

Report of the hospital at Canton for 1853-54, under the care of Benj. Hobson.

Contributors

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REPORT

OF THE

HOSPITAL AT CANTON

FOR 1853-54.

UNDER THE CARE

OF

BENJ. HOBSON, M. B. Univ: Coll: Lond.

MEMBER OF COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.



CANTON,

1854.

REPORT

OF THE

HOUSTON & CANTON

FOR THE

YEAR 1881

BY

JOHN H. HARRISON, JR., M.D.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF HOUSTON

HOUSTON

1881

A REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

IN THE

WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON,

UNDER THE CARE OF DR. HOBSON

From Jan. 1st. 1853 to June 30th, 1854.



THOSE who are acquainted with the real state of public affairs at Canton, well know how difficult a matter it has always been to effect any change for the better in this place, the least innovation upon the old customs of the country being regarded with jealousy and dislike. Still, many important local advantages have been obtained within the last few years (which the older residents can best appreciate) though they are yet very far from being complete. The city gates remain as firmly closed as ever, and the people, as a whole, are not more friendly and obliging to strangers from afar than in former years, and the country villages and hamlets around, cannot be entered without some danger. The only persons who secure houses beyond the precincts of the foreign factories are missionaries, who do so partly to avoid the high rents, but chiefly to afford greater facilities for carrying out their plans of usefulness. But in no instance has a residence been thus obtained without trouble or inconvenience, and while the locality may be good, the houses are usually small and incommodious for a tropical climate, and by no means cheap. The missionaries have opened small hospitals, schools and chapels, and in these places the Gospel is proclaimed, and the Holy Scriptures and religious tracts are distributed. A feeble light shines forth from them to enlighten the thick darkness around, and when spiritual life is communicated from above, those that are sitting in the shadow of death see great light and rejoice in it.

The first successful attempt to gain an entrance among the masses inhabiting the western suburbs of this city, was effected by first

opening a dispensary to relieve the sick ; an empty pack-house was then rented and fitted up for the residence of the medical missionary and his family, with a dispensary, chapel and three small wards. The sick increased rapidly in attendance, and the good effected in this way was so apparent that all opposition was hushed. The obtruder was regarded with some suspicion at first, and even talked of as a spy, a government agent who was secretly working to gain over the hearts of the people to rebel against the state, &c. &c. and the doctrines taught were considered contrary to Confucius and unsuitable for China. These and many other foolish reports were put into circulation at first, but they were gradually seen not to be founded in truth. The Chinese, though so insensible, generally speaking, to another's woe, are still not altogether unaffected by the milk of human kindness ; and healing the sick has always proved the readiest way of subduing a portion of that strong antipathy which the natives in the south have so long cherished towards foreigners. Removed at a considerable distance from any foreign residence, it would have been easy for robbers and ill-disposed persons to do this family harm, but nothing of the kind was done* ; nor, during a residence of nearly six years, was any disturbance or interruption experienced ; but, when attempts were made to rent larger premises, discouragement was met at every step, and disappointment was naturally felt at finding every effort fail, until, when hope was well-nigh extinguished, a very eligible place presented itself, in a different district, but still very near to the old house. The Landlord, who for years past had been unwilling, was now prepared to enter into negotiation, and finally concluded a lease, under much more favorable terms than could have been effected a few years previously. Being a man of determination and courage, his purpose once formed, he would not swerve from it, and, though it was fraught with trouble to himself, he resolved to abide all consequences, depending upon the Treaty, as well as upon the justice of his cause. As very much opposition and trouble did arise out of this act, analogous in principle to the closing of the city gates against foreigners, it will not be out of place to give a brief detail of the facts as they really occurred, and, to avoid ambiguity, the writer will employ the personal pronoun when speaking of himself hereafter.

* Since this was written a robbery has been committed ; and there is reason to fear it was connived at, if not actually planned by an old servant of the family.

The agreement between the landlord and myself was settled early in January of this year, and on a notice being posted on the door, the temporary tenants quickly withdrew. An estimate for repairs was made, the street door locked, and workmen began the necessary alterations. It was not long before the Pwan family, residing on the premises adjoining, commenced a determined course of hostility. They endeavored to prevent the workmen from proceeding with their work, well knowing that the house was not habitable for a foreigner in its original state, and still less so with the alterations and improvements only half completed. They circulated false reports, convened several public meetings, one of the family came on the premises more than once to threaten the workmen and tried to burst open the lock on the street door. They offered a reward by public placard to any who would seize the head contractor, grossly insulted an individual because he dared to speak a word in the foreigner's defence, sent in false charges to the district magistrate's office, and when every thing else failed, they laid a plan, but too well concerted, to have the landlord seized and punished. This individual, Tsae, belongs to a respectable family and in days of affluence gave a large sum to purchase a blue button. He, knowing that his cause was a just one, and not suspecting treachery, went about in his sedan as usual. One day, as he was passing near the magistracy, some paid police runners seized hold of his chair in the public street and took him into custody, and in a room of the court he was detained a prisoner; ostensibly, to answer the charges brought against him, but really to extort money from his friends to satisfy corrupt underlings and a not less covetous magistrate! *

The iniquity of the whole transaction was regarded as so direct a violation of treaty rights, by the Gentlemen at the British Consulate, that they did not hesitate a moment to do their utmost to get Pwan seized and Tsae liberated. Mr. Parkes especially interested himself in the affair, and reported the whole matter to Sir George Bonham at Hongkong, who sent in a strong remonstrance. In the meantime the magistrate suddenly died and a new one was appointed in his place, who was more favorable to Tsae. On the arrival of H. E. Sir J. Bowring, who also took up the case in an energetic

* At the commencement of the opposition set on foot by the Pwan family, a remonstrance was sent in to the government by the Consul, which brought out a document from this same magistrate, distinctly stating, for the information of those concerned, that there was nothing incorrect in the foreigner renting the premises for the purposes of a hospital.

manner, the Governor-general, finding the pressure unpleasantly strong, gave peremptory orders (it is believed) to the magistrate, to relieve Tsae at once, which was however not done till a bond had been given to pay down the sum of \$1,200 in fees, after a confinement of nearly three months. This example shews in a striking manner the perfidy and injustice of the courts of law in China. The Governor-general had no charge to bring against the man and promised redress. The magistrate, however, having as he supposed, a wealthy gentleman in his power, professed to believe the charges brought against him, but the fact is he was only wanting a good ransom price to liberate Tsae.* (It is well known that the Nan-hai or District magistrate pays a large sum for his office and has to reimburse himself by extortion).

On the liberation of the landlord, his enemies were ordered to quietly mind their own business and be at peace, or they would be seized too; and thus ends the opposition. I cannot, however, close this part of my report without applauding the resolution and unusual courage of Tsae in withstanding the annoyances he met with for letting his house to a foreigner; neither can I refrain, in yet stronger terms, from condemning the conduct of the Pwan family, for they professed to have not the slightest animosity towards myself, and had even endeavored on three different former occasions to rent me a portion of their premises. Their opposition was evidently the result of disappointment and chagrin. They demanded money in the shape of a fixed annual stipend for allowing a foreigner to live next door to them! This being refused, and themselves treated somewhat superciliously besides, by Tsae, occasioned all the trouble that was experienced by the landlord and his tenant. This same family were the chief leaders of the opposition that obliged the Rev. J. Cleland, five years ago, to give up a house in this neighborhood, after taking possession of it with his family. †

On the second of March, the new premises being ready, we quietly moved in. The street door was opened a few days after, and the sick admitted as usual. The landlord was still under arrest and I was very anxious for his sake that no disturbance should arise to involve him in any further trouble, and I am happy to state that every thing remained quiet; and though many persons came to view

* There is reason also to believe that the officials having Tsae in their power they wished to make an example of him to deter others from renting their house, to foreigners.

† An unknown individual has written a clever lampoon exposing Pwan to ridicule. The people in the street are quite friendly, and have lately applied for aid to guard against robbers, which of course has been cheerfully granted.

the place, and there was a large attendance of patients (who soon found out the new hospital), yet there was no rudeness or noise, nor the slightest attempt to create confusion, although nothing could have been easier if there had been the disposition.

The entire length of the premises is not far short of 500 feet, and the width is 45 feet, excepting towards the water, where they become narrower. There is good accommodation for the residence of the missionary and his family, for the native medical assistant, tract distributors and others connected with the mission. There is a spacious chapel which has seats for 200 persons, and is sufficiently large to seat 500; a good dispensary with separate entrances for men and women; a depository for tracts; a reception room for Chinese visitors, and there are twelve rooms now on the ground floor which hold 45 beds, besides room for more wards to accommodate 100 patients, whenever needed. The situation is most advantageous for a hospital, and is easy of access both by road and water. The place is light and airy, and being fitted up in Chinese style, is pleasant to the Chinese taste. The lease is for ten years, at a rental of \$730 per annum. A similarly sized building placed near the foreign factories would be nearly \$2000. A few years ago a Chinese paid \$1400 a year to stow tea and other goods in it, but since the opening of the ports, such buildings have much deteriorated in value, and not half that sum could now be obtained from a Chinese.

The number of persons who have come to the hospital, including those on the Sabbath (who are also mostly invalids) amounts altogether, from January to December 1853 twelve months, to 21,965; from January to the end of June of this year, six months, to 13,554; during the last two months the attendance (including also the Sabbath) has been larger than at any previous time. In May it amounted to 3023 and in June to 3420; the proportion being about two men to one women. The patients are chiefly of the poor class and the diseases generally of a chronic, cachectic form, the result of poverty, dirty habits, a foul atmosphere, and bad diet. Continued attention to such cases requires one to remember the command and promise; "Be not weary in well doing, for ye shall reap if ye faint not."

Four days every week the sick are prescribed for, and on these occasions, during the summer months particularly, the hospital is like a market, and a good opportunity is afforded for teaching the

things concerning "the kingdom of God." There are also never less than four religious services weekly, besides familiar instruction and the distribution of the New Testament and religious books, at the close of the services. The usual preacher is Léang-a-fah, the same individual who, twenty years ago, published and circulated a tract which gave, it appears, the first ideas of Christian truth to the mind of Hung-sew-tseuen, the chief of the present insurrectionary movement in China. In this work he is assisted by the medical missionary and two native colporteurs. The patients attend morning worship daily with the whole household, and they are visited in their wards on the Sabbath afternoon for the purpose of more direct Christian teaching. The average number of tracts given away, in and out of the hospital, is about 2000 each month.* Copies of the New Testament are also distributed as opportunity offers, and it is a circumstance worth noticing that, latterly, applications have been made for the sacred volume.

To aid the distribution of religious books, and to diffuse useful knowledge, the English tract committee of Canton have lately printed 2000 copies of a small work on Natural History, illustrated by wood cuts of the principal mammalia, with a brief description of each. This work is the third part of a treatise on the elements of Natural Philosophy, prepared in 1853. † About one half of the drawings were made by Dr. Dickson, and the expense of cutting the blocks and printing 500 copies was defrayed by Dr. Lockhart of Shanghai. The Tract Committee have also printed 200 copies of the work on Physiology, divided into five parts. These books and Muirhead's Geography, Edkins' Almanac, Wylie's Arithmetic, and the like, are often applied for, either personally or by card, on which occasions the opportunity is embraced of presenting along with them a copy of the New Testament, and such tracts as Milne's "Two Friends," "History of Christ," "the Patriarchs," by Dr. Legge, "Epitome of Christianity," by Dr. Medhurst, Short Comments on St. John's Gospel &c. A notice having already appeared in the China Mail of the fact that the Governor-general's father has had the plates in the Physiology recut and tastefully arranged on eight scrolls, and a

* It is worthy of remark as shewing the indirect benefits of the hospital, that on visits being made by the native agents of the Tract Society, (with or without a European accompanying) to the villages and hamlets around, that a favorable and often kind reception is given to them from their connection with this institution.

† The first and second part will probably be printed this year, with wood Engravings.

translation having been given of his remarks commendatory of the work, it is not necessary farther to refer to this interesting circumstance. The entire book has been reprinted by the same individual, but not yet published. The edition issued by Pwan Tsze Shing has had an extensive and profitable sale. A work on Surgery, to be illustrated with wood cuts, has been begun; but want of time and other circumstances will prevent its being finished this year.

All the simple operations on the eye and ear, removal of small tumors, extraction of teeth, opening of abscesses, dressing wounds &c, are performed by my assistant Ho-king-man, who likewise assists in prescribing for the sick. He has also been successful in many cases in the use of the stomach pump and other means for resuscitating persons who have taken opium for the purpose of suicide. Of such individuals 117 have been brought to the hospital, or visited at their own homes, during the last fifteen months, of whom 75 were recovered. About two thirds of the number were females, chiefly young prostitutes.

Mention has been often made of the prevalence and of the incurable nature of Leprosy. It is now gratifying to be able to state that the seeds of the *Chaul moogra* (or *Charul moogra*) *Nat : Ord : Flacourtiaceæ* (see Lindley's *Flora Medica* p. 109) is found to be of real service in this dreadful complaint. Dr. Mouat of the Medical College of Calcutta first drew my attention to the fact, and very kindly sent me a bag of seeds to experiment with. Our plan of administering the remedy is simply to remove the hard covering and bruise several of the seeds together to a coarse powder. This is given in doses of about 60 grains twice a day for a considerable time and the eruption rubbed occasionally with the expressed oil. I have seen two cases certainly cured, and several others much benefitted; others are still under treatment. The remedy requires to be steadily persevered with, and occasionally accompanied with saline aperients for a period of from four to six months. It is also useful in scrofula. The first appearance of improvement is in the eruption becoming less prominent and red, and white scales appearing round the circumference and edges, and the central parts gradually assuming the appearance of healthy skin. The remedy is, I find, known to the Chinese, but those who have any experience of its value, keep it a secret for their own profit. The following is an extract from a medical book:

“Its name is 大風子 *Tae fung tsze*; taste, a little acrid; heating; imported from the south; (probably the Straits) it produces

a change in the blood, hence useful in the diseased blood of leprosy; it is also useful by its expressed oil when applied to ulcers, itch and psoriasis, and kills worms. It should be given in pills."

The following are (with his own notes appended) some of the more important operations performed in the hospital by my friend Walt. G. Dickson M. D. and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of publicly thanking him for the very valuable assistance he is at all times ready to afford me.

Sept. 23d, 1853. Performed two operations, 1st. excision of the left mamma. A young woman, 28 years of age. The tumor resembled a mass of intestines pendent from the breast, offensive serous fluid oozing from every part of it; may be referred to the kiloid cancerous growth. In the right breast a small tumor, the left she says began in a similar way. No glandular swelling, health very poor, bloodless and emaciated. It was removed at the special request of herself and friends, and healed slowly up by granulation. Her health improved, a little better appetite and spirits, still extremely weak from diarrhea. It was necessary for her to return home before the cut surface was quite healed over. We were afterwards grieved to hear that though the poor young woman bore her journey by water very well, she was literally jolted to death by being carried several miles in a sedan chair.

2d. case. Removed a tumor from left trochanter, size of an orange, circular opening in the centre with fetid discharge; has latterly become dangerous from copious bleeding. Dr. H. was called to see him on one occasion after he had lost a pint or more of arterial blood, supposed to be of a malignant character, not very moveable, margins inflamed, body pale and weakly. Nothing but to try excision; before commencing, the finger was put into the opening, and the contents breaking down, were easily scooped out, followed by a gush of blood. The edges were cut away, and the inner part nipped up with forceps and the whole detached by the knife. It then appeared to be an old cyst, to which the natives are subject, brought into this state by treatment; no bleeding followed, the man rapidly recovered and was discharged well.

October 6th. Operated at Dr. Hobson's on a tumor on the outer side of the left arm, deeply attached, the size of a large Mango, surface ulcerated but not bleeding, evidently cancerous; but as the glands of the axilla were unaffected and the old lady particularly anxious to have it removed, her wishes were consented to. It was easily removed, a narrow neck seemed to run very deep under the

vessels to the bone, but this was not larger than a quill and nearly all taken away. She was soon discharged well. On section of the tumor it presented all the appearances common to soft cancerous growths. This woman returned eight months afterward, presenting a much larger tumor growing from the same place with a bleeding fungus; a second operation was desired, but it held out no hope of cure and was therefore declined.

3d. Operated on a man with tumor of the left eye, involving apparently the whole orbit; on close examination, the pupil was found turned to the outer side, entirely concealed by the tumor, which was attached to the sclerotic, and to our surprise the sight was found uninjured. The tumor was carefully dissected out, and the patient discharged with good vision. He had of course strabismus.

4th. In May removed a pendulous tumor of five years growth, discharging offensive matter from the arm, close to the axilla, in a woman of 48 years. The attachments were deep, but entirely taken away, healed by granulation, and discharged cured.

5th. In June operated on a tumor of the left side of the neck on a man from the country. This has been growing for 14 years; marks of native treatment are visibly left on the tumor. It is about the size of an infant's head, of a lobulated character, moveable, attachments not extensive, but apparently deep. The patient like the preceding case, was put under the influence of Chloroform, and the tumor carefully dissected out to avoid the large vessels. The connections proved not so deep as was feared, the whole mass was easily dislodged, and the cut surface is now, 15 days afterwards, nearly healed over, and the man no longer an object of general remark. Section of the tumor shewed it to be composed of a hard fibro-cartilaginous substance.

June. 6th. A young woman unmarried but betrothed, presented herself with a tumor of the right cheek, which is a bar to her marriage, and requests it may be removed. Its growth first commenced 6 years ago from an accidental blow from a bamboo. It has gradually increased without pain to the size of an orange. It was on examination seen to be not a true osteo-sarcoma of the antrum, but a fluctuating tumor surrounded on all sides with bone except in two places. There was no protusion into the palate, the roof of the mouth being quite natural; the expansion of bone commenced from the malar bone and side of the orbit above, and from the border of the alveolar processes below, distorting the appearance of the mouth very much. There appeared no malignity about it; an opening was

fust made into the tumor below, and two to three ounces of straw colored fluid was at once evacuated. By introducing the finger through the opening, the cavity was felt all round to be an expansion of the bone only. An incision was made from the orbit down by the side of the nose, round the right nostril, and through the upper lip; the flap was dissected back, giving ample room to complete the operation; the bony expansion was removed by the bone forceps; and some portion of the lining membrane of the antrum, which was much thickened; at the bottom of the cavity attached to the malar bone was an eye tooth; this was extracted, the skin came readily and aptly together by pins and suture, without bleeding, or any bad symptom. The pain attending this formidable operation was greatly lessened by the use of chloroform.

On the same day a large Nævus, or rather a set of them, situated on the neck of a young married woman, were compressed by ligature, and the following day removed with the knife, several small arteries required to be tied before the bleeding ceased. Both cases are doing well.

The following order and list of medicines is taken from a popular and standard work, called an abridgement or selection of the Chinese *Materia Medica*. In this work there are 442 medicinal agents described; first their name is given, then the part or organ into which they enter, or assimilate with, next their properties, whether hot or cold, their taste smell and color, and lastly their uses and doses.

I. ORDER. TONIC MEDICINES.

1st. Those medicines which warm and strengthen the viscera, such as the Ginseng, dried dates, fruit of lung-gan, li-che, flesh of fowl, beef, honey, &c.

2d. The mild or tranquilizing tonics, Liquorice root, parasite of mulberry tree, fruit of the cypress, old rice, broad beans, species of yam, asses glue, birds nests, mutton, duck, pigeon &c.

3d. Medicines which increase the natural fire, (or stimulating tonics) cassia, cinnamon, aloes wood, sulphur, asbestos, stalachite, fresh tops of staghorns, dried red spotted lizard, silk worm moth &c.

4th. Medicines which nourish the secretions, especially of the kidneys. Linseed, hempseed, elm bark, medlar, minium, black and white lead, tortoise shell, human milk, and various parts of the pig.

5th. Medicines which strengthen the kidneys and testes. Extract from staghorns and various parts of the animal, dogs flesh, dried placenta, a species of fern, walnuts, &c.

II. ASTRINGENTS.

1st. Warm and tonic astringents. Nutmeg, gall nuts, seeds of lotus flower, poppyheads, &c.

2d. Cooling astringents. Pomegranate, charcoal, prepared burnt from straw, bones and teeth of the dragon, oyster shell, &c.

3d. The general pure astringents. Seeds of the date, armenian bole, quince, sour plum &c.

4th. Repressing weakness or astringent tonics. Iron filings, hematic iron ore, loadstone, talc litharge, gold and silver leaf, &c.

III. RESOLVENTS.

1st. Cold discutients or diaphoretics. Fragrant basil, a species of ginseng, fresh ginger, orange stalks, different parts of onions, &c.

2d. Medicines which disperse wind. Mint, calamint, species of bivalve shell, branch of cassia, mimosa pods and seeds, seeds of species of acacia, tigers bone, spotted and black snake, musk dried scorpion, cicada, centipede, shed snake skins, camphor.

3d. Medicines which disperse moisture (not reccognizable.)

4th. Medicines which disperse morbid heat. Species of yam, black residue beans, of soy &c.

5th. Emetics. White hellebore, seeds and root of turnip, stems of sweet melon, sulphate of copper.

6th. Warm resolvents. Native nutmeg, varieties of long, white and black pepper, cardamons, putchuck, mugwort, aniseed, a species of ginger, dried ginger, gelangel, species of corn flag, a species of nut, tobacco, cloves, sandal wood, gum-bensoin, camphor, barley, rosen, caraway and mustard seeds &c.

7th. Mild or equalizing resolvents. Chamomile, scouring rush, seeds of burdock, native putchuck, duck weed, betul nut and covering, pumelo skin, dried orange skin, mint, dried silk worm chrysalis and ordure.

IV. PURGATIVES.

1st. Absorbents of moisture. Rice paper plant, sliced China root &c.

2d. Laxatives. Seeds of plantago, soap stone, petrified pecten, sage, amber, small red bean, &c.

3d. Diuretic class. Species of fern, several not recognizable.

4th. Suppressing phlegm, (expectorants) Alum, bezoar, species of borax, pustacia nut, coarse mica, juice of bamboo &c.

5th. Purgative and cooling. Rhubarb, raspings of bamboo, parsimmon tops, water-melon, pear, verdigris, species of seashell, gypsum, common salt, sulphate of soda, snow water, crystallized salt, calcareous spar, catechu, pearls, bear's gall, preparation from human excrements, &c.

6th. Purging away the fire, (refrigerants). Gentian red and yellow, sliced peony, mulberry root and leaves, shavings of antelopes horns, loquat leaves, shavings of rhinoceros horn &c.

7. Repressing humors. Almonds, buckwheat &c.

8. Mild or digestive aperients. Root of a species of lily, wormwood, vinegar, coarse rice, turtle shell, &c.

V. MEDICINES WHICH AFFECT THE BLOOD.

1st. Those which warm and nourish it. Germander? brown sugar, olibanum, cassia wood, wine, scallions, rabbit dung, cuttle fish bone &c.

2d. Medicines which cool the blood. Bastard saffron, young cypress, elmtree root, cinnabar, rabbits flesh.

3d. Astringents of the blood. Madder, tumeric, myrrh, dried varnish, seeds of species of plum, dragons blood, peach seeds, arrow root, old copper cash, dried leech, red marble, goats ordure, cantharides, &c.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1st. Medicines which destroy worms. Assafoetida, betul extract, quicksilver, a chloride of mercury, vermilion &c.

2d. Medicines which disperse poisons. Seeds of castor oil plant, resin, shavings of ivory, elephants skin, preparations from toads &c.

3d. Expelling poisons (or alteratives) seeds of burdock, honey-suckle stamens and pestils, species of green pea, dried earthworm, &c.

4th. Poisonous substances. Seeds of croton oil plant, arsenic &c.

The following is a list of the kingdom and class from whence they are taken.

Herbs. -	191	} <i>Vegetable Kingdom</i>	Metals. -	6	} <i>Mineral Kingdom</i>
Shrubs and trees. 72			Minerals. -	29	
Fruits. -	25		Crystals. -	10	
Seeds. -	16		Earths. -	5	
Vegetables. -	10				
				50	
	314				

Parts of Animals. -	25	} <i>Animal Kingdom.</i>
Reptiles. -	8	
Fishes. -	3	
Molluscous shells -	10	
Insects. -	22	
Parts of human body. -	10	
	78	

P. S. Many of the medicines cannot be discovered from being in a dried state, and from only a portion of the plant being obtainable. They are imported from all parts of the Empire, from Japan, Siam and the Straits, and form an important and lucrative branch of trade.

Dr. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE AT THE CHINESE

1853.			\$ 'c.
January	1st	On hand from last year's account.....	93 22
	27th	Received annual subscription from H. S. Parkes Esq.	10 00
	29th	Ditto from George Dent Esq.	10 00
February	22th	Donation of Rev. G. Cullen in 1852, £10 exchange 4s. 10½d.....	41 20
March	29th	Donation from Fred Wills Esq. of Bristol £10 ex- change 4s. 10½d.....	41 20
		Donation of Dr. Kenny.....	20 00
April	12th	Ditto from Mrs. S. W. Williams.....	4 00
May	25th	Ditto from the late Fred Tozer Esq.....	10 00
		Annual subscription from Rev. M. C. Odell Hongkg,	10 00
July	6th	Donation from W. Walkinshaw Esq.....	10 00
		Do. from John Scarth Esq.....	10 00
		Do. of E. E. Bateson Esq.....	20 00
July	17th	Do. P. S. Forbes Esq. American Consul.....	100 00
		Do. H. Rutter Esq.....	20 00
November		Paid by Dr. Lockhart for trusses received by him....	58 00
		Do. for sale of the same in this hospital.....	40 00
		Mrs. Bodham Bath £1.0.0 sent through Miss Morrison with other sums amounting to £1 4 0. equivalent to	9 00
		Rev. J. Holderness Hongkong £2 10	10 50
Receipts for the year.....			517 12
Expenditure ditto.....			406 83
Balance on hand.....			\$110 29

HOSPITAL IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS, FOR 1853 CR

	\$	c.
Paid to general superintendent \$2 per month.....	24	00
Coolie and assistant Coolies wages including a present at the new year.....	110	00
Medical assistant on trial for three months \$5 per month.....	15	00
Paid for 200 trusses from Edinburgh including freight and packing £43. 27. exchange at the time 5s. the dollar.....	172	50
Medicines from England	19	00
Medical books, and drawing of viscera to pupil Aking	6	00
Ferguson's Surgery and Royles Materia Medica.....	6	00
Hospital Calender.....	2	70
Masons and Carpenters repairs on roof, sewer, and wood pier.....	9	18
Watchman and Street Magistrate for the year.....	8	00
Contribution to Watchman loft.....	4	00
Bed boards for patients.....	1	85
Allowance of cash to needy patients.....	3	68
Copying and framing the rules of the hospital		60
Dispensary account for charcoal, paper, pots, pork fat, rhubarb, wax, leeches, &c.	27	32

Chinese Hospital

Canton, January 1st 1854.

BENJAMIN HOBSON.

\$406 83

An Account of the receipts and expenses of fitting up and repairing the New Hospital.

1854.				
Received through Capt. Soames the donation of Wil- kinson Dent Esq.	\$100.00	Feb. 20th	Paid up to this date to contractor.	\$460.53
Do from gentlemen named below per H. S. Parkes Esq. and Dr. Dickson.	306.00	Mar. 18th	Paid accounts rendered in for wood, iron and brass work, brick, tile, wages &c.	261.09
Do from Dr. Lockhart Shanghae.	50.00		Paid for furniture for dispensary.	10.03
Donation from B. H.	400.00		For oyster shell covering to protect from sun and rain.	21.75
	<u>\$856.00</u>		For completing patients rooms.	35.73
			For fitting up two cook rooms.	7.00
			Furniture for patients rooms.	11.00
			An out door building for ditto.	27.00
			Painting \$93. Sundries \$4.50.	97.50
		Receipts.		931.63
		Balance due,		856.00
				<u>\$75.63</u>

LIST OF DONATIONS

FOR FITTING UP AND REPAIRING THE NEW HOSPITAL, RECEIVED

MARCH 1854, PER H. S. PARKES ESQ. AND DR. DICKSON.

Revd. J. H. Gray. - - -	\$ 10	R. Thorburn Esqr. - - -	5
Dr. Dickson. - - -	10	C. W. Murray Esqr. - - -	10
W. P. Livingston Esqr. - -	20	F. Sinclair Esqr. - - -	5
G. Urmson Esqr. - - -	10	Harry Parkes Esqr. - - -	10
A. Hudson Esqr. - - -	10	J. Holliday Esqr. - - -	10
J. Costerton Esqr. - - -	10	P. W. Ripley Esqr. - - -	5
P. Chalmers Esqr. - - -	10	George Barnet Esqr. - - -	10
John Dent Esqr. - - -	20	O. H. Framhein Esqr. - -	20
M. W. Pitcher Esqr. - - -	10	A. Gifford Esqr. - - -	10
A. Wilkinson Esqr. - - -	5	Rich'd Rothwell Esqr. - -	5
J. Jardine Esqr. - - -	20	George Dent Esqr. - - -	5
J. D. Gibb Esqr. - - -	5	D. W. Schwemann Esqr. - -	10
P. Campbell Esqr. - - -	5	F. B. Johnson Esqr. - - -	5
H. D. Margesson Esqr. - -	5	Adam Scott Esqr. - - -	5
H. R. Hardie Esqr. - - -	2	Benjamin Seare Esqr. - -	2
E. Halton Esqr. - - -	2	S. Mackenzie Esqr. - - -	10
W. Walkinshaw Esqr. - -	10	Angus Fletcher Esqr. - -	10
J. Scarth Esqr. - - -	5	Total Drs	306

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

To Drs. Harland and Barton of Hongkong for medicines for the use of the Hospital.

To Drs. Dickson and Kenny for Quinine, Calico, and other useful articles, for the same object.

To Mrs. Morrison widow of the late Dr. W. Morrison for an articulated skeleton.

To Dr. Williams for printing 150 copies of the Report for 1852.

To Dr. Coldstream for Report and occasional paper, of the Edin Med : Miss : Soc :

