

The ninth annual report of the Chinese Hospital, at Shanghae, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1855 / by the Committee.

Contributors

Chinese Hospital (Shanghai)
Royal College of Surgeons of England

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THE
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL,
AT
SHANGHAE,
FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1855.

—◆—
BY THE COMMITTEE.

—◆—
SHANGHAE,

1856.

THE

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT

SHANGHAI

FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1882

BY THE COMMITTEE

SHANGHAI

1883

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital, was held on Wednesday, January 30th, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Present: D. B. Robertson, Esqr. H. B. M. Consul, Rev. Drs. Medhurst and Bridgman, Revs. J. Hobson. W. Muirhead, H. Reeve, Griffith John, and A. Williamson; Drs. MacCartee and Burton, with J. H. Winch, Thos. Christy, E. Clarke, H. Shearman, A. Wylie, J. Wright, and W. Lockhart, Esqrs.

D. B. Robertson, Esqr. was requested to take the Chair.

The Treasurer's Account was presented.

The Report of the Hospital and the Account of the Expenditure were also presented.

It was then proposed by Rev. Dr. Medhurst, seconded by Rev. Dr. Bridgman, "That the Treasurer's Account, with the Account of the Expenditure be passed; and that 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 Rev. J. Hobson, seconded by H. Shearman, Esqr. "That in consequence of the departure from Shanghai of four of the original Trustees, A. G. Dallas, Chas. Shaw, A. MacCulloch, and A. Calder, Esqrs., the following gentlemen be requested to supply their place:—A. Perceval, J. H. Winch, A. A. Ranken, and Thos. Hanbury, Esqrs."

It was proposed by Rev. W. Muirhead, seconded by Dr. Burton, "That T. C. Beale, A. Perceval, J. H. Winch, and W. Lockhart, Esqrs., the members of the former Committee, be requested to continue their services for another year."

It was proposed by Rev. W. Muirhead, seconded by Rev. Dr. Medhurst, "That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to W. Lockhart, Esqr. for his invaluable services in the hospital during the past year."

There being no other business before the meeting, it was proposed by Rev. H. Reeve, seconded by J. H. Winch, Esqr. "That the thanks of the meeting be given to D. B. Robertson, Esqr. for presiding over the business of the meeting."

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

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,

Chairman.

Shanghae, January 30th, 1856.

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,

1856.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. W. H. Medhurst

T. C. Beale, Esqr.

A. Perceval, Esqr.

J. H. Winch, Esqr.

A. A. Ranken, Esqr.

Thos. Hanbury, Esqr.

W. Lockhart, Esqr.

COMMITTEE.

T. C. Beale, Esqr., Auditor

A. Perceval, Esqr.

J. H. Winch, Esqr., Treasurer

W. Lockhart, Esqr., Secretary

MEDICAL OFFICER.

W. Lockhart, Esqr.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,

From January 1st, to December 31st, 1855.



Soon after the presentation of the last report, peace was happily restored to this district ; consequently the chief number of casualties resulting from gun-shot and sword wounds, mentioned in the subjoined list of cases, is to be understood as having taken place in the two first months of the year.

The day after the annual meeting in January last, the Imperial troops besieging the city were moved into a position directly in front of the hospital ; whilst the village situated there was burned, in order that a battery might be erected on its site, and an encampment made. The inhabitants of the village fled to the hospital for protection, and about fifty families, comprising nearly 200 individuals, were received, with what goods and furniture, they could save ; rice and other articles of food were at once sent by various members of the foreign community, to supply the immediate wants of these distressed people, who were thus provided for, until they procured other accommodations. The day after the hospital was thus occupied, a brass shell thrown from the city walls, struck the roof of the hall and burst, filling the place with smoke. The beams of the roof, the benches, and the floor were much torn up ; besides which many things were broken, but though there were a great number of persons in the hall at the time, none of them were hurt. A few minutes before this, an old woman, who had broken her leg, and was lying in bed on the floor, was moved to a more comfortable place ; but she had scarcely been carried into the ward, when the chief part of the shell above alluded to, struck and tore up the place where she had been lying. After the battery was finished,

and had opened fire on the city, the hospital was constantly fired at from the walls ; whilst shot, and these native-made brass shells, came about it to such an extent, that the place became almost untenable, and it was thought desirable, if the siege continued, to shut up the building, lest patients resorting to it might be killed ; but on the 18th of February, after midnight of the Chinese new-year's day, the Imperialist soldiers became possessed of the city, and the contention in this part of the country was at an end.

Two days after the termination of the siege, some enormously large 30-pound Chinese guns were being removed from the battery ; one of them had been charged and laid for the north gate of the city, and the officer of the gun before removing it, thought proper to fire it off. The ball fell amongst a crowd of people going in at the gate, when three were instantly killed, another was so much injured that he died soon afterward, and a fifth lost his arm and leg. He was brought to the hospital, bleeding profusely ; and, though with little hope of saving life, the arm and leg were amputated immediately ; by this means, no more blood was lost, but he had been already so much weakened, that he died the same afternoon. The officer who had caused this loss of life was condemned to decapitation ; but the matter was arranged by the payment of a sum of money to the friends of the deceased.

Just before this time, early one morning, a six-pound ball from the city wall entered a house near the hospital, and wounded a woman lying in bed on the shoulder ; the baby which was asleep on her arm was killed, and the woman was brought in, having compound fracture of the head of the humerus, with much injury to the soft parts of the arm and neck ; she remained a long time under treatment, and eventually recovered, though the arm was very weak, and she could do little with it.

About the same time, a man was helping a friend to remove his goods from a house near the riding-course, when a 12-pound ball struck him on the nates, and made an enormous wound, carrying away the large muscles down to the bones of the pelvis, and leaving the head of the femur exposed. After long-continued suffering, the man finally left the hospital, with the wound healed, and though limping, he could walk about pretty well.

Owing to the great prevalence of northerly and easterly winds during the summer and autumn months, these seasons were especially unhealthy. The Chinese suffered severely, and many of the resident foreigners were also affected. The most frequent forms of disease were dysentery, and diarrhæa of unusual intensity; also intermittent and remittent fevers; the intermittent fever was frequently accompanied with diarrhæa, which is a form of disease very difficult to relieve, shewing that the liver and spleen are much affected. The common fever and ague endemic at this place, was, during the past year, very obstinate, and less amenable to quinine or arsenic than usual; the attacks of this disease recurred again and again, at intervals of a week or ten days, so that many patients had to take weekly doses of quinine for a long time. The usual time of recurrence of these attacks is three weeks, but last autumn it was from seven to ten days. Cases of inflammation of the liver, and jaundice followed by ascites and anasarca, have presented themselves in unusual numbers. There has also been a very great fatality among the natives in the agricultural districts around Shānghae, from a species of typhus with petechiæ. In a great measure owing to the number of the sick, it was with difficulty that the harvest could be gathered in; the cotton remained long on the plants before it was picked, so that much of it was lost. The cotton crop was however a large one, and there is a proverb among the people, that when the season suits the cotton very well, it kills the peasants. This certainly was the case during the past year, for the growers were said to die like flies. Besides the above diseases, cholera carried off large numbers of the people, and there has been no year since the opening of the port, in which this fearful malady has been so severe, both in the city and the country; in July and August, many cases occurred, and it appeared as if there would be a severe visitation of this scourge to humanity; but since the latter part of August, few if any cases have been observed.

Among the cases of interest may be noticed one of Hydrophobia, the only case that has ever presented itself at the hospital. This was in a strong powerful Shan-tung man from the junks; he had been bitten by a dog on the finger, some weeks previously, and the wound had healed long before any symptoms of the disease presented themselves. When brought in, he was suffering frightful

agony; chloroform and other remedies were tried, but without effect; and after remaining some time, he requested his friends to take him on board ship, where he probably did not survive many hours, for he was rapidly approaching the last stage of suffocation. It was hard to see the poor man enduring the torture he suffered, without the possibility of affording him any relief. He begged again and again, that he might be killed at once; he even went on his knees to beseech that his throat might be cut, and thus an end be put to his sufferings.

Two cases of trismus or lock-jaw, occurred some time since in the wards. One was in a soldier, whose hand had been lacerated by a splinter of wood while in action; the hand was much torn, and a piece of wood had been lodged between the metacarpal bones for several days before he came for aid; his jaw was becoming stiff, and he had pain in the back of the neck and difficulty of swallowing. The piece of wood was removed, and the wound dressed, whilst large quantities of opium were given to him; but he gradually got worse, and died in much suffering. The other case was in a man employed on a cargo boat; a heavy beam of timber had fallen on his leg, producing compound fracture of the ankle, and much laceration of the foot. Immediate amputation was recommended, but he would not consent to it; the ankle was replaced, and the wounds dressed, but extensive sloughing came on, followed in a few days by lock-jaw, under which he speedily sank and died.

A case occurred of an old man, who was engaged in building a house, when part of the frame of the house fell upon him, producing fracture of the bones of the pelvis and neck of the femur, with rupture of the urethra. This man's friends were particularly kind, and attentive to him during his sufferings, but he died in a few days from infiltration of urine, through the injury done to the urethra. About the same time, a boy was injured by a fall from some scaffolding, producing as was supposed rupture of the liver, of which he speedily died.

In August last, a respectable man, who had just opened a money shop, was returning home one evening, accompanying a servant who was carrying some money, when he was attacked in one of the streets of the foreign settlement by a party of thieves, and in

the scuffle received a wound from a knife or dagger in the side. He was brought to the hospital, bleeding profusely from the wound, which was found to have penetrated the walls of the abdomen, and the substance of the liver to a considerable depth. He lived for two or three days, and then died from internal hæmorrhage. The Che-hëen, or district magistrate, held an inquest at the hospital on the body, and examined all the friends of the deceased, as well as the persons who were with him at the time of the murder; the native coroner also examined the corpse, which was brought out of the ward, and laid on a mat in the yard, and decided that the wound was in one of the regions supposed by the Chinese to be mortal, but without any reference to the wound of the liver; and the conclusion arrived at was, that the man had been murdered; the murderer, however, has not been traced nor any of the money found.

Two cases of cut throat were lately brought in; one was that of a respectable Canton man, who while intoxicated took a knife, and, after several incisions across the throat, divided all the soft parts almost down to the vertebræ; the larynx was completely divided, and the œsophagus partly severed; there was much bleeding from the extensive surface exposed, and the man was much exhausted, partly from this, and partly from the suffocation produced by some partially detached portions of flesh being sucked into the trachea at every inspiration. Nothing could be done towards closing the wound, but it was cleansed of blood, and the man was made as comfortable as was possible. He lived for 36 hours, during which time, he of course could take no food; all that could be given him was by washing and moistening his mouth with a rag, dipped in tea; he retained his consciousness to the last, and by signs seemed to express his remorse for the desperate act he had committed. The other case was of an elderly woman, who was much annoyed at something that had occurred in her family, and cut her throat with a blunt knife, by which she had divided and torn the trachea just below the larynx, destroying part of one of the cartilaginous rings, thus making a large hole into the tube. For the first two or three days, she appeared to be sinking and became so much reduced, that her grave-clothes were brought and laid out on her bed; but she gradually began to revive, and after

much inflammation about the edges of the wound, and also a severe attack of bronchitis, the wound began to granulate, and some hope of her recovery was entertained ; but her friends found it to be inconvenient to look after and attend to her in the hospital, and removed her, contrary to all remonstrance. She, however, continued gradually to improve, and the last that was heard of her was, that she was much better, and the wound was diminishing in size.

The chief part of the contusions and wounds mentioned in the list have been in labourers and workmen, employed in the foreign hongs ; the former while engaged in carrying goods to and from the cargo boats, or in the godowns ; and the latter from the falling of building materials, and more especially of scaffolding, which, from the careless manner in which it is generally fastened, frequently gives way when loaded with bricks or timber. Owing to such accidents, ten or a dozen men have been repeatedly brought in at a time, all more or less severely injured, and several patients have died, from injuries of this nature during the past year.

The religious services at the hospital, every morning and mid-day, have been conducted as usual by the members of the London Missionary Society, who also afford instruction to the patients in the wards.

The financial affairs of the establishment are in a prosperous condition ; all the expenses of the year have been fully met by the contributions of foreigners and natives, and it is hoped that the time and money thus bestowed have not been in vain, in alleviating much of human suffering, and thus showing to the people among whom we dwell, that we seek their welfare, and desire to do them good service, in the name of our Lord and master Christ Jesus, whose commission to his disciples was, "Into whatsoever city ye enter, heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The Kingdom of God is come nigh unto you."

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

1855.	Maxm. by day	Minm. by day	Maxm. by night	Minm. by night	Average by day	Average by night	Rainy days	Rain table
January	52	33	40	18	44	25	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
February	68	35	45	18	51	30	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
March	72	36	57	30	55	41	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
April	82	52	67	37	63	51	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
May	90	60	73	50	74	63	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
June	90	73	79	56	79	70	7	5 "
July	94	82	82	73	89	78	8	5 "
August	99	83	81	75	87	78	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
September	88	70	78	58	81	70	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
October	80	65	69	45	73	58	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
November	78	55	62	33	62	49	11	4 "
December	73	40	43	22	60	36	0	0 "

LIST OF PATIENTS ATTENDED TO,

FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1855.

Intermittent fever	846	Disease of antrum maxillare	4
Cough	524	Caries of lower jaw	2
Asthma	144	Carcinoma of breast	2
Hæmoptysis	48	Do. lips	2
Phthisis	56	Fracture of arch of dorsal	
Dyspepsia	892	vertebræ	1
Diarrhæa	234	Do. humerus	2
Dysentery	300	Do. glenoid cavity of	
Hæmatemesis	29	scapula	1
Hæmaturia	8	Do. forearm	6
Jaundice	96	Do. pelvis, from fall on	
Anasarca	130	the head of a pile	1
Ascites	56	Do. thigh	1
Rheumatism	564	Do. leg	6
Scrofula	90	Do. pelvis and neck of	
Paralysis	16	femur with rupture	
Hydrophobia	1	of urethra	1
Epilepsy	20	Compound fracture of leg	1
Opium-smoking	200	Do. with destruction of	
Attempted suicide by opium	10	foot and trismus	1
Suicide by opium	6	Dislocation of shoulder	6
Surditas	40	Do. thumb	1
Abscess	468	Suicide by cutting the throat	1
Ulcers	932	Attempted do. in a woman	1
Hernia	74	Syphilis	196
Hydrocele	41	Psora	1058
Contusions	388	Psoriasis	442
Wounds	344	Porrigo	174
Accidental amputation of ear		Lepra	205
from a fall	1	Porrigo decalvens	30
Fistula in ano	44	Leprosy	29
Prolapsus ani	32	Elephantiasis	25
Excrescences round anus	112	Vaccinations	100
Burns	16	Cholera	10
Tumour of face	8	Sun stroke, fatal	4
Do. neck	16	Sword wounds of body	16
Polypus narium	4	Do. laceration of hand	2
Excrescences in the ears	10	Do. deep wounds of neck	
Large malignant tumour of		from attempted de-	
neck	1	capitation	3

Sword wounds, excision of ear	3	Opacity	428
Do. into abdomen and liver	1	Pannus	192
Do. division of temporal artery, profuse hæmorrhage	1	Leucoma	120
Rupture of liver by a fall	1	Ulceration of cornea	270
Gun-shot wound into os frontis	1	Conical cornea	10
Do. face	3	Staphyloma	15
Do. into thorax	3	Cataract	84
Do. into abdomen	6	Amaurosis	32
Do. shoulder joint	2	Synechia	51
Do. body and limbs	36	Irregularity of pupil	49
Do. loss of one side of nates	1	Hernia iridis	40
Do. destruction of arm and leg	1	Loss of both eyes	61
Compound fracture of thigh	5	Do. one eye	76
Do. humerus	1	Hypopion	4
Do. bones of hand, followed by trismus	1	Contraction of tarsi	26
Catarrhal ophthalmia	590	Trichiasis	96
Chronic conjunctivitis	300	Entropium	68
Granular lids	354	Ectropium	10
		Pterygium	96
		Lippitudo	120
		Fistula lacrymalis	4

Total number of individual cases, 12,237

Shanghai, February 1st, 1856.

W. LOCKHART.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CHINESE HOSPITAL, 1855.

D. B. Robertson, Esqr. H. B. M. Consul.	\$ 25
Messrs. Dent Beale & Co.	25
„ Russell & Co.	25
„ Wetmore & Co.	25
„ Bull, Nye & Co.	25
„ Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	25
„ G. C. Schwabe & Co.	25
„ Augustine Heard & Co.	25
„ Smith, Kennedy & Co.	25
„ Shaw, Bland & Co.	25
Alexander Perceval, Esqr.	25
James Crampton, Esqr.	15
Thomas Christy, Esqr.	15
V. P. Jordan, Esqr.	10
Major Shadwell, & Mr. Lockhart.	8
D. Burjorjee, Esqr.	10
E. Hall, Esqr.	5
Miss Webb, Liverpool, & Mr. Lockhart.	4
Henry H. Kennedy, Esqr.	50
Rev. W. H. Medhurst.	5
Edward Webb, Esqr.	20
A friend	20
George F. Green, Esqr.	5
L. Helbling, Esqr.	20
A. A. Ranken, Esqr.	10
唐炳祐 Tang Ping-yew and 黄恒山 Hwang } Hang-shan, in Messrs. Russell & Co's. hong	30
T. Hanbury, Esqr.	15
A. R. Tilby, Esqr.	5
R. F. Thorburn, Esqr.	10
George Smith, Esqr.	10
John B. Ross, Esqr.	10
趙大人 Chaou Ta-jin, H. E. Taou-tae of Shanghae	100
W. H. Vacher, Esqr.	5
	<u>\$ 657</u>

Shanghae, 22nd January, 1856.

J. H. WINCH.

DONATIONS TO CHINESE HOSPITAL, 1855.



Crescent Chapel, Everton, Liverpool,	£	Mr. Lockhart,	\$ 35
J. Mackrill Smith, Esqr.	£	Do.	10
D. Burjorjee, Esqr.	£	Do.	10
H. N. Lay, Esqr.	£	Do.	50
			<u>\$ 105</u>

Shanghai, 22nd January, 1856.

J. H. WINCH.

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

		1855.		1855.	
		Dls.	Cts.	Dls.	Cts.
March	22.	To cash, paid Mr. Lockhart,	327	January	1. By balance, at credit of last
February	3.	" " " Municipal taxes	5		account
September	10.	" " " Mr. Lockhart,	345	December 31.	" Amount of subscriptions, 1855
"	"	" " " Ground-rent to }	10	"	" Do. of donations, "
		Chinese government for }	52		
		2 years, 18,300 cash.			
December	20.	To cash, paid Mr. Lockhart,	50		
"	"	" balance in hand,	526		
			45		
			<u>\$1,264</u>		<u>\$1,264</u>
			47		47

1856.

January 1. By balance at credit,.....\$ 526 45

E. and O. E.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1856.

JOHN H. WINCH.

Audited by T. C. BEALE.

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

[illegible]

E. and O. E.

Shanghai, January 2nd, 1856.

W. LOCKHART.

Audited by T. C. BEALE.

