

**The first and second reports of the Medical Missionary Society in China :
with minutes of proceedings, hospital reports, &c.;**

Contributors

Medical Missionary Society in China.
Royal College of Surgeons of England

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THE

FIRST AND SECOND

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA:

WITH

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS,

Hospital Reports, &c.

Macao:
S. WELLS WILLIAMS.
.....
1841.

NOTE.

The numerous state of affairs in China, and other causes, having occasioned a neglect of publishing the first Report of the Society, it is now united to the second Report,—and the two, together with the later reports of the hospitals, and an abstract of earlier ones, form a complete account of the Society's operations from the commencement. These documents, now submitted to the friends and patrons of the Society, comprise the following table of

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MINUTES

of the First Annual Meeting of the

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA.

The First Annual Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, at Canton, on Thursday, the 29th of November, 1838, at noon. Present:—the Rev. Dr. Parker, Messrs. Jardine, Wetmore, Green, Bell, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Turner, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Forbes, Rev. Mr. Bridgman, Messrs. Blenkin, Lay, and Morrison. The senior Vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Parker, M. D., took the chair.

REPORT.

LITTLE more than half a year having elapsed since the 'suggestions,' first published in 1836, were fully acted upon in the formation of this Society, your committee, in this their first report, have but few remarks to offer. From the great interest taken in the objects of the Society, both by those resident here and by passing strangers, as evinced by the pecuniary support afforded, and by the frequent visits paid to the hospitals, they feel assured, however, that in future reports there will be no want either of topics for reflection or themes for rejoicing and thankfulness.

In compliance with the request of the Society, made to Dr. Parker at its last meeting, the House at Macao, recently purchased for a

Hospital, was opened to patients during the past summer, and remained open from the 5th of July to the 1st of October. In the interim the Hospital House at Canton was thoroughly repaired, and three new rooms were added, by which the means of affording accommodation to in-door patients have been greatly increased. These repairs and alterations having been completed, and the time which had been named to the patients in Canton for Dr. Parker's return being elapsed, it became necessary to close, for a season, the Hospital at Macao. Hopes had been entertained that the arrival of a physician from England or America would have averted this necessity. Though these anticipations have been disappointed, your committee nevertheless have cause to believe, that the means of re-opening the Hospital at Macao will shortly be afforded. They have credible information, that a medical gentleman of experience would embark from England, in August last, for this country, by way of Batavia, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society.* His arrival in China may therefore be looked for ere the close of the present, or at an early period in the coming, year.

The report of the quarterly term during which the Hospital at Macao was open is now in the press, and will shortly be published. The number of patients during the term was 700, which added to the number during eight quarterly terms in Canton, affords a total of more than 6000 persons, who, by the pecuniary aid of this Society, and the personal exertions of the senior Vice-president, have, with but few exceptions, received permanent relief from suffering,—while a large number of them have been restored from partial or total blindness to all the blessings of good and useful sight. The almost uniform success of the medical and surgical treatment at the institutions of the Society, the growing confidence of the Chinese, which is the natural result of this, their grateful sense of the benefits conferred upon them through the skill and philanthropy of foreigners,—are so many powerful encouragements to perseverance in the pursuit of the noble objects for which we are united. And so persevering, we may look forward with confidence to the time, when, having afforded to the intelligent youth of China a good medical education, we shall no longer confine our efforts to the small circle within which our residence is now circumscribed, but may be enabled first to send forth

for rejoicing and thankfulness.
 * In compliance with the request of the Society, made to Dr. Parker at its last meeting, the House at Macao, recently purchased for a

our practitioners, and ultimately perhaps to follow them ourselves, through the length and breadth of the empire. It cannot be requisite to do more than merely allude to the advantages that must result from the impressions which will thus be everywhere made in our favor — advantages affecting us all alike, whether engaged in mercantile business, or in the pursuit of science, or in conveying to the ignorant and the debased, principles of knowledge, calculated to elevate, to enlighten, and to benefit both in this life and in the life to come.

Having alluded to the report of the Hospital at Macao, it may be appropriate to draw attention to two passages in the prefatory and concluding remarks that accompany it. Dr. Parker, in referring to the house, which was purchased and put into repair by Mr. Colledge, with a direct view to its being occupied as an institution of this Society, thus speaks:—"Often has the sincerest gratitude been felt towards the benevolent members of this Society, who have procured such an asylum for the afflicted Chinese, and to the respected President whose judgment first selected the premises, when,—walking through its capacious and numerous apartments,—I have witnessed the comfortable accommodation afforded to the inmates, to many of whom it seemed almost a palace, in comparison with the narrow cells they call their homes. The building is capable of accommodating two hundred patients. It has nineteen spacious rooms on the second story, well ventilated; and as many corresponding ones on the ground floor; a garden, and extensive compound, with three wells of water — in the rear; and a yard in front. The building is of brick, strongly built, and the whole of the ground (say a third of an acre) belonging to it, is surrounded by a substantial wall. It is in a healthy locality, overlooking the waters of the inner harbor, and having good access both by land and water."

In concluding his report, Dr. Parker remarks; "It is learned with much satisfaction that the object of this Society has been favorably regarded both in England and Scotland. Sir Henry Hallford, President of the London College of Physicians, in an address before the College reported in the London Medical Gazette for February last, in exhibiting some of the results of successful medical practice, took occasion to allude to the operations of this Society with approbation of its principles. 'Among the individuals present were H. R. H. the duke of Cambridge, the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Wellington, sir Robert Peel, and many distinguished members of the Church, the Bar, and the Senate.' The address is said to have been

listened to with great attention, and to have excited general interest. What will be the result remains to be disclosed. It is occasion of gratulation that the subject has thus been commended to the attention of men who have it in their power in various ways to promote it, and we anticipate with confidence a result favorable to the advancement of our objects, and promotive of the welfare of the vast population of China.—From a widely circulated Scottish Journal, it appears that our objects have also been auspiciously commended to the attention of the enlightened and philanthropic public of that country.”

It remains only to refer to the Treasurer's accounts, whereby it will appear, that, notwithstanding the necessarily heavy outlay, arising from the purchase and partial furnishing of the Hospital at Macao, a balance of \$780.71, still remains to the credit of the Society. This balance will not, however, be sufficient to meet the current expenditure of the Hospital in Canton alone. And our hope being, speedily to resume operations at Macao (the Hospital in which place must ultimately—from the difference of situation and extent of premises—afford the best school for the medical education of young Chinese), as well as to continue and extend our operations in Canton,—the aid of a benevolent public is looked to for the requisite means. The increasing interest taken in our objects affords sufficient assurance that an appeal to that public will not be made in vain.

The report of the committee of management was read and submitted to the meeting.

The report having been read, G. T. LAY, esq., then rose to move its acceptance, and spoke in terms nearly as follows:

“It is not necessary that I should take up any time in insisting upon the value of medical and surgical aid: every one who has felt disease himself, or witnessed it in a friend or relative, has had the conviction of their worth and importance brought home to him and made a part of his mental associations. The Chinese have a *materia medica* that is well supplied with drugs, they display great variety, neatness, and care in their pharmaceutical operations, we see them busied in dispensing prescriptions, while the size of the shop, its furniture, and every circumstance about it, combine to assure us, that every thing is done in conformity with a steady and comprehensive

system. The manifestations of disease, and the various phases which it puts on, from its first beginning till it terminates in death or recovery, have in many cases been well marked and faithfully recorded by them. Their experience which resembles the *εμπειρία* and *τηρησις* of Satyrion, embraces many valuable observations, and their practical skill enables them to deal successfully with remittent fevers and other maladies, which, according to their classification, arise from cold or bad air, or from some disturbance of the healthy equilibrium. But where disease assumes a malignant character, where its treatment depends upon a proper knowledge of the situation and function of the parts affected, or extirpation is called for, it is clear, that it is far beyond their reach, and must be left to take its own course, with the certainty that it could only be made worse by their interference. It is here that the man with the enlightened knowledge and the surgical adroitness of the west finds an appropriate field, and does for a Chinese what no native practitioner can do for him.

“But there are other advantages, besides the relief of human suffering, however great that may be, which are intimately connected with the objects of this Society, and deserve our most attentive consideration.

“In the first place, it teaches us what the Chinese really are. We have become accustomed to hear of their prejudices, their exclusive spirit, their repugnance to and distrust of foreigners. Now in this respect our hearsays and all our surmises are completely over-set by what we may see any day at our hospitals. Crowds of Chinese of both sexes, afflicted with all kinds of disorders, soliciting aid in the attitude of respect and humility, and listening to advice and assurances, as if nothing but absolute truth could fall from the lips of the physician. To behold a female, unaccompanied perhaps by a single friend or relative, brought in and tied hand and foot to the operator's table, and there submit to a most painful operation, without uttering a sigh or a groan, teaches us, in terms that can neither be misunderstood nor prevaricated, that a Chinese, upon proper grounds, is able to exercise the most unbounded confidence in the wisdom and goodness of the stranger. We learn what I rejoice to find proofs of from different quarters, that he has a most keen perception of what is good for him, and courage to embrace it, whenever it can be made apparent to him : that he has a stock of good sense and good feeling upon which his social prosperity is based : and so we arrive at a discovery which, whether we seek to make him wiser by our sciences, or bet-

ter by our religion, opens to us prospects of the most encouraging and delightful character.

“ In the second place, it makes the Chinese acquainted with the authentic nature of our principles, and the kindness of our feelings towards them — a most necessary preliminary in the work of doing them good, whether it be in matters touching this world or that which is to come. There is nothing more obvious than that a Chinese entirely misunderstands our character and situation; he thinks we have no institutions for learning, are strangers to the softer refinements and courtesies of life, and recognise no moral distinctions, are unconscious of the intrinsic beauty of a virtuous action. When assured that he labors under a mistake, he hears with incredulity in his looks; when he witnesses proofs of wisdom and goodness, he is filled with wonder and surprise. We find by experience, that he is not apt to forget either our good words or our good deeds, but if there were any oblivions tendency in this way, it would be corrected by the restoration of sight to the blind, the removal of excrescences that preyed upon the vitals of the sufferer, and so on; for he bears a testimony which he will convey to his grave, written with indelible characters upon his body, that China, with a swarming population, cannot produce a man, that can at once vie in skill and humanity with the stranger. Where could we find a better pledge, a better earnest to assure them, that our science is founded on truth, our religion full of benevolence? If we have patience to give these endeavors time to work, such a conviction, waxing stronger and stronger, is inevitable, — the collateral results, of unknown magnitude and importance.

“ In the third place, we shall have opportunities of studying the mind of a Chinese, and of tracing all its essential characteristics. We shall find out wherein it differs from our own, what it has in common with ourselves; for a sick person, as by a sort of instinct, opens his heart as well as his case to his physician. In the west, we often see this exemplified, but not more frequently there than in China. All ranks, ages, and sexes, tell their story, and reply to questions, with child-like simplicity, and make good what philosophy would teach us, that to speak the truth is a quality naturally inherent in the will of man.— Everything about their domestic history, ways of thinking, social feelings, nay the very penetralia of their hearts and dwellings, are brought under contemplation, and thus we may gather hints and reflections which will be hereafter of the highest value to us.

“In addition to these advantages, we may mention the influence that enterprises like the one before us are likely to exert upon medical science itself.

“(1.) Maladies, in their nature and frequency, differ in different countries. A disorder, which is transient and occurs only here and there in some places, may be studied in all its features again and again in others. The phenomena which the same disease exhibits in one place, it never assumes in another,—a consideration that leads us to make a difference between such as are common to it in all places, and such as are not, and so to delineate with philosophic accuracy what its essential character consists in. If at the same time we attend to the climate, soil, water, and relative situation of the country, with the diet and habits of the people, we give a new and wide bearing to an important part of medical study—the existing causes of disease—and, of consequence, the means by which they may be avoided. By this means we shall be able to complete our system of nosology, and to make out a uniform encyclopedia of diseases.

“(2.) If the existing causes of disease have a kind of geographic distribution, the appropriate remedies seem to have something very analogous to it, so that each country has its peculiar drug, as well as its peculiar disorders, as if the same Providence that sent the affliction sent also its cure with it. Each country has its pharmacy, remarkable for some drug not found elsewhere, and generally proves after investigation far more comprehensive than we were at first inclined to suppose. The Chinese and the Japanese have each their own, both of which abound with excellent and powerful medicines. Now by practicing among the natives, we are made acquainted with these remedies, their modes of application, efficacy, and so forward, by ways that are as good as actual experiment, without any of its risk. Hence we are enabled to enlarge our knowledge of remedies, and to enrich our pharmacopœias with an account of substances hitherto unknown or untried.

“(3.) Every nation and tribe has what we may call its national therapeutics and nosology. It has some conceptions of disease peculiar to itself, some modes of treatment not observed elsewhere. In principle and extent they may be very humble, in detail united with error and mistake, but I think we should have to search a long time before we found one that would not afford us one fact for our information, or one hint to awaken our curiosity. These subjects would necessarily fall under the notice of an enlightened practitioner, who with patient kindness had given himself up to the purpose of

doing good, which he would not fail to record and communicate to the world, for the benefit of science and humanity.

"I am so impressed with the importance of these considerations that I have determined to make the system of gratuitous relief for the sick in some sort universal. I may not succeed in my first attempts, but I will continue, while life and health last, to pursue my object till I have attained it. We have societies for giving the Bible, the gospel, useful knowledge, and so on, to the world,—we will also have a society for giving the benefits of rational medicine to the world. Humanity shall be taught to flow in new channels, and to wear names and designations unused before. Science shall earn new honors, and gain fresh accessions to her strength. The motives that incite us to deal out our good things to all mankind are of the highest and noblest kind, while the success that waits upon every attempt invites us to bring all the means we can spare, and lay them upon the altar of Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. On my return to England, I shall not forget the promise I made to this Society at its formation, for I am sure it needs only to be known in order to be supported."

He then moved, J. C. GREEN, esq., seconded, and it was —

Resolved, That the report which has been read be accepted, and printed under the direction of the committee.

The Treasurer's accounts, duly audited, were then read, and laid upon the table. It appeared that the disbursements of the Society had been, during the year, \$1741; the receipts since 10th May, \$754; and that the balance in the treasurer's hands was \$780.

Lists of Books, Instruments, Paintings, and Medicines, that had been presented to the Society, having been read, it was —

On the motion of Mr. BELL, seconded by Mr. WETMORE,—

Resolved, That this Society gratefully acknowledges the valuable donation of works on ophthalmic surgery, the surgical instruments, and specimens of morbid anatomy, received from T. R. Colledge, esq., its president, as also the donation of books, &c., received from other gentlemen.

The chairman then stated, that Mr. Colledge, on his recent departure from China, had left nearly the whole of his medical library behind, with the desire that it should be offered to the Society on condition of his being enabled in return to furnish himself with a similar library in England. The prices not having been attached to the several works, the committee were unable to state the precise value of the collection: the balance in the treasurer's hands, however, did

not seem sufficient to authorize the appropriation, at the moment, of any sum for the purchase of the books. He went on to state, that the books were nevertheless being priced, and that expectations were entertained of being enabled to meet the cost of them without burdening the funds of the Society, or applying for a private subscription from the members.

A series of By-laws, referred at the last general meeting for further consideration, was read; when it was—

On the motion of W. S. WETMORE, esq., seconded by W. BLENKIN, esq.—

Resolved, That the By-laws just read be sanctioned, and printed with the Report of the Committee.

The Chairman having called a ballot for election of officers, it was on the motion of W. BLENKIN, esq., seconded by HEERJEEBHoy RUSTOMJEE, esq.—

Resolved, That the gentlemen now forming the committee of management be requested to continue in office until the next annual meeting.

The Chairman begged to say a few words, before dissolving the meeting. He would revert to the address made to the meeting that morning by Mr. Lay. Sincerely did he wish that gentleman all success in the efforts which he had expressed his intention of making, on his return to England, to set on foot a society with purposes like those of this Society, but with a wider range. That gentleman is in possession of the peculiar advantages of an eye-witness. Having visited many of the isles of the Pacific, and of the Indian archipelago, also Lewchew, and having for some time resided in China, he can 'speak of the things that he has seen, and testify of what he knows.' He has been enabled to assure himself personally of the readiness of many of the nations, living out of the pale of Christendom and of western civilization, to avail themselves of the medical skill and kindness of European practitioners. He has seen their confidence, their gratitude, and can justly appreciate the adaptedness of such means, as preparatives for the attainment of those blessings in which rest the highest ends of man's existence. He is aware, too, of the sanction such operations receive from that Book to distribute which he left his family—the lively greetings of that family may be soon unalloyedly enjoy!

The meeting then adjourned.

PETER PARKER, *Chairman*.

MINUTES

of the Second Annual Meeting of the

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA.

THE Second Annual Meeting of the members and friends of the Society was held at the residence of A. Anderson, esq, at Macao, on Thursday, the 1st July, 1841. At 2 P. M., the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, vice-president, took the chair. There were present, the Rev. Messrs. Bridgman, Boone, Ball, and Roberts, and A. Anderson, W. Bell, W. Leslie, W. Blenkin, P. Young, J. Holliday, B. Hobson, W. Lockhart, S. W. Williams, John Slade, J. R. Morrison, esquires.

Mr. Bridgman opened the meeting, by observing, that the friends of the Society had now been called together with the view of informing the public of the proceedings of the Society, and of affording to the members an opportunity of electing new office-bearers.

The report of the committee was then read, detailing the proceeding of the Society's agents since the last general meeting, on the 20th November, 1838; the continuance of Dr. Parker at Canton until the close of June, 1840, when he proceeded on a long purposed visit to the United States; the consecutive arrivals of Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Hobson from England, and of Mr. Diver from the United States; and the return of the latter gentleman to America, owing to continued ill health.—The treasurer's account showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer, on the 30th of June, of 1561 dollars, carried to the credit of the Society,—after an expenditure, since the 30th of November, 1838, of little more than 1700 dollars.

The medical reports of Messrs. Hobson and Lockhart, of the hospital at Macao, since August 1st, 1839, and at Ghusan between September 1840, and February 1841, were also read. It was then moved by MR. BELL, seconded by MR. BLENKIN, and resolved,

"That the several reports which have just been read be accepted and approved."

Moved by MR. BLENKIN, seconded by MR. WILLIAMS, and resolved,

"That the best thanks of the meeting be returned to Messrs. Lockhart and Hobson, for their very able services, and interesting reports."

Mr. Hobson returned acknowledgments both for himself and Mr. Lockhart.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of office-bearers. The result of the ballot was:

President. T. R. COLLEDGE, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. P. PARKER, M. D.

W. JARDINE, Esq.

R. INGLIS, Esq.

A. ANDERSON, Esq.

G. T. LAY, Esq.

REV. E. C. BRIDGMAN.

LANCELOT DENT, Esq.

WILLIAM BELL, Esq.

JAMES MATHESON, Esq.

W. BLENKIN, Esq.

Recording Secretary. J. R. MORRISON, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary. REV. S. R. BROWN.

Treasurer. W. DELANO, JR. Esq.

Auditor of Accounts. W. LESLIE, Esq.

On the motion of MR. HOBSON, seconded by MR. BOONE, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the committee for their past services.

On the motion of MR. LESLIE, seconded by the other members of the committee, the thanks of the Society were returned to MR. MORRISON, for his services as secretary.

On the motion of MR. ANDERSON, seconded by MR. LOCKHART, the committee were instructed to collect the annual subscriptions due, and to endeavor to improve the funds of the Society, by obtaining donations in its behalf.

The meeting then adjourned,

E. C. BRIDGMAN, *Chairman.*

SECOND REPORT.

THE disturbed state of affairs in China for two years past, and the frequent dispersion of the community incident upon that condition of things, have hitherto prevented the committee of management from calling together a general meeting of the Society since the time that its first stated meeting was held, in the month of November, 1838. The objects of the Society have in the meanwhile, however, by no means been neglected: and, although its operations were for a time hampered by the state of public affairs just alluded to, yet have the institutions maintained by the Society yielded, upon the whole, not less of happy results than in days of greater freedom from disturbing influences.

It is a year since the committee, in publishing the hospital reports thought it their duty to give to the public some particulars of their proceedings during the time that had intervened since the friends of the Society had met together. But as there may be those now present who have not had opportunities of perusing that statement, it will be not inappropriate here briefly to recapitulate the particulars of what was then published.

When the whole English community had been compelled by the proceedings of the Chinese government to leave Canton, Dr. Parker was enabled, as an American citizen, to remain there. The house which had hitherto been always occupied by him as the Ophthalmic Hospital had been shut up, during all the time that the foreign community was held in confinement, from March to May, 1839; and to repeated requests afterwards made that it might be reöpened, the senior hong-merchant invariably returned a decided refusal. Dr. Parker was so fortunate, however, as to find a convenient place for receiving applicants (very few in-door patients being admitted), in the dispensary of Messrs. Cox and Anderson, both then at Macao. The report of his proceedings there during the year 1839, as also a previous report for the last quarter of 1838, have been already published by the committee. Dr. Parker remained at Canton till the month of June, 1840; when, upon the establishment of a blockade of the port, he closed the hospital; and, with the full approbation of the committee, took that occasion to pay a long-purposed visit to his native land. He went with the expectation of returning to resume his labors here after an absence of a year or two.

At the time of the Society's last meeting, the 20th of November, 1838, the hopes entertained of the arrival of a physician from Eng-

land or America, to extend the Society's operations had not yet been realized: and after the hospital at Macao had been kept open by Dr. Parker, during the months of July, August, and September, it had become necessary to close it on the return of that gentleman to his usual field of labor at Canton in October. In the following January, however, the expectations of the Society were gratified by the arrival from England of William Lockhart, esq., M. R. C. S.; a gentleman of whose high professional talents and character most of the members present have long since become acquainted. He came out in connection with the London Missionary Society; and having immediately offered his services to the committee, they were not less immediately accepted. On the 28th of February, 1839, the hospital at Macao was accordingly placed under his charge. The study of the language engaged all his attention at the first, and the hospital was not therefore *formally* opened (though some few patients were received) until the 1st of July. Unfortunately, it had not been long open, when the measures of the Chinese government against all bearing the name of Englishmen, compelled Mr. Lockhart, on the 13th of August, again to close it.

Seeing little to be done at that time, Mr. Lockhart, with the approbation of those members of the committee whom he was able to consult, resolved on spending some months at Batavia, with the view of further studying the Chinese language under the tuition of Mr. Medhurst, and of gaining an acquaintance with the Chinese in those parts. He left China in September, 1839, and did not return till towards the close of June, 1840.

In the interim, two other medical missionaries, Wm. Beck Diver, M. D., from the United States, and Benjamin Hobson M. B., M. R. C. S., from England,—the former in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the latter in connection with the London Missionary Society,—had arrived in China, and notified to your committee their desire of offering to the Society their services. This offer was made, and their services accepted on the 1st of July, last year; and Mr. Lockhart having, August 1st, reopened the Macao hospital, these gentlemen gave him their assistance until his removal to Chusan, at the end of that month when the hospital was placed, for the future, under their joint care. In December, however, Mr. Diver's health failing, he was compelled to take a voyage for its recovery; and finding little benefit from a short trip, taken in the first instance, to the straits of Malacca, he was induced to proceed from Singapore to the United States. Mr. Hobson has continued in

charge of the hospital till now, receiving assistance from Mr. Lockhart, since that gentleman's return from Chusan in March last. Mr. Hobson's report is in the hands of the secretary, and will be read to the meeting.

During the time that Canton was thrown open to merchants of England, by the occupation of the river by the British forces, in April last, Mr. Hobson made a renewed attempt to reopen the hospital at Canton; but the senior hong-merchant continued to refuse permission for the old house to be reoccupied. It was in contemplation to engage another house; but, looking at the uncertain posture of affairs, and the probability of having soon again to close it, that step was not taken.

Allusion has been made to the removal of Mr. Lockhart from Macao, in August last year, to Chusan, and the meeting will have pleasure in hearing the interesting report of his operations there. He opened his house, in the town of Chusan, or Tinghae, on the 13th of September; and it was constantly crowded with applicants for medical relief from that time till the day of his embarkation, the 22d of February, when the removal of all the British forces from thence of course rendered his longer stay there impracticable. While waiting to be guided by the progress of events in the choice of a new station, Mr. Lockhart continues to improve himself in a knowledge of the language, and to afford assistance to Mr. Hobson in the care of the hospital at Macao.

The number of patients that were admitted into the hospital at Canton during the year 1839, was about 800, making an aggregate, since the commencement of the Institution in November, 1835, of about 7000. For the six months of 1840, that it remained open, Dr. Parker has left no report; but the eagerness for medical aid, and the number of patients, were never greater than at the time he left Canton, on the 17th of June.—The number of patients admitted to the hospital at Macao, during one month and a half of 1839, and eleven months (from August 1st to June 30th) of 1840-41, was 1457,—making, with those admitted during three months of 1838, a total of 2150. At Chusan, during of a period of little more than five months, amid much greater opportunities of free access to the people, the number of patients attended to was 3502.

The treasurer's accounts are submitted to the examination of the meeting. In those exhibited at the first annual meeting in November 1838, after an expenditure, during three quarters, of \$1741.85, a balance was shown of \$780.71. The expenditures since that date

has been \$1631.07, and the receipts \$2411.98, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer, at this date, of \$1561.62.

It remains to be observed, that, owing to the departure from China of several office-bearers of the Society, the committee have found it necessary to make some provisional appointments, which they hope will meet the approbation of the meeting. Mr. W. S. Wetmore had become treasurer on Mr. Archer's departure from China, when he and Mr. Green, the auditor of accounts, both notified their return home. Mr. Snow and Mr. Leslie were then requested to fill their respective places. But Mr. Snow being also called away, it became necessary to fill up anew the office of treasurer: Mr. Delano accepted it, at the request of the committee. Mr. King having also left China, Mr. Brown of the Morrison Education Society has undertaken the duties of corresponding secretary. Though the president and all but two vice-presidents are at present absent from China, yet as these officers have no specific duties to perform, it has not appeared necessary to supply their places.

In conclusion, the committee have to hope, that the Society will feel satisfaction with the proceedings of its agents; and with this hope they now resign their offices into the hands of the meeting.— They cannot refrain from expressing gratitude to Him whose creatures we all are, for opportunities afforded them of benefiting their fellow-men, while they look forward, with confident expectation to continually enlarging fields of usefulness, and increasing opportunities of conveying to the *minds* of their patients the healing influences of moral care, and especially of the hopes that the Gospel alone offers.

Dr. *The Medical Missionary Society in China in account with the Treasurer to the Society.* Cr.

1838.		1838.	
Aug. 1.	To printing reports, &c.	May 10.	Balance, as per account rendered this day.
June 30.	To expenses of hospital at Canton for two quarters.	Oct. 19.	By subscriptions and donations:
	To rent of hospital for one year, from 1st September, 1837.		C. Fearon, esq., annual subscription for 1837 and 1838.
Oct. 1.	To expenses of hospital at Macao, for one quarter.		C. S. - - - - - 15
			C. B. Adam, esq. - - - 30
			J. Archer, esq. - - - 500
			E. E. J. ARCHER, Treasurer (to this date).
	Balance, carried to the credit of the Society.	Nov. 29.	By subscriptions and donations:
			W. H. Harton, esq. - - - 100
			H. H. Lindsay, esq. - - - 2
			John Harkness, esq. - - - 22
			F. M. Davidson, esq. - - - 50
			Rev. C. Kruckeberg. - - - 5
			179 00
			<u>2522 56</u>
			Dollars.
			E. E. W. S. WETMORE, Treasurer.
			Audited. J. C. GREEN.
			Canton, Nov. 29th, 1838.

Dr. *The Medical Missionary Society in China in account with the Treasurer to the Society.* Cr.

1839. Dec. 31.	To expenses of hospital at Canton to this date Board, fuel, repairs, &c. \$167.63 Native assistants 253.83 Medicines, &c. 149.80		1839. Feb. 1.	By balance, 22 Nov. 1838. By donations collected by R. Turner:	\$780 71
				Footae - - - \$150 P. Line, esq., Madras. 50 W. Thomson, esq. 100 Captain Macqueen 10 Alex. Macculloch 10 Richard Turner - 100	
	\$571 26		"	By donations, by Fox, Rawson, & Co. George Woolley, esq. - 20 E. A. Staple, esq. - 5 A. J. Empson, esq. - 15 Captain Routh - 10 " Gillett - 10 " Younghusband 5 " Seagar - 10 " Buckle - 4 George Massey, esq. - 10 Samuel Rawson, esq. - 15 A. F. Croome, esq. - 10	420 00
			June 2.	By donation from J. C. Green, esq. 500	114 00
			July 15.	By subscription from G. Nye, esq. 25 By donation from S. Wetmore, esq 200	725 00
			Aug. 20.	E. E. W. S. WETMORE, Treasurer (to this date).	

1840.		1840.		1841.	
June 30.	To expenses from 1st to 17th June, not detailed - - -	248 74	Nov. 23.	By donations from captain Guy Inglis, esq. - - -	\$10 10
July 14.	To stove purchased for the hospital, Macao - - -	54 07	Dec. 6.	Annual subscription from Howqua. E. E. P. W. SNOW, Treasurer (to this date).	300 00
Aug. 22.	To expenses of hospital at Macao, in 1839. - - -	162 86	1841.	By donations at Chusan:—A friend, 20 James How, esq. - - -	20
" 1841.	To expenses of hospital at Macao, July and Aug. 1840. - - -	41 81		J. W. Rundall, esq., Engineers, 20 Captain Barlow, R. N. - - -	20
Jan. 16.	To trusses, bought of Seth Low & Co. - - -	66 50		" Cunningham - - -	10
Mar. 31.	To expenses of hospital at Chusan, Sep. 1840 to Feb. 1841. - - -	206 50		By donations and subscriptions Ladies of Gt. George street chapel, Liverpool. - - -	100
June 30.	To expenses of hospital at Macao, from Aug., 1840 to 30th June 1841. - - -	250 33		Mrs. Turner 24; Mrs. Gutzlaff 20—44 Captain Parry. - - -	100
"	To A. Anderson, esq. for sundry expenses of hospital at Macao 1839-40. - - -	29 00		" Crocker. - - -	10
				" Macondray - - -	25
				E. B. Squire, esq. - - -	15
				Mrs. Colledge - - -	15
				A. Robertson, esq. - - -	50
	Balance, carried to credit of new account. - - -	1561 62		By donations on behalf of Messrs. W. B. Diver, C. E. Bridgman, & T. Beale. - - -	360 00
				By interest from Aug. 4th (as per separate account.) - - -	300 00
					86 78
					<u>3192 69</u>
					Dollars.
					W. DELANO, JR., Treasurer.

REPORT

Of the Medical Missionary Society's operations

at Chusan in 1840-41.

By William Lockhart.

THE island of Chusan having been brought under British influence, it was judged desirable, by the committee of the Medical Missionary Society, to send one of its agents to Tinghae, the chief town of that district, with the view of establishing a Hospital there, for the relief of the natives, and for carrying on the objects of the Society, as far as possible, and thus in a new station to test the advantages of this means for obtaining a beneficial influence over the minds of the people.

Accordingly, the operations of the M. M. S. were commenced at Chusan, September 13th, 1840, and terminated February 22d, 1841; during this period, as will be seen by the list of cases, 3502 patients were attended to.

At the first establishment of the hospital, the inhabitants did not understand its object; but by attention being paid to some of the sick, who were met in the streets, and by explaining to others that medicine would be given for the relief of their ailments, if they applied for it, some few were induced to attend; and shortly afterwards great numbers came daily at all hours, desiring that medicines might be given to them. At some times as many as 200 old and new cases presented themselves in one day, but this large number was unusual; from 80 to 120 being the common amount on fine days during the latter weeks the hospital was open.

Besides attendance on such persons as resorted to the hospital, several were attended at their own homes; by which an opportunity

was given to observe the management of families in that part of the country, and freer intercourse maintained with the people, than might otherwise have been practicable. Occasionally, when parties were sent to various parts of the island, visits were made to distant villages, and medicines afforded to many afflicted with disease; and where the cases could not, for various reasons, be attended to at the moment, cards of direction were given, to enable them to come to the city, where they could receive the required aid.—Papers stating the nature of the hospital were also sent to the villages, in various vallies; and in a short time patients came from all parts of the island, seeking relief; also from Ningpo, Hangchow foo, (the capital of the province), and other neighboring towns on the main, as well as from Pooto, Lowang, and other islands: many Fuhkeën men from the trading junks at Sing-keä-mun (a large seaport town at the S. E. point of the island) were applicants. Indeed, the number of patients from the city itself was very small, compared with those who came from a distance. During the last six weeks of residence, the number of individuals who came from Lowang, a large island about 30 miles south of Chusan, was sometimes 40 or 50 in one day. Of these, some, who required frequent attention, remained in the city; others came and went as their medicine was expended, or according to the time prescribed to them.

In respect to the *climate*, it may be observed that during the south monsoon, the weather was hot, and sometimes very oppressive—the thermometer in the shade frequently standing at 90° during the day: the average for the night being about 72° . During the north monsoon, the weather was generally very cold, with fine clear days. Towards the latter end of December, 1840, and during the whole of January and February, 1841, the thermometer was as low as 25° or 26° during the night; and occasionally, when the wind was high, it stood at 28° during the day. Of course, at this time, there was much ice on all the ponds, though the duration of this low temperature was never long enough to cause the canals to be frozen over. Little snow fell during the winter, and never in sufficient quantity to cover the plain. The hills round the city were once only capped with snow for three or four days. The natives of the island said that the cold of winter was frequently much more severe, that ice was very thick, and that much snow lay in the vallies.

It may be asked,—seeing the favorable position of the island (in lat. 30° N., and long. $122^{\circ} 5'$ E.), and the comparative mildness of the climate,—does much disease exist among the natives themselves,

or was it from particular causes alone that the British troops suffered so severely while located there?

Several intelligent Chinese, when questioned on the subject of the prevalence of fever, said, that it was very common over the whole island, but especially so in the vallies where the fields were kept constantly under water, and that during last year disease prevailed to a very much greater degree than is generally the case, and this not only on the island of Chusan, but about Ningpo, Chinhae, Hangchow foo, and other places. Indeed the number of Chinese, who were seen to be suffering under fever or its consequences, was very great. Some parts of the city, being very low and damp, were extremely unhealthy; of this the *cheheën*, or magistrate's office, was a striking example, for of the whole number of British officers, civil and military, who lived there, not one escaped severe attacks, either of fever or dysentery, and the place had to be evacuated, and other quarters chosen for the magistracy. There can be no doubt that the malaria exists to a powerful degree, in nearly the whole of the vallies, arising from the excessive moisture in which the surface of the ground is kept by the banking up of the streams from the hills, and during wet weather the canals and dikes overflow, and the country is flooded with water. During the summer months, the days are very hot; and at night the dews are exceedingly heavy, so that if any one be exposed at this time, their clothes soon become saturated with moisture.

As to the reasons to be assigned for the degree of sickness that prevailed among the troops while at Chusan, this is not the place to speak fully of them, and doubtless the medical gentlemen connected with the force will publish portions of their own reports. But a few of the causes may be hinted at, of which the most prominent were—the laborious but unavoidable duties which the men had to perform—their exposure to the sun by day and to the heavy dews by night, united to which was the want of fresh provisions, which could not at first be at all procured.—When the strength of the men was worn down, being exposed to the malaria of the locality in which they were, fever seized upon them, followed by severe and almost incurable dysentery, which proved fatal to a most fearful extent. To so great a degree did these diseases prevail, that of the whole force very few of the men escaped more or less severe attacks.

It is by no means clear, whether the island of Chusan would be at all more unhealthy than any other place of the same latitude, were it not for the mode adopted in the cultivation of rice by means of

stagnant water. If a good system of draining the fields were established, or even the flood-gates removed from the streams, whereby the water is dammed up, it is very probable that the land would in a few months become dry, and the excess of malaria would subside, its cause being in a great measure removed. It is impossible to say whether the ground could be thoroughly dried, and whether this would effect the desired change or not; it is at least probable that it would do so, and if the island be ever again in British hands it might be tried.

The mode of irrigation is well shown in the extensive valley of Yungtung, in which Tinghae is situated. Sluices are placed in all the streams and the whole valley is one swamp, indeed so wet, that it is impossible to walk across the valley, except on raised flagged pathways. In all the other vallies where a stream is available, the same mode is adopted, and by much the greater portion. Yentsung, the next valley to the above, is a pool of shallow water. And that malaria should be rife in such districts, when during the hot summer months so large a surface of mud is exposed to the rays of the sun, cannot be wondered at.

In illustration of the report of cases, it may be well to make a few general observations on those diseases which most prominently presented themselves.

Intermittent Fever. This disease prevails to a very great extent among the people; and from all that could be ascertained, regarding its prevalence in various districts, by repeated inquiries of respectable Chinese and native medical men, it is very general.

Of the cases which presented, those in which quinine was exhibited soon recovered: but this remedy was only given to patients who came regularly; to others general remedies were given, which appeared in some cases to be beneficial. Several Chinese physicians also applied for relief from this disease, and finding that the quinine was of service to them, would sometimes bring friends for the medicine. They themselves used tiger's bones, ginseng, and other things; but acknowledged that their remedies were not very effectual. Some were pressing in their intreaties for a supply of quinine, which could not be given, as the quantity on hand was very inadequate to the large demands for it.

The two cases of paralysis of the arms from torture, occurred in respectable men. One of these was in the country, endeavoring to buy provisions and other things for sale in the city, when some Chinese soldiers seized him, and having beaten him severely, tied his

arms behind him round a tree for a length of time, until he had lost all power of motion. The other man had some property, of which he was robbed by a party of thieves, who then tied his arms behind him in the same manner. Both these cases were benefited by medical treatment.

Opium smoking. It was said, by one or two householders, that this was a very common practice among the respectable people, who usually lived in Tinghae, even affecting one third, some said one half, of these persons. But few of them, however, presented themselves at the hospital, desiring medicine to cure them of the habit. Occasionally, persons were seen in private houses using the opium pipe, but no considerable data were afforded, whereby to judge regarding this subject.

Elephantiasis prevails to a great extent throughout the island, and many cases were seen in which fearful ravages had been committed by this disease. It presented itself much more frequently in Chusan than it does at Canton, but from what cause is not apparent. Some of the incipient cases were slightly benefited by frequent purgatives, repeated bathing of the limbs with warm water, followed by the use of stimulating liniments. But the period during which the cases were attended to was not sufficient to show whether the benefit would be permanent or not.

Psora and other cutaneous diseases, exist among the people in much the same degree as in other parts of China.

In the case of opening into the trachea, the disease commenced nine years ago, when a small abscess appeared in front of the trachea: this increased in size and probably a large slough came away, and ulceration went on till in course of a short time, an opening was made into the trachea just below the cricoid cartilage, which enlarged until it attained its present size—three quarters of an inch in diameter, and comprising the whole breadth of the trachea, and is now stationary; the edges have not cicatrized, but secrete a small quantity of pus. While the wound is open, the man cannot of course speak at all, and breathing is painful to him, as the instant admission of cold air into the lungs produces a severe cough; but to obviate this inconvenience, he uses a solid flat plug of paper of proper size, and by carefully adjusting it to the opening, he is able to breathe freely through the mouth, and to speak distinctly though with a rough and hoarse voice. The man had no pain, and enjoyed tolerable health, though he had an emaciated appearance, and was subject to cough, and occasionally to asthmatic attacks.

The case of mortification of both feet occurred in a beggar, who was found lying on some straw in one of the Chinese public offices. He had been much exposed to the severe cold, while poorly clad, and not having had sufficient food, numbness came on in both feet. When he was first seen they were both cold and black; there was also a black gangrenous spot on the tip of the nose. The use of wine and of nourishing diet was of much service at first; a line of separation formed, the man began to rally and was stronger; but suddenly a change took place, great prostration came on, inability to open the jaws supervened, and he shortly died.

The man having disease of the os calcis came from Lowang; large abscesses had formed round the heel for some months, and when he came to the hospital, the posterior half of the os calcis was found to be black and loose, and was easily removed. Considerable hemorrhage took place on the removal of the bone, but soon ceased; healthy granulations sprung up from the surface of the sound bone, and the wound gradually contracted and closed, and shortly afterwards the man was able to walk about with ease.

The compound fracture of the humerus was in a boy 14 years old, and resulted from a gunshot wound received during an affray between a foraging party and some villagers in the valley of Chaeho. A party of sipahis, accompanied by one of their own officers, were buying provisions for the regiment, and had purchased a quantity of fowls and vegetables, when some of the Chinese knocked the money out of the officer's hand, while others ran off with a musket belonging to one of the men; the rest of the party fired at the thieves, and this little boy, who was standing by, received a wound. The ball passed through the left arm a little above the elbow; great hemorrhage had followed, as was evident from the boy's clothes having been saturated with blood; to stop this a small cord had been tightly bound round the arm. When he was brought to the hospital, some days after the accident, the cord was almost buried in the flesh, and the limb was much swollen; at first, it was thought that the ball had traversed the elbow-joint, but this was found not to be the case, and that the humerus only had been fractured. He remained two months in the hospital, during which time the wound on the inner side healed, and on the outer side 2 or 3 sinuses only remained, at the bottom of which were felt some small portions of loose bone. The fractured bone became consolidated, and the elbow could be moved without pain; and the case promised to terminate favorably in every respect when it was last seen.

The case of compound fracture of the os frontis was in a boy of 16 years, and occurred in a quarrel which took place between some foreign sailors and villagers regarding the sale of a bullock, for which the price had been paid: but a misunderstanding arose, and the owners, wishing to get back the bullock, attacked the sailors, who, in self-defense, drew their cutlases on their opponents, and this boy received a wound in the head. Much blood flowed from one of the large branches of the temporal artery, which was wounded. The external wound was three inches long, the os frontis was cut through about one inch, and a portion of loose bone lay at the bottom of the wound, which being removed, left the dura mater exposed for the space of a circle half an inch in diameter. The bleeding gradually ceased, the wound was dressed with simple ointment and wet lint, and a bandage rolled tightly round the head. No symptoms of disturbance of the functions of the brain took place, but profuse suppuration of the whole surface of the wound ensued; this, however, gradually diminished, and the wound closed completely, and the boy left the hospital, having merely a slight pain in the region of the wound, with occasional feelings of uneasiness over the scalp. This case, as well as the former, required watching at the time the island was evacuated, and the hospital necessarily closed; however, it is to be hoped that they will both do well.

It is an interesting subject of inquiry as to what may be the probable cause of the large amount of disease of the eye, which exists among the people of this country. From the delicacy of the organ, and its exposure to irritating agents of various kinds, it is in all countries subject to many diseases, to which this people are liable in common with others; but as will be seen from the subjoined list of cases, trichiasis, entropium, granular lids, catarrhal ophthalmia, pterygium, contraction of the tarsi, and opacity of the cornea, prevail to a very great extent, much greater than is the usual proportion in other parts of the world. It is evident that this cannot arise from the formation of the eye itself, for though the eyes of the Chinese are small, and the eyelids drawn inwards and downwards, in many cases, so as to make a distinct fold at the inner angle, as is especially seen in many of the females, still this is the natural condition of the eye throughout the whole nation, and it is difficult to understand how the natural state of any organ can make it liable to disease. It is true that some individuals are born with such a conformation of body, that they are more prone than others to disease, but this is altogether an abnormal condition: whereas the form of the eye in this people is, as before

mentioned, perfectly natural. And how can it be supposed that almost one third of the human race should be thus predisposed to a diseased condition of so important an organ! It would appear, as the result of observation, that the more frequent occurrence of the above named diseases arises in a great measure from two causes.

1st. The severe inflammation of the organ, which comes on at the commencement of the northerly and northeasterly winds in October, November, and December: this being permitted to run its course without relief being obtained, leaves as its consequences, various changes in the tissues, of a more or less injurious nature according to the intensity of the primary inflammation of the eye and its appendages, and the healthy or unhealthy condition of the sufferer.

2d. The injurious effects of a practice which is commonly followed by the Chinese barbers of everting the lower lid, and rubbing its inner surface gently with an ivory or bamboo instrument, shaped like a small scoop, which they also pass under the lid and deep into the inner and outer canthi; this they call 'washing the eye,' and the declared intention is the removal of any portion of mucus that may be lodging on its surface. It is a very common habit and performed daily in the barber's shops, where, after the head has been shaved, the man sits composedly as if enjoying exquisite delight, while the barber is thus *operating* on his eyes. If the person's eyes be examined after this process, they will be found to be very red and in a state of considerable irritation, and in process of time chronic conjunctivitis supervenes, and this being considered as the result of the eye not being sufficiently cleansed, the practice is persisted in, and the conjunctiva of the lid becomes covered with granulations. In other cases, the conjunctiva becomes indurated like thin parchment, the tarsal cartilages contract and induce entropium. Other diseases also result in process of time, variously modified according to circumstances; as for instance, exposure to the cold wind inducing an attack of acute inflammation of the organ.

The cases of entropium were operated upon in the usual mode of removing a fold of skin from the upper lid and dividing the tarsal cartilage. This was, generally speaking, completely successful, and the state of the eye much improved in most of the cases; in others the cornea had become so opaque from the long continuance of the disease that, although the constant pain and irritation caused by the inverted lids were removed, the power of vision was little increased.

The Chinese surgeons adopt a plan of operating for this disease, which is common in Canton as well as in Chusan. The object is to

inclose a fold of the upper lid, between two narrow strips of bamboo, which are then bound tightly together at their ends by thread; the fold of skin sloughs and falls off, and the contraction that occurs during the healing of the wound everts the edge of lid. But this is objectionable; in the first place, on account of the pain caused during the separation of the slough, and still more so, from the circumstance that when the disease is thus treated, considerable transverse contraction of the lids takes place, which induces a shortening of the tarsal cartilage, and if this condition of the lid exists to any extent, it is almost as prejudicial to the eye as the original disease, and if it have continued for a length of time, is not remediable by a surgical operation.

During the northerly monsoon, and especially at its commencement, several cases of severe catarrhal ophthalmia presented themselves; in some of these the disease had existed for several days, extensive destruction of the cornea had taken place, and in a few cases, one or both eyes were lost; but when the disease was recent, although very severe, it was in most cases speedily relieved. The plan of treatment adopted was that which is now generally followed; namely, using the strong solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to an ounce of water). This was dropped into the eye, blisters were applied to the temples, and active purgatives administered. The strong solution was applied daily for three or four days, and then changed for one of 5 grains, and occasionally fresh blisters were applied after the first had healed. The success of this practice was on the whole very gratifying; and in no case that can be remembered, did loss of the eye, or deep ulceration of the cornea ensue, when the case had come early under treatment. And it would appear, as the result of the cases met with at Chusan, that the use of the nitrate of silver was much more beneficial in removing the disease, than depletion would have been under the same circumstances. Granular lids prevail to a great extent, and are the result of long continued irritation of the conjunctiva as above mentioned. This state of granulation of the palpebral conjunctiva induces in course of time entropium, which has already been spoken of; but still more frequently, more or less dense opacity of the cornea itself comes on. It does not appear that persons afflicted with granular lids often become completely blind, but constant pain and lachrymation are produced, and the sight materially injured by the degree of opacity of the cornea which almost constantly accompanies this affection. The application of sulphate of copper, solution of nitrate of silver, and other remedies, were

useful in relieving the irritation of the organ, and removing more or less of the opacity of the cornea.

It may not be out of place to mention here, that of all the females who came to the hospital (and they were not few), and of others seen in various parts of the island, not one among them had feet of the natural size. Some were not so much compressed as others, but the practice of confining the feet, during its growth, is universal at Chusan, while at Canton and Macao many women have their feet completely free, and of natural size. Though several females came to the hospital affected with various diseases, and with ulcers of the leg, only in one or two instances was there seen any ulcer or other disease apparently caused by the compression of the foot, and the forced distortion of its bones. It cannot be said with any degree of certainty how far this practice is injurious to health; but it would appear, from the observation of numerous instances, among different classes of society, both in children and adults, that it does not cause so much misery as might be expected from the severe treatment to which the feet are subjected in infancy. Very frequently when walking in the open country, strong healthy women, though having their feet very much compressed, were seen walking about with readiness, and not apparently suffering from any pain in the feet whatever: others also have walked several miles to the hospital, and have had to return home the same day, so that locomotion is by no means prevented.

It is ever interesting to observe the effects on health, which are caused by the habits and customs of a people, and this is one not undeserving of some attention as more intimate acquaintance with the Chinese is obtained. And torturing as this treatment of the feet would appear to be, and unsightly to us as are its consequences, it is perhaps on the whole not more injurious to health and comfort, than are the practices inflicted by fashion on the female sex in western nations.

The accompanying list of diseases is not entirely without interest in its relation to vital statistics. It shows that intermittent fever prevails to a considerable extent among the natives of Chusan and the neighboring districts, also that some of the diseases of the eye are very frequently met with; but it is at the same time evident, that the hospital was not open to the admission of patients for a sufficient length of time, to afford any certain data, on which fully to rely; neither is the amount of the population in those districts, so accurately ascertained, as to show the relative amount in that and other localities in China. However, as other openings occur, and fresh stations of the Society are established, some interesting facts regarding the exact

state of health among this people may perhaps be obtained, if longer residence at any place be afforded than was the case at Tinghae. And, though the trial of the Society's operations at Chusan was short and imperfect, there can be little doubt that the step which was taken, in sending one of its agents there, was well advised, and shows the advantage of at once occupying every new station that may be practicable; since by endeavoring to administer to their relief, and to remove the diseases to which they are exposed, much can be done among the people for their individual benefit, a better insight obtained into their manners and customs, and a beneficial influence obtained over their minds.

Register of cases from September 23d, 1840, to February 20th, 1841.

<i>General and constitutional diseases.</i>		<i>Opium smoking</i> 5	
Intermittent fever	423	<i>Cutaneous diseases.</i>	
Anasarca after fever	25	Elephantiasis of one leg	27
Ascites	3	Elephantiasis of both legs	16
Enlargement of spleen	6	Elephantiasis of both legs, with deep sloughs upon leg	1
Dysentery	7	Elephantiasis of both legs, loss of toes, protrusion of metatarsal bones	1
Icterus	10	Elephantiasis of both legs, with deep ulcers	3
Dyspepsia	62	Psoriasis inveterata of whole body	8
Gastrodysia	5	Psoriasis of leg	16
Constipation	3	Psoriasis of nates	4
Hæmatemesis	2	Psoriasis of ham	2
Chronic hepatitis	2	Psoriasis of face	1
Hæmoptysis	2	Psora	140
Tussis	61	Psora inveterata	43
Asthma	2	Lepra of body and limbs	12
Bronchitis	4	Tinea capitis	6
Chronic laryngitis	1	Tinea scutulata	2
Cynanche tonsillaris	6	Ecthyma	2
Headache	13	Purpura hæmorrhagica	1
Toothache	3	<i>General surgical affections.</i>	
Disordered bowels in children	7	Abscesses of various parts	115
Rheumatism	76	Thecal abscess of fingers	5
Nodosity of joints	2	Sinus of thigh	1
Partial paralysis of arms	2	Inflammation of knee joint	1
" " of face	1	Sloughing of tendon of index finger	1
Paralysis of arms caused by torture inflicted by Chinese officers	2	Accidental amputation of finger	1
Prostration from starvation; (1 died, 1 recovered)	2		
Erysipelas of face and limbs	4		
Salacia	1		

Inflammation of submaxillary glands	1	Necrosis of humerus	1
Inflamed mamma	3	Caries of alveoli of supra-maxillary bone	3
Irritable ulceration round the nipple	4	Caries of ilium	1
Carbuncle	1	Caries of one of the phalanges of the middle finger	1
Tumor of neck	1	Caries of glenoid cavity of the scapula	1
Large tumor of face	1	Perforation of bony palate, secondary syphilis	1
" " on back of neck	1	Compound fracture of humerus, a gun-shot wound	1
Indurated swelling of leg	1	Compound fracture of os frontis, from blow of a cutlas	1
Enlarged glands of neck	2	Old dislocation of the head of the radius	1
Polypus nasi (both removed)	2	Contraction of elbow	1
Ulcers of various parts	679	Dorsum of hand thrown back on forearm, from burn	1
Large opening into trachea below the cricoid cartilage	1	Distortion of foot, sole looking upwards and backwards, so that the man walked on his instep	1
Paraphymosis	1	Contraction of supinator radii longus, with inability to move the wrist joint	1
Varicose veins of leg	6	Dislocation of lower jaw both sides	1
Excrescences round the anus	4	Retraction of foot inwards	1
Fistula in ano	4	Scrotal hernia	1
Fistula in ano, very extensive, traversing the whole of the nates	1	Inguinal hernia	1
Large bleeding hæmorrhoids	1	Umbilical hernia	1
Severe bite on the leg by a pig	1	<i>Diseases of the ear.</i>	
Severe burns on leg	2	Surditas from excess of cerumen	6
Lupus of nose and face	4	Surditas from caries of temporal bone	1
Wounds of head and limbs	10	Surditas from disease of mastoid cells, large external opening behind the ear	1
Contusion on thorax	10	<i>Diseases of the eye and its appendages.</i>	
Contusion of various joints	16	Abscess on eyelid	3
Syphilis, chancres	2	Hordeolum	3
Gonorrhæa and bubo	2	Small tumor of lid	1
Stricture of urethra	1	Ulcer of lids	1
Mortification of both feet, and sloughing of part of the nose from cold	1	Inflammation of Meibonian glands	1
Sloughs on both feet	1	Trichiasis	144
Large slough on the larynx	1	Entropium (operated on 22)	70
Large slough on nates with great induration of cellular tissue	1		
Large slough on face in children	2		
Anchylosis of wrist with carious bone	2		
Caries of tibia	1		
Necrosis of tibia	1		
Removal of half of the os calcis by exfoliation	1		
Caries of ulna, great bony deposition from periostitis	1		

Ectropium	35	Loss of vision in one eye from	
Contraction of tarsi	40	entropium	16
Contraction of tarsi (after na-		Loss of vision in both eyes from	
tive operation for entropium)	24	entropium	8
Lippitudo	95	Loss of vision in one eye from	
Conjunctivitis	20	opacity of cornea	18
Catarrhal ophthalmia, severe	134	Loss of vision in both eyes from	
Chronic ophthalmia	8	opacity of cornea	10
Granular lids slight opacity	220	Loss of vision in one eye, slough-	
Granular lids with much opa-		ing cornea from catarrhal	
city	30	ophthalmia	16
Pterygium (operated on 6)	146	Loss of vision in both eyes,	
Contraction of puncto lacry-		sloughing cornea from ca-	
malia	1	tarrhal ophthalmia	8
Ulceration of cornea, slight	80	Hernia tridis of one eye	6
Ulceration of cornea, severe	51	Hernia tridis of both eyes	2
Opacity of cornea	311	Closure of pupil by lymph	1
Opacity of cornea, very dense	8	Contraction of both pupils to	
Staphyloma	12	a point	1
Abscesses of eyelids and scalp,		Synechia anterior	4
causing great contraction of		Synechia posterior	8
eyelids, and loss of vision	1	Cataract lenticular	6
Loss of vision in both eyes from		Cataract capsular	5
dense vascular opacity of		Amaurosis	4
cornea	2		
		Total	3502

REPORT

Of the Medical Missionary Society's operations

at Macao in 1840-41.

By Benjamin Hobson.

IN July, 1838, the Society's hospital in Macao, as mentioned in a former report, was first opened for the reception of patients. It was closed on the 5th of Oct. following, in consequence of the absence of any other medical officer to take charge of the establishment.

On the first of July, 1839, it was reöpened; but owing to the extraordinary events of that year, it was found necessary to suspend its operations on the 15th of the subsequent month. During that short space, 167 persons applied for medical relief. Although medicines were administered for some months afterwards to occasional applicants, the doors of the hospital were not again thrown open to receive either in or out-patients until August, 1840.

From that time up to the present (June 39th, 1841), with the exception of occasional interruptions from the unsettled state of affairs, there has been a portion of each day devoted to this department of the Society's operations.

The capabilities of this institution have not as yet been fully tested, both from its recent origin, and the fear and disquietude which pervaded the native community a few months since, as well as from a reluctance to allow its medical duties to encroach upon the time that was necessary to devote for acquiring some attainments in the language: all of which have induced a less extensive opening of the hospital than otherwise would have been desirable. But now, judging from the increase of attendance for the last few months, from this

city, and the numerous and populous towns and hamlets in this vicinity, it is reasonably anticipated that its influence and usefulness will rapidly advance.

The cases that have come under treatment have been varied, but as will be seen from the subjoined list are chiefly surgical. A few of the more important ones were admitted into the house, and if their circumstances required it, a small allowance of money was granted to buy rice and fuel. Many more would have gladly availed themselves of the convenience which the wards afforded, had it been considered expedient at the time to receive them. While speaking upon this subject it may not be out of place to observe, that when the hospitals are not under the surveillance or jurisdiction of Chinese officers, as they have been at Chusan and Macao, there are most pleasing facilities afforded for distributing religious books, and holding free intercourse with the people.

If we may judge from the experience of the past, both here and at Chusan, there appears no want of readiness on the part of the natives to acknowledge the superiority of foreign medical skill, nor any indisposition to avail themselves of the gratuitous aid proffered to them. But until full confidence is experienced, there is a strong and natural aversion to submit to operations, or patience sufficiently great to continue for any length of time, the use of the remedies prescribed. The treatment of chronic diseases is as usual less satisfactory than the acute, as the patient not being wholly disabled by the former is less anxious about recovery, and more unwilling to persevere in the mode of treatment recommended. But although there is often impatience manifested in not receiving immediate cure, and great dread of enduring pain, yet when the patient has decided to submit to the operation proposed he generally bears it with fortitude. In minor operations, it is found better at once to perform them without consulting the patient, as they are completed before there is time for the fears to be excited. A few general remarks upon the tabular list of cases will close the present report.

Of the diseases of the eye which form such an essential and important class of the maladies of this people, catarrhal and chronic ophthalmia, acute conjunctivitis, granular lids, entropium, pterygium, and trichiasis, seem to be the most general. These ophthalmia, which the native physicians appear never to attempt to remedy, from neglect or irritation, usually excite a varicose state of the vessels of the conjunctiva, and a thickened vascular condition of the cornea and tarsi, terminating in opacity, leucoma, and final loss of vision. In the ca-

tarrhal and acute ophthalmia, although the practice of employing local stimulants is not recommended by some high authorities in ophthalmic surgery, yet the use of nitrate of silver from 5 to 10 grains to an ounce of distilled water, has been found very successful, conjoined with aperients in their treatment. Strong solutions also of sub-acetate of lead, and sulphates of copper and zinc, have proved of the greatest service in the chronic ophthalmia with granulations and opacity.

The natives of this province, especially aged persons, appear very liable to cataract, and it is hoped that the next report will contain data of some value, regarding their general character and treatment.

Cutaneous diseases also form a principal part of the diseases of the Chinese. Pustular scabies affects the lower orders to a great extent, and although often formidable in its appearance, is rapidly cured by the union of sulphur with some oxide of mercury. A similar kind of treatment has been very successful in curing psoriasis annulata.

The ulcers enumerated include ulcerations succeeding wounds, injuries, and other causes, affecting different parts of the body, but chiefly the lower extremities. They are very numerous among the working classes, arising probably from the heavy weights borne, a poor vegetable diet, or want of cleanliness. From neglect and inappropriate applications they often become large and indolent, but by means of ablution and dressings of warm water, escharotic solutions, or stimulating ointments, they speedily assume a healthy appearance. As linen is difficult to obtain, and oiled silk expensive, a kind of paper manufactured by the Chinese, which is soft, flexible, not easily rent, and peculiarly well adapted to spread ointments upon, has been in a great measure substituted for the former; and for the latter, oiled paper of a superior quality, also prepared by the natives; the same brushed over with a thin coating of gum arabic forms an efficient sticking plaster for small wounds.

In September, a boy aged 16, from the country, was admitted as a patient with three large sloughing ulcers of the leg. His health was impaired, and his pulse quick and feeble; some medicines were administered, and the ulcers at first poulticed, and afterwards dressed with solutions of nitrate of silver, sulphate of copper, and the ordinary stimulating ointments,—but no benefit followed their use; on the contrary the ulcers assumed a phagedenic character, and attended with irritative fever; other remedies also equally failed in checking the progress of the ulceration. Opium, dissolved in

nitric acid slightly diluted, was now applied, which happily produced an immediate change, the deep sloughs of muscle, nerves, and vessels were thrown off, and all the sores presented a healthy granulating appearance. The warm water dressing, with the occasional use of sulphate of copper in solution, now speedily healed them.

The abscesses usually met with are large and chronic. Those of the scalp are frequent. Carbuncles, which are so common in hot climates, often come under treatment.

Acute rheumatism has not yet been observed, but on the contrary, chronic rheumatic pains of the joints and muscles are daily seen, arising probably from the usual causes of cold and damp in winter.

Wounds and contusions have been numerous, some have been severe from attacks by pirates. The chief character has been lacerated and superficial. A few have been punctured and gun-shot wounds.

In April, a patient aged 24, was admitted with a gun-shot wound of the leg; he stated that he received the shot from a Portuguese soldier, who suspected him unjustly to be a thief; it was followed by considerable hemorrhage and pain. A native friend, seeing the ball near the outlet of the wound, forthwith by a gash cut it out. About two days afterwards he came to the hospital. The ball had entered posteriorly by the side of the tendo achilles, two inches above the inferior extremity of the fibula, leaving a round ragged wound; and comminuting that bone, remained flattened and uneven at the surface of the wound in front. The incision which had been made to extract it was three inches in length, parallel and close to the anterior tibial artery. Several loose portions of bone were removed, warm water dressing applied, the leg rolled, and its position fixed.

The wound quickly granulated and healed, with the exception of a sinus anteriorly, which was kept open by portions of loose bone still felt deeply in the wound. These gradually becoming more superficial, were taken out with little injury to the soft parts; in a month the patient was dismissed, the leg being straight and strong.

In September, a man aged 40, from the island of Honam near Canton, entered the hospital suffering excruciating pain from retention of urine. On examining the patient, it was discovered that he was frequently subject to these seizures, but they were of short duration compared with the present, which was three days. The bladder was readily recognized, distended with fluid rising up to the umbilicus, the pulse quick, and countenance anxious. The urine was immediately drawn off by a silver catheter; it was dark, of strong ammoniacal odor, and exceeded two quarts. The next day it was

again necessary to renew the operation, and for many days afterwards, changing the size. The prostate was five times its natural size, and the urine deposited large quantities of thick white sediment, which on examination was found to be chiefly the magnesiophosphates. Active purging, with the daily use of the catheter, in three weeks restored him to his usual health; he returned subsequently to offer thanks, and had continued well. As future attacks might reasonably be expected, a silver catheter was made for him at his own expense, which he learned how to use. Other cases of retention from stricture, or enlarged prostate, have been similarly treated, with the warmest thanks for the relief imparted.

Two cases of dislocation, one of the humerus into the axilla, and the other of the first phalanx of the thumb upon the anterior surface of the metacarpal bone may just be noticed. Both had been dislocated for more than six weeks when they applied for admission. The first was occasioned by a fall from the mast to the deck of a ship, and the other from a blow. In the one case, extensive and counter-extension was steadily maintained for two hours and a half, by means of ropes and pulleys; and the other for a considerable length of time and repeatedly, by a small cord fixed with a clove hitch; but neither of them could be reduced, although the system was nauseated by tartarized antimony. Farther efforts could not be employed.

A few interesting cases of thickening and deposition of serum in the cellular tissue of the leg, greatly distorting its size and shape, have been treated successfully, with stimulating liniments, equal and continued pressure by rollers, and saline aperients. But as soon as the pressure is removed, and the patient begins to walk, the disease has a tendency to return, and the integuments thicken, and become hard, as in elephantiasis.

Some cases of enlarged spleen have come under observation, but too few at present to remark upon.

From the many opportunities that have presented, in examining the effects of opium-smoking upon the Chinese, some allusion to it may be expected. It is the unbiassed conviction of the writer from the cases observed, that its habitual use is injurious to the health and happiness of those addicted to the practice. Its baneful influence is insidious but certain; and its moderate indulgence, if means permit, lays the foundation for its continued and increasing use.

The three cases of poisoning mentioned in the list, were produced by swallowing a large dose of the extract of opium, under the influence of excited feelings; two were dead before remedies could be

employed, the other, a young female, recovered, having vomited the opium before it could be absorbed into the system.—Farther remarks upon the nature and character of the diseases of this and the neighboring provinces, will be reserved for a future report, when more ample opportunity has been afforded, to form an important and more extended analysis of them.

Register of diseases attended to in M. M. S. Hospital at Macao, from August 1840, to July 1841.

<i>Diseases of the eye.</i>			
Catarrhal ophthalmia	35	Bullæ	1
Chronic ophthalmia	21	Icthyosis	1
Conjunctivitis acute and ch.	38	Erysipelas	1
Cataract	22	<i>Diseases of the chest.</i>	
Entropium	16	Acute bronchitis	2
Ectropium	4	Chronic bronchitis	17
Granular lids	43	Hæmoptysis	8
Opacity of cornea	35	Catarrh	33
Ulcers of cornea	8	Asthma	2
Staphyloma	5	Chronic laryngitis	1
Pterygium	28	<i>Diseases of the abdomen.</i>	
Leucoma	10	Dyspepsia	30
Trichiasis	15	Ascites	4
Amaurosis	12	Diarrhæa	16
Epiphora	6	Enlarged spleen	5
Hypopium	3	Inguinal hernia	4
Glaucoma	1	Inguinal hernia congenital	1
Iritis	6	Umbilical hernia congenital	1
Nyctalopia	4	Hæmorrhoids	7
Synechia posterior	1	Constipation	5
Closure of pupil	2	Gastrodynia	2
Loss of vision	11	<i>Diseases of the urinary organs.</i>	
Diseased eyelids	11	Retention of urine from enlarged	
Conical cornea	1	prostate or stricture	10
Ptosis	1	Hydrocele	8
Tumor of upper lid	1	Diseased testi	5
Enlarged carnicula	1	Phymosis (congenital)	2
Abscesses of lachrymal sac	1	Ulcers of prepuce and glans	
<i>Diseases of the skin.</i>		penis	6
Scabies	97	Bubo	8
Psoriasis	47	Dysuria	3
Lepra	7	Gonorrhœa	9
Impetigo	9	<i>Diseases of the uterine system.</i>	
Porrigio	9	Amenorrhœa	3
Herpes	7	Suppressio mensis	2
Lichen	9	Prolapsus uteri	1
Ecthyma	4	Inflammation of pudenda	4
Strophulus	1	<i>General diseases.</i>	
		Ulcers	220

Abscesses - - -	70	Inflammation of tendo achilles	7
Carbuncles - - -	19	Encysted tumors of face -	2
Rheumatism - - -	96	Ganglia on tendons -	4
Lumbago - - -	6	Poisoning by opium by taking a large dose of the extract	3
Intermittent and continued fever - - -	13	Deformity of bones of foot from light and irregular bandaging	1
Onychia - - -	14	Anomalous or unnecessary to name - - -	64
Whitloe - - -	7	Vaccinations not entered.	
Inflammation of joints -	18	GENERAL SUMMARY.	
Disease of hip joint -	5	Ophthalmic diseases -	342
Dislocations - - -	4	Cutaneous diseases -	191
Fractures - - -	3	Pectoral diseases - -	63
Necrosis and caries -	9	Abdominal diseases -	75
Exfoliation of outer table of skull - - -	1	Urinary diseases - -	51
Exfoliation of the lower jaw	4	Uterine diseases - -	10
Anasarca - - -	17	Wounds - - -	41
Cachexy - - -	9	Contusions - - -	35
Thickening of cellular tissue of the leg - - -	11	General and local diseases not classified - - -	725
Diseased cervical glands	17		
Varicose veins - - -	11		
Enlarged thyroid gland -	6	Total	1457

BRIEF ABSTRACT

OF ALL THE SUCCESSIVE REPORTS OF THE

Medical Missionary Society.

FROM 1835 TO 1840.

It being judged desirable by the committee of the Medical Missionary Society, to give a short account of the operations of the Society in the hospitals at Canton and Macao, from the time of their establishment, the following statement is made.

Encouraged by the successful trials made by Pearson, Colledge, and others, and by the success of a dispensary at Singapore for the benefit of the Chinese, Dr. Parker rented a house in Fungtae hong, at Canton, and immediately opened it as an ophthalmic hospital, Nov. 4th, 1835. The accommodations of the hospital were found to be commodious, and by adopting a few and simple regulations the work of the hospital was readily accomplished. During the first quarter, from Nov. 4th, 1835 to Feb. 4th, 1836, nine hundred and twenty-five patients were entered on the register.

FIRST REPORT. In illustration of the eagerness with which patients resorted to the hospital for relief, and the confidence they reposed in the physician, Dr. Parker remarks :

“ When it was the practice to admit patients daily, I observed some of them with lanterns, with which they left their homes at two or three o'clock in the morning, in order that they might be there in season ; when the days of admission were limited, they sometimes came the previous evening, and remained all night, that they might secure a ticket in the morning. There have been applicants from other parts of the province as well as from this vicinity. Numbers

from other provinces, from Nanking and Peking, who were resident in Canton, have called. Several tea merchants from the north, or their friends, have been treated. Persons from the offices of both the Kwangchow foo and the hoppo, have been among my patients. When obliged to close the doors against new admissions, persons from a distance would avail themselves of the influence of some foreign gentleman, or hong merchant, to intercede for them. No opposition has been excited, but on the contrary I have been often assured that the hospital was known and approved by the officers of government. With but rare exceptions, unqualified confidence has been manifested by the patients. A woman of Mohammedan faith, sixty-five years of age, who had cataract of both eyes, when I expressed a doubt whether she could bear to have the knife put into her eye, replied, 'if you like, you may take them both out and put them in again.' "

Among the cases which presented themselves this quarter, one or two may be referred to. One was a case in which there were no external ears; a perforation was made in the situation of the meatus externus by several applications of caustic potass, and ultimately the power of hearing was obtained. Several cases of cataract were operated upon successfully by couching. A large sarcomatous tumor, pendant from the right temple of a little girl, was successfully removed, and the child soon recovered.

SECOND REPORT. The second report of the hospital, from Feb. 4th to May 4th, 1836, gives 358 as the number of the patients attended to. "Had the object been to swell the catalogue of patients received, and were the strength of an individual sufficient for the task, the aggregate might have been thousands. The difficulty has been in avoiding applications, rather than in obtaining patients." In this, as well as in the former term, several cases of cataract were operated on, and sight restored; and several cases of sarcomatous, encysted, and other tumors, were operated on, and the deformity removed. One case of injury was peculiarly interesting. It occurred in a woman, who fell from a ladder, a distance of twelve feet, upon a piece of bamboo, one inch in diameter and three feet high. It entered deep in the centre of the right armpit, came out above the shoulder, beneath the clavicle which it fractured, reëntered the side of the neck, and passed apparently through the pharynx and esophagus, rent the soft palate through its whole extent, and was arrested only by the base of the cranium. Eighteen hours after the accident, when first seen, there was considerable fever, and local inflammation;

fluids taken into the mouth came out at the side of the neck, and the air also passed through the wound during respiration. Poultices and simple dressings were applied to the wounds, and antiphlogistic treatment adopted, and by perseverance in this plan, the patient gradually recovered. As the result of the period now spoken of, Dr. Parker finishes his report with the following observations:

"In this hasty report it is impossible to convey to the mind of a stranger an adequate idea of the interesting scenes of the past three months. To do this he need imagine an assembly averaging from seventy-five to a hundred of the unfortunate in every rank. He need see the man or child lately groping in darkness now rejoicing to behold the light; here the fond mother, her countenance overcast with gloom at the apprehension that a darling child must soon die, presently wanting terms to express her joy as she sees that child prattling around her, insensible to the danger from which it has been rescued; and again he should witness the gratitude of those whose protracted afflictions they had supposed would terminate only with life, in a few days restored to health; and as he beholds considerable numbers who never again can see the light, think of a still larger company, who but for the timely relief afforded would have become alike unfortunate."

THIRD REPORT. The third report states, that the hospital was closed for repairs from May 4th to June 8th, and during the remaining two months to August, 390 patients were entered on the register. During the term "a large number of applicants have been sent away as incurable, without being enrolled. All classes have eagerly applied for aid, and the same gratitude and confidence have been exhibited as heretofore." The cases attended and the operations performed were much of the same kind as formerly reported. The report concludes with a translation of an ode, written by an official gentleman, who having been operated on successfully for cataract, returns thanks in verse to his physician. The ode may be seen in the 5th vol. of the Chinese Repository, and well deserves a perusal.

FOURTH REPORT. The fourth report to Nov. 4th, 1836, enumerates 462 patients for the last three months, and 2152 for the twelve months, during which the hospital had been opened. "From the specific character of the institution, a great similarity of diseases and treatment necessarily follow; and it is superfluous to repeat the same illustrations of both, as well as the gratitude of the patients; and though cases of equal interest with any of the preceding terms have occurred in the last, they need not be narrated unless they present some peculiarity.

"It has been a desideratum, to be able, as is customary in similar circumstances, to give the statistics of cases, whether the patients have gone away unbenefited, or with palliation or entire cure of their maladies. The imperfect knowledge of each other's language, the difficulty of impressing the patients with the propriety of reporting the result of the treatment, and their neglect to comply with the request, or the inconvenience of doing it when they reside at a great distance preclude such statistics. This general statement, however, may be given, that whilst many diseases of long standing have been permanently cured, scarcely an instance is recollected in which a case that has presented in its acute stage has passed into a chronic. Seldom does a week pass in which some patients, who have received perfect cures do not return to the hospital with the expressions of lively gratitude for the favors they have enjoyed. All classes have continued to avail themselves of the benefit of the institution; and some cases subjoined show that there is no diminution of confidence on their part—cases in which they have submitted to operations after the fullest declaration that there was imminent risk, but that death was *inevitable* unless they accepted the *possible* relief."

One of the most interesting cases reported is the following. Sarcomatous tumor. Leäng Ashing, aged 27; had an enormous tumor on the face, about $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. It had been growing for more than ten years; in consequence of the application of cauteries, a loathsome ulcer had formed on the apex. When the man first came to the hospital, he had little constitutional disturbance, but he returned home and did not present himself again for two months, when his former healthy appearance had just given place to the sallow and cadaverous expression of one fast verging to the grave. After a short course of tonic remedies, the patient was apprized of his situation, the certainty of a speedy death if the tumor was left alone, the possible unfortunate termination if extirpated, and the encouraging prospect that he might live for years if he submitted to the operation. He referred it to our discretion, and in conjunction with his brother, gave a writing certifying that they requested the removal of the tumor, and if successful they should rejoice, but if otherwise no blame would be imputed to the operator. A few days afterwards, the tumor was removed, little hemorrhage took place, and in ten days the discharge of pus ceased, and the whole was healed.

One case of fungoid disease of the humerus, producing a tumor of immense size, for the removal of which it was judged expedient to amputate the arm at the shoulder joint, was among the patients;

the operation was readily submitted to, and the patient speedily recovered, leaving a good and healthy stump. This is probably the first Chinese who has ever voluntarily submitted to the amputation of one of the larger limbs.

"The number of Chinese including patients who have visited the hospital is probably not less than 6000 or 7000. They have witnessed the operations, and have seen the treatment and its effects. They are from nearly all parts of the empire, they carry with them the intelligence of what they have seen and heard. Consequently from provinces more remote, applications are made and new and various diseases are presented, and the desirableness is daily increasing of not only continuing the institution commenced, but also of establishing other departments (than that of the eye), and of supplying them with men of requisite qualifications."

FIFTH REPORT. The fifth report gives 548 as the new patients during the three months, terminating February 4th, 1837. During the term the cases attended to and operated on, were much of similar nature to those formerly reported. Dr. Parker remarks, "Though many of the diseases are similar to those already described, yet occurring in persons of different ranks in society, and from different, and more remote, parts of the empire, and exhibiting the increased influence of these efforts and the unabated confidence of the Chinese, they ought to be reported."

Sarcomatous tumor. Lo Wanshun, aged 41. She has had a large tumor on the left side of the face for 20 years. As usual the traces of the cautery and escharotics were visible upon it, and the patient stated, that an incision had been made into it, the hemorrhage from which was with difficulty stopped. Having attended to the general health, the tumor was removed. The wound healed immediately, and in ten days the dressings were wholly removed. The face had nearly its natural appearance. Grateful and happy, she returned to her husband and family.

Congenital tumor. Wang Keking, aged 27. The son of a respectable tea broker. It was observed at birth that the nates of the right side were unusually large, but the child did not attract particular attention, till it was eight years old, when the preternatural enlargement became conspicuous. The growth was at first gradual, but for the last four years its increase has been rapid, and it is now nearly one third the weight of the man. It is suspended apparently by fibrous bands, from the dorsal part of the false ribs, the spinous processes of the ilium and the nates; its circumference covers about a

square foot. The tumor extends a little below the knees, and its weight is estimated at from 60 to 100 pounds; when the man sits down, it forms a circular cushion, which elevates him six inches or more from the chair. The tumor is free from pain and the man enjoys good health. The desirableness of removing the tumor is evident, but the patient has not decided to submit to an operation.

In a subsequent report it is mentioned that shortly after his calling at the hospital, he was seized with severe fever which terminated fatally in three days.

A young lady from Nanking, Le Awoo, aged 19, eldest daughter of a silk merchant, had suffered from infancy from a disease of the left eye. At this time a white spot, with a fleshy excrescence, covered the apex of the cornea, and the blood-vessels were enlarged and passed over the cornea. By repeated applications of lunar caustic, the fleshy excrescence was destroyed; the blood vessels were divided at the union of the cornea and sclerotica. The general health was attended to, and after applying leeches to the temples, a blister was ordered. New granulations soon filled up the depression in the cornea made by the caustic. The blood vessels of the cornea became indistinct; the sight was improved and at a little distance a stranger could hardly perceive that it differed from the other eye. The father expressed much gratitude for the attention paid to his daughter and joy at the successful result of the treatment pursued.

SIXTH REPORT. The sixth quarterly report to May 4th, 1837, adds 650 patients to the list. The interest in the institution continues to increase, and the eagerness to enjoy its benefits was never greater than at present. The crowd of patients on the day of receiving them, now limited to once in two weeks, has been very great. Sometimes not less than 200 or 300; and on one occasion about 600 including their friends have been present in a single day. Among the cases reported may be mentioned the following:

“Encysted tumor. Wangke, aged 12 years, of Shuntih. This little girl is a slave, and was sold by her mother for \$8 or \$10. She was accompanied to the hospital by her purchaser, a very respectable and well bred Chinese woman, who said the child was not her offspring, yet she felt for her the affection of a mother, and though the blemish had been a sufficient excuse for returning her to her mother, she preferred not to do so; and having heard of the hospital in Canton, was at the expense of time and money to bring her, with the hope of relief. She had an encysted tumor, about 16 inches in circumference at the base, situated upon the sacrum, and to the right

side. Its pressure had produced some absorption of the sacrum, and caused the os coccygis to turn outwards. It was movable, and hard pressure gave it no pain. There was no weakness of the spinal column or of the lower extremities. After suitable preparation of the patient it was removed, and found to be attached by a peduncle of the size of a common quill, which entered one of the posterior sacral foramina. On dividing it, one of the gentlemen who assisted noticed a slight flow of milky substance from the point of attachment. A ligature was required to prevent the escape of the fluid from the tumor, which was distended with limpid contents resembling a bladder of water. The wound was dressed as usual. The child was in a subcomatose state for some hours after the operation, and slow in answering when spoken to,—perhaps from the opiate she had taken. In the evening and the next morning, her pulse ranged from 130 to 140, with considerable fever, and some anxiety was left for the result. Calomel and rhubarb were given, which brought away a quantity of large worms (*lumbrici*), and all her unpleasant symptoms subsided. The child's appetite became good, and the wound healed up by granulations in a little more than a month. She became the picture of health, and, with cheeks plump and rosy, was discharged at the expiration of six weeks.

“Hare lip. Lan Atang, aged 17 years, of Honan, was disfigured by this congenital malformation, which extended up into the left nostril, and two teeth projected out at the opening. These were removed and when the soreness subsided, the operation was performed. The union was perfect, and the dressing removed in about one week. Both the appearance and voice were very much improved.”

“An operation is sometimes performed by native physicians for this deficiency. It consists in applying an escharotic between the edges of the lip, and as this sloughs out, the lips of the wound are brought together and healed up by granulations. I have seen four cases in which this operation has been performed. In one instance, the upper lip was drawn so tight as to form a straight line, with the underlip projecting; the appearance was very undesirable. Whether this was the fault of the operator or the necessity of the case did not appear. In another man the lip was drawn askew.”

Sarcomatous tumor. Chang Achun, aged 43, had a large sarcomatous tumor upon the right side of 5 or 6 years growth. It was readily removed, and afterwards weighed about 3 lbs., being 14 inches in circumference at the base, and still more around the centre. The wound healed almost entirely by the first intention, and in nine days all the dressings were discontinued.

Lin Akin, aged 12 years, had a steatomatous tumor on the right hip, its circumference (exceeding that of her body,) was two feet at the base and much larger at the middle. The parents having consented to an operation, the mass was removed and then weighed seven lbs. Union of the wound took place to a considerable extent and the whole was soon healed. "I am indebted to Lamqua (the Chinese artist) for an admirable likeness of the little girl, together with a good representation of the tumor. The more interesting cases that have been presented at the hospital, he has painted with equal success, and uniformly says, that as there is no charge for 'cutting,' he can make none for painting."

"The relief afforded to cataract patients, of which there have been more than in any preceding term, has been much as usual. The disturbance to the eye from the operation is ordinarily as slight as that of opening a vein in the arm.

"The gratitude and confidence increase rather than diminish. An old Tartar general, who had been some time in the hospital, and who was operated upon for cataract with which he was affected in both eyes, as he was leaving said, 'I am now eighty years old, my beard is very long (reaching his breast); I have been an officer forty years; and have been in all the eighteen provinces of the empire; but never before have I known a man that does the things that you perform, and for which you receive no reward. Oh, what virtue! the great nation's arm; under heaven there is no other like you;' and more in the same adulatory strain. It is a pleasure to go to the hospital at any hour of the twenty-four, and witness the confidence and kind feelings uniformly manifested by the inmates. Those who have received some especial benefit often seem to want language to express their gratitude. In some instances, the blind of a distant village have united and chartered a passage-boat to come to Canton, and have waited four or five days for the hospital to be opened to the admission of new patients.—Justice to my own feelings requires a public and grateful acknowledgment to the medical and surgical gentlemen, Messrs. Cox, Anderson, Cullen, and Jardine, who have so frequently and kindly afforded their counsel and assistance in important operations."

SEVENTH REPORT. The seventh report, to December 31st, 1837, commences as follows:

"Two years of this institution are now completed. During this period 4575 patients have been received, 1225 of whom have been admitted during the last term. Besides these, a number of old patients have been treated, who had relapses, or had new diseases. This report in-

cludes the period from the 4th of May to the 31st of December, of which two months were spent in a voyage to Japan, and subsequent illness caused a suspension of the operations of the hospital for another month. It was reopened on the 1st of October, when it appeared, that a considerable number of patients, who had come a long distance, had taken up their residence in the city, and had waited, some a fortnight, and others a month or more, for the opening of the hospital."

"May 12th. Injury from torture. Aching, a gardener in the vicinity of Canton, was accused by an envious relative to the government, as a smuggler and concealer of stolen goods. Accordingly, he was seized, and kept in the city a fortnight, sitting at the door of an office, as a culprit, and in the meantime was examined by torture, made to kneel on sharp spikes, and beaten upon his face and above his knees and ankles, in a most cruel manner. His fore teeth were knocked out. Twenty persons of his native village coming forward and testifying to his upright character, and offering their own heads if he could be proved guilty, the innocent and industrious poor man was liberated, but not till after he had paid \$300! His ankles and knees were in an ulcerated condition from the previous application of the bamboo. The wounds presently healed, and the man is again well. This case illustrates the *baseness* of his relative, and the *cruelty* and *injustice* of the officers of government.

"May 22d. Cartilaginous tumor. Woo Pun, aged 41, a shoemaker of Pwanyu, had been afflicted seventeen years with a large unshapen tumor upon the left side of his neck. It hung pendulous from the submaxillary, extending backwards over the external jugular vein and carotid artery, forwards to the opposite side of the trachea, and downwards to the breast. For the last ten years its growth had been rapid, and from its magnitude it had become very cumbersome. It was as large as the man's head, and so hard as not to yield to the pressure of the thumb. Centrally it was diseased, and having been perforated by the escharotics of a Chinese practitioner, it emitted a most offensive discharge. The aperture was half an inch in diameter, and as regular as if formed by a drill. The patient kept it closed with a stopple, every morning evacuating some ounces of offensive fluid. His constitution had begun to suffer. On the 19th June, assisted by Messrs. Cox, Cullen, and Jardine, the tumor was removed in about five minutes. Several veins of considerable size were divided. In making the inferior horizontal incision, an inch of the integument above a large superficial artery, was not divided till the dissection of the tumor was nearly completed, and then, by compressing the artery

before dividing it, very little blood was lost. The tumor was two feet in circumference, and weighed 7 lbs. The patient scarcely uttered a groan. In twenty minutes he was comfortably in bed. This was about 1 o'clock P. M. At 3 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock, his symptoms appeared favorable; and there was but little oozing of blood. At 9 o'clock he complained of phlegm in his throat, and did not breathe so easily as usual, yet made no complaint that the bandage was too tight. His brother was depended upon to watch with him, and to call me, if any change occurred. At 1 o'clock A. M., a servant called; and when I arrived at the hospital the poor man was apparently gasping his last. He was very bloody, and had evidently made a desperate struggle without success to loosen the bandage. The neck was instantly freed of the roller. His pulse was just perceptible; his extremities were already cold; he foamed at the nose, and breathed stertorously, as in apoplexy. His mouth was immediately cleared of phlegm, and his nose of blood; stimulants were applied and also administered internally, and bottles of warm water put to his feet. He soon revived and spoke, and his breathing became easy.

"The dressing was loosely applied at first, but the incision being rather horizontal, nearly from ear to ear, the blood that settled upon the lower side, not escaping, acted as a wedge, causing suffocation. Probably the brother fell asleep, and was awakened only by the almost dying struggles of the patient. Two or three minutes delay in coming to his relief might have been too late! After reapplying the dressing, he had a comfortable night, and in one month was perfectly recovered. He has repeatedly visited the hospital. His constitution has wonderfully recovered from the inroads of the disease, and he again enjoys excellent health, and evinces unbounded gratitude. He seems to regard the favor received, as conferring on him full liberty to introduce any and all his diseased friends. This is very uniformly the case with such as have received any especial benefit. I know not upon what principle of human nature to explain it, unless it be that of implicit confidence."

Schirrus breast. Mo she, aged 48, had been afflicted with cancerous breast, for six years, with severe lancinating pain—axillary glands not affected. The breast was removed and the woman rapidly and perfectly recovered. "This is the first instance in which I have been called on for the extirpation of the female breast from a Chinese, and few operations could exhibit in a stronger light, their confidence in foreign surgery, yet it was submitted to with the utmost cheerfulness." Afterwards the woman brought a friend with a similar disease, which was also successfully operated on.

Yang she, aged 20, had an immense tumor pendant from the chin and larynx of ten years' growth, and from the last six years has been very cumbersome. The attachment beneath the chin was five inches in circumference. Centrally and horizontally it measured two feet three inches, vertically three feet two inches, and extended below the umbilicus, but not so as to rest on the lap, and from its great weight it produced much inconvenience to the patient in all her movements, and the muscles on the back of the neck were preternaturally large, having been in constant action. Being in her fifth month of pregnancy the case was the more critical, but at the urgent request of her friends and with the approbation of several medical gentlemen, the tumor was removed. With the exception of a single point an inch in diameter, the tumor was perfectly distinct from the surrounding parts. The wound healed kindly without any unpleasant symptoms. Her first attempts to walk were somewhat awkward having lost so much "ballast." In 17 days she was discharged quite well. Some months afterwards she returned in excellent health and spirits, bringing her robust little son two months old.

"Here I close the review of the institution, during its two years existence. Of the 4575 patients that have been received, many are remembered, as well as their deep solicitude, and that of their friends, as they have waited to know their prospects, and their joy when they have been relieved. The recollection of hundreds that will never more see light, has revived the sorrowful sensation previously felt. They were too late. Some of the latter class were just entering upon life; they were in perfect health, but, for the want of timely assistance, the orb of light has been to them early and totally extinguished. There is some mitigation, however, in the reflection, that, whilst various surgical operations have been performed, through the *Divine blessing*, none have proved fatal; that many young persons have been saved from a life of blindness, and that others have regained the vision actually and (without some kind interposition) forever lost. It has often been delightful to witness parents again enjoying the sight of their children, whose prattlings and blooming countenances had never more greeted their eyes, had not the cataract been thrust aside. From many, those protuberances and incumbrances, which rendered their possessors monsters, and life a burden, have been successfully removed. The cancer, threatening its victim with death, has been once and again extirpated from a mother's bosom. The misplaced, and in some instances large, reservoirs of useless and cumbersome fluid, have been dried up, and health has again smiled upon the previously

despondent sister and parent. To these results, the friend and benefactors, who have so promptly sustained the institution, are referred as their best reward, whilst the most grateful acknowledgments are tendered them, in behalf of the thousands whom their charity has benefited. Especially thanks are due to the medical gentlemen, who have repeatedly and so cheerfully lent their important aid, particularly to Messrs. R. H. Cox, and A. Anderson, who have continued their valuable assistance each week upon the day devoted to operations. And also to William Jardine, esq., who notwithstanding he has long ceased from practice, retains all his interest in his former profession, and, even in the pressure of business in one of the largest commercial houses in Canton, has ever found leisure to attend to the call of suffering humanity. Facts are constantly occurring, which show the increasing confidence of the Chinese in foreign surgery, and the widening extent to which the knowledge of the operations has spread. As illustrative of the former, Howqua, the senior hong-merchant, has presented \$300 to the institution; and in proof of the latter, numbers have come journey of several weeks to avail themselves of its benefits. A district magistrate from the province of Hoopih, in the interior of China, has come a journey of six weeks to be treated for blindness, and is now an inmate of the hospital.

“The importance of training young men for the medical profession in China was early felt, and I am happy to state, that three youths, of good promise, of the ages of 16, 17, and 19 years, are now connected with the hospital. They have already made respectable proficiency in the English language, and are of valuable assistance in compounding medicines, and administering the prescriptions. The eldest is a responsible and active youth, and besides his tuition, receives \$5 per month wages. Some minor operations upon the eye, as for entropia and pterygium, he has dexterously performed: he has served now more than a year. The second is the farthest advanced of the three, in his own language, having been designed for a literary life, till the death of his father (who held an office in government), more than a year since, deprived him of the means of pursuing his studies. He is partly sustained by the Morrison Education Society. The third, who is a young man of good talents, is wholly supported by his father, and is to remain at least five years.

“I cannot close this report, without adverting to another circumstance, not the least interesting to those who have at heart the best welfare of this empire. I refer to the opportunities constantly presented of exhibiting the spirit and principles of our most holy religion,

of frequently pointing out to them the consequences of vice, and of inculcating principles of temperance and morality. Seasons peculiarly favorable occur of showing them the vanity and falsity of idols, and of making them acquainted with the true God. And these advantages will increase, as our knowledge of their language and religion increases, and as we are advanced in their confidence and obligation."

EIGHTH REPORT. The eighth report, from January 1st to June 30th, 1838, mentions 1025, as the number of new applicants during the half year. Many cases presented themselves of considerable interest during the term. Eighty-four cases of cataract have been at the hospital making a total of 466 since the opening of the institution. In the usual routine it occurred on one occasion in the last term, that 14 patients were operated upon for this affection at the same setting. Several instances are recollected of spontaneous absorption of the cataract, but in only two cases did the patients regain their sight. One of these had tolerable vision.

"It is with gratitude to Him, to whose blessing it is to be ascribed, that we once more repeat the fact, that no fatal termination has attended as yet an operation at the hospital, though in two or three instances of great intricacy there has been but a hair's breadth escape from death. This circumstance no doubt has had an important influence in producing the unbounded confidence of all who apply for relief, among whom have been, the past term, persons of various ranks, and from the remote parts of the empire, from Ningpo on the east, and Peking on the north, to the borders of Tartary on the west. The generous remittances of medicines, surgical instruments, and a skeleton, from friends in New York and Philadelphia, demand and receive our most grateful acknowledgment."

FIRST REPORT of the Society's Hospital at Macao from July 5th to October 1st, 1838 thus commences:

"In accordance with a desire expressed at a general meeting of the Society in May last, the hospital at Macao was opened on the 5th of July. Previous engagements to return to Canton, and the absence of any other medical gentleman to take charge of the establishment, rendered it necessary temporarily to close it on the 1st of October. It is with great pleasure that the report for this term is now submitted to the Society and its friends.

"Often has the sincerest gratitude been felt towards the benevolent members of this Society, who have procured such an asylum for the afflicted Chinese, and to the respected President by whose judgment the spot was selected, when,—walking through its capacious

and numerous apartments,—I have witnessed the comfortable accommodations afforded to the inmates, to many of whom it seemed almost a palace, in comparison with the narrow cells which they call their homes. The building is capable of accommodating two hundred patients. It has nineteen spacious rooms on the second story, well ventilated, and as many corresponding ones on the ground floor; a garden, and extensive compound, with three wells of water in the rear; and a yard in front. The building is of brick, strongly built; and the whole of the ground (say a third of an acre) belonging to it is surrounded by a substantial wall. It is in a healthy locality, overlooking the Inner Harbor, and has easy access both by land and water.

“It is delightful to contemplate the yearly augmenting relief that may here be afforded to the suffering Chinese. It is cheering and encouraging to regard the facilities that here exist, for the instruction of the young men of China in the principles of rational medicine and surgery. May the institution prosper every way—may there be no lack of men to conduct its operations, or of means to support and increase its usefulness—may it be the fruitful parent of many like institutions, under the conduct of Chinese, who shall have acquired the skill and science of the west, and shall have imbibed the benevolence and purity of the gospel.

“Seven hundred patients were received into the Hospital during the term, towards the close of which many had to be sent away, from the inexpediency of receiving them for a few days only. Fewer important surgical cases presented themselves, in proportion to the whole number, than had previously been the case at Canton. With a few exceptions, the task of gaining the confidence of the people had to be commenced *de novo*. The suspicion and reserve at first manifested were greater than ever at Canton. The arrival, however, as patients, of gentlemen from Canton, and occasional visits of some who had been cured there, and of others personally acquainted with previous operations, tended very much to alter the feelings of the people. An unexpected auxiliary in eliciting this change was found, too, in sundry of their idols, who, according to the interpretation of the Chinese priests, encouraged a large number of their votaries to apply to the foreign physician with assurance of success.”

Among several cases worthy of notice is one of special interest from the circumstances attending it.

“July 13th. Cataracts. The history of this man’s case is introduced in his own words. ‘Ting Hwantsung, aged 65, of the district

Tahing in the department Shunteen, of the province of Cheihle, has been on the civil list of this province for 30 years, and is now in expectation of the appointment of assistant magistrate.—I am at present residing in the street Teénkwan, within the city of Canton. On the 19th I embarked, and early on the 22d arrived at Macao, and now earnestly beseech the doctor to heal my blindness. In the 15th year of Taoukwang (1835), and the seventh month, my right eye became diseased, and at this time I am unable to see light. In the second month of the present year I was grievously afflicted, by carelessly taking cold. Under medical treatment my disease ceased, but afterwards the eye became daily more and more blind, and now only a glimmering of light remains. I earnestly entreat the doctor to heal me; my gratitude will then be boundless.

"The gentleman had cataracts completely formed in both eyes, and upon the cornea of the right eye was a slight nebula. The cataracts were depressed in both eyes. No inflammation followed in either, the lens in the left eye partially arose, and in a fortnight from the first operation, was re-depressed with success. At the expiration of three weeks, the patient was told he might return to his family whenever he chose. He wished to remain longer, and it was not till the first of September that he left. Previous to his return, he dined with me in European style, after which he was delighted to see the ships in the harbor from the terrace and pointed out the elevations on the opposite side of the Inner Harbor, and said, that 'his heart dilated with gratitude in proportion as his eyes were opened to the light.' This man was attended by a son 40 years old, and three servants. His deportment was uniformly that of a gentleman, and he was always ready to communicate intelligence, upon whatever subject interrogated.

Being from the vicinity of Peking, it was interesting to learn from him the customs, and to gain local information of that part of the country, and in return to answer his numerous and intelligent inquiries respecting the nations of the west.

"Since my return to Canton, he has called and reported himself in excellent health. He informed me that since recovering his sight he had received a new appointment from government, and was immediately to go to the part of the province in which he was to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new office, rejoicing in a *second birth*. His case is mentioned, not for anything worthy of especial notice in a medical light, but as an example of the advantages the hospital will afford for free intercourse with Chinese of respectability and intelligence."

Twelve cases of harelip were operated on, and relief from the disfigurement afforded. The fortitude of these little children has been very noticeable, they appearing, often through the whole operation, almost insensible to pain.

The disappointment of patients who came in numbers up to the time of leaving, increased the regret that no medical gentleman had arrived from England or America, to continue the operations. The additions and repairs to the hospital at Canton having been completed, and the period having arrived, when according to public notice previously given, it should be reöpened, it was impossible to prolong the term at Macao; and the hospital was accordingly closed on the 1st of October.

The NINTH REPORT from October 1st to December 31st, 1838, presented at the end of the third year during which the hospital has been open, thus commences:

“To the friends and supporters of the Medical Missionary Society in China, the following report will afford new pleasure. It evinces the steadily advancing influence and importance of the Society’s operations. The growing confidence reposed by the people in the skill of the *foreign* surgeon has been strongly displayed, in the degree of readiness with which they submit to painful operations, and even to the loss of limbs—although this is so greatly opposed to their prejudices, as well as to their principle, that the body, received perfect in form from one’s parents, should be committed in no less perfection of form to its last resting place in the womb of earth. A Chinese female (the first, so far as we know, at least in modern times) has submitted to the amputation of her right arm; and four others have undergone extirpation of their breasts, on account of cancerous disease in an advnced stage.—Their increasing reliance on the western physician’s knowledge of disease and its cures has been shown, in the accession of an unusually large number of official persons, some of them men of high station.

“Among these, may be mentioned Wang, acting judicial commissioner of this province, who was first seen, at the commercial house of one of the hong-merchants. The chief object of this gentleman was to be enabled so to appear and report himself before the emperor, that want of health might not stand in the way of his promotion. He was immensely corpulent, and his chair was carried by four bearers (the number allotted to his rank), with an equal number of supporters. His complaint was hemiphlegia. His desires were very moderate: it would entirely satisfy him if he could but walk

twenty rods, and be enabled to go through the requisite ceremonies of kneeling and bowing in the presence of his superiors. As he is still under treatment, the particulars of his case will be given hereafter. Another visitor of rank was Lew, the chief magistrate of the district in which the factories are situated, and the officer, consequently, who appeared, so acceptably to foreigners—to disperse the mob collected before the factories—on the memorable 12th of December, when a little longer delay might have placed their lives and property in imminent jeopardy. The application of this officer is especially interesting, as, from his situation, he is the proper authority to take cognizance of the hospital, had it fallen, as an innovation, under the displeasure of the local government. But by personally receiving aid from it, and by speaking of it in terms of commendation to his friends, he is virtually sanctioning it, and giving it influence among the people, by whom it is extensively known that through it he has been essentially benefited. His nephew, and several of his friends, have also been received as patients, and some are still under medical treatment. In one of his visits he likewise introduced Hing-an, a footseäng or colonel, who had recently been in command of the forces stationed in defense of the capital of Kwangse, and was then on his way to Peking. This officer was suffering from rheumatism: as he did not return a second time, he was probably compelled to continue his journey to Peking sooner than he had at first anticipated.

One other officer may here be named—Lew, *seunpoo* (a civilian, whose function is nearly that of a European aid-de-camp) to the governor of these provinces. Unlike the others just mentioned—who have preferred their request for medical attendance through Howqua, or some other of the hong-merchants, and have arranged to be seen at the commercial houses of those gentlemen, in preference to coming with the multitude to the hospital—this officer came to the institution, and on one occasion remained to witness the operations that were being performed. He was much interested to see the depression of a cataract, to hear the patient, who had been blind for several years, exclaim, immediately on the removal of the needle, ‘I see light!’ and to observe her count, in a minute after, the fingers held up before her. He was particular in his inquiries, wishing to know how long she had been blind, if much harm would not follow the operation, &c. On his return, a week after, he found the patient had already been discharged, not the slightest inflammation having followed, and her sleep at night not having been in the least degree disturbed.

"These encouraging circumstances, notwithstanding, it ought not to be supposed that all prejudice is yet overcome. Instances to the contrary *occasionally* occur. At the particular desire of a friend, a brother of one of the hong-merchants, who was considered dangerously ill, requested to be attended, at his own house. He was found very sick, but apparently not beyond the power of European medicine to recover. A favorable prognosis was given, which had the undesirable effect of encouraging him to try native remedies still longer. The danger of a day's delay was pointed out: it might involve fatal consequences: it would be the height of folly to defer calling a fire-engine to a burning house until after all other means of extinguishing the flames should be first tried—an argument likely to be well understood by a Chinese: but remonstrances were in vain. 'The foreigner's prescription,' said the sufferer, 'I cannot read, and how can I know what he is giving me.' It is in accordance with Chinese habits to see the prescriptions of their own physicians, and of men acquainted with books, many have studied the different medical theories that are upheld among them, and pretend to some knowledge of the pulse, the diseases of which it affords diagnosis, and the appropriate remedies. Yielding to his prejudices, the patient, after, trying a little longer his own physicians, died a victim to his folly. Just before his death, he desired the foreign physician to be again called in, but it was then too late.

"The first instance of death, supervening upon an operation, the circumstances of which will be hereafter given, has occurred during the past term, and the result also illustrates the degree of confidence that generally exists. The husband was asleep by the patient's side when she died. On being informed of her decease, he pointed upward, saying, '*heaven has determined it*,' and so far from regretting the operation, he justly remarked, 'she would not have lived so long as she has done, but for the medicine and care she has received at the hospital.' A similar event in any European hospital could not have been attended with less unpleasantness, or have been better understood. The same operation, too, has since been submitted to with all the confidence and cheerfulness manifested in previous instances.

"During the months of July, August, and September, the hospital was closed and under repair, and that at Macao was meanwhile opened, as shown by the Report of that hospital already published.

"The patients that have been admitted during the term are 505; the aggregate since the opening of the institution is 6300."

Among many cases of considerable interest, there is one, which though medically of importance, is still more so as exhibiting some of the peculiarities of this people.

"October 30th, 1838. Osteo-medullary sarcoma of the right wrist. Leäng Yen, a female aged 34, from the neighborhood of Fa Te, 'the flower gardens.' In October, 1837, the disease commenced, at the head of the radius, and it had gradually increased until it now measured one foot seven inches around the wrist, and about the same at its base. It had never been remarkably painful, neither had the discharge of blood been great. The patient's countenance was very sallow, and face and extremities generally edematous, particularly on the right side. The monthly discharges were interrupted about the time the disease began. The patient had a morbid appetite, eating as much as in health. Pulse feeble and frequent; occasionally a few grains of blue pill and colocynth were administered, and opiates at night, with a view of improving her general health. Several medical gentlemen saw the patient, and among them Dr. Guilbert of the French frigate *L'Artemise*. All were agreed that it was advisable to amputate the arm, without delay. Though the patient did not understand what was spoken, she learned or surmised, from a gesture inadvertently made, that amputation was proposed, and with great determination subsequently remarked to another, that she would sooner die than submit to the operation. In a few days the state of the case was explained to her, that in the opinion of several medical men she could not live long unless the arm was removed, that the operation would not be extremely painful, and that it was her only chance for protracting life. She urged her helplessness without her right hand, but admitted it was better that one limb should be sacrificed, than the whole body. However, in a few days, she resolved to go home. After about twenty days she returned, manifestly improved in her health from the medicine she had taken, though the fungus had increased. The operation was again proposed to her and her husband. Each consented, but as it was an extraordinary affair he wished first to consult her relations. He did so, and wrote back that they confided entirely in my judgment, but ill health prevented his return.

"The patient still consented; the 5th of Dec. was fixed upon for the operation, and on the previous evening everything was in readiness; but the next morning when visited, she, with a toss of her head, emphatically exclaimed, 'No cutting! no cutting!' and holding up two fingers she added, 'give 200 dollars and you may.' This patient

is an exception to all that have ever yet visited the hospital. She quite misunderstood the kindness that had been shown her. Food, and a female servant to attend constantly upon her, had been provided; and—when, hearing that her husband's health would not permit him to return to see the operation, she expressed a fear that if he was absent, and she should not perfectly recover, he might decline supporting her—she was assured that if he deserted her, she should be provided for. It seemed at this time that she thought me anxious to mutilate her, and that I would give her a price to do it. This, however, she subsequently disclaimed, and said that it had been suggested to her by another, that if she could obtain this sum, it would make her independent of her husband for support. In a few days the man came, and begged my forgiveness, and observed that it was not the Chinese custom to expect the physician to pay for healing his patient. She also seemed ashamed for her ingratitude; and both desired that the arm should be amputated, and gave the usual indemnity, which was the more necessary as the patient had by long delay become very feeble. She was just able to be lifted from her bed to the table. A medical gentleman who saw her on Monday, learning that it was proposed to amputate the arm on Wednesday, expressed his opinion, that she would not live to see the day. It was noticeable a few days before this, that the pulse at the bend of the right arm was only 90, while it was 112 in the wrist of the other: but the momentum was proportionably greater in the right arm. On the 12th of December, during the time of the attempted execution of an opium dealer, and the consequent riot, in the front of the factories, all was quiet at the hospital, and the operation was performed. The arm was removed by the flap operation, four inches above the elbow. An opiate was administered half an hour before the time for operation, also five grains of blue pill, and ten of ext. of rhubarb. The patient after her decision was fully formed contemned the idea of pain, and at the moment of sawing the bone inquired when that part of the process would take place. She had a comfortable night following, and the bowels were moved in the morning, her pulse being 114, and rather feeble. Her appetite soon became strong, and on the 15th was indulged quite to the jeopardy of her health, when, being called to her, the abdomen was found much distended, the pulse accelerated, skin hot, and respiration very difficult. An ounce of castor oil was immediately administered. The next morning, she was again comfortable. On the 16th, the arm was dressed, and the lips of the wound had united to a considerable extent by first intention. On the

17th about noon, I found her with a bowl of oily sausages, which she was devouring even without rice. When told not to eat them, she was much displeased, and quite lost her temper. For a few days she had diarrhæa, which yielded to the effects of opium, hydrargyrum cum creta, and castor oil. On the 14th day after the operation, the ligature came away, the wound being healed except at the point of the ligature. From the moment the arm was removed, the patient began to be convalescent, and she declared, she was more comfortable the night after the operation than on that preceding.

"The examination of the forearm evinced the propriety of the amputation above the elbow. The disease evidently commenced in the marrow of the radius and near its head, and then involved the bones and soft parts in the common disease. The radius and ulna were diseased as far as the elbow, the marrow having assumed a brownish hue. The tumor was surrounded by a plate of bone the thickness of the pericranium, which being sawed through exposed a mass of matter of the consistency of brain. There were a few apertures at which this medullary substance had protruded and expanded itself like a mushroom.

"About the 10th January, the patient was told that she might go home whenever she pleased, but she preferred remaining still longer where everything was provided for her.

"On the 19th January, the husband having returned for her, she was discharged in excellent spirits, and both were very thankful. The action of the liver had been excited, her skin had become soft and natural, and the prospect is that she may live for years, and enjoy good health. The opportunity was improved to impress upon them their obligations to the living God, and Author of all their mercies."

The case of Lew, magistrate of Nanhæ, which comprises half the city of Canton, is also deserving of attention; but our limits will not permit its introduction here. He was affected with nephritis and constipation; and by appropriate treatment continued for some weeks, considerable relief was afforded, for which he was very grateful; and did not fail to express, both in words and actions, his sense of the obligation.

"The erroneous deductions that have been made, here and elsewhere, from the small number of opium patients, deserve correction. The institution is ostensibly for the cure of *ophthalmic diseases*; all other affections are exceptions. Of more than 6000 patients but about half a dozen cases of fevers are reported: yet Canton and its

vicinity enjoy no peculiar exemption from this class of diseases. So of all diseases—excepting those of the eye, and others strictly surgical—very few of them are ever noticed in the institution. It is evident, therefore, that an *ophthalmic* hospital affords no criteria, by which we can ascertain the number of opium-smokers, who are suffering from that habit. Besides the specific character of the hospital, it should be known, that comparatively few of the victims to the opium mania have moral resolution remaining sufficient to attempt an emancipation from its most deplorable effects. Personal observation has furnished abundant evidence of the appalling extent of the evil. Repeated instances have occurred in which officers have assured me they have been addicted to the vice, some 20 and others 30 years and more, and though they would give large sums of money never to have formed the habit, they despair of recovering from it. To say that tens of thousands in this city and vicinity, including women as well as men, use the drug, would, it is believed, be a moderate estimate. In some other districts and provinces, the number is said to be still greater than in Canton.

TENTH REPORT, being that for 1839, thus notes some of the patients who have been relieved:

“Among the more distinguished personages who have directly or indirectly, availed themselves of the benefits that the institution affords, were—Howqua, the senior hong-merchant,—Tsun, an officer from Yunnan,—Lew, magistrate of Nanhae, and his brother,—Wang, a commissioner or intendant of circuit in Kwangse, son of the Wang tazhin of Macartney’s embassy,—the ganchā sze, the poo-ching sze, heads of the judicial and the financial and territorial affairs, of this province,)—and, not least, the high imperial commissioner, of whom all have heard so much.

“The total number of patients that have been admitted and their names recorded, during the year 1839, has been 800: the aggregate number since the commencement of the institution in November of 1836,—about 7000.

“Wang, a taoutae, or intendant of circuit, from Kwangse, and lately acting as judicial commissioner here, who was alluded to in the last report as being effected with paralysis of the left side, is still a patient. When the foreigners were immured within their factories, and he was unable to obtain foreign aid, he applied to a native practitioner; and, when called to him again, which was not till the 1st of November, he was found in a sad condition. His legs were dropsical, and swollen to an enormous degree, and the old gentleman expressed his anxious fears that he must soon die.

"Laxatives and diuretics were immediately prescribed, which removed the swelling of his legs and other dropsical symptoms with almost incredible rapidity; and by careful attention to his diet and regulation of his bowels, his general health has wonderfully improved; general remedies for his palsy have been employed—bleeding from the arm and along the spine, blisters, strychnine continued until the full effects of it were manifested on the system, electricity, &c. The paralysis still continues, however; but excepting that, he is now in good health and eats, drinks, and sleeps, as well as ever.

"He is an amusing, talkative, old gentleman, and is very fond of dwelling on the circumstance of his father being one of the legates attending lord Macartney's embassy from Teëntsin to Peking, the Van tazhin of the account of that mission. After Mak'a'rney, S'tan'ton, and Thoma S'tan'ton, (lord Macartney, sir G. L. Staunton, and his son, then a little boy, the present sir George Thomas Staunton), he has often inquired with interest; he even wears, at this day, a pair of spectacles given by sir G. L. Staunton to his father. For a number of his friends, male and female, in Kwangse, where his family yet remains, medicines have, at his earnestly reiterated intreaties, been prescribed, after careful endeavors to understand their cases from his minute explanations."

III. That persons desiring to become members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the first Thursday of September in each year for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

REGULATIONS OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Passed in the form of Resolutions, at a General

Meeting at Canton, Feb. 21st, 1838.

OBJECT.

I. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

OFFICERS.

II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually: That these officers collectively form a Committee of Management, for performing the business of the Society: That, in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice-president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list: That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

MEMBERS.

III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

MEETINGS.

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September, in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

LIBRARY.

V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.

TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of accounts.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

XI. That this Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the society sending him out: That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue, on the part of those who receive its patronage: And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure.

HOSPITAL REGISTER.

X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the Physician or Surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

XI. That the Committee of Management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sums that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

B Y - L A W S .

1. The committee shall meet in the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, or, oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.

2. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the committee, may call special meetings.

3. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.

4. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.

5. At the meetings of the Society and of the committee, the president, or, in his absence one of the vice-presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.

6. The recording secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the committee and of the Society—those of the former shall always be vouched by his non-signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.

7. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the committee.

8. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the president, or senior vice-president, who, with one of the vice-presidents, following the order abovenamed, and the two secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

9. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labeled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the committee; and it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.

10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the committee for that purpose.

11. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the committee for the time being.

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