious premises; an opposition that was raised not so much against the foreigner, or the removal of the hospital to a more advantageous

position, as from disappointment and chagrin on the part of the disaffected neighbors, in not having their consent bought over with money. Since then no trouble of this kind has been repeated; we have lived quietly and peaceably with all around us: and circumstances have occurred to prove the necessity and advantage of having sufficient room to accommodate the unexampled number of applicants for surgical aid. In July of last year, rebellion broke out in this province; Canton and the neighboring places were attacked by numerous bands of insurgents, amounting to many thousands, who aimed at first to overthrow the existing local government, but failing in this, and disappointed that so few wealthy and influential persons joined their standard of revolt, they settled down into mere marauding parties, or banditti, bent only on plunder, to the injury of the peaceable inhabitants. This naturally soon created an universal detestation of these disturbers of the peace, and caused a reaction in favor of the old established government. The literati and gentry, who are the heads of the people, now combined their influence and resources, to combat the common foe; and raised at their own expense, vast bodies of able militia, before whom and the government troops, the insurgents could not stand. At length after much skirmishing on both sides, the rebel party has been nearly wholly destroyed, and dispersed into other provinces. It has been a desperate affair; and nothing but injury has resulted to all classes, the position of foreigners being likewise in no way improved, as it has been at Shanghai and Amoy. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides, and the poor helpless creatures that have lately fallen, like so many sheep into the hands of their enemies, are brought to Canton and beheaded, in number more than a thousand a week. Forgiveness is now offered to all who sincerely repent. When the rebellion first broke out, the wounded of both parties, were brought to the hospital, but this was soon put a stop to, from the police seizing those who were suspected of being *tseih*, (robbers). There is appended to this report a detail of some of the principal cases. The number of wounded men admitted into the hospital for six months, has been over 500 persons; since then, owing to frequent indisposition, there has been no regular account kept of the cases, or of the number of wounded men brought to the hospital, either as in or out patients. For a period of five months when fighting was at its height, quite a sensation was created in Canton and its vicinity, by the noise and bustle of conveying wounded soldiers through the streets in open chairs or sedans; and large boats bringing wounded militia

by water. The hospital was during this time thronged with visitors, and the friends or companions of those who had been wounded in battle. The largest number residing at one time in the wards, was 135, of whom about 40 were attendants on the patients. The average was eighty cases. The exertion and anxiety of seeing and dressing daily such a number of bad wounds brought on exhaustion and fever. To recruit lost health, it became necessary to take a sea voyage to Shanghai in December last. Dr. Dickson most kindly undertook the charge of prescribing for the wounded soldiers, and the Rev. J. Cox, Wesleyan missionary as kindly came to reside on the premises to superintend the arrangements of the hospital, during my temporary absence of a month, and did everything in his power to relieve the wants of the wounded men.

I returned quite well early in January, and was pleased to find everything had gone on so satisfactorily. Owing to the labor of dressing so many out and in patients and inhaling the unhealthy effluvia, that emanated from their bodies, the native assistant also, and three coolies, were all successively laid up with attacks of fever for a few days. If it had been the heat of summer, instead of the cool of winter, it is not improbable that some of us would have been attacked with fevers of a virulent type. Happily there was no excessive heat, and no want of good accommodation; hence the only type of fever that was prevalent for a time, was a mild remittent and intermittent. One patient only died of fever.

Fighting (owing to lack of courage on both sides) was seldom carried on from hand to hand, and hence cases of incised wounds were not frequent. Those that occurred, though severely injured by a blunt sword, did well. Sword cuts did not produce half the constitutional mischief, that wounds from small cannon, gingalls, and guns produced. The balls projected from these ugly and uncouth instruments, were of all sizes and shapes, varying from a pea to a good sized orange, projected with little force, and chiefly composed of melted iron, run into badly formed clay moulds; they had a rough irregular form, and produced fearful mischief by jaggling and contusing the flesh in their passage. It is well known that the smoother the ball and the swifter its course, the less is the injury inflicted; and the reverse of this is equally true. Moreover, if these iron balls be not speedily cut out and extracted, they occasion pain and erysipelas of the limb from the iron oxidizing in the flesh and poisoning it. It was strongly suspected also that the balls were placed in some irritating substance, that might easily lodge in their

interstices, which would add to the mischief. Whatever may be the cause, the wounds always sloughed very much, were slow in healing, and occasioned death in some instances from the mere local irritation set up. It was often matter for remark, that by far the greater proportion of the gun-shot wounds were received in the extremities, and more frequently on the external, than in the internal side of the limb, where the vessels and nerves chiefly lie; showing how great the chances of war always are.

The following shows the proportion in 171 cases; 91 were of the lower extremities and back; 41 of the upper extremity and shoulder; 10 of the chest and abdomen; 18 of the head and neck; 11 of the face, eye, mouth, &c. The mortality has been small, compared with the numbers that recovered; of the 171 cases recorded above, which were of a more dangerous character than those which occurred subsequently, when fighting was carried on with less vigour, thirty six died. Of these 15 died in the house, the remainder were taken home by their friends in a dying state, or died in the boat that was hired to bring them to the hospital. As it may appear strange, and perhaps inhuman, to hear of sending dying persons home, it will not be out of place here to observe, that death is regarded by the Chinese with a superstitious dread. There is the greatest fear of being near a dead body; hence when a person died in the hospital, or was known to be dying, that room would be immediately vacated by the rest of the patients, and only new patients, ignorant of the fact, would occupy that room again. It was also desirable to avoid, as much as possible, the frequent occurrence of seeing or knowing that there were dead men in the hospital, as it damped the hope of recovery in the living. The relations also much preferred taking their friends home in a dying state, as the removal of a dead body involved much expense and trouble. The soldiers were buried at the expense of the Government; the militia, from a patriotic fund, which defrayed all these expenses. The widows received a small present of money; but there are no pensions for wounded disabled soldiers, and no provision made for widows and children. Native doctors were provided by Government to attend upon the sick and wounded, and the militia also had native surgeons who were paid according to the number of cures they effected. As none of them, particularly at first, had courage or ability to cut out balls, or attend to dangerous cases, these were mostly brought to the hospital, by their friends or sent by their superior officers, or the managing committees, with a card of introduction. Whether the local Govern-

ment, when peace and order is fully restored will show any sense of its obligations to foreign surgeons by conferring upon them some badge of honor, or some public token of their respect, is very doubtful; most probably not; for the Chinese are slow to acknowledge any obligations to foreigners. But this makes no difference to the medical missionary in his treatment of the sick; his motto is: It is more blessed to give than to receive; and his consolation and reward are derived from the satisfaction he feels in alleviating to some extent the wretchedness and misery of his afflicted fellow men, and pointing them to Christ the Saviour.

The following tabular statements will show the number of persons applying for relief from month to month, and also the attendance on the Sabbath days, throughout the year.

Number of persons applying each month for medical relief, three times a week.

1854-55	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total.
Men,	1220	897	960	1290	1416	1254	985	640	925	1322	1411	1421	13,741
Women,	477	525	551	856	923	676	559	348	512	654	856	900	7,737
12mont's.	1697	1422	1571	2146	2339	1930	1544	988	1437	1976	2267	2221	21,478

Attendance of the sick and other persons in the Sabbath day of each month.

1854-55	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total.
Men,	486	316	376	587	568	520	445	361	433	486	418	385	5381
Women,	198	145	171	252	197	156	169	138	178	287	247	199	2337
12months	684	461	547	839	765	676	614	499	611	773	665	584	7718

The above lists are faithfully made out by the tract distributor Low tingsheen, who issues bamboo tickets numbered from 1 to 100 in two sets, for men and women; which he receives back, and registers their number. It was formerly my practise at Macao and Hongkong to keep a record of individual cases, surname, place of residence, &c.; as is still done by one or two medical missionaries in other places: but in Canton the applicants for medical aid, have been so numerous, that to save time and expense, we adopted the simpler plan of keeping a general record of the number prescribed for each receiving day, having no regard whether they have been before or not. But even this plan is but an approximation to the truth, for it does not include in-patients, or those who gain admission through a private entrance. The number in July, August, and September, have been fewer than preceeding years, owing to the dis-

turbed state of Canton and its neighborhood. The entire number who have come into these foreign premises, exclusive of in-patients amounts, with the Sabbath attendance, to 29,196. Of these about one third have appeared for the first time. The precious opportunity of teaching such large congregations, collected both from town and country, the way of salvation through faith in a crucified Redeemer, has not been lost. Twice on the Sabbath and six times in the week day, the "Good news" has been proclaimed. On the Sabbath morning at 11 A. M. to large and orderly congregations; on the afternoon at 3 P. M. to the in-patients, in a more free conversational style. On the week day, three times a week, there is preaching at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Those hearing at the earlier hour, are not the same who are present at the second service; these have come to the hospital at a later period of the day. Copies of the Scriptures and religious tracts are given to all who can read.

There has been no ordained European missionary (from various circumstances) on the spot, for some years past; it has devolved therefore upon the medical missionary, in the Providence of God, to undertake far more in this department of the missionary work than he had ever contemplated, or than could properly be expected of him to do; he has however, endeavoured to fulfill from a sense of obligation, the double duties of a missionary and a medical man. The native preacher Leang-a-fah had been associated for several years past with the medical missionary, in making known to the Chinese the great truths of Christianity, and of his character and ability there is no need now to speak. The good man, full of years and of faith, was removed rather suddenly in April last by the stroke of death. He was ordained a christian teacher to his countrymen by the late Dr. Morrison in the year 1823 and faithfully fulfilled the work given him to do. His name will be long remembered with respect in the Churches of England and America. His place will not soon be filled by another, but his work as a preacher now more than ever devolves upon the medical missionary, and two native christians, who have been long acting in the capacity of colporteurs.

The following summary will show our present condition as a Mission.

Number of Church members,	-	-	-	-	-	7.	20
Died during the past year (Leang Afah,)	-	-	-	-	-	1.	
Number of public services each week,	-	-	-	-	-	7.	
Number of a more private character,	-	-	-	-	-	8.	
Average attendance at the former,	-	-	-	-	-	100.	

Average attendance at the latter,	- - - -	25.
Number of in-patients during past year,	from 600 to 700.	
Number of out patients from July 1st, 1854 to July 1st,		
1855, - - - -	- - - -	21,478.
Number attending on the Sabbath day,	- - - -	7718.
Number of books distributed in and out of the hospital		
during the last 12 months, - - - -	- - - -	27,000.
Medical Missionary, - - - -	- - - -	1.
Native Preachers, - - - -	- - - -	2.
Medical Assistant, - - - -	- - - -	1.
Dispensary coolies, - - - -	- - - -	2.

Owing to want of time and strength, the works on elementary science and surgery have been kept in abeyance. The first and second part of the elements of Natural Philosophy referred to in the last report, have been published (in a small edition at present) at the expense of Dr. Lockhart at Shanghai, but are without the necessary wood engravings to illustrate them. These perhaps will be supplied before the close of the year.

The following outline of cases are from notes taken on the spot of all who were brought to the hospital during one month, viz: from October 14th to Nov. 14th. The remaining miscellaneous cases have occurred since that time. But before entering upon them, I cannot forbear expressing my obligations to W. G. Dickson M. D. for the truly kind aid he has rendered me. Besides giving assistance in important cases, he visited the hospital daily for a month to enable me, on his advice, to take a voyage to Shanghai for the benefit of my health.

October 14th, 1854. Received ten cases of gun-shot wounds from the country.

1. *Gun-shot wound of the shoulder.* Ball passed through the head of the humerus, and grazed the ribs in its course, to its outlet below the clavicle; followed by much constitutional irritation, and long continued suppuration. He was removed to the country, where he subsequently died from exhaustion of the powers of life.

2. *Gun-shot wound of the right hand.* Ball entered at the back, splintering the metacarpal bones of the index and long fingers, and passed out at the wrist, near the radial artery; became much debilitated from frequent attacks of intermittent fever, and local irritation; but finally the man made an entire recovery, and retained a serviceable hand.

3. *Gun-shot wound of the left arm.* Both bones grazed by the passage of the ball, and skin and flesh contused. Discharged cured.

4. *Gun-shot wound of the right thigh.* Ball entered on the inner side of the triangular space, near to the femoral artery. The ball was extracted. The patient suffered from violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles, was threatened with locked jaw, and died soon after from hemorrhage on the 27th.

5. *Gun-shot wound of the chest.* Ball passed through the sternum at its lower third; air passed in and out, and distended the integuments around. Right arm near the arm-pit also wounded by a spent ball; the patient suffered from difficulty of breathing, cough, and frequent attacks of ague, and depressing languor. Relieved by morphia and quinine; was sent home to the country for change of air, from whence he returned with other patients soon after, quite well, with no sense of uneasiness arising from the presence of the ball in his chest.

6. to 9. *Were superficial wounds* of the finger, and of the thigh and leg. Discharged cured.

10. *Gun-shot wound of the head.* Ball in the brain; passed through the left parietal bone; brain protruding and sloughy; patient restless and nearly insensible, paralyzed. Died five days after he was brought to the hospital.

October 15th, admitted the following cases:—

1. *Contused wound of thigh from a spent ball.* Cured.

2. *Ditto of the integuments of the chest.* Cured.

3. *Gun-shot wound of the upper part of the thigh,* passing on the inner side of the femoral artery; extracted posteriorly; size of a walnut. Cured.

4. *Gun-shot wound of the head.* Bullet entered a little anterior to the articulation of the jaw; the little finger readily passed into the brain; the patient was insensible at first, but gradually became conscious; could hear and speak. He complained of pain in the back part of the head. Died four days after, rather suddenly.

5. *Gun-shot wound of the thigh.* Ball entered at outer side, fracturing the bone, and wounding a large blood vessel in its course; limb much distended and cold; the patient (a large powerful man) was restless and feverish from the first, and died three days after his admission, from injury to the femoral vein; the hemorrhage was diffused through the limb. Amputation held out no hope of success.

6. *Gun-shot wound of the thighs and scrotum.* A ball, the size of

an orange entered behind the trochanter of right limb, passed through it, the scrotum, and fleshy part of the left thigh posteriorly. A young muscular soldier. This extensive wound presented a fearfully ragged and unhealthy appearance. There was much constitutional irritation at first, which made recovery very questionable for a time; but at length the powers of life rallied, the large sloughs came away, and the wounds finally closed up completely by healthy granulation; and he left the hospital well, and very grateful for the treatment received. The successful issue of this case made a very favorable impression on the officers and men belonging to the corps of H. E. the Governor-general.

On the 16th, admitted seven cases. 1. Gun-shot wound of the thigh, contusing seriously the soft parts, but sparing the femur and blood vessels. 2. Small ball passed through the sole of the foot.

3. *Small ball passed through the fleshy part of the leg.*

4. 5. *Two superficial wounds.* All cured.

6. *Contusion of the foot* Cured.

7. *Gun-shot wound of left leg.* A large ragged wound, fibula broken into several pieces. These being taken out, the ball was felt at the bottom of the wound, and was cut out posteriorly; the size of a walnut, only flattened, a rough iron ball. Much irritation followed, but the patient made finally a good recovery.

Oct. 18th. Admitted two cases, one a ball in the left buttock; the other on the right arm, below the elbow, followed by much suppuration, and occasional hemorrhage. In neither case could the balls be found, and though recovery was tedious, they were both cured.

Oct. 20th. Ten cases of superficial wounds were attended to, chiefly of the hands and legs from contusion. A curious case of an infant was brought for treatment at this date; one month old, with an imperforate anus; urine and fecal matter both passed through the same passage. The imperforate bowel was opened by cutting into it, to the depth of an inch, which allowed the fecal matter to pass through the natural passage.

Oct. 23d. Eleven wounded men were brought in a large boat from Fuhshan.

1. *A fatal ball wound of the thigh*, fracturing the bones, and injuring the large blood vessels.

2. *A fatal case of a contused ragged wound and burn*, from an arrow charged with a fuse, of the upper part of the front of the thigh, injuring the blood vessels, and attended with great constitutional irritation.

3. *Ball in the foot*; extracted.
4. *Ball through the right buttock*; a large sloughing wound occasioning much irritation.
5. *Ball through the fleshy part of the leg*.
6. *A small bullet contusing the scalp*; extracted.
- 7, 8. *Contused wound of the face*, and of the neck.
9. *Ball in the foot*; extracted.
10. *Contused wound of the leg*. These light cases all did well.
11. *Wound of the femoral artery*; died soon after his arrival; was blanched from profuse hemorrhage previously.

Oct. 24th. Admitted, 1. *A case of gun-shot wound through the ankle joint*, shattering the bones in a fearful manner. Suffered great constitutional irritation from the time of his admission; was averse to an operation being performed. He was taken home, and gradually sunk from exhaustion.

2. *Gun-shot wound through fleshy part of the leg*. Cured.
3. *Sabre wounds of the head*, seven in number, dividing the scalp, fracturing the parietal bones in two places, and exposing the brain to view; together with two lacerated wounds on each thigh. He was left for dead on the field of battle, but revived, and bore up against all these injuries in a surprising manner, for more than half a month. He was 58 years of age; finding that he was gradually sinking, he was recommended to be taken home, where he died soon after.

4. *Severe gun-shot wound of the thigh*. Femur fractured, and several loose pieces taken out of the wound; there was occasional hemorrhage showing that the artery was wounded. Amputation recommended as the only chance of life; while his friends were sent for to give their permission, fresh hemorrhage ensued, and through the negligence of the patient's attendant, who had contrary to directions loosened the screw tourniquet, it was so excessive, that the patient was in a dying state when I reached the spot.

- 5 and 6 cases were superficial injuries; cured.
7. *Gun-shot wound through the pelvis into the abdomen*; died soon after from internal hemorrhage.
8. *Small bullet through the lip*. Cured.
9. *One extracted from the scalp*. Cured.

In the evening another large boat full of wounded men arrived.

1. *Ball in the thigh*; bone fractured and comminuted. The young man became delirious, and was sent home in a dying state.
2. *Compound and comminuted fracture of both bones of each*

leg, with much sloughing and injury of soft parts. Amputation was the only hope, but he was too weak and shattered, to justify our recommending it while in this state; a ball and several pieces of bone were removed, and the patient supported with stimulants. He was taken home a few days after in dying circumstances.

3. *Ball through the arm fracturing the radius.* Cured.

4. *Small bullet in the scalp*.—5. *Small bullet in the leg*.—6. *One in the thigh*, extracted.—7, 8, 9, were superficial wounds and contusions. All did well.

Oct. 25th. Admitted two Chinchew soldiers, one *a compound fracture of both bones of the leg*. Had been under the care of a native doctor. The leg was crooked, and the broken ends of the bone riding over each other. He got a tolerably sound leg at last, but owing to vicious practices, he was dismissed before a complete cure was effected.

2. *Ball through the upper part of the foot.* Cured.

Oct. 26th. *Gun-shot wound of the knee joint*. Ball had passed clear through the joint, and wounded the popliteal artery. Much blood had been lost, which had reduced the patient to a very weak state. Administered brandy and water, and applied the screw tourniquet to the femoral artery, intending to amputate if the patient rallied. He sunk however from exhaustion, and the shock of so serious an injury, a few hours after his arrival at the hospital. He had several friends in attendance upon him, and was spoken of as a valuable officer. He had raised and commanded about 50 militia in person.

From the back of the city, five soldiers were brought in mountain chairs or sedans to the hospital.

1. *Ball in the integuments of the back*, extracted.

2. *Ball in the arm*; could not be found.

3. *Ball through the thigh*, impinging externally. Extracted.

4. *Ball passed deep in the lumbar muscles and fascia*; extracted after some difficulty. Patient died afterwards from an attack of severe remittent fever.

5. *Superficial wound of the scalp*; soon made an out-patient.

Oct. 26th. Six cases of ball wounds and contusions, all light, and made out patients.

Oct. 27th. A spent ball wounding the abdominal walls, without entering the abdomen; no bad symptom followed.

2. *Contused wound of tibia* from spent ball. Cured.

3. *Flesh wound of the thigh* Cured.

4. *Ball in the buttock*, could not be found. Cured.

5. *Gun-shot wound of the face*, carrying away a large portion of the malar bone, passing into the integuments of the shoulder behind, where it was cut out. The patient did well at first, but died rather suddenly from exhaustion and fear.

6. *Ball in the thigh*, occasioning great pain. Every effort to discover the ball failed. He recovered without any inconvenience from its presence.

7. *Ball taking a circular course through the integuments of the chest*; cut out the opposite side. Cured.

8. *Ball passing into shoulder joint*, and lost behind the scapula; suffered much pain. Discharged himself, being dissatisfied that the ball could not be extracted.

9. *Ball in the outer side of the leg*. Extracted.

10. *Ball in the thigh*; could not be felt at first, afterwards discovered, and cut out. He suffered much irritation from the ball, with erysipelas; had depression of spirits; was taken back to the camp, where he died soon after.

11. *Fatal case of compound fracture of the bones of the leg*, with venous hemorrhage and mortification. Of the above, eight were soldiers from back of the city, the others were militia men from the country.

Oct. 28th. Admitted, 1. *A soldier with ball entered at the outer side of the sterno-mastoid muscle of the neck*. Breathing rather hurried, swallowing difficult, neck swollen. Ball could not be found. The left carotid and subclavian arteries beat strongly with a purring sound. He recovered without any bad symptoms.

2. *Burn and contusion of the neck* from a large ball grazing the skin in its course. Discharged cured.

3. *Ball in the thigh* extracted.

4. *Ball passing obliquely through the chest* in the direction of the liver; felt great uneasiness. The following day discovered the ball beneath the ribs, some bad symptoms threatened from injury to the liver, but finally the patient made an excellent recovery.

5. *A superficial burn* from gunpowder. Cured.

6, 7. *Balls passed through the fleshy part of the calf of the leg*. Cured.

Oct. 30th. *Gun-shot wounds of the neck and back*; two bullets taken out of the neck, another deep in the back could not be found; sabre cuts about the head. An elderly man and opium smoker; was removed by his friends to his home near, and died soon after from dysentery and exhaustion.

2. *Gun-shot wound of right hand from bursting of a gun.* Thumb was obliged to be removed, repeated bleedings from the palmar arteries; tourniquet was required to be kept loose on the arm continually. Danger from hemorrhage at length ceased, but the hand and arm were in the most critical state for some time from erysipelas and suppuration among the tendons and deep palmar fascia. The man, however, after two months' anxious treatment, finally recovered with a tolerably useful hand.

3. *Bullet through the fleshy part of the leg.* Cured.

4. *Fracture of the lower jaw and loss of several teeth;* several loose pieces of bones were taken out. Cured.

5. *Contused wound of leg from spent ball.* Cured.

6. *Corneitis with chemosis from gunpowder.* Cured.

7. *A case of jaundice,* improved.

8. *Contusion about the hip joint from bursting of a gun.* Cured.

Oct. 31st. *Gun-shot wound of leg.* A ball the size of a walnut was found jammed between the two bones, a little below the joint; the fibula was dislocated, and the tibia broken. The ball, after much difficulty, was raised and drawn out by the bullet forceps. There was a good prospect that the case would do well. Two days afterwards the leg became discolored and emphysematous. During the night of the 3d of Nov. I was suddenly called up to arrest hemorrhage; found the limb quite cold, pulse fluttering, and the patient sinking. He died two hours after. At this date there were 130 persons sleeping in the wards. From 90 to 100 required to be dressed daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Nov. 2d. Admitted five wounded soldiers from north of the city.

1. *Ball passed obliquely behind the knee joint,* felt deep in the muscular substance, taken out without much difficulty; popliteal artery was felt pulsating strongly, and probably slightly grazed by the ball. Being of a weakly habit, he gradually sunk from the constitutional irritation that followed.

2. *Compound fracture of the thigh bone.* A small ball was detected on the inner side and readily cut out. The patient proved an extremely restless subject, disturbing the fracture apparatus repeatedly, and sunk from the irritation set up; which he was the less able to bear from being addicted to the use of opium.

3. *Small ball in the fleshy part of the thigh,* extracted. Cured.

4. *Burn of the leg from gunpowder.* Cured.

5. *Burn of the thigh and leg from gunpowder.* Cured.

Nov. 3d. Admitted thirteen from Tae-leuk district.

1. *Ball into the abdomen* in the region of the stomach. Died soon after his arrival.

2. *Ball through the pelvis* into the abdomen. Died.

3. *Ball passed through the right arm*, fracturing both bones, followed by erysipelas. Cured.

4. *Ball through the fleshy part of the arm*. Cured.

5. *Fracture of the lower jaw*, bullet ejected by the mouth. Cured.

6. *Bullet in the calf of the leg*; extracted. Cured.

7. *Contusion of the leg* from bursting of a gun. Cured.

8. *Numerous sword cuts* on the arms and head. Cured.

The remaining five were slight flesh wounds, and all cured.

Nov. 4th. Admitted six wounded soldiers.

1. *Ball entered the upper part of the chest* near the axilla, went a circular course, without injuring the lung; was detected in the back below the scapula, where it was cut out. The patient suffered from profuse suppuration, and was threatened with venous hemorrhage from the brachial vein, but finally recovered, and regained his flesh and strength.

2. *Ball through the right buttock*, much sloughing. Cured.

3. *Do. of the left*. Discharged himself.

4. *Ball through the fleshy part of the leg*. Cured.

5. *Ball passed through the ham*, injuring the tendons slightly, sparing the vessels. Cured.

6. *Wound of the foot* from a spent ball. Cured.

Nov. 6. *Bullet into the knee joint*, part of the inner condyle of the femur injured, felt by the probe, and cut out on the outer side without difficulty. The usual irritation, and suppuration followed. He was removed by his friends and died soon after. Amputation would not be heard of; and not till the patient was in dying circumstances, would they believe it was a case attended with danger.

Note. Continued and intermittent fever affected both in and out patients at this time.

Nov. 8th. 1 *Bullet in the thigh* could not be found. Cured.

2. *Bullet passed through the upper and outer part of the shoulder* injuring the scapula, several pieces taken out. Cured.

3. *Bullet wound of the thigh*. Cured.

4. *Bullet in the arm*. Cured.

5. *Bullet in the hand*. Cured.

6. *Ball passed through the abdomen* from behind, pulse extremely small, countenance anxious and pale, with other dangerous symptoms indicating a mortal wound. Recommended to be taken home.

7. *Dislocation of the shoulder*, reduced. Cured.

Nov. 9th. 1 *Bullet in the neck*, jugular vein most probably injured from the hemorrhage that followed; very weak and anxious. Ball could not be found. Dressed and sent back to the country.

2. *Mortal wound through the lung*; spitting of blood, almost pulseless, recommended to be taken home.

3. *Severe contusion of arm* with fracture of radius; cured.

4. *Severe fracture of both bones of the arm*, much sloughing; cured.

5. *Sword wounds* fifteen in number. Cured.

Nov. 10th. *One severe incised wound of the scalp*, skull fractured, patient partially comatose, not admitted.

2. *Shoulder joint entirely severed*, hanging on by loose skin and muscle, brachial artery (singularly enough) not divided. His companions were unwilling it should be amputated; sent a messenger 12 miles to obtain consent of the parents, before the reply came their son was dying! The poor man himself said, "If I lose my arm, what can I do?" We replied we were not thinking of his arm, but of his life. He referred the matter then to his friends, and if they consented he was willing.

3. *Gun-shot wound of the leg*, both bones fractured, soft parts severely contused; ball size of a walnut, had traversed the whole length of the limb from near the joint to the tendo-achilles, where it was cut out. Amputation here also was essential to life, but it was refused. They both died among their friends soon after.

Nov. 16th. Fifteen cases of wounded men were brought to be dressed; some admitted; all gun-shot wounds; one of these had both legs nearly shot off. The only prospect of life was amputation as soon as the powers of life rallied. This being decidedly objected to, the patient was sent back in the same boat that he came.

Two cases of severe sabre wounds. One of these was wounded in fifteen different places; the other on the face and neck fearfully lacerated from abortive attempt at decapitation. Both made an excellent recovery.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES. From January 1st to June 30th.

1. *Ball in the brain*, through the centre of the forehead. Probably not very deep; it could not be detected by the probe; several loose pieces of bone were removed, and slight suppuration continued a long time. The young man was also seriously injured in the arm, and was reduced to the greatest state of weakness. He was sent home into the country for change of air, from whence he has returned quite well, excepting some ulcers on the arm, and a stiff joint.

2. *Fracture of the mastoid process*, and laceration of the lobe of the ear, and soft parts in front, from a ball. At first sight it appeared a mortal wound, as the course of the ball pointed to the brain, but as no bad symptoms followed, it probably got embedded in the sphenoid or superior maxillary bones. All his friends were much surprised and pleased at his entire recovery.

3. *Gun-shot wound of the neck*, ball passed just above the clavicle, through the brachial plexus of nerves, producing temporary paralysis of the arm, and impinged on the inner side of the scapula, whence it was extracted. There was much suppuration, some difficulty of breathing and expectoration of blood at first, from injury to the apex of the lung, and long continued debility, but the young man was finally restored to health.

4. *Severe injury to the arm*, and burn of the face, arms, and legs from explosion of gunpowder, whilst ramming home a gun, from vent hole not being properly secured; fifty different splintered pieces of the rammer were propelled with great force into the arm and axilla, which were extracted with difficulty; the large vessels were wonderfully spared, and though hemorrhage occurred twice, it was easily restrained after the irritating splinter was removed. The patient made an excellent recovery.

5. A rice merchant besmeared with blood was brought into the hospital from one of the river steamers. The vessel came into collision with a ship at anchor, and besides other injuries, snapped the chains sustaining the smoke funnel, part of which or the chain, struck heavily on the crown of the head of this man, producing immediate paralysis of the left leg and arm. The parietal bone, to the size of half a dollar, was depressed deeply and firmly on the brain. There were no bad symptoms for ten days, after which they slowly appeared. The depressed and fractured pieces of bone, excepting one piece that could not be moved, were raised by a lever, but it effected no change in the improvement of the patient. The paralysis became more complete, his mind less clear, body wasting, pulse quick, inability to sleep, violent intermittent at night time for three nights, and complained of heat and depression at his heart; soon after, he became gradually comatose. One more attempt was made to raise the remaining piece of bone, but on trying to extract it from its now loosened position, hemorrhage from the longitudinal sinus came on, and the attempt was given up; insensibility gradually became complete, and he died in that state, three weeks after receiving the accident.

6. On the same day, and by the same accident, a respectable female, the wife of a military officer, was brought to the hospital for treatment. The scalp was torn up from the forehead, backwards several inches, exposing the bone. Her hair pin was forced through the skin behind, and the face, hands and clothes, were covered with blood. The poor woman was frantic with terror, and screamed incessantly for hours. She at last was worn down with fatigue and loss of blood, and got some sleep. The next day she was rational and calm, and allowed the wounds to be dressed. With the exception of a small portion of dead bone, which was readily removed, the whole wound healed up very favorably, and with very little disfigurement.

7. *Compound and badly comminuted fracture of both bones of the leg* from falling of a wall. It seemed even to us, who are accustomed to see wonderful restorative powers in the constitution of the Chinese, that nothing could save this man's life, but an amputation. But according to our usual practise an attempt was made to save the limb, and it succeeded. He was discharged after long and careful dressing for 3 months, with a serviceable leg.

8. *Gun-shot wound of the left elbow joint*, brachial artery wounded, from which there had been fearful hæmorrhage twice. He had been under the care of Chinese doctors; was admitted March 2d, eighteen days after the accident occurred. One or two large shot were extracted, but several more deeply embedded could not be got out. On consultation with Dr. Dickson, we agreed that tying the artery above held out a good prospect of cure without amputation. The artery was accordingly effectually tied by Dr. Dickson; the arm carefully dressed and bandaged. For three days the case went on favorably. On the 5th the patient became feverish and restless. The joint was more seriously injured than at first appeared. The head of the ulna was distinctly felt by probe, and matter issued from the openings made by the shot. The ligature came away on the 8th; the arm was swollen, and not so warm as the other; felt soft and painful on pressure. Hæmorrhage reappeared from the same place, and through the openings made by the shot; on a second consultation, it appeared to us that cutting down to find the wounded ends of the artery would be a hazardous and hopeless undertaking. The patient moreover was in too weak a state to bear any such operation. Death seemed inevitable. He was informed of his danger, and that amputation was the only chance, and that a very slight one, for his recovery. He preferred to return to his native village, where he died the following day.

9. *Gun-shot wound of the foot*, several of the metatarsal bones injured, tendons in a sloughing state, several pieces of fractured bone were taken out, and the foot dressed and bandaged. Most surgeons seeing this case on his admission, would probably have pronounced amputation of the foot inevitable. But the man made an excellent recovery, and had no necessity for a crutch.

10. *Two cases of balls in the leg*. One a long round piece of iron in front of the leg; the other a bullet behind the external left malleolus. Both were extracted, and did well.

10. A militia soldier while rowing an armed boat, *received a ball which passed through his hand* and carried away portion of the middle and ring fingers and fractured the metacarpal bones of the little finger. Removed the two shattered fingers and splinters of bone, and brought the wounded parts into apposition; no serious hæmorrhage followed. Discharged cured.

11. Admitted in April a woman with *an immense tumor of a fungoid character* growing from the right side. The mother of 2 or 3 children; 30 year old. Its circumference at the base measures over three feet, and over two feet across any part, from base to base. She was sent home as an unfit case for operation.

12. Ditto an elderly woman with *a fungoid carcinomatous growth*, size of an infant's head, growing from the back, surface, ulcerated, and discharging fœtid matter; was very anxious to have it removed, was admitted as a case for consultation. Before this could take place, hæmorrhage suddenly appeared from a vein opened by the process of ulceration, and though readily stopped by pressure, she was so weakened by the loss of blood, and fear, that she gradually sunk from exhaustion; brandy and other means failing to revive her.

13. Two old women with small feet were admitted in April with *fractured bones of the leg*, occasioned by losing their balance, while stepping into a boat; both recovered, without any bad symptoms.

14. *Compound fracture of the thigh bone* from the bursting of a gun, a piece of metal passed into the upper part of the thigh, and injured one or more of the principal vessels, producing great distension of the limb; the piece of iron could not be found either through the original wound, or through a counter opening made to discharge accumulated matter. Applied the long tailed bandage and splint, but with no hope of any ability to save the patient's life. His friends were informed of the danger, and also of the possibility of hæmorrhage occurring at any time. Amputation was quite out of the question. He was admitted on the 17th of April, and died on the night

of the 26th, from violent and sudden hæmorrhage. He was dead long before any of us could reach the spot.

15. Ten cases admitted on the 17th. 1. *leg and arm shot off*; died just as he arrived at the hospital. 2. *Small ball lost in the bones of the face*, entered below the orbit; no bad symptoms. 3. *Ball through the fleshy part of the arm*. 4. *Small shot in the back*, and six cases of severe burns from explosion of gunpowder.

16. *Compound and comminuted fracture of both bones of leg*. Ball discovered posteriorly, and cut out; several pieces of loose bones were taken away at the same time. Placed the limb on Liston's fracture apparatus; afterward supported it by sand bags; he has made a good recovery.

17. Admitted a young militia man with *lower arm shot off* about 3 inches from the joint had lost much blood. As there seemed a good prospect of saving the arm without amputation above the joint, the arteries were tied, the projecting bones sawed off, and the soft parts brought together by plaster and dressing. There was much sloughing of the contused flesh, but there was plenty to cover the bones and the surface was healing up favorably by granulation. His general health however greatly suffered. Had repeated attacks of ague, lost flesh, no appetite, copious perspirations, and looked very sallow and weakly. Did not complain of any pain or uneasiness internally. He was sent to the country for change of air in May, but returned in June reduced to a still greater degree of weakness and emaciation. On examination, he was found suffering from a large abscess of the liver. A trocar was introduced, and about 3 lbs. of fœtid matter was evacuated, affording much relief. The orifice was carefully closed up. The case is still under treatment, and if the young man has strength to bear up, till the abscess ceases to secrete, he may yet make a good recovery.

18. In June an in-patient was discharged cured, who had been received six months before, with mortification of the entire lower limb from a ball that had struck the inner side of the thigh, fracturing the bone and destroying the artery. He was carrying a flag for a military officer when he received the accident; and has been plentifully supplied with money in consequence. A line of demarcation formed above the knee, and there amputation was made; the mortified part below the joint was taken away previously by Dr. Dickson. After a lengthened period, two large pieces three inches in length of the injured bone were taken away, and the old sinuses closed up leaving an excellent stump. He would have returned home much

earlier, had he not been so well supported while in hospital by the military officer.

19. June 6th. Admitted a little dumb and deaf boy also blind and lame suffering acute pain from three small calculi impacted in the urethra, preventing easy micturition. These were cut out with some difficulty by Dr. Dickson, and great relief was afforded to the poor afflicted child. He was taken home convalescent.

20. Admitted June 14th, a wife of a Government officer residing in the district of Samshuy. A pale and delicate looking female, worn down by the irritation and discharge of a large tumor of the breast, of an unmalignant character; glands in the axilla unaffected; commenced, the size of a nut, 12 years ago, ulcerated and discharged fetid pus for more than a year. Her life had become a burden to her from this cause. It was removed by Dr. Dickson on the 19th. As she dreaded pain, and feared the operation exceedingly, she was put at her own request, under the influence of chloroform, which affected her immediately; four arteries were tied, and much more blood was lost than desirable, from its being so thin and oozing through the atonic bloodvessels. The tumor weighed over 3 pounds, and was of a pale fibrous character. She has made an excellent recovery. Looks quite a different person; is in good spirits and very thankful. She has had a good education, which is so uncommon among the females in China, and can read and write well. She returns to her husband and friends in a few days a cheerful, healthy and happy woman. She has written with her own hand a letter of thanks.

21. Admitted a young man in June suffering severely from *calculus in the bladder*. His life he says has been miserable to him for more than a year past, and he wishes to have an operation performed, be the consequences what they may. Accordingly on the 26th Dr. Dickson removed the stone by the usual operation. It proved to be of the size of a pigeon's egg, rough externally, composed of the mixed phosphates. The bladder was painful and irritable for a few days after; but the patient is now (15 days after) feeling very comfortable and convalescing satisfactorily. He is very grateful for what has been done for him, and not without reason.

22. Admitted, while writing the report, a Chinese seaman from one of the river steamers. He was ramming home a gun on the 4th of July, previous to firing it for the fifth time; when in consequence of the touch hole not being properly secured, the charge of gunpowder suddenly ignited, and blew off the poor fellow's hands

into the river; his face and arms also were severely burnt. He lost much blood at the time, but the captain bound up the bleeding arms very adroitly, and no more hæmorrhage occurred (and that very slight) till the man was brought the same evening to the hospital. Assisted by Dr. Kenny the left arm was dressed, (after securing the arteries), and it will not probably need amputation. The right was in a different condition; the two bones joining the wrist, were shattered and uncovered, and the soft parts were jagged and contused. Amputation was unavoidable. His comrades said he was in my hands, and I must do, what would be for the best. On consultation with Dr. Kenny, it was thought more advisable to amputate at once than delay doing so until the next day. The operation was accordingly performed at the upper third of the lower arm. He bore the operation better than we expected, and promises to make a good recovery, minus his two hands. A good sum of money was generously raised at the time for his temporary support, by the passengers and owners of the vessel; but what can a poor Chinese laborer do without hands or feet. These are everything to him, hence the great horror of amputation, and the preference by many of risking life, rather than losing a limb.

In conclusion I beg to offer a few brief remarks. It must not be supposed by those at a distance, that in conducting hospitals in China, we have the same appliances and means at our command, as exist in Christian countries. There, ample means are usually placed at the disposal of those large and excellent charities, and there is also a staff of officers provided, who are able to discharge in an effective manner the trust reposed in them. But here it is very different; *one* individual has to do the work of many, his assistants are natives, who are not always trustworthy and are a constant care. The pecuniary assistance afforded is inadequate to do more than meet the incidental expenses on a small scale, and provide medicine. The patient if he resides in the hospital must find his own board, coverings, and bedding, and also an attendant, if the case demands it. In performing operations also regard must be had to the wishes of the patients' friends. One unsuccessful case without the full consent of the patient or his elder relatives, would endanger the reputation of the hospital, and give some ground for the unjust and injurious remark "the doctor killed the patient:" using the knife among

a people so suspicious and faultfinding, requires unusual caution; and hence it is found necessary to divide the responsibility, in undertaking operations that involve the danger of life; and it is wise to perform only those that hold out a very favorable hope of recovery. It has often been matter of surprise, that they have such confidence as they have, in the foreigner's advice, and take so readily the medicines he prescribes. The question is often put, are they thankful? Some are very grateful, the greater number are unthankful or indifferent, and a few make the obligation to appear to be on our side. This is not unusual even in Europe, and we are hereby often reminded of the inquiry of our Saviour "Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" The long cherished hope and desire of the Christian is not to receive thanks for the few favors that he can bestow, but to see this people willing to receive the richer blessings of the soul, towards which there is at present such chilling indifference.

Note. Any persons wishing to contribute to the support of this hospital will kindly send their contributions to the medical officer in charge, or to Dr. Dickson or to Rev. Dr. Legge at Hongkong, or to Dr. Watson at Macao. They will be thankfully received.

Acknowledgments are due

To John Henderson, Esq. Park Glasgow, for donation of £50 to aid the publication of useful works in Chinese; exchange 4.9. equal in dollars to \$210.52.

To Dr. Lockhart, Shanghai for printing a treatise on the elements of natural philosophy, \$50.

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To Dr. Dickson, for Quinine, Chloroform, Calico for bandages.

To Dr. Watson, Macao, for some Lancets.

To Professor Erichsen, University College, for his work on the Science and art of Surgery.

To several friends, for old linen and calico for dressing wounds.

Receipts and Expenses of the Hospital

1854		\$	cts.
July 1	Balance on hand from last year.....	64	92
Aug. 18	Received from Paul Forbes Esq. American Consul per R. S. Sturgis Esq.....	100	00
" "	Do from a friend to the hospital.....	100	00
" 19	Do from Wm. Pustau Esq., Pustau & Co.....	25	00
" 31	Do from George Dent Esq.....	10	00
Oct. 15	Do from Capt. Woolcombe through Dr. Lockhart.....	10	00
" "	Do from Edmund Webb Esq., Shanghai.....	10	00
Nov. 18	Do from a Lady in the United States per Mrs. Williams.....	15	00
	Remainder of medical educational fund.....	£19.2.0	
	Rev. G. Cullen's donation for 1854.....	£5.0.0	
	D. Custairs Esq., Edinburgh.....	£5.0.0	
	Col. Marshall, Plymouth.....	£3.3.0	
	Drawn on the London Miss. Soc. at 4s. 7½d.....	139	41
	Received from friends per Miss. Morrison £2.4.6 and a friend per Miss. Hobson 5s.....	10	00
Dec. 5	Received from Edmund A. Still Esq.....	20	00
1855			
March.	Do from the late Capt. Woolcombe of H. M. Steamer Styx.....	23	00
April 2	Do from owners of the Peruvian Steamer per Capt. Endicott.....	150	00
" 7	Do from Mrs. S. W. Williams.....	5	00
May 7	Rev. G. Cullen of Leith, donation for 1855.....	£5.0.0	20 70
Total receipts for the year Dollars.		703	03

from July 1st, 1854 to June 30th, 1855.

	\$	cts.
Allowance of \$15 per month to Medical Assistant, 12 months,.....	180	00
Present for extra labor during the indisposition of Dr. H.....	20	00
Allowance to two dispensary coolies for 12 months,.....	109	00
Doorkeeper for 12 months including a present for extra labor,.....	51	00
Half wages for assistant hospital coolie,.....	28	00
Street watchman \$1 per quarter, in-door watchman one month \$4.	8	00
Street magistrate 50 cents per quarter,.....	2	00
Dispensary account for paper, wax, brushes, pots, charcoal, oil, leeches, rhubarb, pork fat, &c., 12 months,.....	45	44
Contribution to protect the district from robbers during the panic \$6. A government rate \$2.24,.....	8	24
Subscription to a watchman's look-out,.....	1	00
Allowance of \$2 per month to superintendent Low Tingsheen, 12 months.....	24	00
Paid for printing 400 copies of the hospital report for 1853.....	18	00
For six bed boards and stands for in-patients,.....	3	15
For two gilt lettered boards designating the name of the hospital,....	4	25
For a barometer for hospital,.....	5	00
A piece of calico for bandages,.....	2	00
1000 copies of the hospital calender for 1854.....	0	40
Paid for cutting a new block for 1855.....	0	72
For printing 5000 copies.....	2	50
Occasional assistance to destitute patients.....	3	34
Two rattan chairs, 4 arm-chairs for Chinese visitors' room.....	7	75
Seven common musquito curtains for use of poor in-patients.....	5	00
Paid for paper for wrapping up medicines \$1.24, four night stools \$1.66, scavenger's labor 50 cents per month for 15 months \$7.50, oil and sundries \$2.76.....	13	16
Paid during the year for masons and carpenters repairs, \$10.10, one oyster shell window, \$1.11; three glass windows \$7.30; repairs of roof \$15, altogether.....	33	51
New-year's present to coolies and street watchman.....	4	00
Total of current expenses for the year.	579	46
Part payment of rental for hospital premises.	123	57
Dollars	703	03

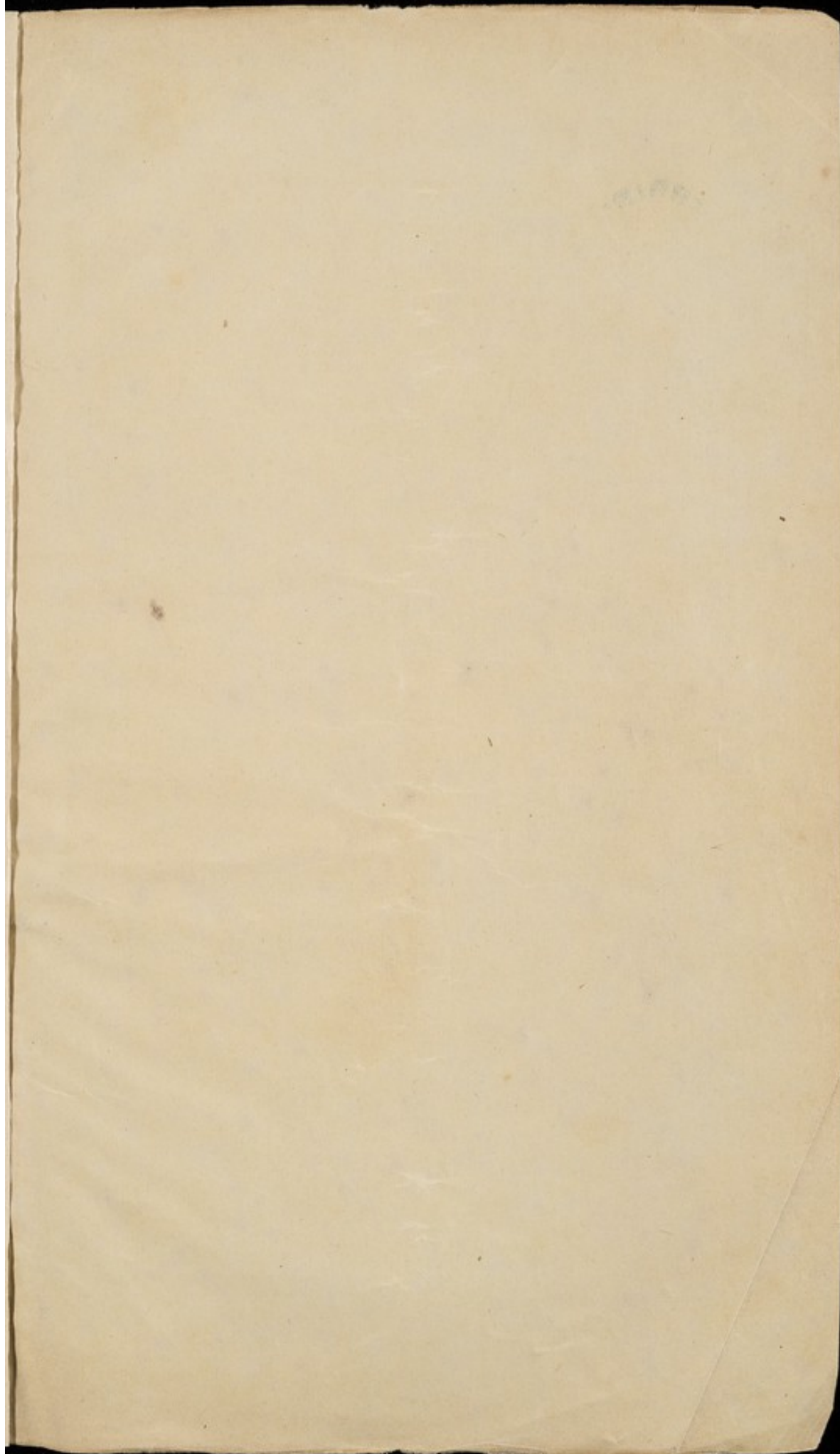
BENJ. HOBSON.

CANTON, 1st JULY, 1855.

Examined and found correct.

JOSIAH COX.

CANTON, 21st JULY, 1855.



BRIS.

5852/66(3)

REPORT

OF THE

Missionary Hospital

IN THE

WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON

UNDER THE CARE OF Dr. HOBSON

OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

For 1855-56.

CANTON:

S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

.....
1856.

208568.



REPORT

OF THE

MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

IN THE

WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON.

THE intelligence, general education, ingenuity, and civilization of the Chinese are proverbial; but facts and observation teach us that they are infatuated idolaters, and require the knowledge and blessings of Christianity to raise them to that state of intellectual and moral improvement which they are capable of attaining. From their abject deference to the teachings of their sages, their slavish adherence to ancient custom, added to an innate contempt and dislike of all innovation and influence from other nations, they have made no advance for ages, but rather retrograded. Let only this charm of antiquity be dissolved, and the free exercise of the moral and intellectual faculties be encouraged, under the guidance of Heavenly wisdom, and the people of China will rise to their true dignity and position in the scale of nations. Their early origin and numerical strength now command respect, but the day will come when Christian light and liberty will be given to them (as it has been given to more favored lands), and they shall become a wise people, among whom is the fear of the Lord. Can any benevolent or Christian mind contemplate the work of evangelizing so large and populous a portion of the eastern hemisphere, without feeling it to be his duty to contribute something to help forward this happy consumma-

tion? A missionary hospital in full and active operation should be as a light or beacon shining in a dark place. It should disperse the darkness and selfishness of heathenism by which it is surrounded. Probably this hospital has to some extent had this happy effect, and would exert a far more extensive and beneficial influence than it does, if the inhabitants of this idolatrous city and neighborhood were as ready to seek relief for their spiritual maladies as they are for their bodily ailments. But there is an utter want of disposition to seek after the former, while there is much pains taken to obtain the latter. It is, however, pleasing and encouraging to be able to state that healing and teaching have uniformly been combined; and by the good providence of God, there has been no interruption, for a single day, to the regular duties of the establishment.

In hundreds of cases health has been restored. Many persons who were led into the house blind, from cataract or other causes, have returned home with good sight; others, whose life was rendered miserable by the weight or pain of cumbersome tumors or offensive cancerous growths, have had their health and lives preserved, perhaps for years to come. A few cases of calculus have found effectual relief by an operation; and a variety of accidents from falls, bursting of guns, explosion of gunpowder, and gunshot wounds, together with numerous cases of poisoning by opium, have also found here an asylum where such casualties are wont to be relieved.

The patients, when assembled from time to time to receive religious instruction, are often asked, "What means this care and gratuitous aid to the sick? Why is this hospital conducted by a foreign physician, and assisted by donations from foreign residents in China? Is it for clandestine and insurrectionary purposes, as some would insinuate? What political intrigues can influence us? We have nothing to do with governmental business. We simply desire your good—show you the benevolent nature of Christianity, and urge you to turn from idols to serve the living God." The argument is one that none can gainsay—all must admit its truth. But, while it produces an impression favorable to a despised religion, and removes some prejudices, yet in most instances it stops there; and we still look for that softening and subduing influence upon their feelings and character which a long course of kind treatment might naturally be expected to produce.

Many natives will on no account avail themselves of the benefit of foreign skill, and speak slightingly of our art and modes of treatment; proud of their wealth, literary attainments, and respectability,

they evince a total disregard to, and contempt of, the humbling doctrines of the Gospel. Persons of this class also boast that they seldom come near us, lest we should make use of them to delude the common people. They also say the people of the Flowery Land may influence those without, but who ever heard of foreigners changing and improving those of the *Inner Land*, who have been favored with the instruction of sages!

These conceited opinions are not probably peculiar to the south of China, but they are not so freely avouched by the Chinese of the other provinces, at least in the hearing of foreigners, as is the universal practice in Canton. The antipathy and suspicion, which are so generally felt towards foreign strangers in this city, are kept up by various unfounded reports,* circulated probably for political ends, and form the greatest barriers (the corrupt disinclination of the heart excepted) to the friendly reception of the glorious gospel of the blessed God. Over-sanguine expectations that this or that plan will succeed, must not therefore be indulged. It is wisdom to rely on a higher Arm than that of man. And if any are inclined to say,—“They are joined to their idols, let them alone:—Why do good to such people?”—the words of Christ most appropriately and fully meet all such objections: “Love your enemies and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest, for he is kind to the unthankful and to the evil.”

With these preliminary observations, I shall now proceed to detail very briefly the operations of this institution since the last Report, which was brought down to the end of June 1855; and I shall also append as usual an account of all the moneys received and expended.—For the liberal contributions sent to me, or through W. G. Dickson M. D., I beg to offer my best thanks. I regard them as an evidence of goodwill to the suffering Chinese, and an expression of confidence in the hospital under my care.

The two tabular statements below, which have been carefully made out by a trustworthy assistant, will show that there has been no falling off in the applications for medical relief. It will be seen from them, that 30,000 persons have been within these walls during a single year, of whom 10,000 at least, have appeared for the first time; and this list does not include in-patients, who average the year

* All the reports put in circulation respecting foreigners are not equally without foundation: would that they were! Witness the coolie traffic, &c.

round about 50 persons (always more in summer than winter), nor the friends who frequently accompany their sick relatives. The patients have been chiefly of the middle and lower classes of both sexes and all ages. A few each week are brought in sedan-chairs, many come by water, but the greater part walk, and while some arrive two or three hours before the time the dispensary is opened, others again only just reach at the hour of closing it.

Aggregate attendance on Hospital days for each month in the year.

1855 1856	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Men	1478	1816	1315	1829	1315	1130	989	676	1282	1472	1824	1649	16275
Women	865	855	677	1025	723	509	457	329	748	739	846	826	7599
12 months	2343	2671	1992	2854	2038	1639	1446	1005	2030	2211	2670	2475	24374

Attendance of the sick and other persons on the Sabbath day of each month.

1855 1856	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Men	540	401	557	451	385	452	345	294	544	370	462	618	5399
Women	267	186	279	314	182	221	166	136	353	191	227	302	2845
12 months	807	587	836	765	567	673	511	430	897	561	689	921	8244

If the diseases and accidents were all of a serious character, it would not be possible to attend to so many in one day, the physical exertion required would break down the strongest constitution; but happily, both for the physician and the patients, a great number of the cases are of a trivial nature, and are readily attended to. The number is very seldom under a hundred, and during eight months in the year, it is more than double that number, and occasionally over three hundred.

On the Sabbath day the public worship of God is commenced at 11 A. M. The attendance is usually large and orderly, averaging most of the year from 180 to 230 persons; few leave the seats that they have taken, until the service is concluded, and rudeness or noise seldom incommodes the preacher. Singing a hymn of praise, reading and explaining a portion of the sacred Scriptures, followed by exhortation and prayer, occupy a full hour. Two thirds of the congregation remain behind to be healed, and as it is an act of mercy they are accordingly seen and prescribed for. At half past two the in-patients and all residing on the premises, native Christians and

others, are again assembled, when a second religious service is held of a more simple character. Occasionally questions are proposed on the morning subject, and two or three short addresses adapted to the audience are given, commenced and closed with prayer. On two evenings in the week a few native Christians meet together for their own spiritual improvement.

Every morning at 8 o'clock, the Scriptures are explained in a faithful and interesting manner by an intelligent young man, and the Christians present, in turn, conclude with a prayer. There are usually about forty men and women at this service. Three days each week are set apart to receive patients. On these occasions two native Christians deliver, at different hours of the day, an address, which is generally listened to with attention. Books are then distributed and conversations held, as opportunity offers, relative to their contents. Tuesday of each week is employed in conversing in a free and simple manner with some of the in-patients and any inquirers wishing Christian instruction.

All these are good opportunities for bringing home to the conscience, in a plain and direct manner, the saving truths of the Bible; nothing seems wanting but the quickening influence of the Holy Spirit. During the latter part of last year, several persons were under religious impression, who gave marked attention to the Christian doctrines. The Bible and religious tracts were often seen in their hands when they were not expecting to be observed, and the knowledge acquired soon evinced that they had not searched them in vain. Out of twenty persons who requested baptism, ten were considered to give satisfactory evidence of being true converts, and were accordingly baptized by the Rev. Dr. Legge early in January last.

Three gambling-houses were opened a few months ago, opposite to, and at either side of the hospital, for the purpose apparently of entrapping the numerous passers by, and those resorting to the hospital; they succeeded in inveigling several, two of whom were dismissed the hospital for this vice, and for stealing, to which it leads. These pests of society are a violation of the laws of the country, but, owing to the great love of gambling, they still exist in great numbers in Canton, and are connived at, through a system of bribery offered to government officials, the police runners, street magistrates, temples, and various persons in the neighborhood, who all get something by them. As these three places proved of course a great nuisance, and were injurious to the benevolent objects of the establishment, there seemed good grounds for remonstrance. H. M.

Consul, Rutherford Alcock, Esq., took up the matter, and through his assistance and the activity of the newly appointed magistrate of this district, they have been at last suppressed. The owners of these houses feel mortified and angry at the loss of their unjust gain, but as law and public opinion are against them, they dare not manifest any ill will.

The following statistics will show the present standing of this missionary establishment.

Number of church members,* including four from Hongkong and Amoy	- - - - -	20
Number of public services each week	- - - - -	7
Number of a more private character	- - - - -	9
Average attendance at the former	- - - - -	100
Average at the latter	- - - - -	40
Attendance of out-patients during the year	- - - - -	24,374
Attendance on the Sabbath day during the year	- - - - -	8,234
Number of books distributed to the patients and friends		14,600
Medical missionary	- - - - -	1
Native preachers	- - - - -	2
Medical assistant	- - - - -	1
Dispensary coolies	- - - - -	3

There have been few cases of gun-shot wounds during the past twelve months compared with those which occurred the previous year. In two cases the hand was blown to shatters by the bursting of guns, and required immediate amputation below the elbow-joint. Both patients left the hospital well within three weeks after the accident had taken place. One of them had profuse hemorrhage, and both must have died if they had been in the hands of native surgeons. One of them was a boatman, who was firing a salute of congratulation to his heathenish deities on new year's morning. Similar accidents have occurred before, but it has been matter of surprise that they are comparatively so rare. The explosion of so much gunpowder, and the burning of such large quantities of incense sticks, gilt paper and candles in every house and street, at the newyear, would lead (it might be supposed) to frequent fires, burns, and much bodily injury; but this is happily not the case, and the Chinese account for it by saying that their tutelary deities take care of them whilst engaged in their worship; but a more rational ex-

* Five of these are regularly engaged in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Religious Tract Society, in disseminating Testaments and tracts in Canton and the country around.

planation is, that on this and other festival days every one is awake and moving about, so that if any part is ignited, it is extinguished at once. Yet fearful accidents do occur at times from the careless use and explosion of gunpowder. For example, in September last, 22 men were brought to the hospital fearfully burnt, most of them from head to feet. Idolatrous worship was being offered in honor of the tutelar deity of soldiers, when a portion of the burning gilt paper fell down into the hold below, ignited some combustible matter near, and caused the explosion of a small keg of gunpowder, which blew off the upper deck, and all the men upon it into the air; some who fell into the water were drowned, and four others killed on the spot. All but one, the headman, were soon taken to their friends in the city or country, where most of them died within a day or two after the accident from the extensive character of the burns received.

The most severe cases of lacerated wounds that have recently occurred, were brought into the hospital a few days ago. The patients are natives of Hae-peng, a few leagues distant, west of this, who were attacked suddenly and unexpectedly by large bands of robbers belonging to the Hakka (squatters from Kiaying), who in a most barbarous manner killed all the old and young in the village, sparing only young girls and women. Ten villages were simultaneously attacked, and several thousands cut off without any time to make resistance. This family of six hid themselves in the house, but were dragged out, and the father and two sons (one a little boy) were killed at once. The mother was struck to the ground by a blow through the skull, where she remained senseless for some time. Another son, about fifteen years of age, was also cut down by wounds inflicted on the hand and arm, and feigning death was thus saved. At dark he and his mother escaped, and were finally brought here. Though the brain was irritated by two pieces of bone (which were removed), and a portion of the brain had fallen into a sloughy state, yet there has been as yet no disorder of the mental faculties or any dangerous symptoms.

Not a week passes without some surgical operations being necessary. The smaller ones, as those on the eye and ear, opening of abscesses, removing small encysted tumors, tapping for hydrocele and dropsy, extraction of teeth, &c., are chiefly performed by my medical assistant. Referring to him, I may here state that a few months ago the native government, wishing to show some token of

acknowledgment for services rendered to their wounded soldiers in this hospital, sent through an official the following communication to him :—

“Quickly announce to Mr. Ho of the name of Kingmun, of such an honorable house, that the Governor General of the two provinces, and the Lieut.-Governor (their names and titles attached) have received the imperial will that the individual recommended above, be rewarded with a button (a white crystal) corresponding to the sixth rank of a mandarin. Made known by the high officers.” It is simply a title of honor; but while it confers no emolument or office, it gives a certain status in society, allows the individual to wear an official costume on particular occasions, and exempts him from being seized or treated in a contumelious manner by the police. Surprise may be felt that the pupil should receive honor and the foreign surgeon none. The explanation may be this, that while indirectly it was designed for the latter, the high officials, especially in Canton try to ignore foreigners altogether, and cannot condescend to acknowledge their obligations, even though they may appreciate the benefits received. In most other countries the philanthropic surgeon usually meets with his due reward, not only in the grateful feelings of his patients, but also in the public acknowledgment of his services.

The principal operations, as cutting for stone, removing large fibrous, fatty, or cancerous growths from the breast, neck, and other parts, have been performed by Dr. Dickson, who, to relieve me of all unnecessary anxiety, and afford more time for other duties, has very kindly taken the operating department off my hands.

There has been no regular account kept of these cases, but while they have been numerous, only one death has followed an operation. This was in the person of a Buddhist priest, who wished to be operated upon for stone, be the consequences what they might, as the agony, he said, was unbearable. It was accordingly done at his special request, and proved, as was expected, an unfavorable case, both from the great size of the stone and the extreme irritability of the bladder preventing the stone being seized hold of. The patient was already worn down from the long effects of violent pain and disease, and though he survived the operation a few days, he gradually sank from exhaustion. Two other cases operated upon, went home cured.

All fresh incised wounds heal up most rapidly and favorably among the Chinese, but the meddlesome surgery of the native doctors always prevents their doing so; for instead of aiding nature by

sutures, sticking plasters, and bandages, (of which they know nothing), they cause the cut surfaces to become wider apart, by filling the wound with various noxious substances, which considerably delays the healing process.

The number of women who apply for cancerous growths to be removed is painfully great. Unhappily many of them apply too late; the neighboring glands have become much diseased, which precludes hope of recovery from this fatal malady. Within the last six weeks, the following diseased growths have been successfully removed.

1. *Cancer of the breast.* Glands and general health unaffected. The wife of a vender of vegetable tonic pills in the city. She is addicted to the use of opium. The gland was completely removed, and the patient made an excellent recovery. She wished to get cured of smoking opium, and after reducing its use considerably, and for a day or two abandoning it altogether, her courage and resolution failed her; the pipe was returned to her at her request, and she returned home to be an opium smoker to the end of her days.

2. *A fibrous tumor on the side of the neck,* implicating the muscles and glands. The diseased mass was carefully dissected out, and the integuments being brought together, healed up nearly the whole length by the first intention, without any disfigurement.

3. *Cancer of the lower part of the left breast.* This woman, much reduced in health, was operated upon rather more than a year ago. She has since got stout, but constantly fretting (her mother says) because she is childless, the disease has returned. She begs a second operation. Part of the old cicatrix was cut through, and every part that was diseased was thoroughly removed, but the glands in the axilla are slightly enlarged, showing the strong disposition in her system for the disease to return. The incisions healed up in a very healthy manner, and she returned home very grateful for the favors received. Since this was written, the poor woman has come back showing a suspicious induration of the cicatrix.

4. *Tumor on the neck.* A large fibrous tumor growing from and loosely attached to the side of the neck behind and below the jaw. The tumor is of twelve years' growth. It was removed in a dexterous manner, and is now nearly healed over by the process of granulation.

5. *A tumor on the neck* of a fibrous nature in a young woman, of the size of an orange. Not being deeply attached, it was removed without involving the nerves or muscles beneath. The case is still under treatment and doing well.

6. *A large mammary sacculated tumor* on the right side. The woman is weak and broken down in health, but she and her husband strongly desiring an operation, it was performed as expeditiously as could be. The whole mass was completely cut away, and the poor woman is exceedingly grateful for it.

7. *Cancer of the lip.* An offensive cancerous growth affecting the entire lower lip. It was partially removed some months ago by a native doctor, but without any advantage. It has now been entirely removed. The patient necessarily has to endure the inconvenience attending the loss of the lower lip, but his life is no longer miserable to him. He can now take his food with some comfort, and can be approached by his fellow-men without disgust.

Chloroform is administered in every case of surgical operation of importance, and it has always been followed by the happiest effects. A piece of lint doubled, simply applied to the nose and mouth, and freely inhaled, usually produces in a few moments, complete unconsciousness. It is renewed a second or third time if the operation proves tedious and painful. No bad consequences have followed its use. It is generally asked for with importunity before the operation. Occasionally, when the patient has been young, or the dose larger than usual, it has been followed by irritability of the stomach, and a sense of faintness and palpitation. When the patient is weak and much reduced by the complaint, a few inhalations are sufficient to produce the desired effect.

Of *internal* diseases the most common are neuralgic and rheumatic affections of the joints, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhæa, hemorrhages from the lungs and bowels, asthma, chronic cough, and enlargements of the liver and spleen. Tapping for dropsy by a trocar has long since been dispensed with, experience in many instances having shown that it is by no means so successful as the plan of puncturing the abdominal walls by an exploring needle, and allowing the accumulated fluid to dribble gradually away; this followed by alterative doses of mercury, jalap and bi-tartrate of potass, carbonate of iron with soda and rhubarb, accompanied with friction and flannel bandaging, gives in all cases temporary relief, and when there is little or no organic disease, the effused serum is completely removed. The puncture usually requires to be repeated two or three times before the cure is effected.

Acute or chronic dysentery in its worst forms is seldom seen. Continued and intermittent fevers are also by no means common in Canton, showing a great salubrity of climate. Occasionally, this

city is visited with contagious fevers of a virulent type, during the hot unhealthy season of the year. Asiatic cholera is also known and described in native works, but it seldom appears in this part of China; not a single case, during a long residence in this country, has come under my observation.

Consumption (*phthisis pulmonalis*) seems not confined to any country or climate. It is a common disease in the tropics; Chinese, Malays, Siamese and Japanese are all subject to it.—Hemorrhages are very frequent; acetate of lead and Dover's powder act like a charm in most instances. Epilepsy, especially in young children, is not unfrequent; sulphate of zinc has been found occasionally useful, but it is in China, as everywhere else, an intractable disease. The same may be said of asthma, paralysis, and several other chronic complaints; the difficulty being increased from the frequent want of good nourishing food and a healthy locality. Several mild cases of leprosy have been cured by the long continued internal use of the seeds of the chaul moogra, named in a previous report, with the external application of the expressed oil; but many persons afflicted with this dreadful malady are quite incurable.

Several young men and women have been saved during the past year from poisoning by opium. The latter are chiefly prostitutes, who in a fit of passion or jealousy have sought in this manner to retaliate upon their owners, or hoped by the act to better their condition in another world.

Many parts of the country which were infested by bands of marauders during the late local rebellion, have not yet recovered from the effects of the ill usage received. The high price of provisions for a long time, together with loss of work, and even the few ordinary comforts of life, have reduced a great many to want; and while numbers among the poorer classes have died from poverty and starvation, a large number more have fallen into a cachectic state of health, showing itself in the impaired condition of the blood (*chlorosis*) affecting both men and women of all ages. This disease, and its no less formidable companion, scrofulous enlargement of the glands, have been the most frequent and obstinate class of diseases that have come under treatment during the past year. Many heart-rending tales of woe have been brought before us, for which alas there was no relief. A few copper cash or a piece of silver diffuse a temporary joy, but what amends can be made for loss of home and friends!

Dislocations and fractures are by no means frequent, owing to the absence of machinery. And when they do occur, the proper mode of reduction is not understood by the Chinese, from their ignorance of anatomy. Dislocations of the lower jaw are pulled by main force, and broken bones are allowed to ride over each other, as a constant rule.

Since writing the above, two soldiers have come to the hospital wounded by balls passing through their arms and injuring the bones, whether by friends or foes is not known. They, in common with all their brave companions, vacated their ships, over fifty in number, when attacked by rebels at Woochow on the border of Kwangsi, during a sudden rising of the river. The vessels and all their ammunition fell an easy prey into the hands of their enemies, and their former occupants returned by different routes overland to Canton. Fifty more armed vessels have been just sent up to keep the passes, built chiefly at the expense of rich civilians to preserve Canton from any threatened danger from that quarter.

There are three Chinese young men practising medicine in Canton, who have received some instruction in this hospital. If they had been more steady and had obtained more knowledge of the principles of medicine and surgery, they would by this time have been experienced practitioners. One of them is gaining some celebrity for his successful couching of cataract. He, with another, Awing, were well remunerated for opening a small hospital in the country, to receive wounded militia during the disturbances of last year. Occasionally we hear of persons, for the purpose of gaining money, affirming that they have learned the art of curing diseases of the eye in this hospital. Not many months since, an individual in a country town was deceived in this manner, and actually paid a few dollars in advance for an operation for cataract. He came here afterwards with one eye ruined, but fortunately the other had been untouched, which saved him from total blindness.

In a former part of this report it was mentioned that fifty in-patients were usually in the house at one time, but the number has often been suddenly increased to 70 or 80 persons, for whom there was not sufficient accommodation, especially in the hot weather. To remedy this want, two more rooms on the ground floor, and five smaller rooms on a second floor, have just been put up. The expense of these new wards, with several other improvements and additions which the premises required, have been defrayed by a legacy of £45 by Seacome Ellison Esq., which was kindly forwarded

by his friend and solicitor, Mr. Peacop, a few months ago. This, at the exchange then prevailing, amounts to \$181. A friend has added \$20 to that sum to be laid out in flagging a part of the hospital floor with large tiles.

Fifty dollars have also been received from Dr. William Lockhart of Shanghai, which have been appropriated to drawing and engraving on wood, numerous illustrations for a work on the elements of natural philosophy and astronomy. These, with the third part on history of Mammalia, have now been bound up in one volume, and is regarded as a useful book. But there has not been as yet the same demand for it as for the more popular work on physiology, of which (from my edition, from that published by the Governor-general's distinguished father, and from that by the old hong-merchant Pwan Sze-shing) there have been above 10,000 copies circulated in different parts of the empire. Dr. Lockhart has also sent me another donation to aid in the publication of a work on surgery. Several drawings and pages of manuscript have been prepared, but owing to want of time and other circumstances, its completion must be delayed for another year.

I beg to make the following acknowledgments:—

To Dr. Williams for printing 400 copies of the Report of the Hospital for 1854-55.

To Dr. Barton, Hongkong, for the present of a small cabinet medicine chest.

To Douglas Lapraik Esq. for a seven-day clock for the use of the hospital.

To Miss Kirkpatrick and friends, for a box of medicines and a few surgical instruments.

To Dr. Coldstream for reports and occasional numbers of the Edin. Med. Soc. Also for his trouble in procuring and forwarding medicines and instruments through the London Med. Soc.

Any friends wishing to contribute to the support of this hospital, will kindly send their contributions to me direct, or to W. G. Dickson M. D., or to Rev. J. Legge, D. D. Hongkong; they will be thankfully received.

Receipt and Expenses of the Hospital

		\$	cts.
1855			
August	Donation from H. E. Sir John Bowring, LL. D.	20	00
"	Do from Henry Rutter, Esq.	20	00
"	Do from H. W. Davis, Esq.	20	00
"	Do from B. Kenny, M. D.	15	00
"	Do from W. Pustau, Esq.	25	00
Sept.	Do from G. S. Morrison, Esq.	25	00
"	Do from W. S. Brown, Esq., Shanghai.	25	00
"	Do from E. Webb, Esq., Shanghai, per Dr. Lockhart	13	00
Nov.	Do from H. N. Lay, Esq., Shanghai, per Dr. Lockhart, \$50; in Canton currency.	68	49
"	Do from a friend in United States per Mrs. Williams	20	00
Dec.	Do from Rev. William R. Beach.	10	00
1856			
February	Do from Rutherford Alcock, Esq., British Consul.	22	00
March	Do from George Dent, Esq. per J. Purdon, Esq.	10	00
"	Received for trusses at different times.	10	50
"	Paid to Messrs. Turner & Co. by Dr. Dickson on behalf of the Hospital, the following donations:—		
	Rev. J. H. Gray - - - 10	M. C. Morrison, Esq. - 10	
	R. Rothwell, Esq. - 10	Robert Angus, Esq. - 10	
	G. Urmsen, Esq. - 25	W. Walkinshaw, Esq. - 25	
	P. S. Forbes, Esq. - 100	W. Dreyer, Esq. - 25	
	A Friend, - - - 100	R. Carlowitz, Esq. - 15	
	W. G. Dickson, M. D. - 15	Septimus Short, Esq. - 10	
	W. L. Purdie, Esq. - 10	J. Vander Hoeven, Esq. 10	
	J. Whittall, Esq. - 10	Hermann Schmidt, Esq. 10	
	John D. Gibb, Esq. - 25	A. Bourjau, Esq. - 10	
	S. Mackenzie, Esq. - 20	R. D. Sassoon, Esq. - 15	
	Wetmore & Co. - - 50	D. N. Mody & Co. - 10	
	James Purdon, Esq. - 25	F. Sinclair, Esq. - 20	
	Nye, Brothers & Co. - 35	F. Ede, Esq. - 10	
	A. Gifford, Esq. - 10	G. Anderson, Esq. - 10	
	H. B. Lemann, Esq. - 10	L. N. Hitchcock, Esq. - 25	
	Angus Fletcher, Esq. - 10	B. Harkort, Esq. - 20	
	A. J. Campbell, Esq. - 10	A. Scott, Esq. - 20	
	John Wise, Esq. - 25	R. Ruttonjee & Co. - 15	
	T. C. Piccope, Esq. - 10	John Butt, Esq. - 10	
	C. W. Murray, Esq. - 20	A. Wilkinson, Esq. - 10	
	W. B. Varco, Esq. - 20	Ezra & Judah, - 20	
	Samuel Gray, Esq. - 25	H. W. Hubbell, Esq. - 25	
	575	335	910 00
		Total receipts	1213 99
		Total expenditure	1129 09
		Balance on hand, \$	84 90

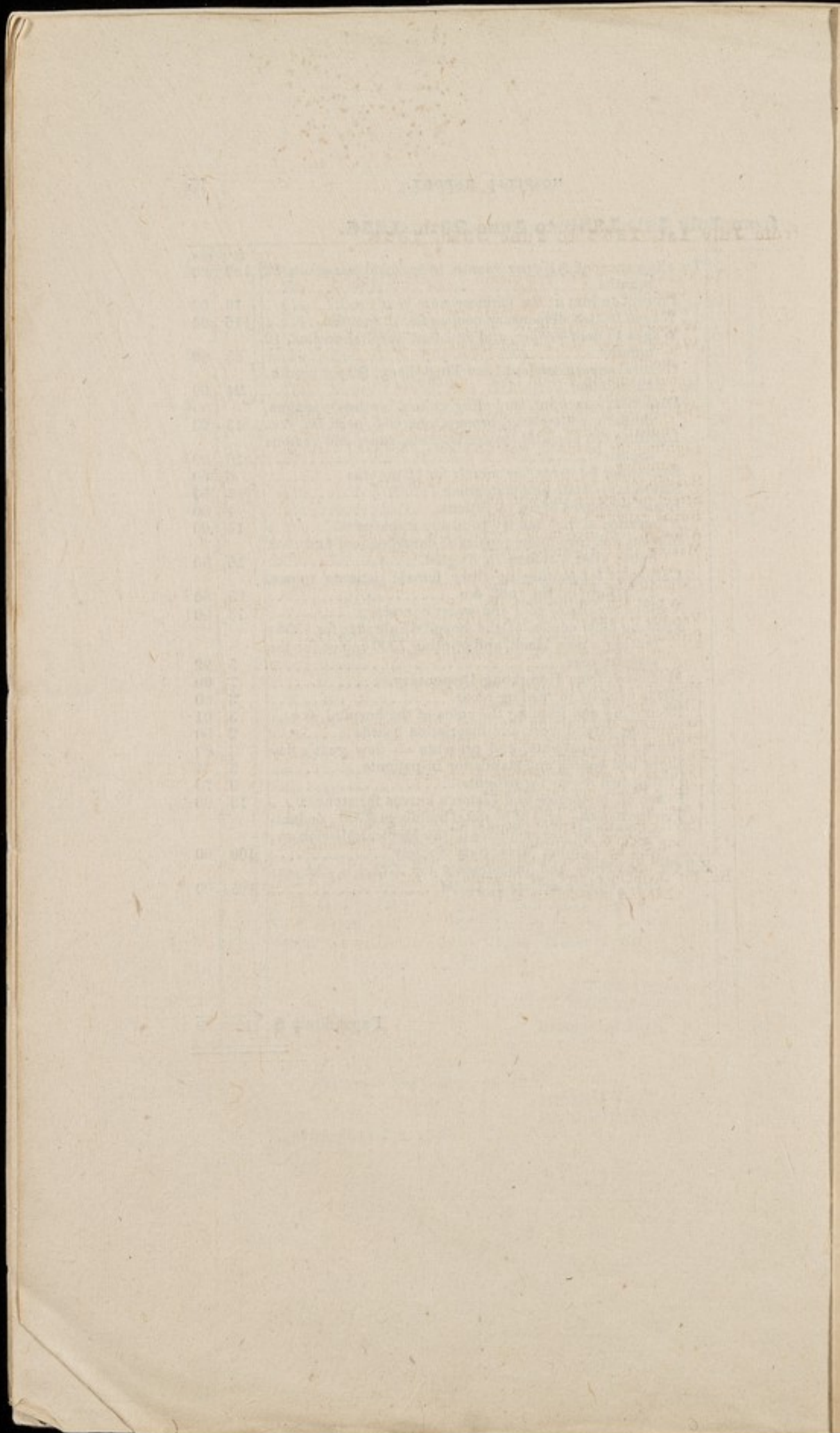
Examined and found correct.

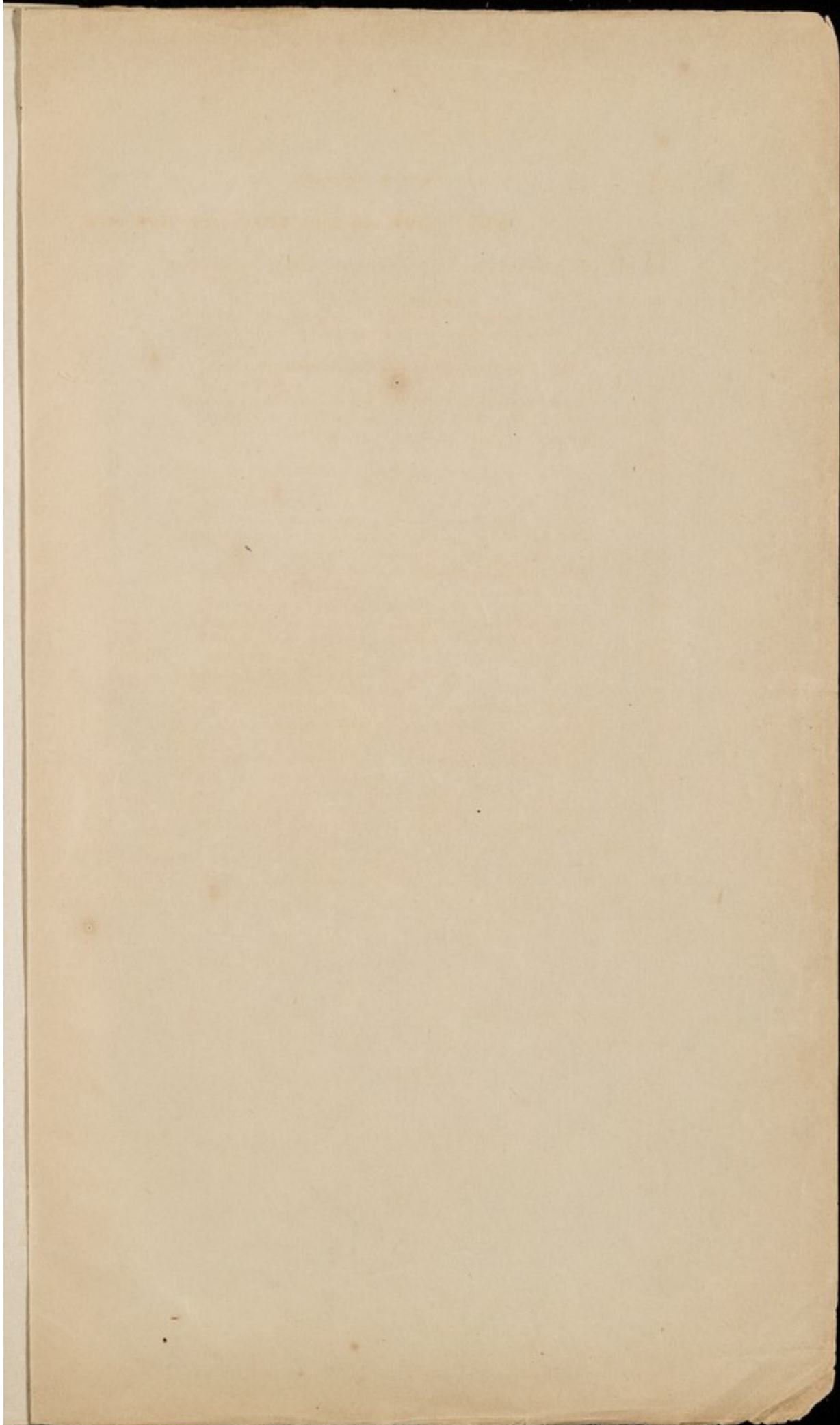
JOSIAH COX.
W. G. DICKSON.

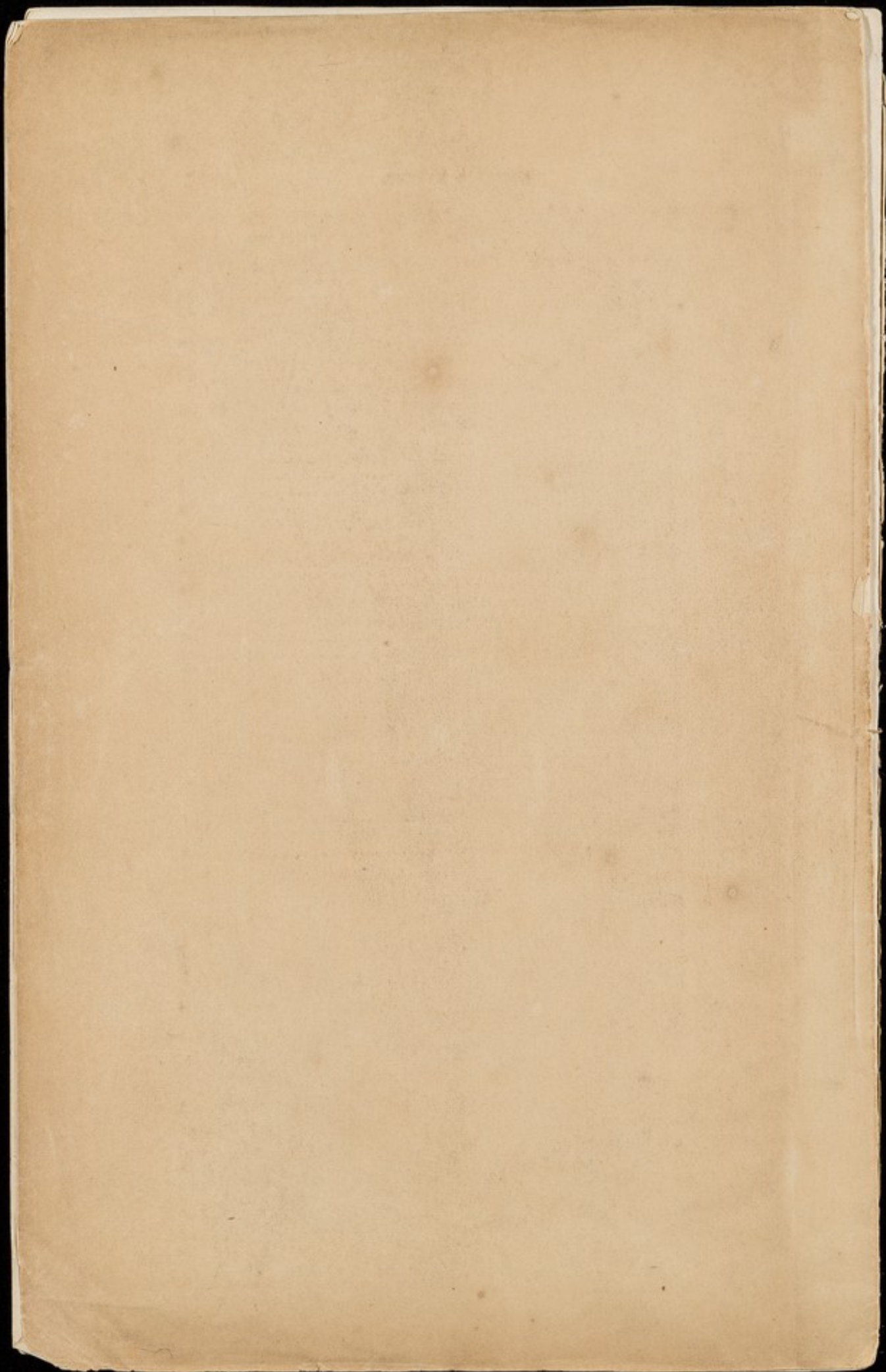
CANTON, JULY 7th, 1856.

from July 1st, 1855 to June 30th, 1856.

	\$	cts.
To allowance of \$15 per month to medical assistant, 12 months	180	00
Present to him at the Chinese new-year	10	00
Wages to two dispensary coolies for 12 months	116	00
Wages to door-keeper, and assistant hospital coolies, 12 months	85	00
General superintendent Low Ting-sheen, \$2 per month, 12 months	24	00
Dispensary account, including calico, leeches, sponges, rhubarb, yellow wax, brooms, charcoal, pork fat, &c.	43	23
Lighting the hospital, water buckets, rope, and various sundries	16	09
Scavenger 50 cents per month for 12 months	6	00
Street magistrate and watchman	5	50
Burial expenses of an in-patient	1	00
Allowance of rice money to needy in-patients	14	00
Masons and carpenters repairs of damaged roof and cook house after a typhoon in August	16	50
Carpenter for putting up three female patients' rooms, a platform on the roof, &c.	25	80
Various repairs of roof and water courses	13	50
Printing 5000 copies of the hospital calendar for 1855; cutting a new block, and printing 7000 copies for the present year	5	92
Medicines from Hongkong Dispensary	7	00
Glass window in reading room	3	00
Recopying and framing the rules of the hospital, &c.	3	01
Painting carved work and inscription boards	2	50
Dinner to in-patients, and presents on new year's day	3	00
Eight bed boards and stands for in-patients	3	34
Fitting two rooms for patients	9	70
1 case of bistouries and Liston's knives for stone	10	00
Twelve months' rent of hospital buildings \$730; deducting \$330 for the residence of the Medical Missionary, paid by London Missionary Society	400	00
Bill for medicines and instruments for £29 13s. 9d. exchanged into dollars at 4s. 9d.	125	00
	<u>1129</u>	<u>09</u>
Expenditure \$	1129	09







Please return

REPORT
OF
THE MISSIONARY HOSPITAL,
AT
KUM-LEE FOW,
IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON,
FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.



HONGKONG:
PRINTED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
MDCCCLIX.

DR WONG FOON, the London Missonary Society's Agent, has been assisted during the Year in the management of the Hospital by the Rev. Josiah Cox, of the Wesleyian Missonary Society.



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REPORT
OF
THE MISSIONARY HOSPITAL
IN THE
WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON.

THE interesting Reports published by Dr Hobson have brought down the history of this institution to the time when it was vacated, in consequence of the rupture between the Chinese and British authorities at the close of 1856. The Hospital was re-opened at an early period of the occupation of the City by the Allied Forces, and has been conducted, for upwards of a year, in much the same manner as when under the incomparable management of the Missionary who had the honour of becoming its founder.

On his removal from Canton that gentleman accepted the temporary charge of the Chinese Hospital at Shanghai; he continued there until December 1858, when the state of his health, and other circumstances, compelled him to revisit his native land. The valuable Medical Works he has left behind him and this Hospital which he established, attest the ability and zeal of Dr Hobson's labours for the benefit of the Chinese. Those labours deserve honourable mention in a Report like this; but as he may yet return to us we leave the record for some future page. The events which led to the re-opening of the Hospital may be briefly narrated. Immediately after the capture of Canton, the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society were desirous of setting on foot some labours in the newly-opened city. Within half a month of that event a letter came to them from a Christian who happened to have been residing in Canton at the time of the bombardment. The writer considered that God had now opened the ancient City to his servants, and urged them at once to come up, offering his own house for their residence and services. His invitation was accepted by both Dr Legge and Mr Chalmers. After traversing the City in its length and breadth, no premises were found so spacious and suitable for a Hospital as

those secured by Dr Hobson in the Western Suburbs. The old Hospital, however, had been ransacked by pillagers. Windows, doors, partitions, floors, almost everything that could be removed, had been carried away. It was deemed advisable to open a Dispensary at the house, so providentially placed at our disposal, and wait for a more settled state of affairs before repairing the former Hospital.

That house was the first place in the city of Canton where worship was offered to God in Chinese. The house was opened on a Sabbath day, the second service was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the few who enjoyed that communion will long look back upon the day with gratitude. The number of patients at that Dispensary will be given below. The attendance at first was small; it soon however, increased, and as the warm season approached, crowds came in upon us. Our space was far from sufficient to accommodate them, the noise was great, the heat oppressive, and a proper attention to difficult cases almost impossible. We felt compelled to acquire more spacious accommodation.

In the latter end of April we obtained an interview with the landlord, and found him ready to give us immediate possession of the former Hospital. We gladly availed ourselves of this, and at once commenced the necessary repairs. The heaviest repairs were left for some future time; we only prepared the preaching place, Dispensary, a portion of the wards and some rooms for the occupation of those engaged in the Hospital. These were completed in May; during which month the Dispensary in the City was closed. The old Hospital was re-opened on the 31st May, 1859; the statistics given below will show that the attendance of patients has gradually increased, and is now about equal to the number attending in former times.

We were not permitted to pursue our work in quietness. About the time of our re-opening the Hospital, the hostile measures adopted by the notorious Fa-ün Commissioners began to be serious. Owing to the apprehensions which were entertained of a general attack on the foreign troops, the citizens of Canton fled in great numbers, and the Hospital was deserted of patients. This state of affairs rendering our presence useless, and the insecurity of life increasing, we again evacuated the premises at the end of June. We left with many fears that the premises would be again sacked, and the money expended on repairs be thrown away. Happily this was not the case. In the same month of June, Lord Elgin effected his treaty at Tien-tsin, the news of which put a stop to the hostile schemes of the war party, and restored peace and security to the inhabitants of Canton. We returned to the Hospital in September, the servants left in charge had remained at their post, and nothing had been lost or damaged during the eventful months of our absence. We could not but feel grateful to God for such protecting care, and were encouraged to hope for His continued blessing on our work.

The benevolent work of the Hospital was immediately recommenced, and has continued without further interruption, and with an augmenting number of patients, to the issue of this Report. The statistics and particulars of cases given below will best illustrate the character of the Medical Department. The extent of these operations have exceeded our expectations, and prove that the Hospital is favourably known both in the city of Canton and throughout a wide district of the surrounding country.

The Rev. Mr Cox has had the principal charge, both of the religious services held at the Dispensary within the City, and those conducted in the Hospital; his assistance is still continued to the Hospital. In these services, and indeed in all the arrangements of the Hospital, we have very much followed the methods adopted by Dr Hobson, and particulars of which have appeared in his Reports. Throughout the year our morning prayers have been attended by a large proportion of the in-patients; there has been quiet attention during the public addresses; whilst the instruction given more privately, in the wards, has generally been well received. By the blessing of God all these various methods of spreading His truth are not in vain. The positive results, however, are not apparent. Sufficient is known to encourage our efforts, and at the same time check our over-sanguine expectations. Perhaps all the patients who receive the benefit of the Hospital carry away a grateful sense of the kindness freely shewn them. Some leave us with the intention of worshipping the Almighty Creator. A few are deeply interested in the glad tidings of salvation. Perhaps there has been more examination of our doctrines in the last year than formerly. Twelve individuals have made formal application for baptism. We have believed in the sincerity of five of these applicants, who were consequently admitted to Church-fellowship.

The two assistants who laboured in connection with Dr Hobson have continued to discharge their duties with zeal and fidelity, their assistance and their influence with the patients are of great value to the institution. The servants, two of whom were formerly employed by Dr Hobson, have been active and suitable men, proving of great importance in conducting the Hospital satisfactorily. In the absence of an educated native assistant, the medical operations of the Dispensaries and of the Hospital for some time, have been conducted with only the assistance of dispensary coolies. It was therefore thought highly desirable that an assistant be trained as early as possible, to relieve the ordinary duties of the Hospital, and sometimes to assist in operations. A young man was received for this purpose last December, and is now under training. He is naturally quiet and intelligent, and with long training may prove a suitable helper, but is at present only a pupil and unable to render the service of an assistant.

The regular dispensary days of the Hospital are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, though patients are regularly prescribed for on each Sabbath. The following table will show the total monthly attendance of the out-patients:—

1858-59.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
March,.....	1,404
April,.....	3,306
June,.....	873	234	1,107
October,.....	786	463	1,249
November,.....	1,915	1,055	2,970
December,.....	1,925	1,017	2,942
January,.....	1,220	637	1,857
February,.....	850	397	1,247
March,.....	1,453	837	2,290
April,.....	1,874	877	2,751
May,.....	1,948	1,001	2,949
June,.....	2,104	770	2,874
Total for 12 months,.....			26,946

The number here given of March and April, 1858, was the attendance at the Dispensary within the City. The average attendance of out-patients on each Sabbath is over 100. The general average of female patients throughout the year was one-third of the male. The bulk of the patients are from the City, but large numbers also come from the country, and the adjoining villages. The number of in-patients received before the Chinese New Year, which occurred about the beginning of February, was small. Since then, 119 have been admitted. These are mostly people from the country, or places of some distance, and are generally ophthalmic cases. The reason of the predominance of this class of diseases over others is obvious. The restoration of sight is more essential to the duties of life than the removal of diseases that affect the mere convenience or general appearance of the person, especially as the majority of out-patients are of the labouring classes, whose time is continually demanded in the great struggle to obtain the necessaries of life, and therefore they cannot afford to live in the Hospital except in cases of great necessity.

The diseases that come daily under operation are mostly of a chronic character, ophthalmia, chronic and local rheumatism, coughs, dyspepsia, stomach and bowel irritations of children; neuralgia, and headaches, ulcers and diseases of the skin, dropsy, regular and partial agues, glandular swellings especially of the neck. The Chinese are free from many diseases of Europeans, or are only affected with their

mild forms. From that important class of disease that form the study of European physicians, the inflammation of the serous membranes, and the important organs they envelope, they are nearly free; while in inflammation of the mucous membranes, they are generally affected with the chronic form. Acute inflammations of the air passages and the bowels rarely happen, and Gonorrhœa, though a disease of common occurrence, seldom terminates in stricture. Scrofulous degeneration of joints, which form such a prominent feature in European Hospitals, is here much modified in character. Large numbers have come under treatment, and success, more or less, has been observed in the majority of cases, especially in the elbow, wrist, and ankle. Even in the hip-joint, in several cases, patients have been seen to walk, who were not able to stand when they first came under treatment. The disease appears here to be confined to the synovial membranes, and seldom affects cartilage or bone. The result of treatment is very different from that of European Hospitals, where excision and amputation are often required to save life. Even the cancerous diathesis appears not marked in Chinese constitutions. My impression is that cancerous affections occur less frequently among the Chinese than Europeans. In all these cases of ulcerations of the breast that have come under observation, the malignant character was less marked, the progress slower, and produced less constitutional irritation; so that the peculiar cachexia were in most cases not very observable. Ruptures are very common, but the slow tendency to inflammatory action, and the relaxed organization that gives rise to its frequency, renders it rare for strangulated cases to terminate fatally. The paralysis of the Chinese is characterized by the frequency of the partial and local kind, affecting the sensation or motion of the fingers and toes, the hand, or some parts of the arm and leg. These local varieties are generally very amenable to treatment, with the exception of paralysis of the flexors of the ankle, and paralysis of the arm in children, accompanied with luxation of the shoulder joint. Sudden paralysis from apoplectic pressure is less common than slow and gradual loss of power, by which the patient is able to enjoy some degree of motion long after the first appearance of the disease.

The following is a selection of cases that may prove interesting to the friends of the institution.

Epidemic of Ague.—During the months of October, November, and part of December last year, the great mass of the Chinese population here was attacked with an epidemic of intermittent fever, so general at one time as to affect nearly every family. It was not confined to Canton and its neighbourhood, but its prevalence was heard of in places 70 or 80 miles from here. The fever was nearly all of the tertian and quotidian type. The number of fever applicants to the Hospital varied perhaps from 30 to 50 a day. This

necessitated a large consumption of quinine. But as it could not be continually given *liquor arsenicalis* was substituted. I believe such an epidemic is a rare phenomenon among the inhabitants of this city. The value of quinine as a remedy for ague is fully known to the Chinese, so that during the prevalence of the epidemic, many advertisements for its sale were seen on the walls of the streets. The Chinese, however, have not the most distant idea of its value in remittent fever, for which the shavings of rhinoceros horn and gypsum are employed among various other remedies. Even in ague, it is only in the regularly developed form that the disease is understood, and the efficacy of quinine acknowledged. In those very common partial manifestations of the disease in the form of ague sensations, its true character is not recognized, but the most prominent symptoms are mistaken for the disease itself, so that applications have often come for rheumatism, neuralgia, gastralgia, feelings of oppression and weight about the chest, &c., which, on examination, were found to be the effects of partial and obscure operations of ague.

Removal of Breast.—A woman of about 40 years old came with a tumour of the breast, which, she said, began about a year ago, and had given her no pain. I drew off some fluid from a cystic portion of the tumour, and advised its removal. When she re-appeared three weeks after, the lower end of the tumour had burst through the skin, forming as it were a hernia protrusion. The patient being anxious for its removal, was placed under the influence of chloroform, and the diseased breast was removed by Dr Dickson. The wound healed in one month.

Amputation of the Metacarpal Bone.—A barber came from a distance of some days' journey, with a thumb converted by disease into a small tumour, with its surface ulcerated and bleeding. He had not been able to follow his employment for many months. It was intended in the operation to save as much of the thumb as possible, to enable the patient to discharge the duties of his profession; but the extension of the caries beyond the thumb rendered the above mentioned operation necessary.

Tumour of the Scalp.—Patient, a young man aged 20, of a respectable family in the neighbourhood of the Hospital, was admitted for a tumour of the size of an orange, behind the top of the head. The tumour was the seat of ulceration and sloughing, was very liable to bleed, and emitted a fœtor that made his presence most insufferable. Patient had been treated by a good number of native doctors, who, as usual, tried the removal of the tumour by caustic applications to induce ulceration and sloughing. The ulcerations, by opening some arteries, gave rise to several large bleedings, by which the patient's system was greatly reduced, and his natural nervousness aggravated. The bleeding of the tumour became in

consequence an object of constant apprehension, so that his sleep at night had to be taken sitting in bed, since the awkward position of the tumour would not admit of any pressure against the pillow. He resided some time in the Hospital, and when the system was somewhat rallied from the effects of the hemorrhage, the tumour was removed by Dr Dickson. The interior of the tumour was partially ulcerated, and doubtless there was a communication with some arteries of the scalp. The extreme *fœtor* evidently arose from the low and peculiarly unhealthy state of the constitution. For a few days after the operation, the suppuration continued to be *fœtid*, and the patient was low and irritable. But improvement gradually took place under quinine, wine, and opium. The wound was healed in one month, with a cicatrix completely concealed by the hair. No operation gave greater satisfaction, or was attended with happier results. It saved the patient from a great source of danger from bleeding, the constant apprehension of which made life miserable, and it restored him to the society of his numerous friends, from which he had been in a great measure excluded; but what must be considered a still happier result, his residence in the Hospital was also the means of his being initiated into the knowledge of Christianity, of which he lately made a profession.

Fatty Tumour.—This was removed from the scalp of a lad 18 years old, and was of considerable size. The bleeding in this case was unusually profuse, and appeared to have proceeded from a number of small but active arteries. It was arrested by ligatures and pressure; but would have appalled any native doctor, whose only means of arresting hemorrhage is the application of styptic powders. The wound was healed in two weeks with only a small cicatrix.

Stone.—Patient aged 36; had suffered from symptoms of stone three years before admission; his most distressing symptom was the great irritability of the bladder, from which the urine passed was loaded with cloudy mucous. His distress, day and night, had unfitted him for work, and rendered life very miserable, so that he was greatly cheered with the prospect of an operation, even when its dangers were explained to him. To alleviate symptoms with a view to improve general health, before operation, *uva ursæ*, the mineral acids, and opium, were given, and with some success. Chloroform having been administered, the operation was performed by Dr Dickson, when an oval shaped calculus of moderate size was extracted. The wound closed in three weeks. A slight paralysis of the sphincter experienced at first, disappeared in a week. During the patient's residence in the Hospital, he had the constant and assiduous attendance of his wife and mother, and it need not be said, that they awaited the result of the operation with great interest; and that, when in three weeks the patient was discharged cured, and improved

in health and spirits, they felt that a great boon had been conferred on them by the Hospital.

Amputation of the Fore Arm.—Patient was a servant of our landlord. A village not far from here being one night attacked by robbers, patient acting the part of gunner, imprudently tried to reload his piece after the first fire without previously brushing it, in consequence of which the powder took fire, and blew off his left hand with which he was loading. He was brought in next morning very weak from the loss of blood, with a hand thoroughly shattered, and hanging to the arm by a few slips of skin and tendon. The arm was amputated by flap operation about the middle. Dr Dickson, and also Drs Scott and Haig, two medical officers from H. M. S. *Fury*, kindly assisted. There was far less pain than was expected, considering that no chloroform was given, on account of the extreme weakness of the patient. He was discharged cured in three weeks. Being a cook, with the loss of his arm he found his occupation gone, but his kind master promised to support him and his family, and to employ him in all other capacities in which he could be of service. He would pay a good sum for an artificial hand if it could enable the patient to hold his plate or bowl. But he was told that it is as yet beyond European skill to impart to artificial hands the power of the living.

Tumour of the Leg.—A tailor, aged 32, was admitted for a tumour over the front of the leg which had considerable resemblance to soft cancer. It had a broad and undefined base, about five inches long and four broad, and a doughy feel as of the presence of fluid. The history given was that some months ago a part adjoining the tumour was pierced by a spear. The hemorrhage from it was easily arrested. The patient was then laid up with fever, and during his sickness a swelling appeared, which gradually enlarging attained in two months after the accident, the present size. The first impression was that it was a collection of fluid from an injured vein. But when the introduction at first of an exploring needle, and then a trocar, brought nothing but a few drops of venous blood, and the probe passed went into soft substances not unlike in feeling to those of a medullary kind, it became doubtful whether malignant disease was not present. While the patient was waiting for further examination, an accidental circumstance cleared the case. A little suppuration took place at the lower part of the tumour. On enlarging the incision made for the exit of the matter, with the assistance of the fingers, a large quantity of coagulated blood was evacuated. It then appeared that blood had been effused and coagulated, beneath the muscles and close around the bones, and had gradually condensed the surrounding tissues into a cyst. This was what gave rise to the broad undefined base of the tumour its doughy feel, and its appearance as of a tumour from the bones. The patient also felt

greatly relieved at this discovery, and made a satisfactory recovery in three weeks.

Acute Dropsy and Albuminous.—A lad of 16 years old was brought here with general dropsy of the abdomen, face, and legs. He was so thin and anæmic that with the distention of his pale skin by the dropsy he appeared a mere bag of fluid. Though the case appeared very unpromising, he was treated with iron and diuretics, and to the great surprise of all he completely recovered. In the latter part of his treatment, tonics and bandage were alone used, and diuretics discontinued; the diuretic action excited by medicine being carried on spontaneously, probably from the resumption of absorption as the system regained its power. I have observed this spontaneous action in the treatment of several other cases; especially when the dropsy is recent. But I notice this case chiefly for another circumstance, the appearance of large quantities of albumen in the urine. This, in the presence of dropsy, generally indicates the existence of Bright's disease. But the complete cure of this case, joined to the fact that albumen may be absorbed from dropsical fluid, shows that its presence in large quantities, and with dropsy, does not always preclude successful treatment. I found albumen also in another patient who was convalescing from general dropsy, though the quantity in this case was less than the other. In simple ascites no albumen was found, nor even in any other case of general dropsy.

Disease of the Base of the Brain.—Patient aged 47, by profession a physician and druggist, came to the Hospital to seek the aid of European surgery, after the failure of Chinese medicines, for affections of the glands of the neck, which he considered as the prime cause of his sufferings. His disease was, however, affection of the brain, from which he was suffering constant pain at the right temple, the front and top of the head, besides paralysis of several parts of the right side. The disease began nine months ago, with deafness of the ear: this was followed successively in intervals of a month or two, by glandular swellings of the neck, pains of the head, paralysis of the external rectus of the eye, and seven months after the affection of the auditory nerve by facial paralysis, and lastly by tingling and numbing sensations of the arm. Vision was not affected, and the tongue was drawn to the affected side. The seat of disease in the present case was unmistakable, the affection of the sixth, seventh, and ninth nerves with the spinal pointing it to this common centre, the *Medulla oblongata*. Blisters were applied to the seats of pain, and a seton inserted at the back of the head. In three days the pain of the head disappeared; at which the patient was overpowered with gratitude. When he left the Hospital in one month, the pain of the head was entirely relieved, and with exception of the deafness, and a very little facial paralysis, nearly all the functions of the nerves and muscles were restored.

The following is a rare disease, and therefore more minutely described :

Milky exudation of the Scrotum.—Patient aged 28 ; was a farmer in Toongkoon. The scrotum was hypertrophied and pendulous, and covered with a large number of follicles, exuding, when ruptured, a quantity of milky fluid. The consistency of the fluid varies with circumstances, being thick and milky by exercise and long detention in the scrotum, and thin and watery by frequent oozing. The quantity secreted is increased by exercise, the standing posture, and whatever causes expansion or relaxation of the scrotum ; while it is diminished by the recumbent posture, by quiet and ease, and application of cold to the skin. Independent of exercise, the scrotum, testicles, and follicles are subjected to periodic enlargement at night, preceded and accompanied by hot and itchy sensations. One peculiar circumstance attends the oozing of the follicles, viz., unlike the bleeding of blood vessels, the apertures have no power to close themselves, and arrest the oozing, even with the application of strong astringents. Hence large quantities are often lost, because the oozing ceases only with the exhaustion of the fluid. The textures of the scrotum into which the follicles lead, appeared spongy and porous, and traversed by fewer bloodvessels than usual. The secretion, as examined by Dr Dickson, contained no spermatozoæ, nor was the seminal power of the patient affected, otherwise than by the debility following the loss of so much fluid. The history of the patient was, that the fluid made its first appearance two years ago, while he was working in the field ; that the oozing recurred afterwards once or perhaps several times a month, in quantity varying from a cupful to a bowlful ; that the loss of a quantity was followed by giddiness, and other symptoms of debility, and that he knew of no one but himself affected with a similar disease, in his part of the country. It is to be observed that the follicles were not developed till a year after the fluid had made its appearance by direct transudation through the skin, and that the scrotum (whatever minuter changes it might be undergoing) was then unchanged in size and general appearance, consequently the follicles and hypertrophied skin cannot be regarded as the causes of morbid secretion. After a few trials of strong astringent applications, without effect, the anterior surface of the scrotum over which the follicles were developed, was removed with the knife ; and the remaining skin was tightly drawn over the testicles. The blood was more watery than usual, and the wound healed languidly from deficiency of action. Tincture of iron was taken for a long time, which had the effect of restoring colour to his face, and greatly improving his health and general appearance. About a month after the operation, a few follicles began to reappear in those parts affected with itchy sensations, and liability to enlargement ; and it became evident

as more follicles were developed in the cicatrix, that former symptoms were returning ; and that the disease could not be eradicated except by the removal of the whole scrotum. Patient is now gone home, with intention to return to the hospital if the disease gets worse.

Note.—Since the above was written, another case has come under observation, of a more aggravated character, but with symptoms exactly the same. In this case the disease, which began three years ago, was not only developed over the whole scrotum, but was threatening, from the continuity of textures, to extend itself into the adjoining skin of the perinæum, so that it is doubtful whether the disease can be eradicated even with the removal of the scrotum and testicles, if the adjoining textures be also capable of being seats of the morbid secretion. Perhaps in the tight cicatrix after the removal of the scrotum, the fluid will have no room to accumulate and find lodgement, as in the dilatable tissues of the scrotum.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Hospital from April, 1858, to June 30, 1859; including also the Expenses of a Dispensary opened three Months in the Old City.

RECEIPTS.

By sundry drafts on Messrs Turner & Co., being balance of the Subscriptions of 1856 in favour of the Hospital
 By Cash from Landlord, being half the wages of Coolies in charge of the Hospital from June to September, 1858.
 Supplied by the London Missionary Society

\$	c.
	663.62
	24.00
	955.64
<hr/>	
\$	1,663.26

DISBURSEMENTS.

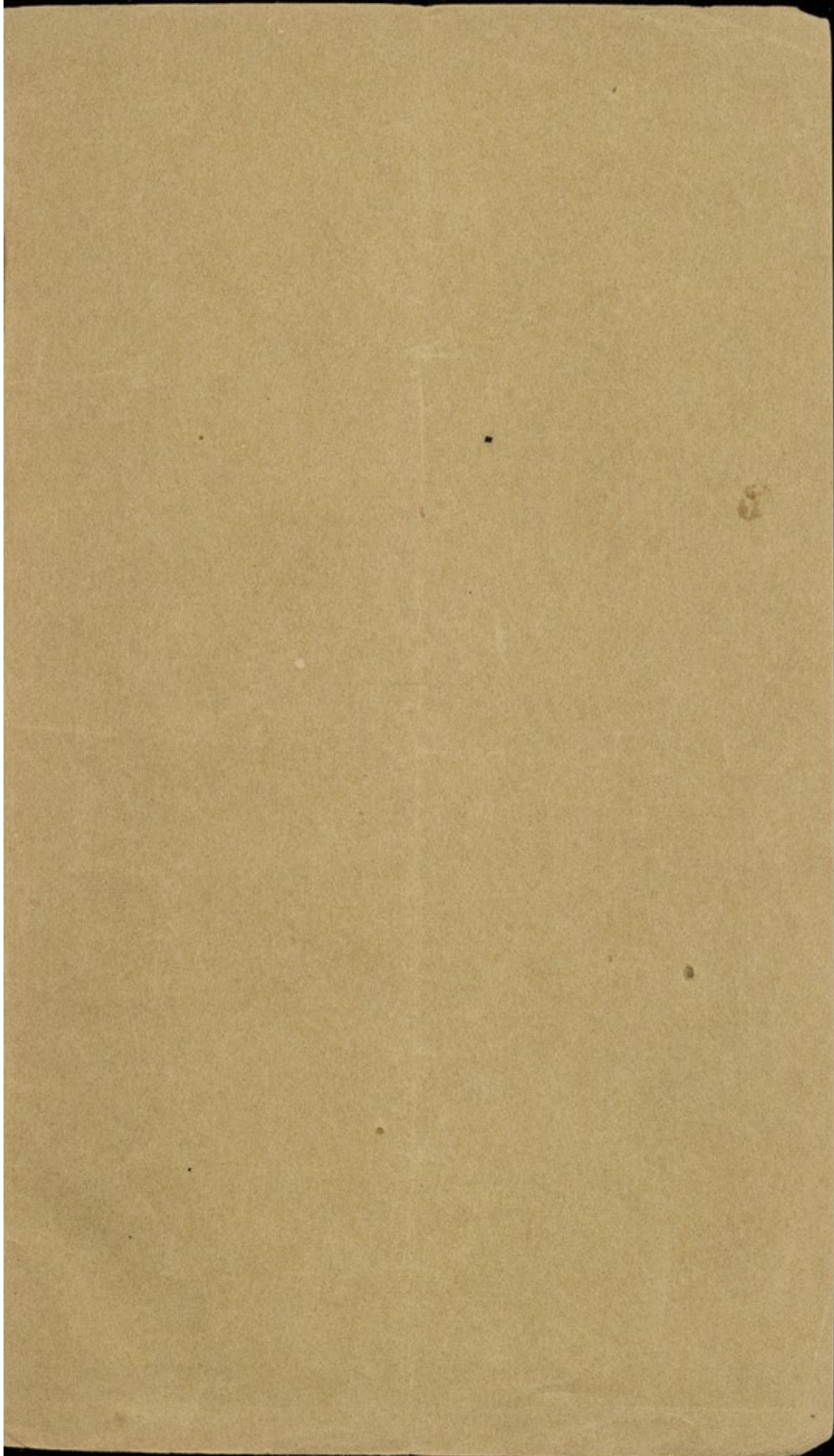
1	Repairs of premises, preaching place, dispensary, wards, &c., included.	\$	c.
2	Fittings for preaching place, dispensary wards,		320.83
3	Rental of premises, \$894.43, minus \$251.72 allowed by Landlord toward repairs of Hospital.		100.73
4	Wages of assistants, and coolies.		642.71
5	Current expenses of Dispensary, including purchase of some medicine.		456.96
6	Removal of assistants, medicine, &c., June 1858.		99.33
7	Street Watchmen and Tai-po from January to June, 1859.		28.70
8	Recovery of Books in 1859.		5.00
9	Burial of a patient who died.		5.00
			4.00
		\$	1,663.26

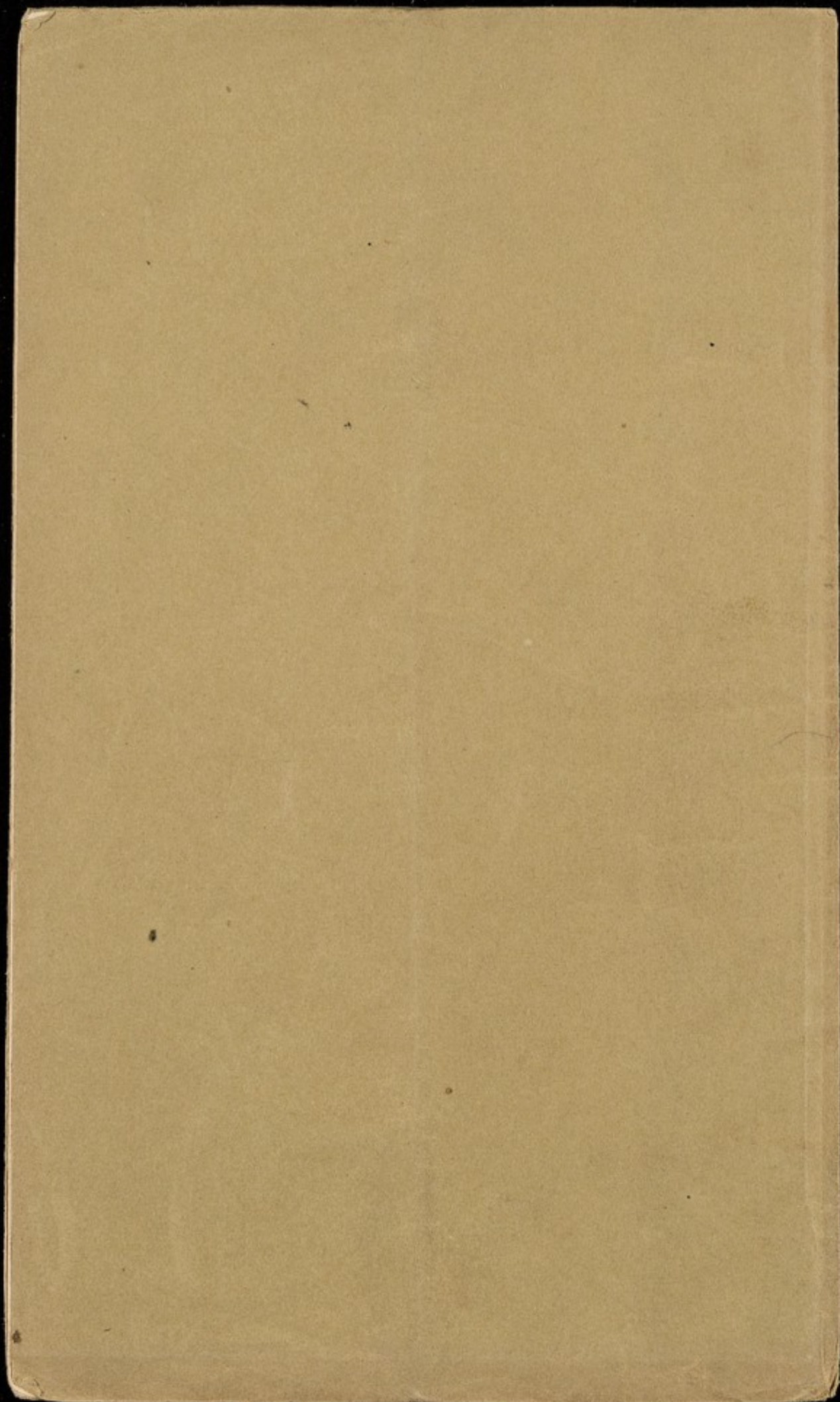
To these sums must be added the following items, which were paid in Hongkong, and do not appear in the Canton Account:—

For repairs of the Hospital,	\$130.00
Rental, &c., for April 1858,	43.47
Wages of assistants and coolies, current expenses.	53.38
	<hr/>
	\$226 85

Making the total of disbursement—\$1890.11, and the sum provided by the London Missionary Society—\$1163.40

Examined,
 WALTER GEO. DICKSON.





REPORT
OF THE
MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

AT KUM-LI-FAU,

IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON,

FOR THE YEARS 1860-62.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED AT THE LONDON MISSION PRESS.
1862.



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MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

AT KUM-LI-FAU,

IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON,

FOR THE YEARS 1860-62.

HONGKONG:

PRINTED AT THE LONDON MISSION PRESS.

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308570,



REPORT
OF
THE MISSIONARY HOSPITAL
IN THE
WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON.

SINCE the publication of the last Report of this Hospital, a period of twenty months has elapsed, during which several important changes have taken place of which it is due to its supporters to give some account.

For the three months of July, August, and September in 1860, the usual amount of work was done in the Hospital, and the numerical attendance both of out and in-patients averaged about the same as that of previous months, as given in last Report.

In the month of October 1860, facts of a painful nature came to light, so seriously affecting the moral character of all the assistants and servants employed in the Hospital, that after a full examination of the case by the Revs. Dr. Legge, J. Chalmers, and F. S. Turner, it was judged necessary to dismiss them. This in itself was such a blow to the institution, as it could not in any case have soon recovered from; but it was followed a month later by the resignation of the medical missionary in charge, when the place was as a matter of course shut up. In the beginning of 1861, however, the Rev. Dr. Happer of the American Presbyterian Mission having volunteered his friendly assistance, and undertaken to secure the occasional services of medical men then residing in Canton for important surgical operations, the Hospital was reopened, after undergoing some necessary repairs, in the month of February.

For the last twelvemonths, therefore, the medical department has been under the care of Dr. Happer, to whom the London Missionary Society, and the friends of this institution, are indebted for maintaining it in operation until the recent arrival of Dr. J. R. Carmichael from England, who has now entered upon his duties as the medical agent of the L. M. Society in Canton in charge of the Hospital.

The period now under review, although marked by events of a discouraging nature, will, it is confidently hoped, prove in its results of great benefit to the institution. The dismissal of the assistants, who were detected in a course of deception and dishonesty, will be a salutary lesson to all Chinese who are in positions of trust in connection with Christian missionaries, showing in the most forcible manner, that however lightly they, or their heathen countrymen, may regard sin, it is to those who believe in God "an evil and a bitter thing."

And although those who believe neither in God nor in the Bible may be pleased to hear of anything that seems to *them* to show the impracticability of evangelizing the Chinese, the believer has only to think of what mankind have always been without Christianity, and what corruptions have found their way into the first Christian communities in all countries, since Paul wrote his first epistle to the Corinthians, in order to be assured that the falsehood, and dishonesty, and gross wickedness of the Chinese simply prove their need of Christianity, and can only be used by the ignorant to make out an argument that they cannot be Christianized.

We have observed with much satisfaction a marked improvement in the spirit of the Cantonese towards foreigners within the last few years. This may be ascribed to various causes. They have been humbled by their experience of European power. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that this is the only cause of the change. The general good behaviour of our troops when in possession of the city had a powerful influence for good. The distributions of rice to the poor, and the opening of charitable hospitals by medical officers, will not be soon forgotten by an observant people like the Chinese, who, although they often fail in spontaneous expressions of gratitude when these might be most reasonably expected, yet weigh the character and motives of actions with much natural sagacity. And for the same reason the amount of bodily suffering which is daily relieved at the various missionary hospitals has begun to tell most forcibly in this city and throughout the province in favour of Protestant missions. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that the

agents of the London Missionary Society record the fact, that when the Kum-Li-Fau Hospital was left without any medical superintendence, and must have been closed until a doctor could be sent out from England, Dr. Happer came forward and expressed his willingness to add to his more direct missionary labours, in connection with his own Society, the medical care of this place, feeling the great importance of its being kept open; and that the greatest readiness has been shown by all the professional gentlemen to whom application has been made to render every assistance in their power.

Thanks are especially due to Drs. Blanc, Dods, Blomfield, Carlow, and Kerr, for important assistance rendered on many occasions. Most of the important operations, such as removal of calculi, tumours, and cataracts, were performed by the two first mentioned gentlemen; and the less serious ones, as cutting for entropion, of which there have been a great many cases, by Lum Tsung, the excellent assistant of Dr. Happer, whose services are continued, for the time being, under Dr. Carmichael.

Since the month of February last year, the Hospital has been open for the reception of out-patients three times a week, namely on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The following table shows the total attendance for each month. The sums are made up by reckoning each separate visit, and must not be mistaken for the number of individual cases.

1861-2.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
February,	240	95
March,	766	284
April,	846	358
May,	1,149	383
June,	1,183	427
July,	1,075	467
August,	1,362	531
September,	1,006	356
October,	1,523	580
November,	1,308	482
December,	1,140	427
January,	725	249
February,	641	248
	<u>12,964</u>	<u>4,887</u>

Total of both sexes 17,851.

The total number of in-patients admitted during the above 13 months was 379. More than half of these were treated for diseases

of the eye. Dr. Dods has kindly furnished a list of cases and some interesting particulars which are given below.

The female patient in case IV. is worthy of some further notice. Her husband, whose surname is Ho, was an assistant in a rice-shop in the city. When under the influence of chloroform, this poor woman loudly and earnestly invoked the aid of "the compassionate *Koon-yum*;" but, being subsequently exhorted to abandon the idol and trust the compassion of Jesus Christ, her heart was opened to receive the truth, and she is now, to all appearance, a thankful and devoted Christian. Her husband has been for several months employed as door-keeper; and she herself, having recovered the use of her leg, has, without being solicited, and without remuneration, become one of the most active and most useful inmates of the Hospital. Regularly, on every healing day, she is at her post, from the commencement of the preaching service, till every patient has gone from the place, showing the female patients their seats, keeping order, receiving tickets, and doing everything in her power in a quiet unassuming way to help forward the business of the day.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The following is a list of some of the operations which were performed during the past year:—

Lithotomy,.....	21 cases.	Ovarian Dropsy,.....	9 cases.
Urethral Calculus,.....	3 "	Amputation of fingers,....	5 "
Preputial Calculus,.....	2 "	Amputation of toe,.....	1 "
Mammary Tumour,.....	2 "	Excision of testicle,.....	2 "
Other Tumours including Fatty, Sebaceous, Erec- tile, and Cancerous.....	23 "	Extirpation of Eyeball,....	1 "

Besides those on the list, a large number of operations were performed for the relief of Hydrocele, Fistula in ano, Hæmorrhoids, Ranula, Nasal Polypi, Phymosis, &c., &c.

Skin diseases and ulcers of all kinds were treated in great numbers.

The operations for the relief of Entropion, Trichiasis, Pterygium, Encanthis, &c., might be numbered by hundreds.

Several operations for Cataract were performed both by couching and extraction.

The various inflammations peculiar to the structures of the eye-ball were met with in great abundance, and treated generally with success.

CASES.

I. *Lithotomy—Stone encysted—Removal by subsequent operation.* The subject of this operation was a boy of 16 years of age.

He was pale and scrofulous-looking, and had had symptoms of stone for some years. Latterly the symptoms became very urgent. On introducing the sound, a stone was felt, though not very distinctly.

The patient was placed in the position for operating, and under the influence of chloroform the usual lateral operation was performed. On introducing the finger into the bladder, a stone could be felt, lying in an upward and backward direction, and evidently fixed there. The forceps were introduced, but a firm hold of the stone could not be obtained, on account of the overlapping of the mucous membrane. On grasping the stone with the small forceps and applying traction, it did not appear to move at all. The straining of the patient, who had prolapsed bowel, hindered the manipulations considerably. A careful examination was made with the finger and the sound, and it was found that the mucous membrane adhered firmly to the calculus in such a manner that the sound could not be passed round the stone, nor the stone dragged towards the external opening. It may be mentioned that the stone lay so far from the external opening that the forefinger introduced into the bladder could do little more than touch it. After using every means that could be thought of, and trying every instrument which seemed at all likely to facilitate the removal of the stone, the attempt was reluctantly abandoned. The patient who had been for nearly an hour under chloroform was then removed to bed. This was on the 15th of October 1861. For several days afterwards there was considerable suffering and a free discharge of pus from the wound. This discharge continued fully six weeks, and for some time longer there was always a small quantity of pus in the urine, which was voided both by the urethra, and by a fistulous opening in the perinæum which remained unclosed. The patient became very weak and hectic in appearance.—A liberal allowance of wine and nourishing food with tonic medicines soon began to revive him, and he felt almost free from pain. In the beginning of January certain symptoms began to manifest themselves which led to the conclusion that the stone must have become loose. A consultation was held, and on introducing the sound, the stone was distinctly felt lying in the bottom of the bladder.

On the 14th of January 1862, three months after the first operation, the patient was brought to the operating room, and chloroform administered. A fistulous opening remained in the perinæum and a dense tissue had formed round the fistula. This tissue, which resembled cartilage in hardness, was cautiously cut through, as the staff could not

be felt on account of the density of the intervening structures. On introducing the finger after the withdrawal of the staff, the stone was found lying close to the opening and was removed with facility. It was of an oval shape, very rough on the surface, and weighed 410 grains. The patient left the Hospital about a month afterwards with his health and strength greatly improved. A small fistula remained, for the treatment of which he promised to return from time to time.

II. *Lithotomy.* The remarkable point in this case was that the patient at the time of the operation was labouring under Bright's Disease. He had been in Hospital for nearly six months; and after being repeatedly told that an operation would be attended with imminent danger, he declared that he would not leave till it was performed, as any thing was better than the constant irritation produced by the vesical calculus. The operation was performed, and a small stone removed, after which his health improved greatly, and when he left the hospital there was scarcely a trace of albumen in the urine.

III. *Lithotomy.* The calculus in this case was of a remarkable form, being nearly 3 in. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in thickness, and bent at a right angle. It was lying with the convexity downwards, the one extremity which rested on the anterior wall of the bladder being covered with fresh crystals which readily crumbled on being handled. The stone was broken during its removal.

IV, *Ununited Fracture of Femur.* The patient in this case was a female. She had received a fall six weeks before, which caused fracture of the femur, in the middle third. She suffered great pain, and could not be touched without causing her to scream out. She was removed to the operating table, and being put under chloroform her leg was carefully examined. It was found that the callus had formed extensively and partially fixed the bones in a wrong position.

Considerable force was used to break the callus. When this was accomplished, the limb was extended and placed in a McIntyre splint. In about eight weeks the patient could walk with the help of a crutch, and at the present time she walks as well as she did before the accident.

V. *Removal of a Tumour.* This was a remarkable tumour which grew on the face of a man. It was fully five inches in length, and about two inches in diameter. It stood out like a horn; and as it was always bandaged with a profusion of rags, the patient had a remarkably strange appearance. It was removed by making an elliptical incision, and dissecting the mass from the integument of the forehead to which it was closely adherent. It had no connection with the bone. The wound granulated from the bottom and healed readily.

VI. *Double Thumbs.* In one day and at the same hour there came to the Hospital two men who had each four thumbs. In one case the secondary thumbs were well formed, and grew from the dorsal surface of the metacarpal bone. They had each two phalanges. In the other case the thumbs were quite rudimentary, about one inch long, and attached by little more than skin to the integument covering the metacarpal bone. In each case the extra thumbs were amputated on two several occasions.

Besides the general subscriptions for 1860, of which a list is given below, a considerable sum has been lately contributed by some friends in Honam towards the maintenance of *poor* patients.

Thanks are also due to Charlton Rainbow Esq. for a Donation of Surgical Instruments.

The attention of the supporters of the Kum-Li-Fau Hospital is respectfully called to the fact that more than a year and a half has elapsed since the last subscriptions were taken up, the circumstances mentioned above having rendered its continuance uncertain. They will see, however, that the Hospital was kept open through the kind assistance of various medical men, and carried on with a considerable amount of activity. We now, therefore, request that those friends, who have hitherto by their support of this useful institution conferred so much benefit on vast numbers of the afflicted Chinese, will enable it to continue with efficiency by making up in their subscriptions this year for the omission of the preceding. The annual expense incurred in sustaining the place,—including \$730 for rental, which has hitherto been defrayed by the London Missionary Society, and has not appeared in the Report,—is about \$2000: and, considering that the medical officer is sustained by the Society, it is surely not too much to expect that the subscribers in the South of China will raise on the spot adequate funds for this local charity without rendering it needful to apply to a distance for help. The Hospital is always open for the inspection of visitors; and suggestions for improvements will be thankfully received.

Canton, 1st. March, 1862.

JOHN CHALMERS,
F. S. TURNER,
J. R. CARMICHAEL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE YEAR, 1860.

A. W. Perceval, Esq.,.....	\$100	Samuel C. Fox, Esq.,.....	\$10
John Dent, Esq.,.....	100	E. Whittall, Esq.,.....	10
Sir Hercules Robinson,.....	50	Geo. Davis, Esq.,.....	10
J. C. Bowring, Esq.,.....	50	H. W. Davis, Esq.,.....	10
John Heard, Esq.,.....	50	George Moul, Esq.,.....	10
Messrs. Pustau & Co.,.....	50	E. Sheppard, Esq.,.....	10
J. Macandrew, Esq.,.....	30	H. D. Margesson, Esq.,.....	10
Jno. J. Mackenzie, Esq.,.....	30	R. Chambers, Esq.,.....	10
W. T. Bridges, L.L.D.,.....	25	Walter Newman, Esq.,.....	10
Geo. Lyall, Esq.,.....	25	R. Carlowitz, Esq.,.....	10
R. D. Sassoon, Esq.,.....	25	Jno. T. Odell, Esq.,.....	10
C. W. Murray, Esq.,.....	25	Ew Chong, Esq.,.....	10
P. W. Harper, Esq.,.....	25	H. Magniac, Esq.,.....	10
P. Campbell, Esq.,.....	25	W. F. Rehden, Esq.,.....	10
Messrs. P. & D.N. Camajee, & Co.,	25	Percy Lloyd, Esq.,.....	10
Messrs. P. T. Cama, & Co.,.....	25	A. Bovet, Esq.,.....	10
C. Brodersen, Esq.,.....	25	Messrs. Bourjau, Hübaner, & Co.,	10
H. B. Gibb, Esq.,.....	25	W. Dreyer, Esq.,.....	10
E. Halton, Esq.,.....	25	Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.,	10
A. R. Hudson, Esq.,.....	25	Messrs. Olyphant & Co.,.....	10
A. E. Vaucher, Esq.,.....	25	J. Livingston, Esq.,.....	10
Francis Parry, Esq.,.....	25	E. Townend, Esq.,.....	10
A. W. P. Kup, Esq.,.....	25	J. Menke, Esq.,.....	10
Chas. W. Orne, Esq.,.....	25	Jno. Hesse, Esq.,.....	10
Messrs. Fletcher & Co.,.....	25	S. Bridges, Esq.,.....	10
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,...	20	A. Scott, Esq.,.....	10
G. O. Wiener, Esq.,.....	20	Messrs. F. B., Cama, & Co.,.....	10
Dr. Kane,.....	20	P. R. Maitland, Esq.,.....	10
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Sons. & Co.,	15	J. Mackie, Esq.,.....	10
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.,...	15	R. A. Macandrew, Esq.,.....	5
H. Ebrahim Sons, & Co.,.....	15	William Lay, Esq.,.....	5
G. B. Glover, Esq.,.....	15	James Jeffrey, Esq.,.....	5
G. Overbeck, Esq.,.....	10	James Kemp, Esq.,.....	5
J. H. Eveertt, Esq.,.....	10	J. Macdonall, Esq.,.....	5
Walter Ormiston, Esq.,.....	10	Charles A. Winchester, Esq.,...	5
Henry Rutter, Esq.,.....	10	A. Friend,.....	3

\$1388

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE HOSPITAL, FROM JULY 1ST 1860 TO MARCH 1ST 1862.

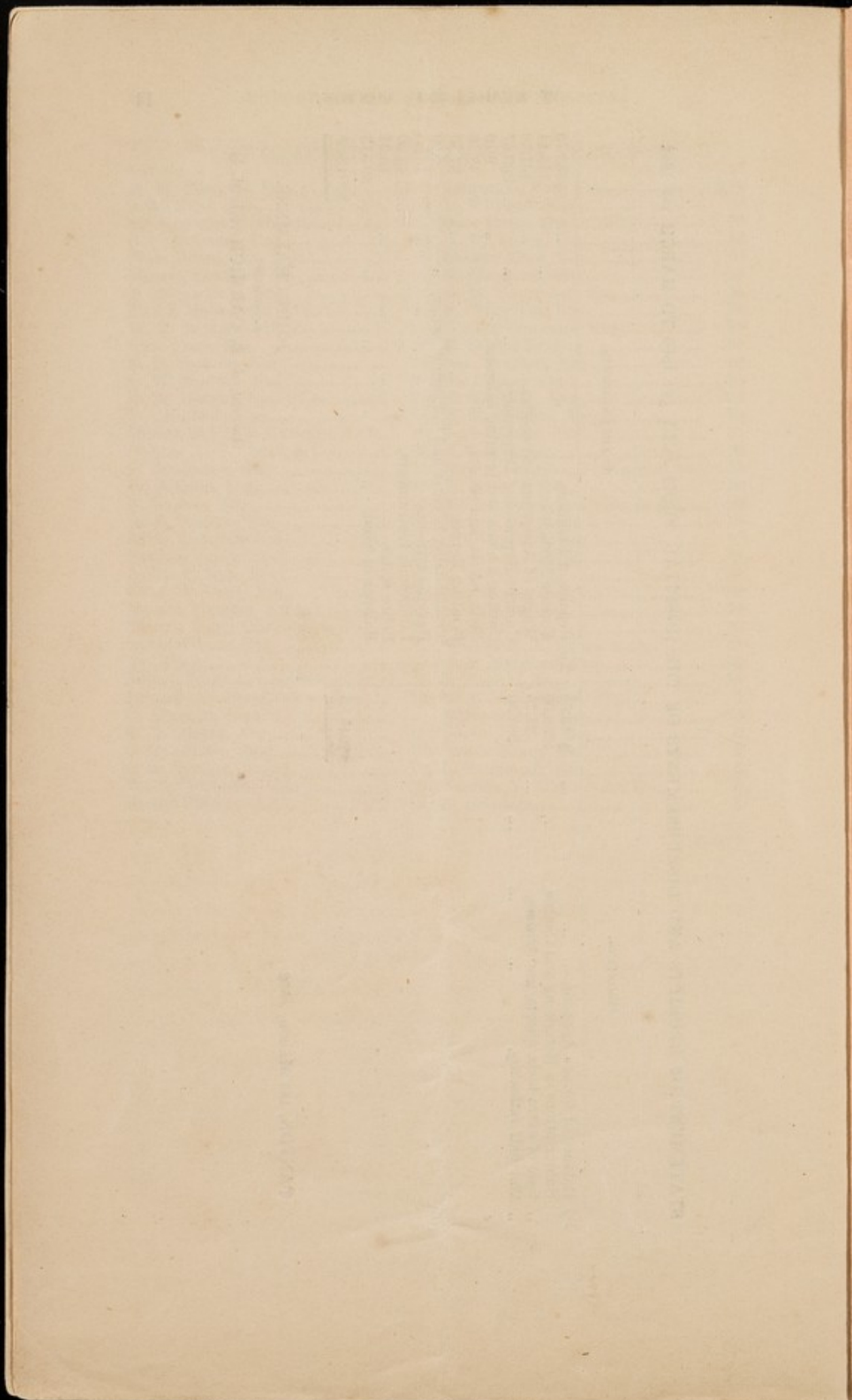
RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
By Balance of former Account, ...	\$ 43.58	To Repairs of Premises, ...	\$352.75
" Subscriptions in Hongkong and Canton, ...	1388.00	Foreign Medicines, ...	143.44
" Sale of extra beds, sheets, and trusses, ...	31.75	Wages of Assistants and coolies, ...	467.50
" One half <i>Indemnity</i> , ...	585.50	Current Expenses of Dispensary, ...	339.67
		Cutting a block and printing calendar, ...	9.40
		Beds, Stools, and Sheets, ...	48.50
		Printing Report, ...	37.50
		Transmitting Reports and Collecting money, ...	4.00
		Burying Patients, ...	10.00
		Lithotomic Instruments, ...	45.00
		Police Rates, ...	13.34
		Balance in hand, ...	597.73
	<u>\$2048.83</u>		<u>\$2018.83</u>

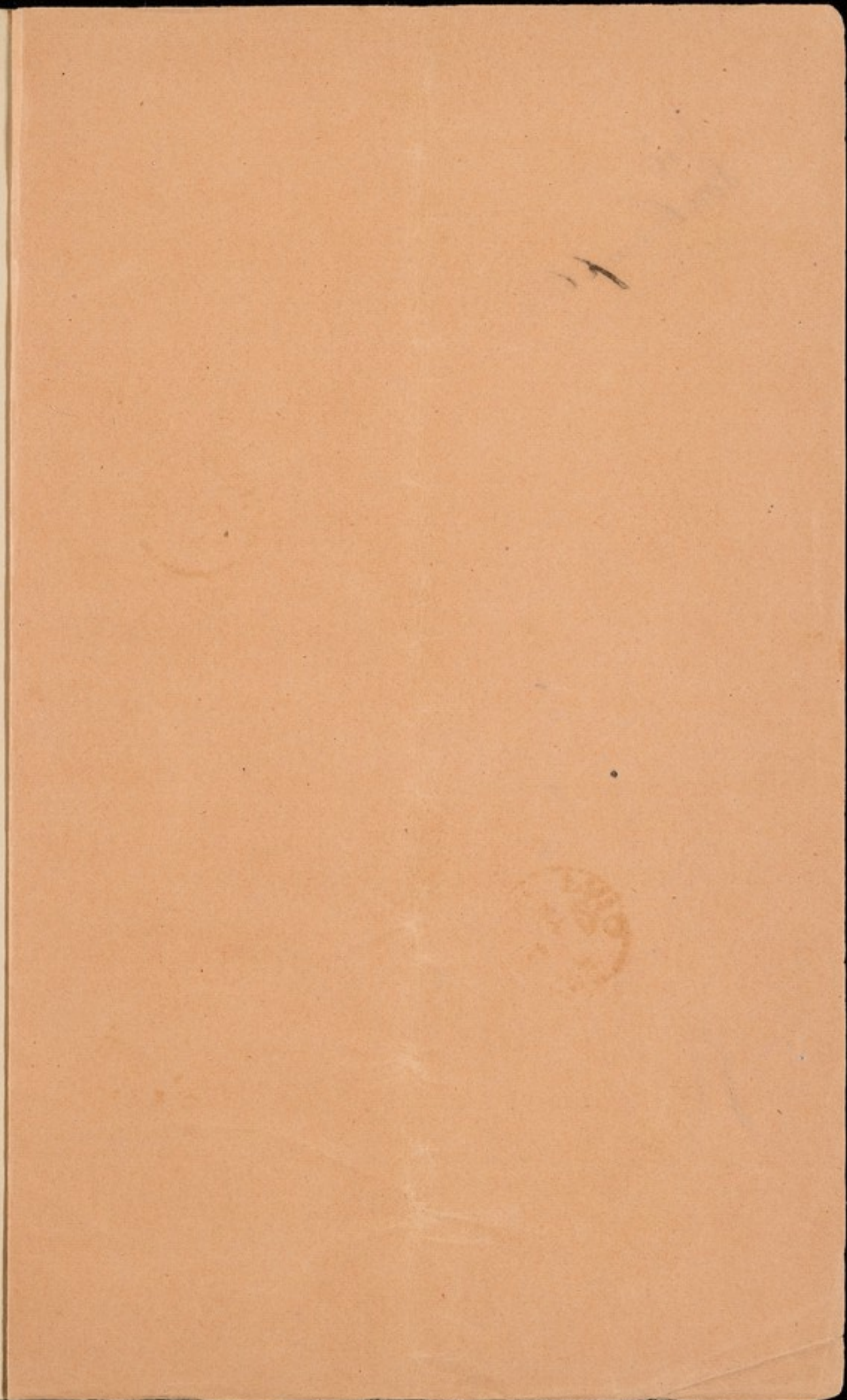
E. & O. E.

CANTON, 1ST MARCH, 1862.

JOHN CHALMERS,
Treasurer.

Audited, J. R. CARMICHAEL M. D.





via
Southampton



112
9
Hoboken
Engl
A red circular postmark from Hong Kong, partially overlapping the handwritten address. The text "HONG KONG" is curved along the top inner edge, and "22" is at the bottom.

3

Dr. Hobson

REPORT

*of Cambridge
Shellenham*

OF THE

MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

AT KUM-LI-FAU,

IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON,

FOR THE YEARS, 1862-63.

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE TAYSHING PRINTING OFFICE.

1863.



5852/49

REPORT

OF THE

MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

AT KUM-LI-FAU,

IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON,

FOR THE YEARS, 1862-63.

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE TAYSHING PRINTING OFFICE.

1863.

308570.



REPORT
OF
THE MISSIONARY HOSPITAL
IN THE
WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON.

DURING the past year this Hospital has been under the charge of Dr. J. R. Carmichael. The religious services and the instruction of the patients have been carried on as heretofore by the Revs. J. Chalmers and F. S. Turner. The following Medical Report will enable the subscribers to judge of the amount of work that has been done; and it is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding a considerable expenditure for repairs and an allowance of \$400 made to the London Missionary Society on account of rent, the accounts show a balance of \$733 in favour of the Institution.

OUT PATIENTS.

1862-3	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females.</i>
March.....	997	569
April,	991	461
May,	1,210	465
June,	1,549	504
July,	1,445	483
August,	1,196	422
September,	1,357	471
October,	1,335	431
November,	888	379
December,	688	302
January,	849	312
February,	402	121
	<u>12,907</u>	<u>4,920</u>

Total of both sexes 17,827.

The above cases comprehended a great variety of affections:—Ophthalmia, Cutaneous diseases, Syphilis, Fever, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Anaemia, Chronic Bronchitis, Strumous enlargement of joints, Hernia, Wounds, Ulcers &c. The Surgical operations were so numerous as to make it inconvenient to keep a record of each. They were chiefly performed in cases of Tumours, Abscesses, Hydrocele, Dropsy, Necrosis, Polypi, Hemorrhoids, Entropium &c.

Circumcision has been performed in many cases of Phymosis. The frequency of this complaint among the Asiatics would seem to suggest the advisability of the introduction of a strict application of the Jewish law in this respect.

About 30 cases of opium-poisoning have been attended to. All those who applied before the poison became absorbed in considerable quantity were restored. Cases of suicide by hanging have also come under notice. They did not however present any feature of interest. In no one instance was there the least chance of recovery. They were generally dead some hours before my arrival.

Leprosy has furnished a large proportion of the out patients. This terrible disease is of common occurrence in the South of China. Leprosy was for long considered within the province of dermatology and was also confounded with other diseases, to which in reality it had not the least affinity. It is now generally recognized as a blood disease and characterized by a specific poison. Its origin is very obscure. The Lepers in this district assign as the cause, the heat and humidity of the atmosphere. They affirm that its production is favoured by the low and marshy condition of the country round about Canton. Such a doctrine is of course to be received for what it is worth. The district in the vicinity of Canton is certainly low and damp, but might not the same testimony be borne of other parts of China where the disease is comparatively unknown.

The well ascertained fact that the rich and opulent as well as the poorer classes are equally obnoxious to the disease, would seem to dispose of the suggestion that it can in any immediate way be connected with bad or insufficient food. Nevertheless it may not be improbable that such a cause combined with the cachectic constitution of the natives may exercise an influence in producing a predisposition. This probability is further corroborated when we consider that no form of treatment seems to be so efficacious as that of the tonic and nutritive. Every variety of the disease has presented itself:—Tubercular, Anaesthetic, and Articular, but more especially

the first mentioned of these. There has also been a mixed kind, and some cases where there was a strong presumption of complication of Syphilis. There are two Leper Villages out-side the city within a mile of the East gate. Lepers are also scattered more or less over the whole province of Kwang-tung. They are nominally supported at the expense of the government, but the majority either maintain themselves and families by manual labour or by the more congenial profession of begging.

IN PATIENTS.

The arrangement of cases given below seems well calculated to give a correct impression of the class of diseases usually met with in those who have resided for any length of time in the Hospital and where good opportunities have been presented for watching their course and treatment. Opportunities which are of much rarer occurrence amongst the out-patients on whose regular attendance you cannot rely.

The total number entered on the Register is 600 which is an increase over preceding years. A large number were treated for diseases of the eye. The more important surgical operations were:—

Removal of large Tumours	35
Lithotomy	12
Dropsy of belly	15
Amputation of Toes	8
do. Fingers	6
Extirpation of Testicles	1
Amputation of Penis	1
Cataract	24
Artificial pupil	6

Any one accustomed to peruse the annual Reports of the various Chinese Hospitals, cannot but have observed the comparative rarity of cases of amputation. And the principal reason for this appears to be the decided aversion which the Chinese have to so summary a mode of disposing of a diseased or injured limb. Again and again when cases requiring such an operation have come under observation and when the impossibility of cure except by amputation has been hinted at, they have expressed themselves willing rather to die than submit to an alternative which might probably deprive them of all means of obtaining a livelihood.

Opium smokers have applied to be cured of this besetting vice. A limited number only could be accommodated. They required to be constantly watched. Their term of residence was from two to three months. It is feared that many of them will return to their old habits as soon as a sufficient temptation presents itself. From what I have observed amongst those who have been under my immediate care, and also in the numerous Opium-Shops in the Western Suburbs, I should be inclined to alter my preconceived opinion on this "vexed question." Opium-Smoking is certainly neither productive of actual disease nor fatal to life,—even in its general moral aspect, it exhibits a favourable contrast to the drinking customs of more civilized countries.

Numerous cases of severe contusions were admitted during the month of July last. They were caused by the falling in of houses, in consequence of a fearful Typhoon which occurred at Canton and the vicinity. The Hospital also provided a refuge to many who were rendered homeless by this catastrophe. It is estimated that not less than 40,000 of the natives perished on this occasion. Several of the boat-families were here accommodated who would otherwise have been quite destitute.

CASES.

Simple Sarcoma of right breast. Weight 11lbs. Female, aged 33 disease eight years duration. The patient on admission presented the following general condition:—Skin bathed in perspiration, countenance anxious and pallid, frame greatly emaciated, a tumour of an extraordinary size involving the whole of left mamma, moveable and pendulous. The history of the case was, that it first made its appearance eight years previously as a hard knotty body and it had steadily increased until it attained its present proportions. During the past twelve months she had experienced pains of a neuralgie character radiating from the gland. She daily found herself getting weaker from the constant irritation, and was exceedingly importunate in her desire for its removal. There was no hesitation in considering the propriety of an operation, but she was advised to defer it until she was somewhat re-tored in strength by the administration of stimulents, sedatives &c. To this however she would not consent, but implored to be operated upon at once. Accordingly Chloroform

having been given, two elliptical incisions were made from above downwards, enveloping the boundaries of the tumour and saving as much sound skin as was compatible with the complete extirpation of the disease. The remaining attachments were then easily separated by the fingers, being principally composed of tissue. The venous haemorrhage was great although few arteries required to be tied. The wound which was above a foot in length was as far as practicable brought into opposition by sutures, the rest being allowed to heal by granulations. Symptoms of a typhoid nature threatened her more than once during the after treatment, but they were successfully combated by the free exhibition of quinine.

Tumour of right Hip. Extirpation. Male, aged 32, Skin ulcerated, Fungoid mass protruding greatly impeding his walking and otherwise exceedingly annoying. The patient who was a cook in a brothel in the neighbourhood, was labouring under the erroneous impression that the disease had been brought on in consequence of his loose habits. On being assured that it had no connection with any thing of the kind, and moreover could easily be removed with the only inconvenience of a short detention in the Hospital, he seemed greatly delighted and at once submitted to the operation. The tumour was found to be deeply seated and firmly adherent to the deep tissues. He was discharged at the end of six weeks with the parts quite healed.

Extirpation of large fatty tumour the size of a child's head. Female, aged 16. This tumour was situated on the anterior tibial region near the foot. The operation was performed by a single incision from above downwards. It was connected to bone by cellular tissue. The only point worthy of remark in this case was the facility with which the tumour was detached from the surrounding tissues by merely the assistance of the fingers. There was inflammation of the periosteum two days after the operation, but it was soon subdued by formentations &c. Discharged in a month quite healed.

Cystic Sarcoma of Axilla. Extirpation. A boat-builder from Honam, aged 48, was operated on for a large tumour in the right Axilla. It caused him no pain, but its large size and awkward situation prevented the free use of the arm. He was discharged cured at the end of a month.

Cancer of right breast. Female, aged 61—four years duration. There was ulceration and severe pain for the last two years. The whole of the breast was removed on the day of admission. Discharged in a month with parts quite healed.

Lithotomy. A man, aged 38, and by trade a rice dealer presented himself at the Hospital on account of distressing symptoms of stone. He had been troubled with pain and difficulty in micturition for three years past. He seemed eager to obtain relief in any shape so that there was no difficulty in obtaining his consent to the operation in question. The lateral operation was performed. The stone extracted was of the uric acid variety and of an oval shape. The patient made a good recovery and was discharged at the end of six weeks.

Lithotomy. A little boy was brought to the Hospital for difficulty in micturition and other symptoms indicative of the presence of stone. The introduction of the sound solved all doubts on the subject. The lateral operation was performed and a small calculus was removed. The patient did well in all respects and was discharged cured.

Amputation at Metacarpo, Phalangeal Articulation. This was a case of neglected paronychia. The patient was a sam-shoo distiller in the neighbourhood. Discharged well in a fortnight.

Amputation at Metatarso, Phalangeal Articulation of all the toes. This operation was performed in the case of a young woman, a prostitute, in consequence of gangrene. She was in a deplorable state of health and there seemed every prospect of the disease involving the whole foot. The operation which was preceded by a course of iron and quinine was successful.

Strumous Abscess and hernia of left Testicle. Extirpation. Nine months duration Patient in a debilitated and destitute condition, and one not at all likely to prove a favourable subject for operation. For some time hopes were entertained that the gland might be saved. With that end in view the testicle was returned and the sides of the fissure in the scrotum were brought together by plasters. This however proved of no avail. The offensive discharge continued to increase, together with the distress of the patient who was now almost reduced to a skeleton. The operation of extirpation was determined upon as the dernier resort. It was performed in the usual manner and was followed by the best results. In the course of

six weeks the patient left the Hospital not only rid of the offensive member, but completely restored in health and strength.

Epithelioma of Penis. Amputation. Duration one year, aged 55, glands in groin not enlarged. Two years before the appearance of the disease he had been troubled with Phymosis. About the same period also he distinctly remembers passing small pieces of gravel per urethra. These became impacted between the glans and foreskin. Inflammation then succeeded which resulted first in sloughing and then in the formation of warty excrescences. Discharged—wound healed.

Stricture. Strictures are seldom met with. The Chinese do not seem nearly so liable to this affection as Europeans. There were six cases treated. One poor fellow was in great distress. His general health seemed to suffer to an extreme degree. He complained of dyspepsia with its usual concomitants. He was very nervous. Spasms with complete retention were of daily occurrence. The urine was loaded with mucus which had a strong ammoniacal odour which rendered his presence a nuisance to his fellow-patients. The penis was excoriated by the sharp edge of a gallipot which he was accustomed to carry as a urinal. Opium and the hip-bath together with the persevering use of the dilatation method enabled us to pass the catheter No. 10. He was discharged in three months comparatively well.

Remarkable condition of the Scrotum with exudation of an Albuminous looking fluid. Patient aged 39, by occupation a farmer and from Ping-chau states that the disease first commenced five years ago and that it was preceded by hernia which at the present time is of considerable size. He is of the middle stature, stout and even muscular. Not only has his countenance a blanched anaemic appearance, but his tongue, gums and conjunctivae are excessively white. For the last ten days he has observed his strength failing, and has not such a good appetite as formerly. Since the first appearance of the affection perspiration is diminished but micturition is as frequent and abundant as usual. The first symptoms of the disease were characterized by an enlargement of the sudoriparous glands which in the course of a few weeks terminated in rupture and an oozing which constitutes the exudation above mentioned.

It is impossible not to reflect on the peculiar nature of the case,

It seems as if the scrotum was the natural filter of the liquids of the body. Whether in a sitting, standing, or recumbent posture there is a constant dripping of a milk-coloured fluid. To form an estimate of the quantity exuded in a given time, a measure-glass was placed as a receptacle, when it was found that 9 drachms were received in fifteen minutes. Although in a liquid condition on first dropping, it at once became coagulated on cooling, and assumed the consistence of the white of an egg. On examining the enlarged glands the different stages of the disease are apparent. The sides and anterior part of the scrotum are covered with fresh formed papillae which have a transparent appearance under a lens, while the lower part is densely studded with others much larger and with small openings in the centre through which the fluid permeates.

The treatment adopted in this case was the administration of the compound tincture of iron internally and the application of strong astringents to the parts. He was dismissed uncured and is now lost sight of.

For a more detailed account of this remarkable disease see *Report for 1859-60*.

Congenital closure of Anus. An infant four days old was brought to this Hospital by its parents on account of congenital closure of the anus. The belly was enormously distended. The tiny patient who was covered with innumerable rags lay in its mothers arms quite in a comatose condition. It had not sucked after the second day from its birth, and they were naturally anxious that something should be done to rectify this congenital anomaly. They had consulted several Chinese Physicians who had given it up as incurable, and they now had recourse to the foreign surgeon. An incision was made in the direction of the bowel and the parts gently dilated by the finger. This was followed by a discharge of meconium and certain faecal excrements. Discharged with natural passage quite established and otherwise recovered.

Paraplegia. Ip-chin, male, aged 22, gave the following history of himself:—Six months ago as he was carrying a bag of rice on his back he fell down with great force on his knees from which he received a severe shock. He however got up and managed to walk home without assistance. Almost immediately after the fall he felt a numbness and formication of the legs. There was also pain and

numbness in the lumbar region. These symptoms increasing in severity produced a total inability to walk or even stand. On admission the motorpower of the legs was quite gone, while only a slight degree of sensibility remained.

The case being of so recent a standing and the youth of the patient being also considered, a favourable prognosis was formed. Setons were inserted into both hips. Blisters and other forms of counter-irritation were employed. Tonics quinine and iron were given with advantage. It was surprising to see the improvement which now took place. There was first an increase of temperature and then the gradual return of motion and sensation. In about three months he was able to walk the length of the wards. He can now go into the street to buy his rice and insists upon going home to astonish his friends who had given him up as a hopeless case.

He was discharged with merely a slight stiffness and awkwardness of gait.

Sarcomatous Tumour of Orbit. The patient an old woman, 70 years of age, said that about eight years ago she first became aware of the presence of a small swelling under right eye.

It continued slowly to enlarge, so imperceptibly as to cause her little if any uneasiness. It was not until within the last two years that it made such rapid progress as to excite any serious apprehension of its insidious course. She was at that time affected with periodical pains in and about the eye and varying in degree of intensity. The eye was pushed upwards and forwards and impairment of vision was followed by total blindness.

At the date of admission her appearance would be difficult to describe. A large tumour occupied the whole of the orbit, and protruded in the shape of a turnip. The skin of the eyelids was loose and hypertrophied, covering the greater part of the upper and lower surfaces of the tumour respectively. There was well marked facial paralysis.

The operation was performed thus:—two incisions were made, the first a vertical one, on a line drawn from the middle of the supra-orbital ridge and terminating at the lower border of the tarsal cartilage; the other a horizontal one an inch in length from the external canthus outwards. The flaps were then carefully dissected, and the anterior part of the tumour carefully exposed. It was gently

rotated and the muscles which were atrophied being severed, a little more manipulation sufficed to complete the operation.

The tumour when removed presented the following characters:—Antero-posterior diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, large circumference 8 inches; weight 5 ounces. The eye itself was imbedded in the mass of disease like a fossil, only about a third of it being visible, with contour quite preserved and almost natural in appearance. The orbital cavity was enlarged and the walls were quite attenuated.

The after treatment was conducted on general principles. A piece of sponge was introduced into the cavity and a bandage for support was applied round the head. For several consecutive days cold water applications were unremittingly used. On the third day after the operation erysipelas suddenly attacked the opposite side of the face, but as quickly disappeared without requiring any peculiar treatment and without interfering with the progress of the case which was going on very satisfactorily. She was discharged in six weeks with parts healed.

Anchyloblepharon. The patient had been suffering from syphilitic ulceration of head and face shortly before admission. It had left several cicatrices one of which had completely closed the left eyelids. From a more superficial examination it was evident that whether the sight was destroyed or not the globe was certainly perfect. The operation was performed by pinching the adherent eyelids by means of a small pair of forceps, and by incising the connected lids to the whole extent. The eye was discovered to be intact, the cornea clear and altogether in a healthy condition. The joy and gratitude of the patient who suddenly found himself possessed of so important an organ which he had previously conceived to be irretrievably ruined, was pleasingly manifested on the occasion.

Hydatid in Anterior Chamber of the eye. A man about 60 age applied for relief on account of dimness of vision of the left eye, apparently caused by the presence of a white spherical looking body with a tail like appendage, and situated in the anterior chamber. The body appeared to be attached to the inner and lower part of the cornea, while the tail floated freely in the aqueous humour.

He became first aware of its existence after an attack of ophthalmia twelve months before. It caused him great uneasiness from the irritation it produced, and he was anxious to have it removed if possible.

A small puncture was made by the ordinary cataract knife into the lower border of the cornea. The hydatid for such it proved to be, was then immediately expelled by a flow of aqueous humour. The after treatment was as for the extraction of cataract. Considerable inflammation followed, but it soon subsided. Discharged well.

Wounds. Stabs and other wounds caused by pirates and robbers were of daily occurrence. Eleven men were brought by their friends on bed boards desperately wounded. They were watchmen and had been attacked by a party of robbers on the night previous. Their wounds were numerous and were apparently inflicted by the spear, three pronged spear and knife. Most of the cases were discharged at the end of a month, their wounds healing readily by first intention, but it was only after a prolonged residence and careful attention that two of these unfortunate individuals recovered. One of them had both wrist joints completely laid open while the other was literally hacked all over the body.

The following is one of the many cases of gunshot wounds which have been treated during the year:—a man from the district of Hokshan came to the Hospital for treatment of an obstinately discharging abscess on the front of the right arm a little above wrist. He stated that eight months before a party of Hakkas attacked his native village. He assisted in expelling the intruders and during the fray received a gunshot wound in the arm. He at once applied to a native practitioner who pretended to have extracted the ball. The wound however became inflamed. A succession of abscesses resulted. He almost despaired of being cured careful and repeated probing of the wound failed to detect the presence of a foreign body, but being under the impression that something of the kind must be the cause of the protracted fœtid discharge, an incision was made in the direction of the cavity which was towards the radial bone. A leaden-slug was discovered impacted in the bone the free surface being directed backwards from the mouth of the wound, and thus accounting for the difficulty experienced in detecting it by probe. It was dislodged by the application of a pair of toothed forceps

The wound healed in five weeks and the patient went to his home.

The thanks of the supporters of this institution are due to Dr. Dods' and Kerr for assistance in important cases: to Dr. Dods for superintending the operations on several occasions during my temporary absence, and to R. Arnold Esq. for a supply of rice for poor patients during the summer.

J. R. CARMICHAEL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE YEAR, 1861.

W. Walkinshaw, Esq.	\$50	And. S. Dixson, Esq.	\$10
Messrs. Pustau & Co.	50	Messrs. De Silver & Co.	10
A Friend, Hongkong	50	Dr. J. I. Murray	10
Messrs. Siemssen & Co.	30	Robert Brand, Esq.	10
Sir Hercules Robinson	25	F. W. Mitchell, Esq.	10
Dr. Kane	25	Messrs. Marsey Kessowjee & Co.	10
Jas. J. Mackenzie, Esq.	25	Henry Rutter, Esq.	10
Messrs. Lyall Still & Co.	25	Alfred Howell, Esq.	10
E Halton, Esq.	25	C. T. Johnson, Esq.	10
H. B. Gibb Esq.	25	Geo. I. Helland, Esq.	10
A. Hudson, Esq.	25	H Duddell, Esq.	10
R. C. Owen, Esq.	25	Messrs. P.&D. B. Calah & Co.	10
A J. Campbell, Esq.	25	D. Poonjabhoy, Esq.	10
W. Shephard Wetmore, Esq.	25	A Friend	10
Arthur Sassoon, Esq.	25	F. W. Lawrence, Esq.	10
Hongkong Dispensary	25	C Br.	10
Vaucher Freres, Esq.	25	Dr. Dodds	10
C. W. Murray, Esq.	25	Alfred G. Hogg, Esq.	10
Messrs. P.&D. N. Camajee & Co.	25	Ed. Pettit, Esq.	10
Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.	25	A. Hutchison, Esq.	10
R. M. Reddie, Esq.	25	A. A. Lind, Esq.	10
T. S. , Canton	25	A. A. Gundry, Esq.	10
Francis Parry, Esq.	25	T. S. Odell, Esq.	10
F. Chomley, Esq.	25	Messrs. Margesson & Co.	10
G. B. Glover, Esq.	25	F. M. Gibb, Esq.	10
D. B. Robertson, Esq.	20	T. Wilkinson, Esq.	10
Messrs. T. Hunt & Co.	20	F. Major, Esq.	10
Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co.	20	F. C. Adams, Esq.	10
Messrs. Smith Archer & Co.	20	Geo. Moul, Esq.	10
Fred. H. Block, Esq.	20	Fred. M. Coare, Esq.	10
D. Lapraik, Esq.	20	Emil Maintz, Esq.	10
Samuel C. Fox, Esq.	20	Al. Thurburn, Esq.	10
Messrs. Ed. Framjee Sons & Co.	15	W. Newman, Esq.	10
Messrs. R. H. Camajee & Co.	15	C. S. Matheson, Esq.	10
G. Overbeck, Esq.	15	T. Geo. Newton, Esq.	10
C. A. M. Bosman, Esq.	15	A. Tamooljee, Esq.	5
Messrs. Bourjau Hubener & Co.	15	Thos. W. Kingsmill, Esq.	5
H. Cohen, Esq.	15	Geo. R. Lawrence, Esq.	5
Messrs. D. N. Mody & Co.	15	G. Norris, Esq.	5
G. Ellissen, Esq.	15	W. Lamond, Esq.	5
Geo. Blakeway, Esq.	10	W. R. D.	5
Richard F. Hawke, Esq.	10	F. Blackhead, Esq.	5
W. Schmidt, Esq.	10	James Kemp, Esq.	5
Paul Ehlers, Esq.	10	Captain Baker	5
Walter Ormiston, Esq.	10	Church at Henam	29.69
J. G. Linstead, Esq.	10		

\$1449.69

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE HOSPITAL
FROM MARCH 1st, 1862 TO MARCH 1st, 1863.

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
By balance of former Account	To Repairs of Premises
Subscriptions in Hongkong & Canton	Medicines from England
Sale of Trusses &c.	Rental
One half <i>Indemnity</i>	Wages of assistants & Coolies
	Current expenses of Dispensary
	Printing Report
	do. Calendars
	Collecting Subscriptions
	Police Rates
	Balance in hand
<u>\$2,639.92</u>	<u>\$2,639.92</u>

Canton, 1st March, 1863.

E. & O. E.

JOHN CHALMERS,
Treasurer.

G. Dods M. D.

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