

The sixth annual report of the Chinese Hospital, at Shanghai, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1852 / by the Committee.

Contributors

Chinese Hospital (Shanghai)
Royal College of Surgeons of England

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THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT

SHANGHAE,

FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1852.



BY THE COMMITTEE.



SHANGHAE,

1853.

THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL

AT

SHANGHAI

FROM JANUARY 1st, to DECEMBER 31st, 1883.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

SHANGHAI

1883

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital, Shanghai, was held on Wednesday, January 26th, 1853, at 3 o' clock, P. M.

Present: Rutherford Alcock, Esqr. H. B. M. Consul, Revd. Dr. Medhurst, Revds. J. Hobson, M. T. Yates, J. Stronach, W. G. E. Cunyngham, W. Muirhead, E. W. Syle, C. Taylor, W. C. Milne, and J. Edkins; A. W. G. Rusden, A. Wylie, and W. Lockhart, Esqrs.

Rutherford Alcock, Esqr. was requested to take the Chair.

The Treasurer's account was presented.

The Report of the Hospital and the Account of Expenditure were presented, when it was proposed by Revd. J. Hobson, seconded by A. W. G. Rusden, Esqr. 'That the Treasurer's Account, and the Account of the Expenditure be passed, and the Report of the Proceedings for the past year now read, be adopted by this meeting, and printed for general circulation.'

It was proposed by Revd. J. Stronach, seconded by Revd. E. W. Syle, 'That the Committee, consisting of T. C. Beale, A. G. Dallas, J. H. Winch, and W. Lockhart, Esqrs., be requested to continue their services for another year.'

It was proposed by Revd. Charles Taylor, seconded by Revd. W. C. Milne, 'That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. Lockhart for his very energetic and efficient services during the past year; also to the Revd. W. Muirhead and Revd. J. Edkins, for their services in imparting religious instruction to the patients.'

There being no other business before the meeting, it was proposed by the Revd. Dr. Medhurst, seconded by Revd. M. T. Yates, 'That the thanks of the meeting be given to Rutherford Alcock, Esqr. for presiding over the business of the meeting.'

The above resolutions having been severally agreed to, the meeting separated.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

Shanghai, January 26th, 1853.

ANNUAL REPORT
The Annual Report of the Chinese Hospital
Shanghai was published in January 1853 at
a price of 2s. 6d.
Printed by Rutherford Albion, Esq., at the
Chinese Hospital, No. 1, Lane 1, Street,
W. C. H. Cunningham, W. M. H. A. W. S. J. Taylor,
W. C. H. A. W. S. J. Taylor, A. W. C. H. A. W. S. J. Taylor,
and W. Lockhart, Esq.,
Printed by Rutherford Albion, Esq., at the
Chinese Hospital, No. 1, Lane 1, Street,
W. C. H. Cunningham, W. M. H. A. W. S. J. Taylor,
W. C. H. A. W. S. J. Taylor, A. W. C. H. A. W. S. J. Taylor,
and W. Lockhart, Esq.,

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,

1853.

—●●●●●—
TRUSTEES.

Revd. W. H. Medhurst
T. C. Beale, Esqr.
A. G. Dallas, Esqr.
Charles Shaw, Esqr.
A. MacCulloch, Esqr.
A. Calder, Esqr.
W. Lockhart, Esqr.

COMMITTEE.

T. C. Beale, Esqr., Auditor
A. G. Dallas, Esqr.
J. H. Winch, Esqr., Treasurer
W. Lockhart, Esqr., Secretary

MEDICAL OFFICER.

W. Lockhart, Esqr.

RUTHERFORD ALBION
Shanghai January 20th 1853

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,

From January 1st, to December 31st, 1852.



The Committee of the Chinese Hospital, in presenting the Report of the past year to the subscribers, have to express their gratification at the improved state of the funds. There is an income ample enough to warrant an increased expenditure, and there is still a balance in the hands of the Treasurer for the expenses of the ensuing year. As will be seen from the list of patients, the work of the Hospital has been prosecuted as heretofore; many cases have been attended to, and much of human suffering has been relieved. Though it is impossible to trace all the cases of the out-patients, still enough is known of them to prove that essential benefit has been conferred on many persons; and numerous individuals, afflicted with severe diseases of the eyes, have had their eye-sight preserved, (which would otherwise have been destroyed,) and thus have been enabled again to resume their occupations. It is a question often asked,—why the Chinese suffer so much from diseases of the eye? to which it may be answered, that probably the amount of disease is not much, if any, greater than prevails in other countries; but when from any cause the eyes become severely affected with inflammation or other diseases, unless immediate relief be afforded, the delicate nature of the organ leads or rather causes it to be speedily changed in structure; in fact the eyes, in such circumstances, become permanently marked, and deteriorated to a corresponding degree; and thus it happens that, in a country like this, where the native surgeons can do little in arresting disease, many persons are seen with the results of inflammation seriously affecting the normal state of this organ, and cases of diseased eyes accumulate to a

large amount. It is not probable that there is actually a greater prevalence of diseases of the eye in China than in other countries ; that is of the disease in the *acute* stage ; but the accumulation is in *chronic* cases, when the eye has become permanently marked, on account of the disease not having been checked or cured in the first instance. There are two causes of inflammatory affections of the eye, which are probably the most prominent ; namely, exposure of the eye to the fumes of burning charcoal, which is largely used for cooking (and the kind of charcoal used gives out particularly pungent fumes, very irritating to the eyes), and the sudden changes of the weather, for the thermometer sometimes falls 30 or 40 degrees in 24 hours, in the spring and autumn ; after one or two warm days with a southerly wind, the weather often changes suddenly, with the wind northerly, accompanied by heavy rain, and after these sudden changes, there is always a large increase of acute diseases of the eye.

The daily routine of the hospital is much as follows : at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock in the morning the bell rings, and shortly afterwards, such of the in-patients as can attend, with the servants and others on the premises, assemble in the hall, where a portion of Scripture is read, and prayer is offered in Chinese ; at 9, anything that is wanted early in the day for the in-patients is attended to ; at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11, the bell rings for half an hour, to give notice that it is the time for the general work of the hospital to commence ; when the out-patients are assembled, a religious service in Chinese for the instruction of all present is held ; this part of the duty is kindly performed by the Revd. W. Muirhead and Revd. J. Edkins ; after this is finished, the female out-patients are admitted into the dispensary, when their diseases are enquired into, and the medicines given to them ; then the male patients are admitted ; bamboo tickets are given to them, after the Chinese service, by the door-keeper, and they are called into the dispensary ten at a time according to the numbers on their tickets, when they are examined one by one, and their medicines given to them ; any case requiring special attention, being reserved till the others are finished. As the patients leave, paper tickets are given, telling them when they are to return for more medicine. From 50 to 100 or 150 out-patients are thus attended to on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday ; on Tuesday and Friday, a dispensary is opened at one of the chapels belonging to the London Missionary Society in the city, where the same

general plan is adopted ; at that place shop-keepers and others living in the city attend, who would not be able to attend at the hospital. After the out-patients have all been seen, the in-patients are further attended to, and the money for their food paid to such as are poor and unable to provide for themselves. The whole of the premises are then looked over, the medicines to be used the next day given out in bulk to be made up, and all the other details of the establishment arranged. In the evening, the in-patients are again seen, and at all times accidents and cases of sudden sickness are received. There is much that is imperfect in the carrying out of all these arrangements, but an endeavour is made, to have each day's work done as efficiently, as under the circumstances can be accomplished, and it is hoped not without benefit to those who seek relief.

A short time ago, the pilot of a junk was brought to the hospital, who during an attack made by pirates on his vessel, had been struck by the contents of a gun loaded with scrap iron, by which one hand was severely lacerated, and the scrotum slit up in two places, so that one of the testicles was lying outside the skin, and could not be reduced into its proper receptacle, and the other testicle was exposed ; there were also two wounds on the abdomen, just above the groin, which penetrated the cavity. One of the fingers was removed, the testicle which could not be replaced was also removed, and the other wounds were dressed. He went on well for a few days, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery, but he then began to sink, evidently from the effects of the internal injury ; the abdomen became much distended, and he died shortly afterwards, pus flowing extensively from the abdominal wounds. The captain and owners of the junk, with some of the sailors, were constantly with this man, while he was in the hospital, and two or three of them watched him day and night, and were very assiduous in their attentions to him. It is pleasant to see men of this class so careful and attentive to the comfort of a sick comrade ; we sometimes observe much of genuine kindness among the Chinese, and however selfish and grasping they frequently appear to be, human kindness still manifests itself in many ways. Other cases in which the same kind attention was paid by the friends of the patients might be mentioned ; and though instances have occurred, in which persons, finding a sick relative an incumbrance, have brought him to the hospital, and left him there, without any at-

tention whatever, merely for the sake of getting rid of him, still on the whole, the friends generally make kind nurses, and do all that is needed for the comfort of the patients.

A few months ago, a man was brought to the hospital and left in the hall; on examination, he was found to have a broken leg; he belonged to a gang of thieves, and when on some marauding expedition, had fallen down a ladder and broken his leg. As his friends had deserted him, he was taken in, had his leg dressed, and a comfortable bed made for him; but this did not satisfy him, and he insisted on having an opium pipe brought to him; this of course was not done, but medicine was given to relieve the craving for opium, and proper food offered him; he took the food, but when the servant was attending to some other work, he took off the splints and arranged his leg according to his own idea; the bones, however, having been disturbed in the process, gave him severe pain, so that he began to howl and cry as loud as he could. The leg was again properly adjusted, and when the pain was thus relieved, he was quiet for a time. He then, against all remonstrance, would get up and attempt to walk; this renewed the pain, and the same disturbance followed as before, but was again rectified. The next day, he said he must go to his friends and stay with them, but after being reasoned with, on the impossibility of doing that, he said he would remain where he was, but shortly after began to howl and cry as before; care was taken that the splints and dressings were properly applied, so that he should have no pain in his leg, but he persisted in making as much noise as he could for two or three days and nights, till the servants and all the in-patients remonstrated, and said they must leave if the man remained; he was now threatened with being sent away, and this kept him quiet for a short time; but he soon began his shouting and howling again, and after some trouble, the house he had come from was found, and the man was carried thither; what became of him is not known, but his exclusion was unavoidable, as the whole work of the hospital could not be set aside for his sake; since the in-patients would not stay, and the out-patients would not attend, while he was howling in the way he did.

One day an old woman and her son were found sitting on the hospital steps, the very picture of misery and distress; her son had a fracture of his arm, and one of his forearm, and was in severe pain; they had been turned out of the house where they lived, as they could

not pay their rent since his accident, and were utterly destitute ; a room was given to them, the man's fractures attended to, and food provided for them, for which they were very grateful ; the son was an opium-smoker and much emaciated in consequence of the indulgence ; this with the state of his arm, from which he had suffered intense pain for several days, made him as pitiable an object, as it is possible to conceive of. Medicine was given him to remove the craving for opium ; by proper attention, the pain in his arm was soon relieved ; good food made the old woman and her son comfortable ; and by the time the fractured bones were united again, he was cured of his opium-smoking, and they both left the hospital very grateful for what had been done for them.

In connexion with the hospital, there was established, at the beginning of the year, a kitchen for the cooking and distributing of boiled rice or congee to the poor ; the kitchen was built on part of the hospital ground, which was lent by the Committee for the purpose ; it was kept open for 9 weeks, and 34,000 bowls of rice were supplied to the destitute applicants. In November, the kitchen was opened again, and it is intended to keep it open till spring ; the funds are provided by special contributions, and the kitchen is not in any way dependent on the money raised for the hospital. Several persons among the foreign community, having wished that something of the kind could be arranged for the relief of those who were in an almost starving state, it was suggested that it could be managed at the hospital, and money was accordingly collected for the purpose, and has been used as above stated ; the account of the expenditure, and other details are given elsewhere for the information of the contributors. The Chinese beggars that prowl about the streets, are perhaps the most degraded specimens of humanity that could be met with in any country ; there is no provision made for them, but they are allowed to go about asking for alms, and can almost demand that something be given them by all the residents and shop-keepers ; they seem to think themselves entitled to remain at the shop-keepers' doors, annoying them in various ways, till a copper cash is bestowed, when they move on to the next house. The giving of cooked food is less liable to objection than most other plans of relief, as it can hardly be exchanged for cash wherewith to purchase the means of vicious indulgence : indeed the beggars themselves appear to eat it very greedily, and wish to appropriate as much as they can obtain.

During the last year, in consequence of the bamboo fence which was put up six years ago having been much broken and decayed, requiring constant repair, it was determined to build a brick wall in its stead ; this has been done, at as cheap a rate as possible ; the hospital has also been repainted, and the whole of the premises thoroughly repaired.

ABSTRACT OF OBSERVATIONS by the thermometer, in the open air, in a shaded situation, with a southern exposure ; the maximum for the day, and minimum for the night, taken by a self-registering thermometer.

1852.	Maxm. by day	Minm. by day	Maxm. by night	Minm. by night	Average by day	Average by night	Rainy days	Rain table
January	66	25	40	18	48	30	3	$\frac{1}{5}$ in.
February	60	38	40	19	45	31	13	$2\frac{1}{5}$ „
March	62	43	45	33	51	38	12	$3\frac{1}{5}$ „
April	72	50	61	35	62	48	10	$1\frac{1}{5}$ „
May	84	60	68	52	73	60	8	$1\frac{3}{5}$ „
June	99	66	81	58	81	73	17	$5\frac{3}{5}$ „
July	100	82	81	75	92	78	8	$3\frac{1}{5}$ „
August	94	82	82	67	88	76	7	$3\frac{1}{5}$ „
September	92	70	79	56	79	66	10	$6\frac{1}{5}$ „
October	83	62	70	49	74	58	4	$2\frac{1}{5}$ „
November	80	53	62	32	64	48	7	$2\frac{1}{5}$ „
December	65	42	52	19	54	32	1	$\frac{1}{5}$ „

In addition to the above meteorological register, it may be mentioned, that the past year has been unusually dry; about 20 inches less rain have fallen than fell in 1851; but on the whole, the year has been a healthy one to the natives, who have, it is believed, suffered little from any special form of fever or other epidemic diseases; dysentery has been somewhat prevalent, but the people in the city frequently suffer from this complaint.

On the 16th of December, there were felt, at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8 o'clock in the evening, two smart shocks of an earthquake, rapidly following each other, but without doing any injury, either to native or foreign houses; for though the amount of motion was great, it was slow and unaccompanied by any sudden jerk. Opinions vary as to the direction of the shock, but it appeared to be from north to south; the Chinese said it passed away to the south.

The day but one after the earthquake, the atmosphere was filled for two or three days with impalpable dust or sand, which gave to the atmosphere a very misty appearance, and was deposited on the ground in all directions; the wind was north-west at the time. It is impossible to say what is the cause of this sand-rain, or where it comes from; may it not be volcanic sand, projected high into the air from some distant volcano in eruption, and carried about by the upper currents of wind, till at last it falls on the earth?

LIST OF PATIENTS ATTENDED TO,

FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY, TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1852.

Intermittent fever	703	Dislocation of femur	1
Cough	668	Fracture through base of skull,	
Asthma	190	fatal	2
Hæmoptysis	56	Do. of humerus	2
Phthisis	38	Do. ribs	2
Dyspepsia	934	Do. neck of scapula	1
Diarrhæa	200	Do. body of scapula	1
Dysentery	226	Do. tibia and fibula	1
Hæmatemesis	30	Do. fibula	2
Hæmaturia	10	Do. ulna	3
Jaundice	69	Do. radius	2
Anasarca	96	Compound fracture of tibia	1
Ascites	52	Accidental amputation of thumb	2
Rheumatism	590	Amputation of fingers	2
Do. enlargement of joints	30	Do. of fingers and removal	
Scrofula	60	of testicle	1
Paralysis	15	Necrosis of large portion of su-	
Epilepsy	27	perior maxilla	2
Opium-smoking	486	Caries of superior maxilla	2
Attempted suicide by opium	8	Do. head of humerus	1
Surditas	70	Extensive disease of joints of	
Abscess	380	foot, in a girl, by binding	1
Ulcers	535	Disease of knee joint	1
Carbuncle	20	Do. of elbow joint	1
Erysipelas, severe	15	Diseased toe nail	20
Epistaxis	6	Schirrus mammæ	4
Hernia	66	Removal of large tumour from	
Hydrocele	21	thigh	1
Contusions	240	Do. from head	1
Severe contusion of loins	2	Do. from forehead	1
Wounds	210	Large tumour of neck suppurated	1
Severe laceration of scalp	2	Enormous sarcoma testis hang-	
Gun-shot wounds	10	ing to the knees	1
Burns	26	Large tumour in mouth removed	1
Fistula in ano	40	Psora	350
Excrescences round anus	60	Psoriasis	268
Prolapsus ani	13	Porrigo	112
Polypus nasi	8	Do. decalvens	50
Syphilis	93	Lepra	192
Dislocation of shoulder	2	Elephantiasis	28
Do. finger	2	Leprosy	21

Vaccinations	30	Synechia	24
Catarrhal ophthalmia	300	Irregularity of pupil	68
Granular lids	450	Hernia iridis	13
Chronic conjunctivitis	208	Loss of both eyes	67
Opacity of cornea	322	Do. one eye	87
Pannus	160	Contraction of tarsi	39
Leucoma	120	Fistula lacrymalis	4
Ulceration of cornea	204	Trichiasis	156
Conical cornea	23	Entropium	92
Staphyloma	18	Ectropium	21
Cataract	32	Pterygium	138
Amaurosis	30	Lippitudo	146
		Total number of individual cases	<u>10,143</u>

W. LOCKHART.

LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, TO CHINESE
HOSPITAL, IN 1852.

Rutherford Alcock, Esqr. H. B. M's. Consul.	\$ 25
D. B. Robertson, Esqr. H. B. M's. Vice Consul	10
A. G. Dallas, Esqr.	25
Messrs. Dent, Beale & Co.	25
„ Russell & Co.	25
„ Wetmore & Co.	25
„ Bull, Nye & Co.	25
„ Shaw, Bland & Co.	25
„ Wolcott, Bates & Co.	25
C. D. Mackenzie, Esqr.	25
Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	25
„ Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	25
„ Augustine Heard & Co.	25
Daniel D. Potter, Esqr.	25
H. H. Kennedy, Esqr.	25
Messrs Lindsay & Co.	25
Frederick Howe Hale, Esqr.	10
A. MacCulloch, Esqr.	20
Edward Webb, Esqr.	20
A friend per ditto.	20
Revd. W. H. Medhurst	10
Captain Shadwell	10
Richard Aspinall, Esqr.	10
John H. Winch, Esqr.	10
Yung-yu	10
Urh-joo	10
Walter M. Norton, Esqr.	5
James Dow, Esqr.	5
Chinam	5
榮記 Yung-kee and 徐昭珩 Seu Chau- hang, in Messrs. Dent, Beale & Co's. employ	} 15
唐炳祐 Tang Ping-yew and 黃恒山 Hwang Hang-shan, in Messrs. Russell & Co's. employ	
A. W. G. Rusden, Esqr.	5
G. F. Green, Esqr.	5
J. C. Sillar, Esqr.	5
G. Strachan, Esqr.	5
C. S. Matheson, Esqr.	5

\$ 600

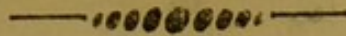
E. E.

Shanghai, 31st December, 1852.

for JOHN H. WINCH.

J. BLAND.

LIST OF DONATIONS, TO CHINESE HOSPITAL,
IN 1852.



J. Mackrill Smith, Esqr.	\$ 30
Do. a second donation	20
Count Kleskowski	20
Donation from Gt. George St. Chapel, Liverpool	28
„ „ Crescent Chapel, ditto.	20
G. S. Spreckley, Esqr.	10
L. Helbling, Esqr.	10
Julius Saur, Esqr.	10
H. C. R. Macduff, Esqr.	10
W. Thorburn, Esqr.	10
J. L. Maclean, Esqr.	5
C. Cunningham, Esqr. U. S. Vice Consul	10
Frederick Howe Hale, Esqr.	10
J. MacDonald, Esqr.	10
D. D. Lewin, Esqr.	5
J. C. Sillar, Esqr.	5
T. J. Birdseye, Esqr.	5
William Broughall, Esqr.	5
Messrs. Pestonjee & Framjee Cama & Co.	15
Jamsetjee Bazenjee, Esqr.	5
Bomanjee Muncheejee, Esqr.	5
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.	10
Soorabjee Framjee, Esqr.	5
Messrs. Ameeroodin Jafferbhoy & Co.	5
E. M. Smith, Esqr.	5
E. Bomanjee, Esqr.	5
E. Spreckley, Esqr.	10
J. B. Ross, Esqr.	10
James Crampton, Esqr.	10
A friend per ditto.	10
W. S. Brown, Esqr.	10
A. Thorne, Esqr.	5
	<u>\$ 333</u>

E. E.

Shanghai, 31st December, 1852.

for JOHN H. WINCH.

J. BLAND.

DR. CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE TREASURER. CR.

1852.		Dls.	Cts.	1852.		Dls.	Cts.
February	To cash, paid government ground-rent	6	55	January	1	By balance at credit, per account current, 31st December, 1851	215 37
January	29 " " Road assessment to Mar. 1852	18	30	December 31	"	Annual subscriptions for 1852	600 00
July	21 " " Mr. Lockhart	200	00	"	"	Donations	333 00
August	5 " " Do.	300	00				
October	14 " " Do.	200	00				
December	31 " " Do.	200	00				
"	" " To balance carried down	223	52				
		\$1148	37				\$1148 37

1852.

December 31 By balance brought down \$ 223 52

E. and O. E.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1852.

for JOHN H. WINCH.

J. BLAND.

Audited by T. C. BEALE.

DR. CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH W. LOCKHART. CR.

1852.		1852.		Dls.	Cts.	
January	Printing Report for 1851	January	1	By balance in hand	55	74
December	Building wall round the premises	July	22	" cash from Treasurer	200	"
"	Medicines	August	8	do.	300	"
"	Hospital sundries	October	12	do.	200	"
"	Patients' food	December	31	do.	200	"
"	Servants' wages					
"	Painting, whitewashing, and repairs					
"	Balance in hand					
					<u>\$ 955</u>	<u>74</u>

E. and O. E.

Shanghai, December 31st, 1852.

W. LOCKHART.

Audited by T. C. BEALE.

