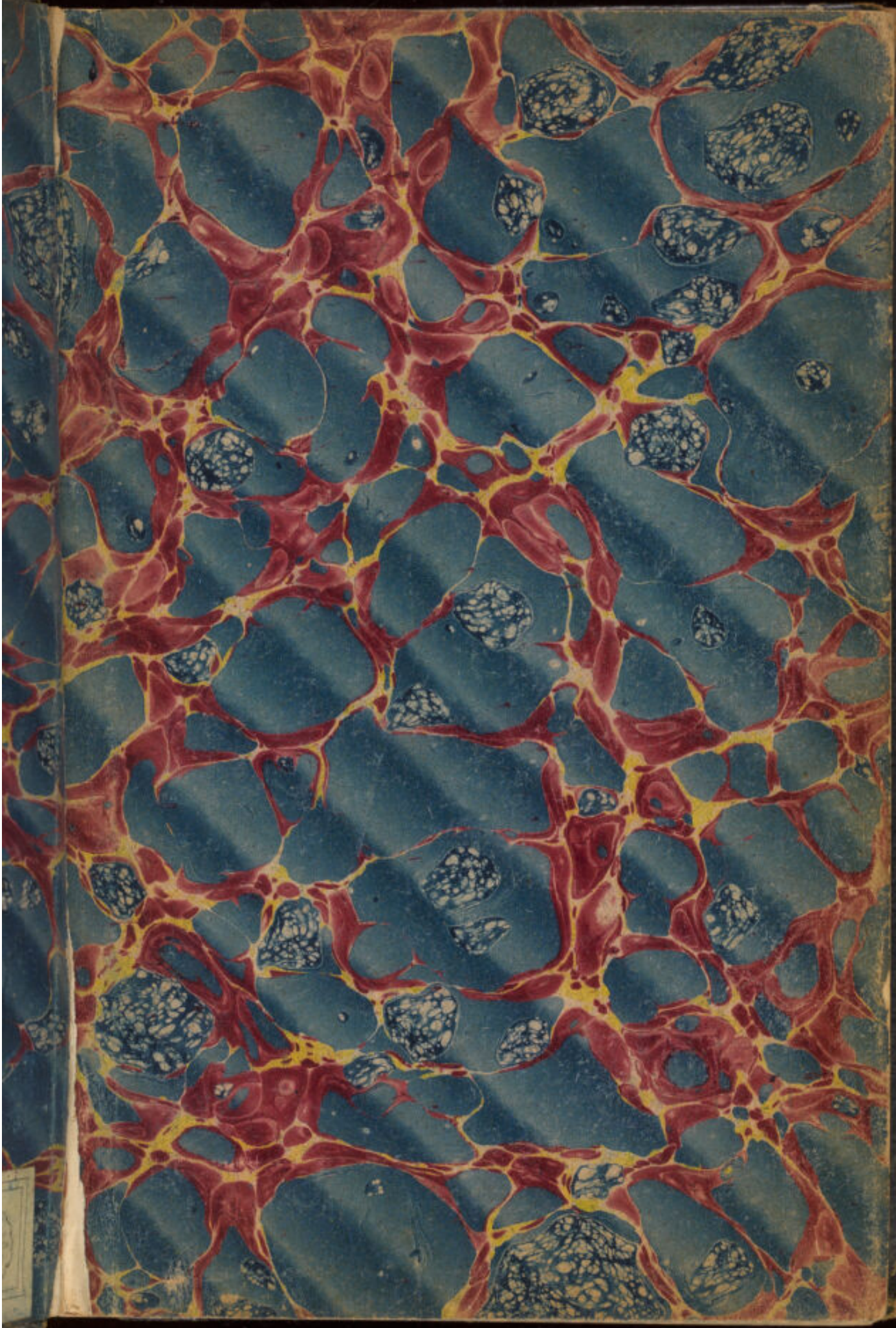

Thos. North.

London

April 17th 1891.

84 Kensington Gardens Sq.
W.

S.S. Glenavon - Glasgow.
Length - 365' fut.
Beam -
H. P.
Gross tonnage - 2980 tons.

Thos. North

MEMOIR AT BACK

Voyage to China

in

The S.S. Glenavon

Captain A. D. Jacobs.
Chief Off. Mr Hill
2nd do Mr Pearson
3 " Mr Forsyth
4 Mr Hill.

Chief Engineer Mr Straiton
2nd " Mr McFarlane.
3rd " Mr Scullard
4th " Mr Lord.

Diary during Voyage.

Friday.

April 17th Signed on to the Ship's Articles at the Office of the Board of Trade in the East India Docks road.

Met the Captain - Jacobs.

Left my half pay in the sum - monthly to my Mother in Ireland ie £3.10 a month.

The Captain states that the voyage will take fully four months under which circumstances I shall to make £35 out of it.

The Crew are to be on board by 7 P.M. as he is to leave the docks by 11 A.M. 20th April bound to Mother - Miss Tyndale. Miss Pam - L.C. Boyle - Hook.

Beyond being extremely tired have nothing noteworthy.

April 20th 91.

Left the South West India Dock at 11 AM.

The morning was dark & cold without any sun & hail & sleet pass on glimpses as we were starting.

There was a very cold North East wind blowing the whole way down the river.

We passed the South Foreland about three o'clock pm. & Dover running close to the lance for that purpose, ~~consequently~~ having a very good view of the chalk cliffs of the South Coast.

The sea has been so far very calm & towards evening we got out of the clouds & saw some sunshine.

The passengers consist of a

a parson Rev. Mr King Lorna fr
Inv. & Mr Gordon with his wife
& his children. a boy of about 17 &
a girl of 12.
A German bachelor man named
Paget.
21st April. 91. Passed the Isle of Wight.
at 5 A.M. this morning.
Had a deep sleep in bed & pop-
ped about down below having
breakfast at 8.30 A.M.
The morning was lovely. sun shine
& a great deal warmer. Than
yesterday. The wind being with us.
Two yellow hammers have been flying
about. We saw them in the morning.
8 p.m. We are nearing Rochant-
de Land & have done about
90 miles since noon.
There has been a considerable
roll on the vessel since this

afternoon.
I have spent a considerable part of the day trying to talk French to the German Doctor or Drama whose English is about as perfect as my French.
We have had been in sight of land during the day but expect to see Mohant-Light about 9 pm. if the weather continues clear.
Had one patient to-day. a sailor with a supraorbital wound in which I spent a total Therapeutic professional work and leaving the preparation of Mr. Emden setting D. To.
Nothing more of note. In the Bay of Biscay to-night.

April 22nd Wednesday.
Lost this morning reformed the

vessel rolling pretty considerably in the Bay of Biscay out of sight of Ireland, the sky clouded & a cold South wind blowing. The reckoning is becoming pretty. Mrs Gordon having had an attack & her daughter & son feeling rather the worse for wear-actually sick.

Have passed a couple of sailing vessels otherwise no sight nothing of interest.

Evening. Had Gordon sick & remembered some lines. Spit to be omitted in the morning.

Nothing further of interest. all present.

Tack Sam & Jerry Lane in the evening.

April 23rd & April 24th Thursday & Friday

The morning was miserably wet & a cold wind blowing whilst the vessel pitching & rolling terribly

all through the night.
We passed Cape Palos & afterwards
Cape Finisterre. The Spanish
coast looking extremely rugged &
backed by considerable sized
mountains.
After passing Cape Finisterre
we passed out of sight of land.
During the day we were knocked
about pretty freely. The waves
breaking continually over the
lower decks & occasionally
over the bridge on the starboard
side.
With the exception of Mr. Gordon &
Mr. King & myself the others
were confined to bed during
the day with sea sickness.
The day was very cold with
occasional heavy showers.
Towards evening there was a

lovely rain bow lasting for some time with a heavy shower.
We passed a number of steamers during the day.
Friday – Again heavy lightning about during the night. so that it was with difficulty I could keep in my berth. The morning broke with warm sunshine & the temperature very much warmer. The wind has subsided and the sea also.
We passed the Tarifa rocks about 7.30 A.M. & shortly afterwards came in sight of Cape Roca & as I am writing this we are off the mouth of the Tagus. ie 11.30 A.M.
On the shore of the Cape which ends abruptly in the sea by a precipitous chalky looking bank

excavated into numerous caves.
In this stream village.
The sea is covered with numerous
small sea trawlers besides which
several large steamers are in
sight.
The inhabitants are able to
detect this morning & are
bartering there in the town. Lat.
sun which is about as warm as
in an English midsummer day.
We are expecting to see Cape St. Vincent
this evening & Gibraltar to-morrow.
We passed Cape St. Vincent
& in the evening witnessed
a most glorious sunset.

Saturday 25th This morning
we were fairly close to the
coast opposite Cape Trafalgar
& Trafalgar Bay. The sea

is perfectly calm & the atmosphere clear with a hot-sun.

On our right is the Coast of Morocco bounded on the East by Cape Spartel on our left - the Spanish Coast.

The African is very grand & mountainous but as we kept near to the Spanish side had not a clear view till we were passing through the Straits.

The Spanish Coast between Cape Trafalgar & Cape of Palos is sandy rising upwards to the mountains behind which are rugged & seem almost completely devoid of vegetation. To the North or rather to of the

Calpe is the town of Tarifa which we were able to see very distinctly with glasses & it seems to be a fairly large place.
On rounding this latter Calpe the Rock of Gibraltar comes into view with Ceuta for its vis à vis on the African coast.
On the Atlantic side of the Rock is the Bay of the same name with a couple of Spanish towns & that of Gibraltar on its shore.
We were able to see the tops of the two masts & funnel of the "Utopia" lying far in the bay.
The rock itself with the town on its western side is a

Passed many of them mining
with two sharp peaks on
the top of which is situated
Lloyd's signal station from
where one sees another
bell be heard to England.
The rocks is bound with
fortifications arranged in terraces
up the height & from there
they clearly looking palter
round the side.
At 2 PM. we were just abreast
of the rock.
During the morning we
passed several steamers &
sailing vessels & schools of porpoise
gambling & tumbling in the sun
& at times swimming race
with the ship.
At 4 pm. the coast can
be seen from one side usually

the Spanish. The humiliation of Morocco on the middle East. now indirectly although a omit.
The sea still continues perfectly calm & the sun very hot:
Just had tea (afternoon) & a conversation with the Rev. Mr Kirkwood. In the course of this conversation he told me that he is about to begin a work under the title of "Young Walter" to take in the time of James IV of Scotland occurring in the neighbourhood of Stirling.
He is to work in some dream which occurs in his family when assumed since the time of James IV - the dream being of a mysterious character & presaging some evil

I have one of the stokers a Chinaman a patient of mine suffering from hemiplegia (right).
The Chinese have a society to themselves in the forecastle & numbers about 14. All the cooks & the stokers being Chinese. It is one of their attributes to hoard as much as they can lay their hands on regardless of the quality: the hoarding being chiefly confined to articles of food. They collect fresh fish - dissemble them, put them out in the sun. To dry & finally store them in this condition under their bed.
These dried fish & rice are the staple diet.
The tobacco they smoke seems to consist chiefly of grass & some of them are doubtful indulge

in opium smoking. The effluvia arising from this mixture of dried fish, grain & opium smoke & an odour sui generis Chinese is something more easily imagined than described & wants to be experienced to be appreciated. The English sailors say that in the hot weather they can smell the opium fumes for yards off their native shore.

Whether child-in the natural feeling of the Chinese or not. I am unable from my present experience to say.

On the other hand they have many redeeming features. In the first place the work here is mechanical work & requires very little looking after. In the second they are cheap labor in their

ways & feeling Bundle bunch
at distance great variation
of temperature without any
injurious result:

Gibraltar is 1380 miles from London.

In the morning I saw the
most beautiful sunset I have
ever seen.
The sun sank in a mass of
red sea fold over the Rock
of Gibraltar. When it at
last disappeared behind
the horizon there was left
a scene of colours which no
mortal man could adequately
describe.
Above the horizon or rather
above the Spanish mountains
there is a curious relief, over

a bell-shaped saturday all over the west. Above this band merging gradually into it was a zone of rich crystalline looking amber with streaks of silvery clouds - this still more gradually fading in a pale yellowish silver & finally the blue of the sky with an arc of clouds touched here & there with gold.
Stretching towards the East was the Spanish mountains & beyond in an azure mist blending almost imperceptibly with the Mediterranean Sea.
The African coast still indistinct as ever.
Sunday 26th. Has been on the whole very uneventful: we land in sight - during the day with the exception of the African mountains

indistinctly seen during the afternoon.
The day has been cold with a strong wind against us & the sun generally misty.
In the morning the Rev. Mr King held a service in the saloon of about thirty minutes of an hour's duration.
The chief part of the day I have spent reading Sequa by Ouida.
We have only passed two vessels during the day - a yacht & a steamer in the distance.
The sky W. night is clouded & there is no chance of a sunset.
Monday 27th The morning was clouded but soon the sun came out. now at noon it is scorching hot in the sun & the awnings are up over the poop.

Then I just most of the morning
cleaning out my cabin forward
have discovered that rats
have got in & been nibbling
at the corners of some of my
books.
We have passed on steamer this
morning & with this exception
there is nothing to look at as
we the land being out of sight.
The wind is as bitter & pretty chilly
in the shade.
In the afternoon we passed one
steamer.
The Jermans & Mrs Sydney Pearson
have been absent from meals
during the day suffering from
Mal de Mer.
This evening a flight of
porpoises came on board
& have been trying to paint

a resting place on the ship.
They appeared not to mind very much the presence of man on their lit. craft - then low on the rigging.
Nothing wonderful has happened during the day. The wind has changed this evening but. The sea has not grown much + the ship pitches slightly.
The fireman has been invisible since 2 pm.
The clock made 247 miles during the preceding 24 hours.

Tuesday 28th 91.
The day has been beautifully fine + warm.
Lit. 5 A.M. we passed - the island of Gabita - about 11 AM. the dogs howled. We made

mass of rocks rising from the
ocean situated in the bay
of Tunis with a lighthouse on
one of them.
After dinner we passed Zembra
Island — now about 4 p.m.
an island off Cape Bon the
southerly boundary of the Bay
of Tunis.
The ship yesterday did 268 miles.
To-morrow we hope to be Malta
about midday.
A number of steamers have
passed on W. day.
In the morning passed the Island
of Pantellaria an Italian Convict
station.
There was a very fine sunset
but not equal to that seen
on Saturday last.
Wednesday 29th. The morning

we were aboard of Malta at about 7 a.m. but the island was not visible owing to the mist.
The ship yesterday did 251 miles & as it is 950 miles from Malta to Port Said taking that we keep up an average of 250 miles for the next three days we ought to reach the Letter on Saturday evening.
We will now leave no land in sight with perhaps the exception of Candia till we near Port Said.
This afternoon I began to read some Surgery & hope to be able to continue to-morrow. I also began a letter to Mother & to Miss Tyndall.
The day has been phenomenally fine

but not able to move in the shade.
Since we left England the ship has been gradually cleaned up & now is looking very much better than when we left:
We coal at Port-Said & will probably only remain there about four hours.
Thursday 30th This day has been entirely uneventful. No land in sight during the day & only one steamer passed.
The sea has been calm but the wind has been against us. 241 miles.
Friday May 1st This morning has been lovely with a perfectly calm sea.
We passed Candia about 5 A.M.
The remainder of this day passed without anything of interest occurring. No land in sight - the sea calm & the weather getting hotter.

May 2nd Has been a lovely day the sea ~~on~~ calm & smooth as glass during the morning. The temperature of the water to-day = 68° F.
Yesterday the ship did 258 miles. We expect to get to Port-Said some time early to-morrow morning & will be there a sufficient time for us to coal 4 or 6 hours.
No land in sight to-day & the sun better than it has been so far.

May 3rd Sunday – We came ~~off~~ in sight of land last night about 8 p.m. & lay off during the night. This morning we got into Port-Said at about 6 a.m. being piloted in by an Irishman sprung from Dublin named Hughes: it was the name a funny pronunciation called himself

hugh-es. I did not know till I met in the town all these particulars but we had some conversation in which I found he had a fairly well marked Dublin brogue - unmistakeable in character.
The town as seen from the sea lies low on the desert & the sea surrounds it almost completely.
The houses are of greyish white stone & stand out bright in the sun with a considerable amount of glare. One of them built screen & surrounded with verandahs, generally painted in bright colours.
I landed very shortly after the ship was moored & on getting down to the principal street was observed by a crowd of arabs, negroes & Egyptians volunteering me to buy this, that or the other or to go here there & everywhere.

Donkey riding seems to be one of the most fashionable amusements in the Port & the donkeys are gifted with very peculiar names such as the Grand old Man, Mrs. O'Shea, two lovely black eyes, Mrs. Maybrick & so on. The day happened to be the Guests & Easter Sunday & to celebrate the event all the children in the place & they swarmed like bees in a hive - were letting off crackers & explosives of all descriptions. Some of these children were remarkable specimens of humanity & indulged in quite a surfeit of clothing & such little as it was, it seemed to have much acquaintance with water.

All the street scenes were anti-fouling with an addressing one as Doctor saying they were been sent to see one again & one of them had the audacity to say that he knew him for

the last six years. They have evidently been likened by the name of Bergmann & cadres nearly everybody in such. Some of the men were very indecent objects - this among the Egyptians & with semitic, specialists of the cornea & one man drew with anesthetic lepros. Besides these ~~two~~ natives French, Turks, Spaniards, & Italians & Greeks were to be seen everywhere.

There were a considerable number of Egyptian women about with their faces veiled up to their eyes & a peculiar gold or gilt arrangement in the middle of their foreheads from the root of their noses.

The dresses of the people varied according to the nationality & consequently presented great variety - varying in India from almost any thing at all to some very picturesque costumes. The majority of the natives

were clothed in loose flowing garments
either white or light-blue - bare feet
or boots of European shape.
The head dress being a turban wound
round the head & either white or
some bright-coloured stuff.
The Turks had their baggy breeches
& the European European dress.
The Egyptian police were absent in
considerable numbers & wore a white
uniform jacket, white trousers & had
their legs swathed in some dark cloth
matched with ordinary boots.
They wear a white-grey cap & are
armed with a long sword & revolver.
On night-duty they have a grey overcoat
with red facings.
Upon an extraordinary abomination &
have invented some kind of noise from
a barrel organ & a German band.
The hotels lie on open lowlying affairs.

There are not many vehicles to be seen about the town & locomotion is either effected on donkeys or in an occasional open Gharri or cart of thing drawn by donkeys. The streets are all sand hardened by the constant walking on it. Goats abound & instead of the milk being brought round in carts the goats are brought round & milked at the doors. I saw some bony looking cows outside the town.
The goats by the way have long hanging ears & look smaller animals than ours. The boys take them down to the sea & wash them.
I saw two or three Egyptian sand dogs which are small terriers like small fox terriers in form. have almost no hair & their skin is nearly black.
There are about are the impressions

I have about Port Said or rather
all I can put in writing.
We left about midday up the
Suez Canal & began to feel the
heat pretty severely.
The Canal is wonderfully
unpicturesque resembling a
ditch between plains of sand
with a station at intervals
of 5 miles which vary the monotony
being generally pretty little houses
surrounded by green & for the
purpose of signalling vessels to
keep up & let each other pass.
We saw also the banks some goats
or camels. a small village or
two & bridges at intervals. We
had to keep up their times.
It was night before we came to
Lake Ismalia & consequently
I did not see much more of it.

we were abreast of Suez by
6 P.M. on
Monday May 4th. Suez we saw
in the distance. We stopped
Mr. Kiwi & the electric light
approaching him & only remained
about half an hour. We anchored in
the Distance on the Port side
the town growing around the "Well
of Moses".
In the afternoon of this day we were
in the Gulf of Suez & the sun
was very hot.
Again that we were abreast of Mount
Sinai & through the whole day
had a good view of the coast
on either side. Very mountainous
generally varied at times with
stretches of yellow sand.
The mountains were of a peculiar
brownish grey colour - stiffness.

strata having different depths of colour which had a very pretty effect.

Tuesday 5th In the Red Sea & frightfully hot. Slept all on the whole day

Moonrise in sight.

Wednesday 6th Passed the Dog Rocks after noon.

Thursday 7th

Friday 8th Nothing of any note yesterday except the heat of the weather which has made life like a continuous turkish bath since we entered the Red Sea: his Land in sight.

To-day have been passing a series of Islands & Rocks surrounding the morning with a group of twelve rejoicing in the name of the Twelve

agreeable, after this the Island of Sebi. Zugar - the latter being 93 miles from Perim approach which we expect to arrive at about 8 the to morrow morning.
As this Island presents very much the same appearance being and most upon working means of rock similar in shape in some which this consists of a number of dome shaped hillock.
During the day we have passed a number of steamers.
To night there was a most beautiful sunset which it would be impossible to describe.
The Southern Cross has been visible for the last three or four nights.
From Suez to Perim it is 1200 or 1300 miles.
Saturday 9th Passed Perim about 5 the.

o are now in the Gulf of Aden.
The heat of the Red Sea is something terrific especially as night making it almost impossible to sleep.
There is nothing picturesque about it except the sunsets which are very fine. Any land to be seen is a brown, sandy waste without any vegetation of any kind.
The temperature of the sea water ranges from about 80° - 90° F
T a bath in this has hardly any refreshing effect.
To make matters worse we have been getting coal which has been shovelled on deck into the bunkers & everything has been in a filthy mess all this morning when we are having a good wash down.
On Monday we will be into the region of the Monsoon & expect-

to have a considerable knocking about. When we pass Cape Gardafui there will be no land in sight till we come to the Straits of Ceylon but unfortunately we are not going to land there.
Prickly Heat is beginning to be troublesome.

Panna Aden.

Sunday 10th May - The sea this morning is perfectly smooth & there is hardly any wind which looks promising as we ought to be having some evidence of the South West monsoon. These winds blow from the S.W. for six months & six months from the North East.

Monday 11th. This morning the ship was rolling a little - was this the beginning of the monsoon. Came in sight of Socotra Island in the morning & an

ahead - from extremely hot this afternoon. The Island is 7½ miles long & 40 miles broad in its widest. Presenting to the sea a rugged high shore without any apparent vegetation.

This afternoon the wind has risen to almost amounting to a hurricane the lee of the Island.

We have seen a number of flying fish the last two or three days but none of them have come on board.

Sunday 17th Since last Monday nothing of any interest has occurred with the exception of a storm on Friday morning with very heavy tropical rain - a squall lasting about an hour.

About 7 pm we were ahead of Cape de Gate & at 10 pm. of Donna Maria but had a very dark view of the island as there was heavy black

clouds hanging over us & we were
now in the middle of several showers.
Monday 18th & Tuesday - 19th Yesterday
was showery & this morning was
a continuous down pour of rain.
Tuesday 19th & Wednesday - uneventful
Thursday 21st Passed a small island
to North of Sumatra at - about 8 AM.
This morning we are running along
Sumatra shore a fine good view of
the land which lies high & has a
number of mountain peaks all over
them and gets sloping down gradually
to the shore. The island shore is thickly
wooded & very pretty. It has a
extremely picturesque or even say dark
look with white clouds capping
the mountains which were surrounded by
a group of again most. There went
down on the shore standing out in relief
against this background.

Some fishermen were struggling towards their way along by the shore.
Thu. Pulo Brasse - at 2 Pm.

Pulo Way -

Friday - 22nd Arrived at Penang about 9 Am. this morning. Penang is an Island whose Capital Penang or George Town is situated on the mainland side. We anchored about a quarter of a mile from the shore. The town is lovely situated with mountains rising to a considerable height inland. From the sea very little of the town is visible - the most noticeable building being is the jetty - the Government house. Facing Penang is the mainland covered with cocoa nut trees & with hills in their Empire scattered along the coast.
On arriving we were polled in by a

Instead a number of boats known as Sampans came along side & I went in them & we then went over the Government fort by Wm Gordon.

The Hackney Carriages are known as Gharries - diminutive four wheelers drawn by a pony & seating four.

Besides them are Rickshaws - small barouche like things drawn by coolies or Chinamen who get on the gallop at a very considerable pace.

The town swarms with Chinese & is nearly altogether Chinese. There is very little to be seen in the town - behind there is a waterfall & the gardens which I believe are worth a visit but I did not drive out.

While we were lying in the harbour the body of a decapitated Chinaman was washed past by the tide.

We left about 5.30 pm having taken

on board about 130 Chinese passengers & 21 European - 3 Englishmen & a German.

~~Sunday~~

Monday 24th Between Penang & Singapore there is not much coast scenery of interest & we had rather showery weather so what there was we did not see to great advantage.

The approach however to Singapore is very pretty - all the sea being studded with small islands thickly covered with vegetation. We had to come in front amongst them as our way into Singapore Harbour, respecting in the name of Tanjong Pagar.

The wharf is about a mile & a half from the town to which passengers may be conveyed by Rickshaws. Charges on the steam tram which runs through the entire from

Tempo Paper to Dohna

I went with the Captain in the morning for a drive with him in a Phaeng through the town & to the shops again. From the old harbour is a large Green Pelmar which is the Hôtel de l'Europe & a large Oporto-Italian Church.

The Hôtel de l'Europe is composed of a series of Bungalows surrounded with a quantity of tropical foliage.

~~In the afternoon we~~ We drove to the Museum & Reading Room situated near the square.

In the afternoon I went up by tram & went to see Mr Pagel at the Adelphi Hotel also near the Square & Church. Afterwards to see two of our passengers from Penang - Allen & Pallman. They took me for a drive to the Gardens which are exceedingly

pretty & kept to perfection. There are any amount of palms of all kinds growing on it. Travellers Palm - Cocoa nut - Sago etc. The fruit is very picturesque with its fan like arrangement of leaves rising from the top of a bare stem. I also saw the sensitive plant there growing in the road which when touched shrunks up & falls as if withered up. The banana plant here on moonlight night.

On the way back I heard for the first time the noise produced by insects in the trees & shrubs - resembling the tinkling of a number of flat toned bells, varying from time to time in intensity. At some times seemed to bend that it was difficult to know what was said by a person beside you.

On our return from the river we visited a Chinese Curio shop & saw a number of most marvellous things in the way of Chinese fancy carving. Some of the latter on ivory were simply magnificent & proportionately expensive. One of these was a human skull carved in ivory with a dragon carved round the top. The anatomy of the skull was perfect to the foramina at the base. During the day I saw a number of little lizards chiefly on the walls of the hotel. They crawl about & catch the mosquitoes they say. There I saw here about three inches long.

We left Singapore on Wednesday afternoon 26th May on our way to Hong Kong with 300 Chinese passengers on the decks chiefly on the main but some of them between decks.

The voyage between Singapore & Hong

was exceedingly calm & at times intensely hot. The Chinese spent their time smoking opium & playing cards & fan tan. The mysteries of the cards I could not fathom but fan tan is simple in principle & as follows:-
The necessary material for the game are a number of brass Chinese coins, a square card with the nos. 1.2.3.4 on each side - a cup & a long chop stick. One man to manage the bank & another to count the brass coins. The number of the brass coins are put out & covered with the cup & the players then proceed to put their money on one of the numbers. The cup then is lifted & the brass coins are taken away in fours with the chop stick. The number left is the winning number & you get three times your stake less 10%.

If you place your dinner on the
crown between two members you
only get warm. Drank a half bottle
on evening at Mess.
On Thursday one of the Chinamen
broke the tank & Co put an end
to gambling for the rest of the journey.
There was a small row on board
on Saturday evening & one of the
Chinamen got his leg & thigh wounded
but nothing much.
Monday - 31st May — got in sight of
land about noon - islands outside
Hong Kong & a number of Chinese
fishing boats. As the pinnace among
this group of islands we got opposite
Hong Kong island about 4 pm.
& saw the mouth of the Canton river
but got into Hong Kong harbour about
five & soon after alongside the jetty at
Kowloon situated on the mainland

of Hong Kong. The P & O boat Pondichery was lying there in.
Hong Kong town from the bay looks very picturesque situated as it is on the slope of the mountain running down to the sea - the mountain rising above to 1500 feet & again with buildings on the summit. The people when building the town scrambled up the incline as far as they could & then made a street for the boys when they found the declivity too great - besides the flat of land ship. The houses are all fine structures built with multitudes of verandahs & pillars. The streets are fairly broad & paved with concrete with footpaths on each side of them running under the verandahs & consequently shaded benches having been planted at short intervals on each

seen forming a very pretty appearance
to the town. At night it is lit up
with electric light.
The conveyances of Hong Kong are
Rickshaws + Chairs. The former
similar to those at Penang + Singapore
used for going for distances on the
level. For ascending the hill the
chairs are used carried by two or
four men according to circumstances.
These chairs are the private conveyances
generally carried by four coolies
distinct in some characteristic uniform.
I went on shore after we had brought to
by chair launch from Kowloon across
the Bay. Steam launches abound in
the harbour public + private.
The ambition of the would be aristocrat
at Hong Kong is not for a carriage
+ pair as at home but for a
steam launch in which to go

picnicing & bathing among the surrounding islands.
I walked about the principal street & down Queen's Road East towards the barracks.
Returned at had a lemonade at the Hong Kong Hotel which is situated on one corner of Pedder St at the foot of which is the go down Dam the Commercial land.
The next morning Tuesday 2nd awoke pretty well considering the mosquitoes & went on shore after Tiffin.
I took a Rickshaw & drove to the Cemetery about two miles from the town & rejoicing in the name of Happy Valley. If Beauty has anything to do with happiness it certainly should be happy.
Fellow with tropical plants of all descriptions. the hill slopes gives an

additional ornament & one is not
abnormally surprised as with most
Tarzyn sounds. The buzzing
noise of the insects was heard on
several occasions for the Crew of lands
but of them I did not see many.
Butterflies however abound of an
extraordinary size. Some of them
exceedingly beautiful.
Returning to the town I ascended the Peak
in the steam tram which runs to a
height of 1500 feet & at times one appears
to be going up almost vertically - the
sensation on the whole for one not accustomed
to it. Very slightly alarming. There is only
a single line with two cars which are
connected in such a manner that the
descending one helps to elevate the
ascending by means of a wire rope
which is further worked by an engine
situated at the top. There is a siding

at a particular spot with a double line beneath the carriages to pass. For three quarters of the way up there was a splendid view of the bay & shipping but at the summit clouds obscured the view & enveloped us in a dense fog. I went up a little further towards the Austrian Arms Hotel - a building which has been opened the day before & slated to be the finest thing of its kind in the land. We proceeded to walk down from the Peak by a circuitous concrete path pretty steep in the gradient & at times almost compelling one to run which would have ended in going off the path & rolling down the mountain side.
Just before coming to the town is situated the Public Gardens - small & pretty but not coming up to

shore at Singapore. ~~in the~~ at
I then descended with the boys & Annie
at 7.30 pm. in the Hong Kong Hotel
~~where~~ and we had very well satisfied
with the price & quality of the dinner.
After dinner went to the Military Square
to hear the band play outside the
mess room. There was a considerable
crowd of listeners both Chinese
& Europeans - the latter chiefly soldiers
also a few ladies.
Left on board about eleven pm.
& did not go on shore again as we
left the next afternoon at 4 pm.
On Wednesday 3rd June for Shanghai
without any passengers of any
description on board: there was no
grief with at our deprivation of
the Chinaman on deck.
The voyage between Hong Kong & Shanghai
was uneventful with the exception

of our having lost one of our
during the voyage for want of steam
owing to the Japanese coal not being
suitable for furnaces with a free
draught.
We came off the mouth of the
Yangtsze Kiang river about
10 p.m. on Saturday 6th June &
anchored for the night. The
next morning Sunday 7th June
awakened by having a letter from
another West-India Dry Dock-
pship on the 28th April & consequently
not very satisfactory but a great
deal better than nothing else.
We hove up the anchor at 6.30 A.M.
& proceeded up the river after
loitering at the bar some time for the
tide. We got in sight of Shanghai
about 1 p.m. after passing Wood Sump.
We then anchored along off the

wharf late about 4 pm. Shortly afterwards getting alongside. Went for a stroll in the evening after tea as far as the Public Gardens about twenty minutes walk from the wharf where our boat was lying at Hongkew. The street running down to & parallel to wharves known as Broadway & the houses on each side being occupied in Shanghai & occupied chiefly by Japs Compradors. The lighting here as in Hongkong is by the electric light supplemented by gas owing to the instability of the charcoal lights.

On Monday 8th ~~4~~ Sunday 14th

During the week have had rather a pleasant time - the weather being cool & agreeable. On Monday morning a Mrs. Ferguson came to Boma, wife of a Chinaman who had been connected

with the Embassy in London for some years ~~since~~ The history of Mr Macrae was somewhat romantic - She was a nurse in connection with St. George's Hospital - Mr Fraser was ill - she nursed him. became engaged & married him.

The Captain, Mr & Mrs Fraser & I went for his honeymoon - The first to Mr & Mrs Fraser known came that we met out of the town at the Magazine where we spent most of the day having tiffin. Another time we drove to a place known as Seaweed point - the Bubbling Well - on the right of Shanghai. The well is a clear pool walled in, covered with green weed & constantly bubbling from the steam evidently of gases.

The scenery about Shanghai is extremely uninteresting the country

very flat & without any hills of size.
The ground around the town is
covered with mounds - Chinese graves
which are considered sacred & not
cultivated in so that the fields
are very irregular from mounds
preventing any system in the
cultivation of their gardens.
The crops seemed to consist chiefly
of cotton & potatoes. Small gardens
were walled in with rattan & bamboo
hedges.
Tuesday 23rd June 1891. We left Chungkai
on the morning of Thursday 18th June
for Hankow or rather Wuchang
arriving at 6.30 pm. on Sunday 21st June.
The voyage up the river enabled me to
have some good views of Chinese
villages & towns with their inhabitants
who turned out in their thousands
to see us pass. The river banks

are generally flat & covered with thick reedy grass varying from six to 10 feet in height which is cultivated for fuel & the manufacture of mats yielding two crops in the year: The houses in the villages seem to be composed chiefly of matting with a thatched roof & not unlike in the distance some Irish hovels, they have however less pretension at regular windows & doors than the latter. The inhabitants of these constructions were to be seen almost constantly along the banks, mowing fishing or attending to the cows or ploughing. The cows & oxen, the latter used for ploughing, are black, or an dunn grey, with huge shoulders & buffalo like horns. The fishing implements are peculiar - the method adopted

being dry net. This net is suspended on the end of two long bamboos tied together at right angles. These are supported on another fork running to the shore shaving at the end another piece jointed to an upright position at right angles. the length being fitted to a cross piece as a pedal to work on.
By means of a cord attached to the upright the net can be lowered or raised out of the water. The following sketch will give the idea.

The children come about naked on the banks and we terminal overall by blowing the steam whistle which caused terrible trepidation amongst them with its uncanny shriek.

July 6th Since our arrival in Hankow we rather some distance above it lying about half a mile from the shore, there has been very little of interest to relate. The discharge of our remaining cargo being extremely difficult owing to its character - mostly machinery & boilers. So far I have only been on shore once awaiting here on we did a fortnight yesterday. ~~And~~ To-morrow I intend to go again if the weather is favourable ~~and~~ like to-day which has been almost continuously wet. Our cargo was for different works

in connection with the Chinese Government
consequently there were a number of
them on board besides speaking very
good English. Two indians had been in
England for a long time besides Americans.
~~Jsen~~ were also seen a number of
Mandarin gun boats - not regular
European built boats of which there have
a number. But boats a cut between
a sampan & a junk carrying one gun
forward & with a horn like anchor
aft. They get about by oars & sails
& are chiefly used & believe for running
up creeks where vessels of larger draught
could not go. These boats at home or
sailing ~~[illegible]~~ greatly form evening in helping
in killing off crackers or "Frosing" as
we foreigners profanely call it.
On fair days of full moons especially
are they resplendent with flags showing
the day & dressing at night & then applies

to the Chinese boats government or otherwise. The people on shore also celebrate the occasion by fire crackers. A few days ago the Mandarin from Pekin arrived here which was the occasion of a display on a large scale, a fort on the opposite side of the river saluting him with a prolonged firing of guns & also shot the war vessels about.

The Chinese gentlemen in Victoria dress in a most suitable way for the climate.

They wear trousers of thin silk of different colours the prevailing one being blue with Chinese working on it. These trousers are gathered rather tight underneath them to lips of trousers meet somewhat on the principle of a

carbon fresh & fantastica up at the side above receiving into them above the lips of drawn also of silk. below they are straitened round the waist which the dress. The coat is of silk & has long tapering sleeves. They never wear any hats - at least not the gentlemen Chinese either shading their heads with an umbrella or fan.

July 8th. Left Hankow at about 5 pm. & proceeded down the river at about the rate of 13½ knots an hour. On Thursday nothing eventful happened & on Friday 10th after anchoring for six hours in the night we arrived abreast of Woosung about 2 pm. & up the Wusung River to Shanghai arriving about 4 pm. The morning was very wet but cleared towards the evening. On arriving at Shanghai I received two letters from

Mother - one dated May 28th - the other June 4th.
Saturday July 11th. This morning very wet - regular cloudburst of tropical rain with occasional thunder & lightning. This is the rainy season at Shanghai. The Glenlyon is here.

July 12th Sunday. Yesterday was one continuous downpour & I spent most of my time reading Erickson varied by snatches of Emerson. Aphi has went for a walk round Hongkew & called in several Japanese Curio Shops & saw so much that I would like to buy but - unfortunately the dollars are not - in great abundance I brought a vase for $0.20.
Twice now the Switch back Railway started for some Chinese tea posts but could not find anything suitable Browson swore by gum for more

or next day. We are supposed to sail on Tuesday next but will not probably do so till Friday or Saturday when we go coasting till the vessel is filled when "Homeward Bound". This expression has a most exhilarating effect after months there months absence & the somewhat monotonous sailing on board ship. A seafaring life is very well for a short time but long voyages tend to pall on one especially when one has little to do. I do not envy a sailors life with its scant comforts & different employments especially for married men or those with many relatives at home from whom they are separated for eight or ten months out of the year.

Wednesday July 15th. Yesterday evening went to the Gardens were introduced to a Mr. Dwoorkin who asked me to dine with him which I did & after dinner we went to the

Gardens & talked till 11 p.m. He is an Irishman by birth but never has been in Ireland & is in connection with the Evangelical church. A Mrs Stevenson wife of a Rev. Mr Stevenson introduced me & invited me to tea with her on Thursday afternoon next which I accepted.
This was to have been a celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of the French Republic but owing to the unsettled state of affairs this did not take place. I finished a letter home.
To-day I hear that we are to have the 2nd class Chinese passengers for London who join the ship there along in out. But so far have not heard of any Europeans.
Nothing else of any interest has occurred. We are to sail on Friday morning.

Friday July 17th. Our sailing was deferred till to-morrow morning. Yesterday afternoon I went to afternoon tea with Mrs. Stevenson & Mr. Stevenson & I had a long talk about Nottingham & its neighbourhood. He was servant there when my father was alive & recollects him perfectly. After tea we had a delightful evening walk from Stevenson to Mrs Hemmingsen whom I met with the Stevensons. The band played from 9 till 11 & I returned to the ship about 11.30.

Tuesday 21st July 1891. Foochow.
We left Shanghai at about 9 AM on Saturday morning & moored here on Monday (20th) morning getting into the Min River at about 9 AM. & from anchorage opposite the Pagoda at about 11 AM.
We had a terrible rolling on our way between here & Shanghai, the ship being

nearly empty & a considerable swell on. We had land in sight during the whole time in the distance. The entrance to the Yuen River is surrounded by islands & the river itself is remarkable from the fact of its having been the chief site of the engagement with the French in 1884 (?). It is supposed to be the most strongly fortified river in China. The banks of the river have mountains which hills on either side & are ordinarily suitable for defence but in spite of their natural security the French had under difficulty in demolishing all the fortifications. The Chinese in their ignorance of European warfare fancied the defence the sea approach thinking that vessels would run into the river & then fall an easy victim to

them guns, ignorant of the fact that hills were no obstacle to a bombardment. The French began by throwing their shells over the hills into their foes which seemed were quite much to reply so they were battling officers without being able to fire a shot.

The iron is a great deal more precious in Siam the Government the government prohibit much lie loose & the water is infinitely cleaner and quite like sea water.

We are lying at what is know as the Pagoda anchorage from the fact of its having a Pagoda on the land opposite. Capt. Tyson with the 2nd & 4th officers went for a ride a little higher up the river but we were unable to go at from depth owing to the strength of the current against which it was quite

impossible to make any headway.
About four p.m. I went on shore with a Mr & Mrs Rosa who had asked us to go & play tennis. We went off the Customs house which contains a library & billiard room & afterwards played tennis till about 7 p.m. when we returned to the ship.
This morning we began taking in bananas which we are going to receive tomorrow morning & then we go to Swatow probably to-morrow evening.
We are to have two Chinese passengers from here to Singapore. a policeman & his wife.
It is intensely hot here during the day but the nights are cool.
Monday Jan 6 Went with Mr & Mrs Rosa - in the Pagoda & then played tennis in the evening.
There is another steamer the Tartar

him under a Dayan.
Saturday 25th July 91. on Tuesday went to Lijpni with Mr De Roza spent the afternoon with him & then went to Tamu on the other side of the river getting back to the ship about 7 pm.
The next morning Wednesday 22nd we sailed at about 9.30 A.M. for Amoy after a calm journey having the coast in view all the way arrived about 7.30 P.M. on Thursday morning
The European part of Amoy is situated on a small island between which & the mainland we anchored. The Chinese town being situated opposite.
I did not go on shore at all during our stay but when leaving the day we took on board some 150 tons of tea & the next morning Friday 24th at 11.30 we hove up our anchor after taking on board

58 cooler & another Dinner for Hong Kong to arrive to-day some time after noon.

Sunday 28th July - We got to Hong Kong about a quarter to three pm & found a chow about to leave for a drive to "Happy Valley" after walking about the place till about 8.30 pm. The weather is horribly hot - we began taking in cargo ~~about~~ almost as soon as the anchor was down & were working till late last night & we are continuing to do so to-day the cargo unfortunately being chiefly for the Straits. We leave to-morrow afternoon for Singapore where we will be stuck for a week or ten days we expect. Then to Penang & probably to Colombo.

Tuesday 28th July Hong Kong

yesterday at about 5 p.m. for Singapore having embarked another European gentleman named Brown for Penang & about 120 coolies for Singapore.
On Sunday morning I got an invitation from Mr Candler to dine at Bukit. The above mentioned passenger who was a patient of his. Mr & Mrs Stanton & I went in the afternoon to see the Chief Justice of the Federated & Mrs Hayes ~~who was~~ in the Government Civil Hospital.
In the evening we started for the peak according by the Peak railway & had a magnificent view of the setting sun from the top. After a very pleasant dinner I was introduced to my future patient & we returned to the Chief about 11.30 p.m.
Yesterday was uneventful - I only

went in shore for a short time in the morning to get some strays. Today we have been sorting livestock & Drs Gale & Drs Bowen are agreeing to settle the sick as one a member of the Chinese.

Wednesday 29th July. Yesterday afternoon the sky clouded & we had some rain. This morning we got with the south west monsoon & the day has been dark with occasional showers. Nothing of any interest has occurred. Penna one of the French marks in the night & one of the Blue funnel boats the Agamemnon which left Hong Kong about an hour before we did.

Thursday 30th July. Bad weather generally this morning. Penna & Pots Tour at 6 AM.

Saturday 1st Aug. For last two days have been pitching rolling & a very considerable sea with strong wind & frequent showers. Sky cloudy & stormy.

Monday 3rd Aug. Arrived in Singapore about 8 a.m. alongside the wharf - T.P. after lying outside mouth of harbour during the night during which about 2 a.m. we had a good view of a fire offshore. The flames lighting up the whole Bay. The Health Officer coming on board then was an examination of everyone on board & things found satisfactory - after this we been prevented go in running up - we found the Glenogle & Glen ontering in - the latter with her propeller smashed & going into dry dock. Both carried doctors Dr Todd I think the name of the Glenogle & Dr Hunter of the Glenartney - The former

an elderly man who has evidently been knocking about the world all his life. The latter just-finished from school. We lost two of our passengers Mr & Mrs Felix from Foochow. he has an appointment in the E.I.R.T.C. Mr Bourne & I drove to the Gardens one afternoon & I was up town one evening with Dr Todd & an officer of the Bofs with whom he explained was not in Singapore. for a letter from Mother & from Tyndall Bruce

We left on Thursday 6th Aug. about 5 p.m. for Penang & after an uneventful voyage arrived this morning Saturday 8th about 7 A.M. leaving ordinarily from about 11 P.M. last night.

We took on board at Singapore a Mrs Gaspbrook with her baby of 10 months for London on account of the latter's health & also a doubtful

his wife & a Mrs Lowe for Penang.
Got no letters on my arrival here & hardly expected any. It is just not as warm. Beginning to wear in regular tropical fashion which will prevent-one getting on with the discharge of clothes for some time but it is pleasant-as it looks the atmosphere & water life in this part is very bearable.
Tuesday 11th Aug. On Sunday got a letter from Mother dated the 13th July the most recent letter received on the ship. On Sunday Mr Brown & I went for a drive to the Gardens & waterfall. The drive is very pretty for nearly half a mile from the town through groves of cocoa nut trees with Bungalows surrounded by tropical foliage of all kinds. The Gardens are situated in a kind of valley at the bottom of

hill rising 2700 feet above the level of the sea & covered to the top with dense vegetation. Down the hill the water rolls in a succession of cascades supplying the town with water. We drove back to town & went to Hotel where we played billiards for about an hour, returning to ship about six p.m.

On Monday went on shore in morning with Mr Bourne & again played billiards - four games at the Esplanade Hotel.

To-day we sail for Colombo at about noon if nothing more comes to prevent our going as yesterday.

Last night slept in Cabin and of course the mosquitoes ate me. The preceding three nights slept on deck being wet. In sight of Penang on the 9th we started that the mosquitoes were nearly as numerous but

this was a mistake due to our drawing under through a particular part of the town ~~town~~. The Chinese have much as the mechanical industries in their hands but there are a large number of Ceylon, Singalese & some Malays. The stevedores are almost exclusively Ceylon, Singalese & Malays. The Cargo we have taken in has consisted of tin & tapioca flour, pepper.

We expect to be in Colombo on Tuesday next if the South West monsoon is not too strong.

Saturday 15th/14th Aug 91. Left on Tuesday a little after 1 p.m. for Colombo which is a distance of 1248 miles from Penang – First day run 226 miles

2nd	246
3rd	249
4th	229

Had it been calm till to-day when the pt. the monsoon was strongly developed & an rolling very considerably taking in slant on the weather side. Nothing in sight since we passed Cochin Head & Pulo Bonas last on Wednesday night. Ma & Cool owing to the monsoon. Expect to get into Colombo on Monday sometime.

Sunday 18th Aug. Last night finished 2nd vol. of Eric Brighten begun in Shanghai. Came in sight of Ceylon at about 9 A.M. & will pass Point de Galle about 6 P.M. getting into Colombo either in the night or early to-morrow morning.

Passed a man of war about tiffin time & another steamer going towards the Bay of Bengal.

Another five weeks now & we should be nearing or in London

& then adieu to a seafaring life for me for a long time to come in all probability as a little girl I spent a tremendously long day. The Eastern life would not suit me in the slightest. too enervating for an Englishman mental or bodily. The great & only redeeming feature as far as I can learn from those who have lived in it - any length of time is the Chinese Boy - or valet-de-chambre who does everything for you almost to washing your face. The loss of them seems to be the great privation in Chinese China. The Chinese Boy unfortunately is not - simply synonymous with the Case of mean & tyrannical having a tendency to regard the latter as synonymous with the former & act accordingly especially if a Christian! Such is the

result of making a good Confucian a bad Christian. I believe this holds to a far greater extent with the Indian Nation who can be implicitly trusted as long as they keep their own religious profession their creed but as soon as they become converts - which means the removal of all restrictions they become the most incorrigible thieves.
To sum up my experience of the Chinese I may say that I with very considerably suppressed at my ideas favourably formed of them after the European manner of only seeing their ridiculous points.
They beat us hollow as regards working powers - that is unskilled manual work & no doubt if properly educated would do the same in skilled. Unfortunately

the trouble consequent of the country & the government provided that the object of those in power being to keep the people under them as much in poverty. The country is governed by an Emperor who divides out the different districts to viceroys who again divide it to a certain extent amongst the mandarins. These degrees being & mandarins open most of them have in office - the appointments being on lengthening in making as much as they can out of those under them & so on "down the dale". The result of this is that a Chinaman is squeezed at every turn. In addition to this the country being split up into tribes in constant action - the exact process for initiating the army in

dulla in a different way & armed with different arms.
At intervals rebellions break out against the approaching perhaps when the Veddas is particularly unpopular at other preceding seem trivial.

Wednesday 19th Aug 1891. Four months from London to-day.
We arrived in Colombo on Monday about 6 A.M.
On coming in the first thing of interest is the Breakwater which is a fine specimen of engineering power & presents a very fine sight with the waters breaking over it & rising in spray to a height of 15 or 20 feet. Before the construction of this breakwater Point de Galle was the harbour of Ceylon.
How does for the first time the boat-

known as a Kattamaran &
which is the almost only one used
about the place for carrying
passengers. The boat is not large
to accommodate & We have a number of
our worst boys. The day after our
arrival Mr Brown & Dewar go a
sail in one. We started for outside
the harbour when there was a big sea
on. We went well till we got outside
where the breakers (there is usually
quite big breakers off the sea
& when about twenty or thirty yards
outside we started to go back. They
accordingly began to turn for the
sail to the other end of the boat -
(both ends are alike & they go
backwards or forwards - not turning
round) & in the process of doing
so the mast & sail with one of
the sailors were blown overboard.

which resulted in a terrible scene of confusion. After some difficulty we managed to get the boat out up again & after some time back safely to ship. So much for my pic. & I should think my last trip in a Kattamaran.

The morning was uneventful being occupied for some time by vendors from Port Elizabeth - models of Kattamarans, ebony elephants, walking sticks, rings, lapiges, rubies, Cat's eyes etc we embarked for shore & had a look at some of the native stores & curios. We had tiffin at the Grand Hotel & then went for a drive to the Cinnamon Gardens. I should have mentioned that before tiffin we went for a drive to the Hospital Museum & Hospital. The Museum

were called a poor show containing a reading room with medical periodical in connection with the Ceylon Medical school. The museum contained chiefly obstetric specimens the only strange I could see I found without being there a few double monsters. One of them was two fetuses united by the abdomen. The other were two heads on one body.

The Government showed me over the hospital containing about 300 beds built on the Bangalore principle with only single storied floor. I saw the cases of leprosy of the anæsthetic variety. One man a Singhalese bearing numerous white undepressed spots on his chest abdomen & arms.

The skin on these spots apparently

normal & in shape round or oval
not depressed below the surrounding
skin. Another man had a patch
of pigmentation on the volar side of
his right hand which was quite
ineradicable. The third was a man
admitted for a malignant tumour
in the neck & whose thorax & arms
were white as a European skin
in large patches presenting a most
curious appearance from contrast
with his black skin.
I saw a man suffering from the
disease known as pemphigus ~~but~~
resembling very closely a surface
emphysema with limpid-blue crusts
with vesicles beneath scattered
all over his body more especially
marked on the legs.
Also a case of depigmentation of
the right by complication with

sloughing skin. As for treatment the leprosy cases are now in the simply neither + complications or symptoms indicate ordinary drugs nothing in the way of a specific.
The country round Colombo very pretty with roads running between avenues of cocoa nut + cabbage palm trees. The Cinnamon Gardens are rich in tropical foliage + have in their midst a general museum with specimens of all sorts of Eastern work. The most striking being the silver + bronze utensils for religious + other purposes.
We left Colombo about 5.30 pm. on Wednesday the 19th Aug. 91.
From here to London 8913 miles.

Aug. 23rd	from 1st day out	170 miles
	2nd "	232 "
	3	229
	4	229
		234

Monday 24th Aug. Out of sight of land & rolling about a lot but have had very fine weather so far for the time of year. Since we passed the Maldive Islands on Friday have seen nothing in the way of land or ships.

We calculate to arrive in London on Friday or Saturday then wait when we have to wait for a couple of days before being paid off & then on to Ireland. I am looking forward after an answer & the consequence is that we are home time tho & every day a week. Sea life grows terribly monotonous with nothing to do except read & there is very difficult with the boat rolling about causing one to be in a perpetual state of balancing which is fatiguing & does away

with the necessity of any excuse.

Run from Colombo - Suez.

Left Colombo at 5.30 pm. Wednesday 19th Aug.

First-day	170 miles	
2nd	232 "	
3rd	229 "	
4th	224 "	
5th	234 "	
6th	205 "	
7th	200 "	
8th	222	
9th	219 "	Passed Gardafui
10th	228	
11th		Perim
12th	205	
13th	226	
14th	227	
15th	224	
16th		Suez.

Wednesday Aug 26th 91. Yesterday, &
to-day we have been pitching & rolling
about to any amount - taking seas
on to the Bridge deck & all over
the main deck & on the whole life
on board is anything but pleasant -
what with dodging seas going above
the deck, holding on to some plate
& stanchion etc at meals & generally
tumbling about in whatever position
you are - such is a life on the
bean water - a term on the rolling
ships. To-day it is very much cooler.
Temperature of the sea water is 52°F
In spite of motion I have been able to do
a considerable amount of reading &
hence I may give my impression of
the Lindenfels Road on a voyage -
going out - very little of any class be
done what with the disorder of
everything, washing the decks etc

land is visible & other vessels the
mobile. To concentrate your attention
~~of~~ on reading in your cabin thinking
that you are missing something on deck
& on deck the wind blowing your book
about & the impossibility of getting a
comfortable seat — then all prevent
solid reading. Housework bound on
the other hand things have lost their
novelty & the monotony of sea life
tends to make one's attention to
anything which will make time pass
more rapidly & so work can be done
with however very numerous interruptions
27th Aug Thursday — The vessel has
continued to roll & pitch battering
continually over the main deck &
making dry clothes an impossibility.
Mrs Glasgow's baby died about
1.20pm. which rather surprised us
not having expected it. The child

had been sick through the night and
taking all food occasioning a great deal
of thought. This due to a sudden
change when we got out of the
rough weather it would pick up
again - unfortunately I had not allowed
or made sufficient allowance for the
child's weak condition & on her
calling me away from tiffin I took
it home found him dead which
I had to break to her.
This cast a gloom over the ship for
the rest of the day.
In the morning about 8 bells the
sea assumed a peculiar smoky
appearance with a mist hanging
on the water which made it very
hard to distinguish the water from
the sky. This resulted in our having
to keep sheet down during the
night.

Aug. 28th Friday – This morning the sea was seen breaking over the ship making a rainbow with the spray & leaving us in a terribly shaken condition. However after passing Cape Sandafuni about 1 p.m. we got into smooth water. The afternoon was particularly unpleasant as we had the burial of the baby. The carpenter & I carried the coffin from the cabin on deck, followed by the mourners, placed it on the starboard side with the feet over it. The mate knelt & swept over the coffin & the scene was one which does not likely to forget. The ship was stopped & the captain read the service – breaking down during it. To-day we are going along pretty smoothly & it is beginning to be terribly hot.

Aug 29th Saturday - Sea calm - fair
strong wind blowing which is lucky
for us as thermometer in shelter
stands at 96°F. Sea bath - 87°F.
This is my birthday in which I
attain to the honour & dignity of being
a Sepoyman.
To-day there has been a number of
locusts or grass hoppers but of a reddish
brown colour instead of green.
Aug 30th Sunday - Passed Aden
before breakfast & came in sight of
Perim about noon. We put into
Perim harbour a little after one
to take in coals. Perim is an
island which looks as if it had
just come out of a furnace with
not a trace of vegetation. The
architecture on shore consists of
a number of coal sheds, a few

the section reserving in the name of the Oriental Hotel & a water condensing depot. The latter is necessary as there is no fresh water of any kind on the island.
The place is merely a depot for vessels to coal at - then a Telegraph repair station. We left a little after three o'clock & had a rain squall with sand instead of rain. The thermometer stood at 100° F. in the shade during the afternoon.
Aug 31st Monday - Passed the Twelve Apostles this morning & Island of Zeylan at noon. Thermometer 100° F. Shade. Have a head wind however which makes us little trouble.
Sept- 1st Tuesday. Temp. in shade 101° F
sea water 92° F

Sept. 3rd Thursday. Nothing of much interest for the last few days. The heat very considerable. Temperature in shade ranging from 99° - 101° F. Fortunately head wind still continues. Have passed a number of steamers. This morning we are in sight of the Dodalus light house. Inlet or a shoal of the same name.
We hope get to Suez late Saturday morning.
Sept. 4th Friday. Passed Chadwan Island early this morning & through the Straits of Jubal before breakfast. Coast visible on both sides. In the morning Mount Sinai was visible. Red Sea is a mere inland sea. Observe by a line of mountains on the coast. We had a fresh wind blowing all through the day & the thermometer free to 84° F. in the shade.

We got into Suez Bay about 10 p.m. where we anchored & were boarded by the health & canal authorities. There is a thing to the effect that the health officers take the ships papers in boats when they come alongside in the launch & disinfect them before reading. In our case this little precaution did not come off as they took the papers in the hand & read them before coming on board. Got a letter from mother.

We got off again about 1.30 A.M.

Saturday having taken the electric light on board & I turned in about 1 A.M. getting up in the morning just in time to see the last of the Great Bitter Lake & it would not have mattered much if I had missed it.

The day passed along through the canal with occasional incidents of

some interest - Caravans of camels
+ Arabs on the banks looking down
picturesque in the dress of the Arabs - white
blue or red flowing garments against
a background of yellow sand
stretching as far as the eye could
reach with occasional bell to break
the monotony of outline but nothing
to vary the everlasting yellow
plain of the desert - except a
few shrub looking as if dried
up - the stations on the banks
at intervals of five miles with
some green around them.
The dredges an unwieldy looks
with long arms stretching over
over the banks to carry the sand
away from the edge of the
canal
We had only one tie up during
the 90 through the bit the Clan

Gordon pass & we followed in the wake of an Anchor line the whole way. We passed several other boats big up to lots as passed.
One of the amusements incident occurred as one was through a Arab was riding a camel along the bank & being of an ambitious arabs thought he would have a race with us so began belaboring up the camel for this purpose. But unfortunately his pride had a fall & so had he as his saddle slipped away & he fell off to stay.
We got into Port Said at about 8.30 p.m. & immediately a whole squadron of coal barges swooped down on us and the fillin commenced. Got then bitten & after reading them - we

Bourne, Mr. Perkoe & I went on shore went to a Casino & indulged in iced lemonade then walked the streets of Port which was going on in the premises & afterwards had a walk round the town & found it an objectionable almost at night as I had previously the day. We got on board again by 11 p.m. & the ship sailed at 1 A.M. the morning Sunday 6th Sept. getting to bed about 2 A.M. I awoke this morning to find the Canal pass & the pleasure pleasing the Blue water of the Mediterranean with the Arabian bank of the Canal in sight abaft the port beam. This afternoon we are pitching very considerably & I have spent

most of the day making up for the loss of sleep I sustained during the two preceding nights.

8th Sept. Tuesday. No land in sight since my last note, some steamers have passed. The weather fine just warm enough to feel comfortable. Nothing of any interest has occurred. Beginning to feel quite superior & not have such irresistible desires to lie in long chairs all day. The aroma of the deep blue Mediterranean the bluest sea in the world - to day without any unpleasant movement of the boat - sailing as if England was pelting very near each hour that passes. Time consider however goes very slowly & the Engineer gets many reproaches for failure of the speed he should derive.

3216 miles

2276

Daily runs between Port-Said & London

Sept 6th Sunday	94 miles	3122	from London
7th Monday	232 "	2890	" "
8th Tuesday	232 "	2658	" "
9th Wednesday	237 "	2421	" "
10th Thursday	240 "	2181	Malta - Pantellaria
11th Friday	241 "	1940	Galite Islands
12th Saturday	246 "	1695	
13th Sunday	241 "	1454	Cape Gata
14th Monday	222	1232	Gibraltar
15th Tuesday	230	1002	
16th Wednesday	151	847	Brest close Stars
17th Thursday	210	637	Cape Finisterre
18th Friday	240 (?)	397	[illegible]
19th Saturday			Lerhout.
20th Sunday			

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Saturday 12th Passed Algiers this morning about 11 a.m.

Sunday 13th (Cape Tenes) & Cape Galat passed about noon. Running along the Spanish Coast - all the day which was beautiful fine but not clear enough over the land to give a good view of the Sierra Nevada.

Monday 14th Passed Gibraltar this morning about 4:30 & Tarifa about 6 a.m.

Fine so the way home now. Passed Trafalgar Bay & Cape this morning stopped to pass Cape St Vincent about 10 p.m. this evening. In the Bay the day after to-morrow.

Wednesday 16th Passed Cape Roca yesterday & the Burling Island. Heavy head sea & wind.

This morning about 8:30 the

lea of the manhole in one of the boilers broke with the result that all the steam blew off & we were brought to a dead stop for some hours. No chance now of getting in on Saturday.
Passed Cape Finisterre about 11.50 pm getting in sight of the light before 8 pm
Thursday 17th In the Bay of Biscay & sea dead calm with a North Easterly cold wind blowing.
Spent the morning packing.

Friday 18th Sept. Fair wind this morning with regular old English sky – clouded v. dark – a thing I have not seen for about four months – quite refreshing to witness. Big swell on since about midnight when the boat began to roll heavily & has continued

Snow. Expect to get into the
chops of the channel this afternoon.
Built this morning a lunch
shack to the museum system -
doubtful whether I shall indulge
in it again for some time.
Westward Island passed about 2 p.m.
Weather thick & drizzling rain
falling. Westward ho.

Somerset & Bath Lunatic Asylum.

James Smith aet-
has been in the Asylum for a number of years being committed for monomania with homicidal tendencies. His delusion being that his wife had committed adultery with the parson of the neighbourhood. Is an ex Constable of the police.

Wed. Sept 9th Nov 14th with violent dyspnoea on examination had an anxious expression breathing rapidly & with difficulty - pulse frequent - small & collapsing. Tongue pale & no cyanosis.
No edema to be made out - auscultation over lungs - both sides dull & harsh over both lungs with fine râles & rhonchi.
Heart - apex displaced outside nipple line - pericardial rub heard over the region of the heart over metal area & another over aortic valves. No edema of legs or ascites.

Nov. 5th. No bettr ~~[illegible]~~. On percussion
dullness below rt. clavicle & behind
a patch between scapula & spine about
three inches in length. Respiratory sounds
harsh & expiration lon. Rales on
this dull area. No mention of vocal R.
or T.V.F. Heart no pinching sounds
generally over both lungs. Heart. Loud
presystolic & systolic murmur over
mitral area. Menace of cardiac dilation.
Tenderness on pressure over liver
which is slightly enlarged.
Sputum scanty mucus. blood tinged &
streaked. Pulse very frequent & feeble
Temperature subnormal since onset:
Nov. 7. Much worse W. day. Dyspnoea
worse. has an icteric tinge of
skin. very restless. orthopnoea.
pulse feeble. urine frequent.
Ordered Tr. Strophanthi m ⅛ Tr. Nux. v. m
m ⅛ Sp. Ammon. Aq. m ⅛ Aq. ℥j. 3tis his

albumen in urine. Excretion diminished.
11 P.M. Restless - says he feels better than he was.
R. 40 Pulse 112 T. S.N. orthopnoea.
Tendency to oedema of ankles. H. A. B. ½ inch
outside L. N. L. in 5th Space.
8th inst. Much the same this morning - more
feeble if anything. Refuses to take his
medicine.
6 p.m. pulse 112 feeble - R. 38. vomiting
9th. Bad night. refuses both medicine & to take
more pancreas. P. 112 R. 41 T. S.N.
Coma. limpness of extremities & swallowing.
10th. No change this morning except
that he is more weaker. Pulse 120 feeble sy.
R. 38.
In evening turns worse. Respiration greatly
quicker of Cheyne & Stokes. temperature
P. 130 feeble.
11th. Died this morning at half past
suddenly - at 7.30. A.M.

P.M. Heart - 20 oz - left ventricle
greatly hypertrophied - Right dilated.
Aorta dilated - fusiform aneurism &
very atheromatous. Valves thickened &
a large vegetation on one cusp.
Mitral - thickened & tough - orifice
admitting three fingers.
Tricuspid & pulmonary normal or almost so - not quite as transparent as natural.
Lungs - both lobes completely united - in Right at apex & lower lobe.
Extensive pleuritic adhesions over left.
Liver enlarged & very tough consistence with fibrous looking areas on surface.
Spleen - very tough - section almost cheesy & often intense deep red - Capsule thick & enlarged. 10 oz.
Kidneys - granular. Capsule not stripping easily. Cortex diminished & substance generally congested.

Slight amount of ascites. Intestines
internally congested. Mucous membrane
of stomach intense deep red all over
with petechiae hemorrhages scattered
peculiarly. Small intestine filled
or rather coated with blood stained
mucus.
Bladder hypertrophied & congested
Prostate. Lateral lobes much enlarged
each being deep purple & firm.

Brain. No gross lesion to
be found with the exception of
thickened membranes & the brain
substance being firmer than natural
with perhaps some shrinking of the
convolutions (??) Cerebrum being
dense.

Mrs. Mitchell

Nov. 12th Few flushes on each cheek
Impaired Resonance at left base
with Bronchophony & Bronchial
breathing & fine inspiration.
T. 102° R. 22. Cough but
not expectoration.
13th. This morning T. 102.2 P. 100 R. 22.
Tender to pressure.
In evening T. 104.8°F P. 144 R. 32
14th T. 102 P. 130 feeble. The dullness
at left base not more marked. Abdomen
gaseous distended & some pain on palpation
over it.
11 P.m. T. 105°F. Pulse 150 very feeble & running.
R. 42. Has been some diarrhoea throughout

the day.

15th Last night the T. began 103°.8° Antipyrin gr X was given T coming down at 5 A.M. to 101°F. This morning is one better however pulse more feeble To night. Pulse 160 heart fell & tending to stop.

R. 30. Extremities cold - face pale

P.M. much better opening down in bed T. 100°F.

16th This morning better - Radial pulse imperceptible. Hands feet & ears now pale & blue - moribund. T. 101.6.

P.M. 46 hours after death. Body emaciated. Abdomen somewhat distended - from discolouration on both sides of abdomen & enormous hernia of each side.

Brain. 48 3. Membranes thickened & opaque - pale & flabby appearance - vessels of base very atheromatous. Convolutions wasted.

Thorax Heart 12 3. Hypertrophy of both ventricles but principally the left. Relaxation nodules at base of aortic valves which however were competent. Aorta very

atheromatous. Other vessels normal.

Lungs. Dullness at left apex where there is an old tuberculous cicatrix. Base adherent posteriorly on left side. R. = 19 ℥ L = 16 ℥. Crepitus.

Abdomen. Intestines distended with gas covered with flakes of greenish yellow lymph which matter together contiguous coils. Peritoneum constituting ligaments of liver much thickened. Liver & spleen with a quantity of pus found behind the organ. Liver fatty. 32 ℥

Kidneys. Small. fatty. Capsules strip readily

Spleen. 8 ℥. Other organs normal.

Remarks

During life there was no complaint of pain in the abdomen. No drawing up of the legs. The patient was seen getting out of bed to stool. No retention of urine. Diarrhoea. Pulse was not very: no distension of abdomen or tenderness on palpation. Patient sat up in bed almost to the last. as if to ease his breathing.

Robert Wade.

12 P.M. Nov. 14th. P. 88 : R. 44.

Nov. 15° This morning P. 80 R. 40 T. 102°
Somewhat better. Dulness at right apex
& Urina apex & behind with tubular
breathing. Expiration & mucous r. R.
To-night T. 103.8 P. also 88 R. 38.
Expectoration very little & what there is is
tenacious mucus not blood stained.

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Mr.
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T. 99.

Attendant - Isaac Gould - taken ill with rigors
pain in back, vomiting with exhaustion
& sore throat with difficulty in swallowing.
On examination - tonsils much enlarged
red & tender - pulse feeble T. 102.8.
Next temperature continued for past three
days ranging between 101° & 103°
day before yesterday made two incisions
into each tonsil - let out nothing but
blood with temporary relief.
Next day swelling more marked with
patches of sphacelous matter on each
tonsil, uvula very edematous - left
palate much swollen & inflamed as also
ant. pillars of fauces.
Nov. 16th T. 101 this morning - Spat. cup
some pus through night. Felt hyp.
nostril obstructed in morning & in
afternoon there was a discharge of pus
from it - with pressure relief to symptoms
T. 99.2 this evening.

Seth Howard · 50 · Single admitted Oct: 31st 91
Ex Somerset & Bath Lunatic Asylum from
Workhouse Hospital. Mentally demented
on admission. Pt. fair well nourished with
brown hair, greenish grey eyes. Lips. pupils
dilated. reps. sluggish. Both reacting
to light & accommodation. Tongue furred
on & tremulous. clean. Speech with
great difficulty, legs appear stiff & bring
both down together with slaty - in
hands as well. Both breasts & has an eruption
on lower part of abdomen & buttocks as well.
Reflexes. patellar exaggerated in both legs.
Tendinous & ankle clonus. Lower front. lips
contraction in both. more marked in rt. leg.
on pronouncing down patella quadriceps contracts
forcibly. Plantar reflexes exaggerated legs
being jerked up on strong also on
touching the legs gently. Cremasteric
& abdominal reflexes normal. Tongue jerks
tender pressure rigid.

Oedema of both ankles.
Heart apex in 5th space in nipple line -
Cardiac dulness marked outward.
Aortic systolic & diastolic murmur - the
diastolic being most marked.
Pulse irregular & collapsing with marked
pulsation in vessels of the neck. Right
tracheal tubing very visible & tortuous.
No difference between radial pulses.
Temp. slightly elevated - urinary secretion
very scanty. Urine with very scanty
urine - specific 1010 - albuminous &
containing casts.
Nov. 18th This morning found that
he had had stretches - on rattling the
mucus through which I got a small
7 catheter but could get no instrument
through another in pressure - in case
a false passage in the attempt which
I then relinquished.

20th This morning his temperature went up to 105.8° F - appears slightly heavy - sweating & urine dribbling away.
9.30 - Temperature went down to 102.8 in the afternoon but began to rise again & is now 104.6°. The fluctuation - seems in direct sweating profuse. ~~that~~ Gradually to coma & at emphysematous apex pronounced: bronchial breathing gr I
This has no effect on temp to another hour from without result & he died on 21st at 3.30 A.M. temperature just before death reaching 106.2° F.

P.M. 36 hours after death - P.M. found very emaciated - rigor marked.
Brain - membranes opaque & adherent in patches to cortex & giving mottled appearance. Brain substance softer than natural especially left temporo-sphenoidal lobe which was

semi-diffluent. Floor of 4th ventricle very granular. Vessels apparently healthy. Ventricles dilated & great loss of cerebro-spinal fluid. Cortex thin & gelatinous in appearance.
Thorax - Universal adhesions of left pleura.
Lungs - Both much congested & crepitant at bases & throughout - in patches.
Heart - - Left ventricle hypertrophied. Mitral valve, tricuspid & semilunar normal. Aortic valve normal but aortic much dilated & very atheromatous.
Liver - 6303 - Nutmeg. Has an extraordinary left lobe. The margin very thinned out & extending a considerable distance laterally.
Kidneys - R - Large - cysts - capsule adherent - in patches. Pelvis much dilated with absorption of pyramids

Colix apparently not diminished but pale
& . A case surrounded by kidney
substance - the cortex being diminished &
soft. Ureters as thick as thumb.
Bladder - large & hypertrophied. Some
vesicular & fasciculated. Mucous
membrane grey in patches & some
redness of the mucous membrane
in not patches. Prostate enlarged.
Stricture of urethra at triangular
ligament - & another about an inch
in length just within the meatus.
Ureters enlarged thick pinkish brown.
Spleen - large & softer than normal.
Intestines nothing abnormal.
No peritonitis

Remarks. This case shows the danger
of instrumentation in chronic kidney
disease. The case was complicated
G. P. I. - Kidney disease - strictures &

heart - lungs.

The sequence of events - death probably structures - kidneys - heart - lungs & brain.

The Antipyrin had not the slightest effect in reducing the temperature.

The continued spasms seemed to the end.

A number of blank pages follow and have not been photographed.

Midday Temperature during Voyage

Between London & Port-Said

April 20th – May 2nd

Average Temp. 66.2° F.

Minimum 47° F April 20th

Maximum 76° F May 2nd

Between Port-Said & Penang.

May 4th – May 21st

Average Temp. 91.5° F.

Minimum 82° F May 4th

Maximum 95° F May 7th + 21st

Between Penang & Singapore

Temp. 94 – May 24th

Between Singapore & Hong Kong

May 27th + June 2nd

Average Temp 94.1° F

Maximum 97° F May 31st

Minimum 91 June 1st

Between Hong Kong & Shanghai
June 4th – June 8th
Average Temp. 82° F.
minimum 78° F June 6th
maximum 88° F June 4th
Between Shanghai & Hankow
June 18th – June 21st
Average 88.6° F.
minimum 83° F June 18th
maximum 92 F – 21st

Average for entire Round Voyage.
84.4° F.

Between Hankow & Shanghai
July 9th – 10th.
Average 88° F.
Between Shanghai & Foochow
July 18th – 20th
Average 91° F.
Between Foochow & Amoy
July 22nd – 23rd
Average 92°.
Between Amoy & Hong Kong
July 25th
92° F.
Between Hong Kong & Singapore
July 25th – Aug 8th
Average 91.7
Minimum 88° F July 31st
Maximum 96° F " 28th
Between Singapore & Penang
Aug 7th
Temp 91° F.

Between Penang & Colombo
Aug 12th – Aug 16th
Average 90° F.
Minimum 89° F Aug 16th 15th 12th
Maximum 92° F Aug 14th

Between Colombo & Perim.
Aug 20th – 30th
Average 90° F
Minimum 86° Aug 26 & 28
Maximum 96° Aug 29.

Extracts.

Self-hardness & fractiousness, and undisturbed kindness, and repentant love, have the sight of the peace of others, and the ministry to their pain; there, and the other day stood you, & the succession & flowers of the earth beneath; and mystery & pressure, immeasurable, of living things, — may you be have your victory; intermediating & choice: sufficient for the life that one is; not, it may be, without promise of that which is to come.

Ruskin. Love of God's Bible.

Whatsoever thou you choose, whatsoever you injure, whatsoever you leave unaided, you must not choose, not injure, not leave unaided, according to your power, any person of whatever rank. Believe me, every virtue of the higher phases of manly character depends in this: in truth & modesty before the face of our Maker; in truth & pity in truth & reverence, to our fellowmen.

Id.

Sept: 17-91.
Red Sea.

The Anatomist Hymn.

1.

"Not in the world of light alone,
Where God has built His blazing throne,
Nor yet alone in earth below,
With billed seas that come & go,
And Cedars rise of sunlit green,
Is all thy Makers glory seen:
Look in upon thy wondrous frame—
Eternal wisdom still the same!

2.

The smooth, soft air, with pulse like wave
Flows murmuring through its hidden cave,
Where streams of bright rejoicing people rush
Forth with a new & livelier blush,
While all the under world of decay
The ebbing current steals away,
And sent with fainter flame they start
From the warm fountains of the heart.

3.

No rest that throbbing slave may ask,
For ever quivering o'er his task.

While for with a crimson jet
Leaps forth to fill the woven net
which in immeshed crossing tides
The flood of burning life divides,
Then kindling each decaying part
Creeps back to fire the throbbing heart:

4

But warmed with that unchanging flame,
Behold the outward moving frame.
Its living marble forms strong
With shifting blood & silvery thong.
And linked to Reason finding sense
By myriad rays in trembling chains,
Each process with the threaded zone
Which claims it as the master one.

5

See how your dreams of seeming shift
Is traced out of seven hues of light:
Yet in those hues photons are say
By any change that break astray;
Think how the rolling days of sorrow,

Arches & spirals circling round.
Wakes the hushed spirit-thro' them on
With music it is heaven to hear.

6

Then marks the chosen sphere that holds
All thoughts in its mysterious fold.
That feels sensation's faintest thrill
And flashes for its the sovereign will;
Think on the stormy world that dwells
Locked in its dim & clustering cells!
The lightning gleams upon it shed,
Along its hollow glassy thread.

7.

O Father! grant Thy love divine
To make them mystic temples mine!
When blasting age & wearying strife
Have sapped the leaning walls of life,
When darkness settles on all
And the last tottering pillars fall.
Take the poor dust — Thy mercy warms
And mould it into heavenly forms!

O. W. Holmes. Universal
Breakfast table.

you ask me, or would do so the mightiest secret which the soul of man is fitted to receive, it is the enigma of life itself that you desire me to solve. Placed like children in the dark, & lent for a little time in this dim & confined existence, we chafe our spirits in the obscurity: our thoughts now sink back into ourselves in terror, now wildly plunge themselves into the gradden gloom, guessing what it may contain: stretching our helpless hands here & there but blindly, we stumble upon some hidden danger, not knowing the limits that confine. Thinking now that suffocate us with compression, thinking now that they extend far away into eternity.
In this state all wisdom consists necessarily in the solution of two questions — what are we to believe? and what are we to reject? These questions you desire me to decide?
Man must have some belief. He must place his hope in something: it is our common nature

that you inherit - blum, asharī & trinfua
si se that in which you have been taught
to place your faith swept away, you
floss on a dreary & obscure sea of
uncertitude, you cry for help, you sick for
some plank to cling to, some land, however
dim & distant, to attain. Well then, brethren
you have not profitted on conversation
of to-day. I confessed to you that
Buddha doctrines, for whom smoke so many
altars were but inventions. I confessed
to you that our rites & ceremonies were
but mummeries to cheat the herd to their
proper food. I explained to you that
from their cheats came the bonds of society,
the harmony of the world, the power of the
wise; that power is in the obedience of
the vulgar. Continue we then their
salutary delusions; if a man would
have some belief, continue to him that
which his fathers have made dear to him.

and which custom sanctifies & strengthens. In seeking a subtle fault for us, whose senses are too spiritual for the gross one, let us leave others that support which crumbles from ourselves. This is wise, it is benevolent.

Thus being settled, the old landmarks being left unmoved for those whom we are about to desert, we fix up on him a depart to new chain of faith. Dream at once from your recollection, from your thoughts all that you have believed before. Suppose the mind is a blank, an unwritten scroll, fit to receive impressions for the first time. Look round the world, observe its order, its regularity, its design. Something must have created it; the design supposes a designer; in that certainty we find God. But what is that something? — a fool you say. Stay; no impress &

confining norms. Of that which created the world, we know. We can know nothing save their attributes — power & unvarying regularity — stern, crushing, relentless regularity — heeding no individual cases. rolling, crushing, burning on, no matter what scattered hearts crowd from the funeral mass, fall prone & scorched beneath the wheels. The mother of evil with good, the existence of suffering & sin in all times have perplexed the wise.
They created a god. They supposed him omnipotent. How then came this evil; what did he permit: nay why invent: why perpetuate it? To account for this, the Persians created a second spirit, whose nature is evil, & supposes a continual war between that & the god of good.
In our own shadowy & tremendous Typhon the Egyptians image a similar dualism Perplexing blunder that yet more bewilders

us! folly that arose from the same delusion that makes a palpable, a corporeal, a human being of this intensive power - that clothes the invisible with attributes & a nature similar to the Seen. No; to this Designer let us give a name which that does not ~~[illegible]~~ command our worldly associations. & the mystery becomes more clear - that name is Necessity. Necessity, say the Greeks. Compels the gods. Then who the gods? Then equally becomes nonexistent; dissolves them as shades. Necessity is the ~~[illegible]~~ ruler of all we see - power, regularity: then has question metes to nature. Would we ask more? We can learn nothing, whether it be eternal, whether it compel us, its creatures, to new careers after that darkness which we call death, we cannot tell.

Then leave us all this ancient, modern,

unfathomable power & come to that
which to our eyes, is the great mainspring
of its functions. This we can trace more,
from this we can learn more; its
loudness is commensurate, its range is
Nature. The tone of this organ is so
direct than research to the attributes
of Deity: where all is gloom & bewildering
had they confined their research to
Nature, what of knowledge might we
not already have achieved? Here
palpable, examination never can directly
in vain. We see what we explore; our
minds assume a palpable ladder
of causes & effects. Nature is the
great ~~[illegible]~~ spirit of the external
universe, and Deity unknown apart
it. the law by which it acts, & infinite
so is the power by which we examine:
then powers are consonant & harmonious
the mind is reason, then perfection is

wisdom. With them I examine by the help of them powers from inexhaustible treasure. I examine the earth, the air, the ocean the heavens: I find that all have a mystic sympathy with each other, that the moon sways the tides, that the air maintains the earth & is the medium of the life & sense of things, that by the knowledge of the stars we measure the limits of the earth, we fathom out the epochs of time, that by their fast light we are guided into the abysses of the past, that in their solemn law we discern the destinies of the future. And then what we learn not that which necessarily is, we learn, at least how desires. And was what morality do we gain from this religion? for religion it is. I believe in two deities Nature & Necessity; I worship the last by reverence, the first by adoration.

What is the morality it teaches?
This - all things are subject to general rules; the sun shines for the good of the many, it may bring sorrow to the few. The night sheds sleep on the multitude but it harbours murder as well as rest; the powers above the earth and shelter the supine slave; the ocean supports a thousand barques but it engulphs the one. It is only thus for the general and not for the universal benefit that Nature acts or human laws on her lawful course. This is the morality of the dread agents of the world; it is same who were their creators. Should preserve the delusion of priestcraft, for they are serviceable to the multitude. Should instruct women the arts & delusion. The science of perfect; should guide the vast career of revolving love; in this & serve the man, & fulfil the general law,

Beneath the great moral which Nature preaches. For myself I claim the individual exertion; I claim the for the world satisfied that my individual action are nothing to the great balance of good & evil, satisfied that the product of my knowledge can give greater blessings to the man than any other can operate well to the few (for the first can return to remotest region & innumerable nations yet unborn). Give to the world wisdom, to myself freedom. Indulgence the world follows, denies my own. Yes our wisdom is eternal but our life is short; make the most of it while it lasts.

Lord Byron of Pompeii Letters

"Every man truly lives so long
as he acts his Nature, or some way
makes good the faculties of himself"
Sir Thos. Browne

Fred. W. Glazebrook. Temp.

Aug. 8th		m.	98·6 P. 118.
		e.	99.
	9th	m.	98·8
		e.	"
	10th	m.	98·6
		e.	97·6
	11th	m.	98·8
		e.	"
Wed	12th	m.	98·6
		e.	98·6
Thur	13	m.	"
		e.	
Friday	14	"	"
Sat.	15		
	to		Until m.
	20th		

Fred. N. Glazebrook ad. 9. mos.

Previous History — Never a robust child but except for two or three attacks of simple febricula perfectly healthy.

Present Illness. — Commenced some 12 weeks ago April 11th. The chief symptom was that of continuous fever which for the first fortnight was uniform morning & evening lines ranging from 102° - 103° F. for a morning to 105° but falling rapidly after opening & application of ice caps.

From April 25th - May 15th the T. ranged from 99.6 - 103.2. On the latter date he was removed to a home on the Sea shore where he stayed for six weeks; two days after the removal it was noticed that he had cut his two central incisors - for the following three days the T. ranged fairly well & then close 104° - a few decimals above or below. During the succeeding fortnight the pyrexia state

the Temp varying from 100.5° - 103°.
For the remainder of the month of June this improvement was kept up. The temp only twice rising above 102° once on June 8th a normal temp was reached (the only occasion up to the present date since his return from Japan - this the same has also happened twice in the time of the old springing.) During the month of June he took his food well Scotland milk & butter - so well that he put on flesh & became in fact quite plump. Towards the last days of June some apparently mechanical swelling was noticed in his stomach he had some abdominal pain & tendency to looseness. Milk was given in place of butter. His appetite had fallen but recovered a little with the new food.
On June 30th was noticed an enlargement of the liver, the border of which could easily

he felt below the ribs in right hypochondrium, no tenderness, no increase of resistance. On July 1st he returned home to his home in the town, on the same day had some diarrhoea (prior time he really had had diarrhoea since his illness began), on July 2nd the diarrhoea was modified the stools now being typically dysenteric accompanied with much tenesmus. In the following week his temp was higher again - from 102° to 103.2°. The dysenteric symptoms continued in subacute form: during the last few days there has been considerably less pyrexia once a temperature of 99.4 being reached.

P.C. July 14th 91.

Very ill. Feet perhaps not quite so much as he was a week ago. So passing from 7 to 8 stools in 24 hrs. about half of them pure mucous ones.

No abdom. pain or tenderness. Iron

enlargement decided lm. Heart lungs & other abdominal viscera normal.
T. 105 - 106° F. Pulse 130 - thin
throughout. lm. Urine has varied from
112 to 166.
Treatment -

Present state - Aug. 8th 91. Child emaciated & very anemic. Ant. fontanelle depressed. Since coming on board has had tendency to diarrhoea with slight quantity of mucus. Has some pain on defecation. The day before yesterday was constipated this being relieved by 3i oleic. with mfs Tr. opii producing very healthy motion. Last night had two motions somewhat thin morning with trace of mucus - no blood
Abdomen - soft & no tenderness on palpation no distension. Some thickening to be felt in

left thoracic fossa evidently lymphoid plexus but no pain felt by examination. Liver extends two finger breadths below ribs but not tender. No enlargement of spleen. Appetite has improved the last few days. Aug. 8th Had better night with however three motions - one large one and other two small. Not so severe this morning stooling better.

Aug 11th Diarrhoea has stopped - motions with first a trace of mucus. During last 24 hours three motions. Child has slept better, is less peevish & has a little less pain in defecation. Temp. for last two days has been practically normal

Aug 15th Child much better - no diarrhoea scarcely any mucus. Liver is now just felt below ribs. Thickening in Sigmoid not so well marked

Aug 20th. Improvement continues - No diarrhoea no mucus. Child has amassed some existence

Aug 28th. Sunday. Cutting a contract measure & selling rations. Temp up a point or two to diarrhea & vomiting.

26th Aug. Child began to lose its appetite due to the rolling of the vessel. It was also sick after its bottle

28th. This morning worse. Had a bad night. Crying & not feeding. Looks very ill with cold perspiration. Very frequent small pulse. Died at 1.30 P.M. in sleep.

Again of dysentery & vomiting.
Sea sickness exhausting 2 days.

Temperature. T. Brown Esq.

July 27th E. 100° Aug. 8th m. n
E.

" 28. m. 98.4 Aug 9th " 10th " 11th m + E. n.

E. 98.4 Aug 13th m n E. 98.8

29. m. 98.4 Aug 14th m n E 98.8

E. 100. Aug 15th m n E

30. m. 98.4 Aug 20th h.

E E. 99.8.

31st m 98.4

E. 99.2.

August 1st 1st m. 98.4.

2nd 2E. 99.4

2nd n 98.4

E. n.

3 m. n.

E. n.

4 m n
E n

5 m a
E

6 m n
E 98.8

7 m n
E.

– Bowne Esq. under Dr. Cantlie at his Hospital at the Peak Hong Kong for over two months – Case to be published in B.M.J. when Djust – saw him looked pale vacant with a sunken in

drooping brownish face.

Came on board on 27th July Temperature same evening was 100°F.

28th July Cough troublesome – Gave him Tr. Camph. Co. ℥ss Liq. Morphia ℥j Sp. Chloroform ℥ij Aqua ad ℥iv – ℥ss lenitive hourly p.r.n.

T. m. 98. normal – Discharge from sunken somewhat less.

29th Wednesday – Cough less troublesome T. m. Normal –

In evening complains of headache with some pain in back – T. 100°. pale pigment. Has been constipated since he came on board. Pil. Rhei Co p.E h.s.s.

30th Thursday - Throughout night spat up a considerable quantity of blood stained tenacious mucus with an admixture of brownish pus. Complains of pain in right side. T. normal. Pulse at wrist bounding & regular. Discharge from ears with more offensive. Ears have been for last two days. Has been sick since he arrived in Lond.

31st Friday last night - Patient was roused up by a violent paroxysm of cough up some clots of blood during afternoon. About 7 o'clock last night was troubled with cough but the blood almost ceased the sputum consisting of mucus.

Aug. 1st Sat. to-day - Sputum almost free from blood also less in quantity. Discharge from ears also less.

Aug. 2nd Cough troublesome - bloody expectoration brown almost stopped - muco-purulent tenacious stuff very expectorated in considerable quantity. Had good night last. Discharge from wound continues much as usual

Aug 8th Since last note has improved immensely. The dulness which extends up to length of scapula absolute in Axillary line almost entirely clears up & only some dullness with & clearness to be found at base with exception of T.V.F or V.R. Cough is freely better & expectoration now almost nil. Sounds which in Hong Kong admitted a flexible probe for about 4 inches & after in Canton or Foochow & No 2 Catheter for 3½ inches now only admit bulbous for 3 inches with some difficulty.

The nature of the discharge is now

changed from the anchory like rattle to almost pure pus & has diminished greatly in quantity. Pt is looking & feeling greatly better & sitting down to write.
Allowed to take a bath this morning.
Aug 11th Tuesday - State same dulness from angle of scapula with deficient breath sounds & thickened pleura - Cough almost entirely gone & expectoration nearly pure mucus. Sores discharge very much less quantity - now yellow in colour. Probe state enters about 3½ inches but with difficulty - Tubing looking marvellously healthy.
Aug 13-14th For last two days has had some return of cough & expectoration of bloody mucus. Dulness at apex - Voice has again increased & lungs throughout up at present.
Aug 28th Sores closed about little days

Aug Cough better & bloody expectoration stopped. Dulness up to 8½ D.V.

Aug 24th Monday - Cough almost entirely gone - dulness to 10½ D.V. behind but not absolute. Has some pain in epigastrium on drawing deep inspiration. Looking better & painting flesh. Temp. continues normal.

Aug 27th Has some pain under costal arch at each side of epigastrium on taking deep inspiration. Some cough with a little mucopurulent expectoration. Temp evening 98.8

28th Aug Friday - Had a good deal of cough through the night with mucopurulent blood tinged expectoration. On examination this evening (Friday) dulness at post. Rt base nowhere absolute but some relative up to angle of scapula or a little below. No increase of T.V.F. or V.R. In axilla (R)

some delirium up to 4 A.M.
Amelioration from a few Crackers and
R. Ben.
29th Aug. Sat. Had no cough
throughout the night - T.E. 99.2
31st Monday - Cough much worse
T. yesterday evening 98.8.
1st Temperature this evening 99.5 T
but no increase of congestion or
physical sym. Pulse 120
3rd Temperature last night normal
Delirium at night. Then drowsiness.
Cough almost gone.

P.M. Case Dysentery with multiple Hepatic abscesses.

Shanghai General Hospital – June 9th

Visited this Hospital & was shown over it by one of the Physicians Dr Little.

The morning I visit a post. was performed on the body of a French sailor who had contracted dysentery in Saigon & died from hemorrhage from the bowel the day before.

Body considerably emaciated.

On opening abdomen there was no evidence of peritonitis but there were two or three localized patches about the caecum & beginning of rectum. Two of these patches showed perforation of the intestine evidently post mortem.

The liver was large & the surface studded over with yellow tumours varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg – these on being cut into contained thick pus

yellow pus + the hepatic structure was reduced to practically the condition of a sponge. They were so numerous on removing the intestines & cutting them up. The following changes were seen. — In the last two feet of the ileum there were two or three sharply cut out ulcers transverse situated with reddening + thickening of the mucous membrane around & a patch of localized peritonitis on the outside. The Cæcum was a mass of ulcers with overhanging edges, of irregular shape having small islets of dark grey mucous membrane in places. The wall of the intestine thickening + one of the ulcers had perforated probably pus. The flexures showed ulceration but the ascending, transverse + descending as far as the sigmoid

pleura were pretty free from the mucous membrane discolouration. The return was the seat of very extensive ulceration + another, probably pm. impression has occurred here.
There was a large phthisical cavity in the left apex. + some large nodules in the upper with pleuritic adhesions.
Brain not examined.
Kidneys normal but rather anæmic.

July 3rd 1841. Hutcons. was introduced to Drs Bey + Thomson by Captain Tilbury the new pilot going on board with him after breakfast. Went to the Hospital in connection with the R. C. Mission with Dr Thomson who kindly let me remove a fibroid tumor

about the size of a small egg from the head of a Chinaman in the occipital region. Afterwards went with Dr. Rey to see out patients. There were only about 15 or 20 patients (Chinese) & the most common complaint was one of pain in the abdomen with sickness & irregular action of the bowels with a normal tongue. This condition Dr. Rey informed was always due to the presence of ascarides lumbricoides & best treated with Santonin & Ol. Ric. There were two or three cases of ague & numerous skin affections chiefly zeroberi & tinea.

He tells me that erythematous scarlet was extremely common here among the Chinese & he treats it by free incision without removing any of the tissues with an antiseptic & favorable event.

I saw in an Inpatient in the Hospital a case of phagedaena the result said to be of the Chinese method of treating syphilis. The whole penis with the exception of about half an inch was gone; the ulceration had extended for about two inches above Poupart's lig on both sides & for the same distance down both thighs almost to their internal surfaces; the scrotum was also greatly involved. The ~~surface of the~~ ulcer presented reddish grey surface with here & there black sloughs. It ~~[illegible]~~ irregular. It has not extended very considerably deeply.
This was the only case of particular interest in the Hospital as there were very few patients in owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the neighbourhood.

	£ · s · d
Expense of Voyage	
Tobacco	0 · 12 · 0
Wine	1 · 8 · 0
Postage	3 · 6½
Advance $30 @ 3/9	5 · 12 · 6
	7 · 6 · 0½

17 · 10 · 0
7 · 6 · 0½
10 · 3 · 11½
1
9 · 3 · 11½

10 · 3 · 11½
8 · 10 · 0
12 · 14 · 0

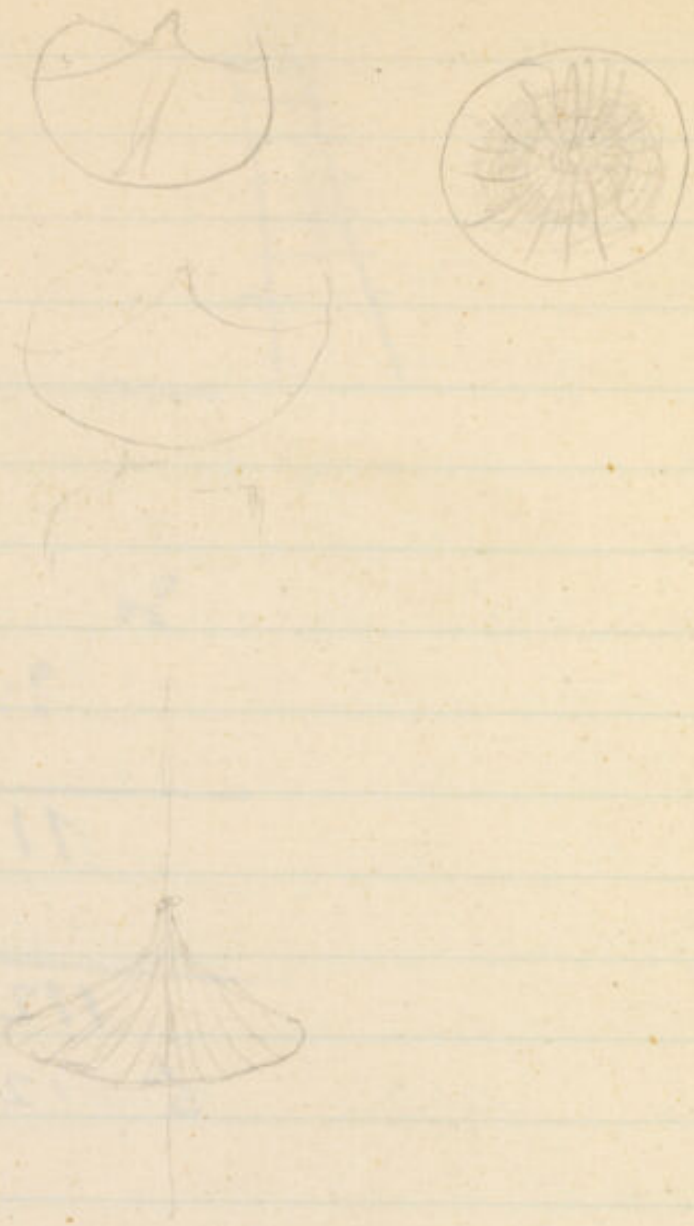
80

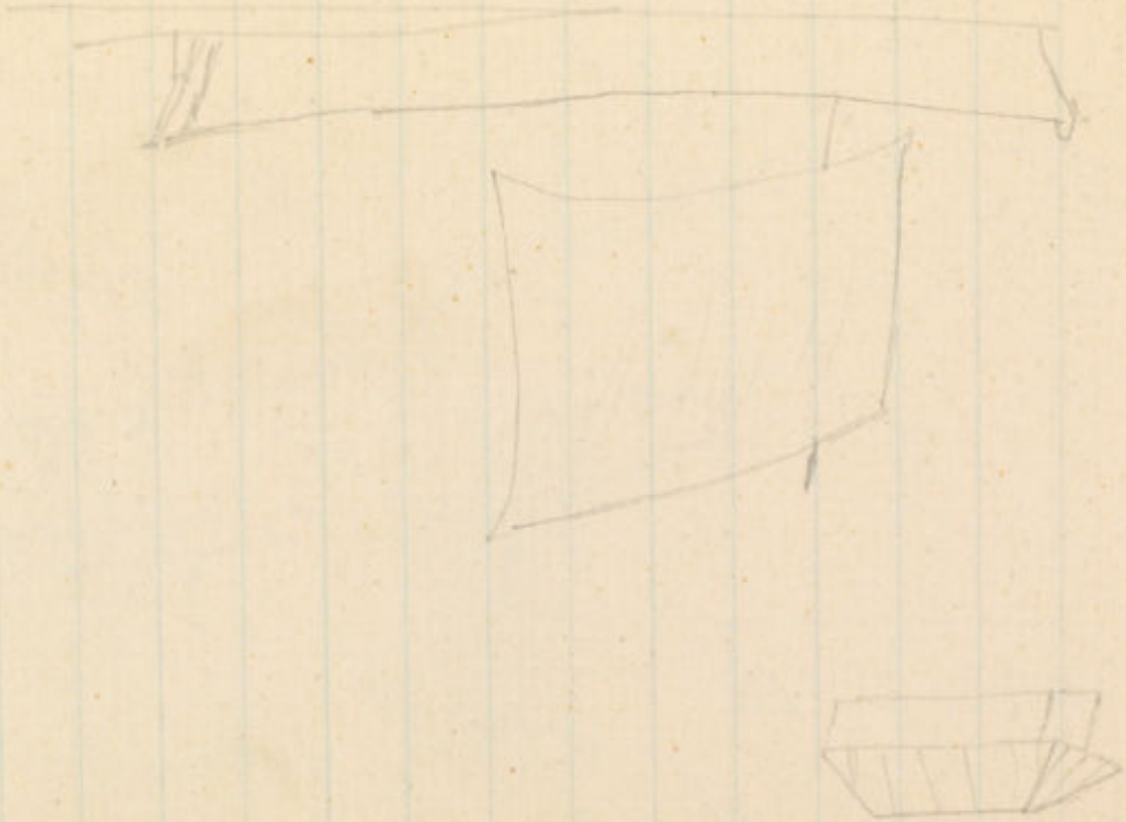
9 · 9
3

11 · 3
10

112 · 6

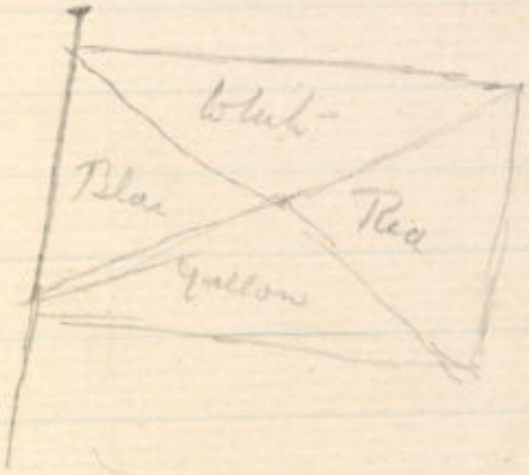
5 · 12 · 6





3.8.2

Secretaire de Paris



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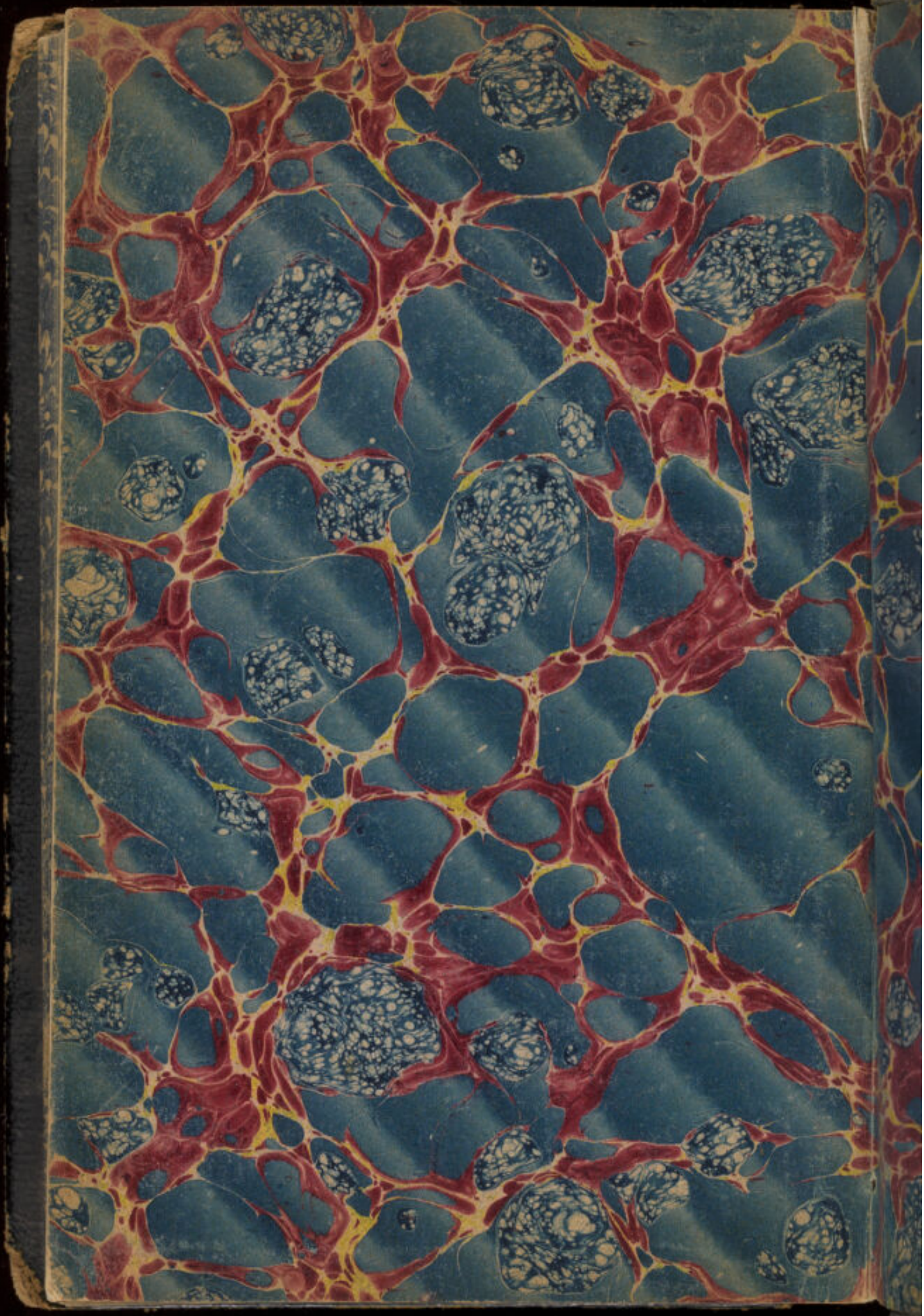

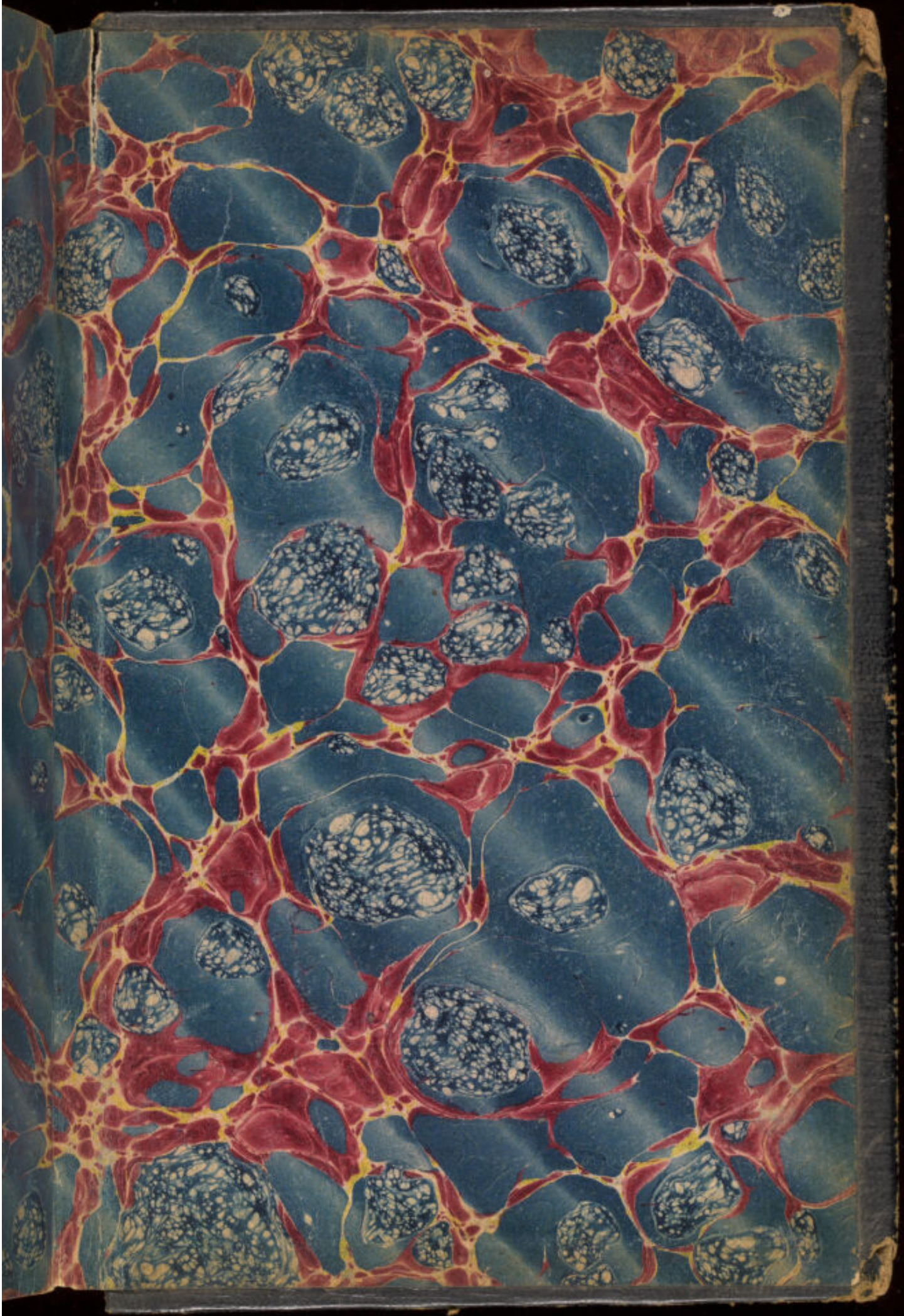

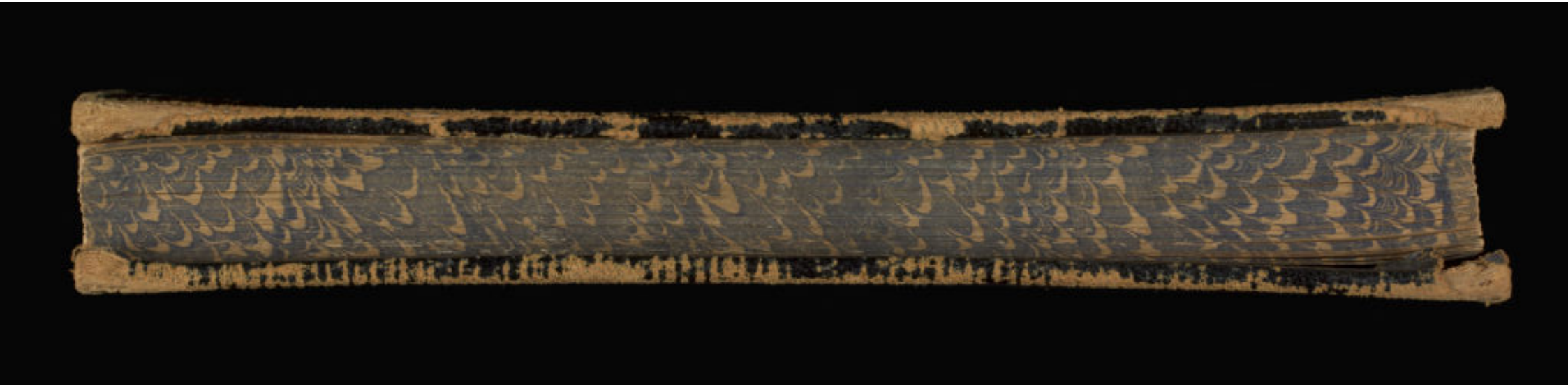

White violets from the font when Alice Angelet was christened, April 16th 1886, & blue violets from her cake on her first birthday March 19th 1887


0 Cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
0 Inch 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Wellcome Collection
calibrite
colorchecker CLASSIC
mm
02/22

Thos. North.

Mr Mr Murdin.
Mr Scullard
Mrs Lord.