

The tenth annual report of the Chinese Hospital, at Shanghae, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1856 / by the Committee.

Contributors

Chinese Hospital (Shanghai)
Royal College of Surgeons of England

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THE

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL,

AT

SHANGHAE,

FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1856.



BY THE COMMITTEE.



SHANGHAE,

1857.

THE
TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL

SHANGHAI

FROM JANUARY 1st, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1876

BY THE COMMITTEE

SHANGHAI

1877

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital was held on Wednesday, January 28th, 1857, at 3 p. m.

Present:— D. B. Robertson, Esqr. H. B. M. Consul, Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Revs. J. Hobson, W. Muirhead, A. Williamson, E. W. Syle and G. John, with W. Broughall, J. H. Winch, R. G. Sillar, J. C. Sillar, T. Hanbury, E. Clarke, and A. Wylie, 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. J. Hobson, 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. W. Muirhead, seconded by R. G. Sillar, Esqr. "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 E. Clarke, Esqr. seconded by J. C. Sillar, Esqr. "That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Dr. Lockhart, for his efficient services to the hospital during the past, and many previous years."

There being no other business before the meeting, it was proposed by T. Hanbury, Esqr. seconded by Rev. G. John, "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,

Shanghai, January 28th, 1857.

ANNUAL MEETING.

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE.

1857.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. W. H. Medhurst

T. C. Beale, Esqr.

A. Perceval, Esqr.

J. H. Winch, Esqr.

A. A. Ranken, Esqr.

T. 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.

D. B. ROBERTSON

(Signed)

Chairman

Shanghai, January 28th 1857

hardly any in July and August;—the amount for the two months being only about an inch, while the usual quantity for these two months is from 12 to 22 inches. But not only in the immediate neighbourhood was the want of rain severely felt, all the region north of this place has also suffered much from the same cause, while to the south as at Foo-chow, Amoy and Canton, the country was deluged with rain, as if all the moisture brought up by the southerly monsoon had been deposited on the south coast line, and

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,

From January 1st, to December 31st, 1856.

In presenting to the subscribers of the Chinese hospital, the tenth Annual report, the Committee are happy in being able to state that during the past ten years, the work of the hospital has been uninterruptedly carried on. The hospital has been built and paid for, and the current expenses have been fully met, so that there is no debt on the establishment, and a small balance remains in the hands of the Treasurer.

The funds thus used have been chiefly derived from the liberal contributions of the foreign residents, to whom thanks are due for their continued support. The actual work of the hospital was commenced at Shanghai in the beginning of the year 1844, and for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years was carried on in the eastern and southern suburbs, till in 1846, the present building was erected and the work transferred to this place. During this period of thirteen years, considerably more than 150,000 persons have been attended to for various diseases; patients have come to the hospital, not only from the immediate neighbourhood, but also from many different towns and cities in distant parts of this and the surrounding provinces, and great numbers of sailors from the Shantung and Fuhkien junks constantly resort to the hospital for relief.

The weather during the past year has been unusually dry. Only 30 inches of rain have fallen in that time, whereas the amount for the previous year was 54 inches. Very little fell in the spring and

hardly any in July and August;—the amount for the two months being only about an inch, while the usual quantity for these two months is from 12 to 22 inches. But not only in the immediate neighbourhood was the want of rain severely felt, all the region north of this place has also suffered much from the same cause, while to the south as at Foo-chow, Amoy and Canton, the country was deluged with rain, as if all the moisture brought up by the southerly monsoon had been deposited on the south coast line, and little was carried into the interior or to the north of the empire.

The effect of the drought on the crops has been very great. The cotton has suffered severely, and the rice fields to a still greater extent, causing the price of the latter article to be very high, in fact double what it usually is; and it is feared that the people will experience a great scarcity of food before the end of the winter season, so that it will probably be found necessary again to open the rice kitchen attached to the hospital, as in former years, whenever funds for that purpose can be obtained.*

The past year has been on the whole very healthy. There has been little of any violent form of fever experienced among Europeans or Chinese. The Chinese suffered somewhat from typhus and cholera, but the latter only appeared as occasional cases, and did not take an epidemic form. It has been remarked in former reports, and further experience leads us to repeat the observation, that considering the exceedingly filthy state of the streets and canals in the city, and the very offensive smell proceeding from them in the summer, it is remarkable that violent epidemic fevers do not more frequently devastate the place. The canals are the receptacle for all kinds of filth, and in some instances only are washed out during the spring tides twice a month, but every time the tide rises into them, the water is carried out for domestic use, to all the houses in the city. This water is surcharged with decaying matter, yet notwithstanding this, and the bad sewerage of all the Chinese cities that are built on a level site, the people do not appear to suffer nearly as much as might be expected. A species of typhus with petechiæ or blotches has occasionally appeared and carried off many victims, but it has never raged as a

* Since the above was written, efforts are being made to relieve the poor, by a large distribution of rice.

pestilence during the last thirteen years, and cholera has never been seen otherwise than sporadic or occasional. It is true that the people are sallow and pale, and wanting in vigour, but they are quite able to follow their usual occupations and prosecute their work efficiently.

One thing partly accounting for the comparative healthiness of the people under so many disadvantageous circumstances, is, that they are much in the open air; their employments cause them to be much exposed; their houses are very loosely put together, allowing the wind readily to pass through and ventilate them; and their shops and work-rooms have no fronts to them, so that those engaged in business are literally in the open air all day long. The practice of dressing in cotton-wadded and warm fur clothes in the winter is very beneficial to health, as it makes the people quite independent of artificial heat. A man may be sitting in a cold open room, and if his hand be taken hold of, it will be found to be quite warm and comfortable. Everybody that can afford it wears the above kind of clothing, and there are few who cannot obtain a coarse sheep-skin or wadded coat to make a warm dress. Their carrying a warm atmosphere about with them in this way, keeps them in some degree free from any general prevalence of pulmonary complaints.

Among the cases of interest among the patients may be noticed the following:—

A man was brought in, who had been working at a new house, when the scaffolding fell, and a beam struck him on the body and produced severe contusion of the chest. On his admission he was suffering severe pain in the lower part of the thorax, with great exhaustion of the vital powers. There was much emphysema over the body, and a large swelling had formed over the lower ribs, some of which were found to be fractured. The broken ribs had apparently wounded the lung to a great extent and produced severe internal hæmorrhage. He died some hours after admission.

A man was brought in, who had received a severe laceration of the leg, from a fall through the broken lid of a coffin, while stealing wood at a Chinese cemetery. A thick solid splinter of wood was with considerable difficulty withdrawn from the wound; this splinter had penetrated deep behind the knee, close to the head of

the fibula. Afterwards great inflammation ensued, followed by profuse suppuration. He was beginning to improve, but trismus or lock-jaw came on which eventually caused his death.

A curious case of accidental death occurred some time ago. A man came among the out-patients, with a wound in the forearm, caused by a piece of glass some days previously. There had been a little bleeding, but the wound was beginning to heal. It was dressed and a bandage applied. In the afternoon of the same day a policeman came to the hospital, saying that a Chinese had died in the road, after a scuffle with a European sailor; it was discovered that the man was the patient, who had been attended to a few hours previously. There was a good deal of blood about his clothes, and he had apparently died from this bleeding. There was no other wound about the body, than that on the forearm, and the only account of the death that could be ascertained was, that a boy had seen a sailor take his umbrella from him, and strike him on the arm with the handle, and that the man fell and soon after died. The narrow handle of the umbrella seemed to have pushed aside the bandage, torn up the old wound, injuring an artery in the neighbourhood, and so causing a fatal loss of blood. Nothing further could be traced regarding the affair.

A man presented himself, with a fracture of the bones of the forearm. These were put into position and splints applied. The next day he returned without the splints, wanting his arm to be again dressed. On being asked why he did not bring the splints which were applied the day before, he acknowledged that he had used them as firewood to cook his rice with.

Another man who had an inguinal hernia, had a truss applied which gave him the relief he sought, but he asked what money would be paid him for wearing the instrument every day.

One morning a man was carried in with profuse bleeding from a deep stab in the back, so that all his clothes were saturated with blood. The hæmorrhage was with some difficulty stopped and the wound dressed, all the blood washed from his body and dry clothes given him; he was put to bed, fed and nursed carefully for some days. He soon recovered, and the first use he made of his returning strength, was to steal a quantity of clothes from the hospital servants, while they were following their work, and offer

them for sale in the road. However the clothes were recovered, and the man was dismissed, after being reprov'd for his ingratitude. These last three cases are mentioned to show, that the attention paid to some of the Chinese is not at all appreciated by them. As a general rule, however, they are grateful for the benefit bestowed upon them, yet the work is carried on, not for the sake of receiving the gratitude of those who come for relief, but to show them that we seek to do them good for Christ's sake. In labouring for the Chinese, we seek not theirs but them. We wish to prove to them that the Gospel is not merely a form of words, but that it influences its disciples to desire the welfare of others, and amidst many discouragements and various trials, we endeavour to remember that our heavenly Father is ever kind to the unthankful and to the evil.

We who were educated in a Christian land, cannot fully estimate the high moral and spiritual *tone* that we have received in consequence, and for which we are indebted to the powerful and pervading influence of Christianity; while it is our solemn duty to endeavour to impart it to those around us, and bring them also to realize its elevating and sanctifying effects. But this will be fully attained only when China shall have become enlightened and impressed with Christian truth,—when her people shall imbibe the spirit, and obey the precepts of the all-pure and holy and perfect Redeemer of mankind. In the hope of aiding in the consummation of this great and desirable object, was the Chinese hospital at first established, and have the labours connected with it been continuously carried on. It was believed that the Chinese might thereby be led to think more favourably of Christianity, and also that they might thus be brought under more direct Christian influence and instruction.

During the past year, the religious services for the benefit of the patients and others have been maintained as usual, by the members of the London Mission, and many books and portions of the Scriptures have been taken by the patients to their families and friends.

It may be mentioned in this report, that a respectable native physician from Soo-chow was taught the mode of vaccination at the hospital last winter, and when he returned home, a supply of

lymph and a lancet were given him, with the pamphlet on vaccination, republished here some time ago, and which was written by Sir George Staunton and Dr. Pearson. The latter gentleman introduced vaccination into Canton in 1805, and by his instrumentality, the Chinese vaccine establishment was commenced, and has been carried on for many years most successfully. The above native physician returned a few days ago, requesting that he might be supplied with fresh lymph, as he had lost what he formerly had during the summer on account of the heat. He said that he had vaccinated last spring more than 800 children in Soo-chow and its neighbourhood; and that in consequence of a severe epidemic of small-pox raging at that time, the people of all ranks were very anxious that he should vaccinate as many as possible, and now wish him to commence the vaccination again. He was supplied with fresh lymph and was to begin his work immediately.

In conclusion, it is anxiously hoped that these varied efforts carried on for a series of years, have not been altogether in vain. While the physical ailments of numbers have been attended to, and through the Divine blessing, in many instances relieved, it is hoped that in a spiritual point of view also, not a few have derived real benefit. In the course of these daily labours, many have been rendered familiar with the great truths of our holy religion, and their prime duty in regard to them. This in connection with other duties has been ever a source of much satisfaction, and though apparently little in the way of positive and practical result may have as yet been accomplished, we take pleasure in the thought that constant opportunity has thus been given for the full and free proclamation of the word of Life. By this means many have been so far made acquainted with the facts of Christianity, have received a certain general impression on the subject, are prepared for a farther understanding of its character and design, and through Divine grace, for a surrender of their hearts to its claims and requirements. May this be the issue of all our endeavours in His service, and to God be the praise.

ABSTRACT OF OBSERVATIONS of 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.

1856.	Maxm. by day	Minm. by day	Maxm. by night	Minm. by night	Average by day	Average by night	Rainy days	Rain table
January	54	40	42	18	47	20	7	2½ in.
February	60	30	42	15	44	31	13	4½ "
March	73	40	50	26	55	39	6	1¾ "
April	88	54	62	42	65	51	9	3½ "
May	92	60	73	46	73	61	11	4½ "
June	88	68	77	64	80	66	3	2 "
July	96	77	81	70	89	78	2	1⅛ "
August	95	85	82	74	90	78	6	1 "
September	90	70	80	58	82	72	15	4½ "
October	84	60	73	45	70	59	11	5¼ "
November	75	60	57	32	68	45	0	0 "
December	76	38	47	25	57	35	3	¾ "

LIST OF PATIENTS ATTENDED TO,

FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1856.

Intermittent fever	580	Malignant polypus narium	1
Cough	486	Sarcoma testis	1
Asthma	130	Carcinoma mammae	4
Hæmoptysis	28	Malignant growth from the thumb	1
Phthisis	42	Malignant tumour of face, involving the eye, nose and mouth	1
Dyspepsia	698	Concrum oris in children	6
Diarrhæa	300	Malignant tumour of eye- ball in a child	1
Dysentery	212	Do. do. protruding from the abdomen	1
Hæmatemesis	13	Dislocation of shoulder	3
Hæmaturia	7	Do. of femur on os pubis	1
Jaundice	72	Irreducible dislocation of fe- mur on dorsum ilii	2
Anasarca	91	Fracture of arm	4
Ascites	42	Do. forearm	8
Rheumatism	498	Do. thigh	2
Scrofula	96	Do. leg	5
Paralysis	10	Do. through the head of the tibia	1
Epilepsy	16	Attempted suicide by cutting the throat	1
Opium-smoking	196	Syphilis	96
Attempted suicide by opium	8	Psora	1202
Suicide by opium	4	Psoriasis	408
Surditas	141	Lepra	220
Abscess	482	Porrigo	100
Ulcers	844	Do. decalvens	80
Hernia	96	Leprosy	35
Hydrocele	34	Elephantiasis	38
Contusions	316	Do. of enormous size	2
Wounds	244	Vaccinations	378
Gun-shot wounds of face	2	Catarrhal ophthalmia	430
Severe laceration of head and face	1	Chronic conjunctivitis	512
Fistula in ano	33	Granular lids	390
Do. very extensive	3	Opacity	472
Excrescences round anus	56	Pannus	152
Prolapsus ani	10		
Burns and scalds	30		
Laceration of leg and effu- sion on the brain	1		
Bony tumour on the head	1		
Tumours of various parts	34		
Goitre	15		

Leucoma	146	Loss of both eyes	39
Ulceration of cornea	242	Do. one eye	55
Conical cornea	14	Hypopion	8
Staphyloma	26	Trichiasis	96
Cartaract	19	Entropium	64
Amaurosis	24	Ectropium	26
Synechia	46	Pterygium	96
Irregularity of pupil	8	Lippitudo	116
Closure of pupil	3	Fistula lacrymalis	8
Hernia iridis	30		
		Total number of individual cases,	<u>11,495</u>

Shanghae, February 1st, 1857.

W. LOCKHART.

CHINESE HOSPITAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST, 1856.

D. B. Robertson, Esqr. H. M. Consul,	\$ 25
Messrs. Russell & Co.	25
„ Turner & Co.	25
„ Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	25
„ Smith, Kennedy & Co.	25
„ Dent, Beale & Co.	25
„ Cramptons, Hanbury & Co.	40
„ Augustine Heard & Co.	25
„ Bull, Nye & Co.	25
„ Birley, Worthington & Co.	25
„ George Barnet & Co.	25
„ Holliday, Wise & Co.	15
„ G. C. Schwabe & Co.	25
„ W. Pustau & Co.	15
„ Gilman & Co.	25
„ James Bowman & Co.	25
„ Shaw, Bland & Co.	25
G. W. Coutts, Esqr.	10
C. Thorne, Esqr.	10
E. Clarke, Esqr.	15
A. A. Ranken, Esqr.	10
H. B. Gibb, Esqr.	15
Robert Reid, Esqr.	10
George Smith, Esqr.	10
Alex. Perceval, Esqr.	25
V. P. Jordan, Esqr.	10
	<u>\$ 535</u>

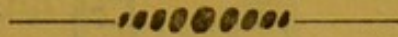
E. E.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1857.

J. H. WINCH.

Audited by T. C. BEALE.

DONATIONS TO CHINESE HOSPITAL, 1856.



James MacDonal, Esqr.	\$ 20
E. Clarke, Esqr.	15
E. M. Smith, Esqr.	25
Major Shadwell	7
G. Morrison, Esqr.	12
Miss Webb, Liverpool	2
Per D. B. Robertson, Esqr. H. M. Consul	5
C. W. Gaye, Esqr.	5
H. P. Camajee, Esqr.	51
Solomon David, Esqr.	40
H. E. Honble. Peter Parker	20
H. A. Ince, Esqr.	25
W. Potter, Esqr.	10
H. Fogg, Esqr.	15
W. Broughall, Esqr.	25
	<u>\$ 277</u>

E. E.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1857.

J. H. WINCH.

Audited by T. C. BEALE.

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

1856.		Dls.	Cts.	1856.		Dls.	Cts.
February	To cash, paid Mr. Lockhart, purchase of Medical library, 180 volumes,	350	"	January 1	By balance, at credit of last account,	526	45
August 12	To cash, paid Mr. Lockhart, Municipal taxes,	122	"	December 31	Subscriptions for 1856,	535	"
"	"	5	50	"	Donations	277	"
"	"	5	38				
October 13	"	240	"				
December 18	"	150	"				
" 31	"	10	66				
"	"	434	91				
	Balance in hand,	<u>\$1,318</u>	<u>45</u>				

1857.

January 1. By balance at credit,.....\$ 454 91

E. and O. E.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1857.

JONH H. WINCH.

TREASURER.

Audited by T. C. BEALE.

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

1856.		Dls.	Cts.	1856.		Dls.	Cts.
January	Purchase of Medical Library	350	"	January	Balance in hand	15	84
February	Printing Report	16	"	February	Received from J. H. Winch, Esq.	350	"
December	Hospital sundries	66	75	August	do.	122	"
"	Medicines	149	50	October	do.	240	"
"	Patients' food	28	"	December	do.	150	"
"	Servants' wages	245	"	"	do.	10	66
"	Coffins	13	75				
"	Repairs	19	50				
		<u>\$ 888</u>	<u>50</u>			<u>\$ 888</u>	<u>50</u>

E. and O. E.

Shanghai, January 6th, 1857.

W. LOCKHART.

Audited by T. C. BEALE.

Д. ГОСКИН

Годовой отчет 1921

В год с 1

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1921

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10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000

Сумма в руб. и коп.