NOTICE.

The resignation of Dr. Gillison leaves the post of Treasurer of the Medical Missionary Association vacant. As it is important that the Treasurer should reside at an accessible place, and one where there is a bank, Dr. Percy Mathews, of Shanghai, has been nominated as a candidate for the vacant place. The Secretary, Dr. Hodge, has had to leave his home on account of illness, and the members are therefore requested to send in their votes for Dr. Mathews, or for any other member whom they may prefer to vote for, to Dr. Boone at Shanghai.

H. W. Boone, M.D.,
President,
Medical Missionary Association of China.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A Manual of Therapeutics and Pharmacy, in Chinese, being in the main a translation of Squire’s Companion to the British Pharmacopeia, with additions from the United States and Indian Pharmacopeia, and from Chinese sources, by the Rev. S. A. Hunter, M.A., M.D., Missionary of the American Presbyterian Church in China. 1890.

Dr. Hunter has forwarded us advance sheets of the above, together with some Notes for our information, and the subjoined Table of Contents. This work, being a translation alike from Foreign and Native sources, must prove a most valuable acquisition to the student of the Foreign Physician, for whom it is more especially prepared, a limited class admittedly, but one of ever increasing numbers. To the Native Doctor it may be useful, but without foreign training and explanation it cannot be in the same degree intelligible.
and suitable. Nor could the intent be such, seeing to the insuperable difficulties presented in compiling a work to meet such different standards of thought and intelligence.

The style of printing and arrangement of the various headings leave nothing to be desired as regarding perspicuity. The Table of Contents itself illustrates the exhaustive treatment of the subject:

- English Preface.
- Chinese Preface.
- Nomenclature of Drugs.
- Classification of Drugs.
- Pharmaceutical Preparations.
- Illustrations.
- Pharmaceutical Utensils.
- List of Surgical Instruments.
- Therapeutical Index.
- Remarks on Dispensing.
- Table of Weights and Measures.
- Materia Medica.
- General Index.
- Index of Preparations.
- Index of Groups.
- Chinese Index.
- Tables of Specific Gravity.
- Tables of Chemical Elements.

The Chinese and Foreign officinal name of each drug and preparation stand side by side in the text. The officinal drugs and preparations are indicated by their relative height upon the letter page.

Two editions, one on foreign and the other on Chinese paper, will be issued about October 1st.

That this work is a thorough and conscientious rendering of the text is evidenced from the following extract, courteously translated for us by the Rev. Mr. Port, B.D., Head Master of S. John’s College, Shanghai.

白樹膠又名亞拉伯膠—Acacia Gummi.

Description:— This Medicine comes from Africa, Arabia and India, and is the gum of the Acacia tree congealed in small round globules, on the surface marked as cracked glass, of a greyish white color, and opaque to the light. Its Chinese name is derived from its whiteness.

Solubility:— Cold water 1 in 1, boiling water, readily soluble, but soon becomes sour and unfit for use. Insoluble in Alcohol, Ether and Acids.

Medicinal Properties:— Emollient and Nutritive, often used as an adjunct with other Medicines.

Medicinal Use:— Good for dry coughs. Place a piece in the mouth and allow it to dissolve slowly.

Incompatibles:— Alcohol, Ether, Ammonia-water, Acetate of Lead, Borax and Acids.

P. M.
GRAY'S ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.

Translated by D. W. Osgood, M.D., late Missionary of the American Board, with two hundred and sixty-five illustrations, sixty-five of which are now coloured. Revised and enlarged by Henry T. Whitney, M.D., in three volumes. With a Vocabulary of Anatomical and Physiological Terms in English and Chinese by Henry T. Whitney, M.D.

This is a new edition of the well-known translation of Gray's Anatomy by Dr. Osgood, with important additions by Dr. Whitney. The additions are mainly the sections on Embryology, and Medical and Surgical Landmarks and the enlarged Vocabulary. The text of the former edition has not been materially altered. This work has been steadily growing in popular favour since its first publication nine years ago, and, notwithstanding the larger work of Dr. Dudgeon, it is still generally used in the class-room. Every such translation is a valuable aid to the introduction of foreign medical science among the Chinese. Considering the short number of years that Dr. Osgood had been in China, and the character and permanency of his work, it is little short of marvellous how he succeeded in accomplishing it. In its present revised and attractive form it is a monument of the united labour of both translator and reviser. The Chinese and English Vocabulary, attached to the present edition, introduces important changes that require careful consideration. However, these changes are not introduced in the text of the work, and are put forth tentatively for the present. It is the most complete list of terms that has as yet been published.

S. A. H.

THE CHINESE SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. V. No. II.

John Fryer, Editor.

The second number of this valuable magazine, lately resuscitated by the tireless energy of Mr. Fryer, is before us. The table of contents is varied and attractive, and the illustrations are quite up to the standard which has made this magazine so deservedly popular among the Chinese. A description of Scientific Apparatus, Illustrating Mechanics, occupies the first place, and is well adapted to further a knowledge of Physics—a branch of science singularly attractive to the Chinese mind. Lessons in Elementary Drawing treat of Perspective—a department in which Chinese art is peculiarly defective. The Sphygmograph, Modern Steam Engines and Boilers, Recent Calculating Instruments, Type-writers, Economic Electric Lights and Electro Motor for small Boats, are each treated of in short articles. Dr. Edkins' explanation of the Evolution of the Chinese Language is rather beyond us. It evidently requires a sinologue to understand.
Editorial.

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a sinologue. The Yellow River, that fruitful theme, is treated of in an article of some length, from papers by G. J. Morrison, Esq. Sanitary Science and Western Horticulture each claim attention. The latter subject has considerable space given it. From a medical point of view, the paper on Western Materia Medica, giving the botanical sources, physical qualities and medicinal uses of several drugs, is quite interesting, but it is rather diffuse, and makes one wish that instead of translations we could have original articles that are terse, and better adapted to the state of Chinese knowledge. A point or two in terminology claims attention. The use of *hsiang hsiang lei* (松香類) as a generic term for resins is incorrect, *hsiang lei* (香類) being a more proper term. The former term is only applicable to coniferous resins. Also such lengthy names as *Pei-li-la San-pi-lu-ssu* (沛離拉西 敷 比路 司) for *Cissampelos Pareira* are impracticable and confusing. While transliteration as a principle is generally conceded, it requires careful limitation. When phoneticized words reach as much as eight syllables, they are quite beyond the limits of endurance.


The generous offer of the Editor to place a part of each number at the disposal of the Medical Missionary Association, for the advance of medical science among the Chinese, is a proposal that should be acted upon heartily and promptly.

S. A. H.

LIST OF MEDICAL MISSIONARIES TO THE CHINESE.

By Jos. C. Thomson, M.D., Macao. Bound in cloth, price 25 cents.

Publishers : Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.

This little work, upon which much time and labour must have been expended, will convey to the home lands an excellent impression of what we may call, the intelligible entity of the Medical Missionaries as an organized body in China. It will prove especially useful and convenient to the officials and members of the Medical Missionary Association, as it contains the name, qualification, arrival, station, and address, when necessary, of every member of the Association. A space is reserved for remarks, and the last few pages are taken up with a condensed report of interesting data. Altogether Dr. Thomson is to be congratulated upon a practical and very serviceable directory of the "Medical Missionaries to the Chinese."

P. M.
THE ST. JOHN'S ECHO.

Taking into consideration that the examinations were evidently "all and absorbing," this July Number is most creditable. "Notes of the Season and College Items" are quaint and amusing, if not instructive, from an Eastern Natural History stand-point. Then in "Local News" the coming week of examinations is necessarily referred to. Examinations in "English Studies, Scriptures, Chinese Classics, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History and Physiology." The last Meeting of the 'Useful Knowledge Society' is duly reported. Then come "School Sports" "Chinese Boy's School Life" "Chinese Festivals," a capital article on "Filial Piety" and lastly the "Lower Classes Column" fills in and goes to the make-up of a very enterprising and interesting little College paper, the price of which is only 50 cents a year.

P. M.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

ANNUAL OF THE UNIVERSAL MEDICAL SCIENCES.


The issue for the year 1890 is just to hand, too late for a careful review in this number of the Journal.

An examination shows that this number is well up to its predecessors in general excellence. The plates of microscopic objects and the cuts and diagrams explanatory of new surgical operations, add much to the convenience of the work as a book of reference. We hope to furnish a more extended notice for the December number of the Journal.

H. W. B.

LEPROSY IN HONGKONG.

By JAMES CANTLIE, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.


It is with regret that we cannot do other than acknowledge Mr. Cantlie's Monograph on Leprosy, necessarily from such an authority a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the East; the work only arriving upon our going to press, precludes our now reviewing it.
REVIE W.

Medical Missionary Conference, Shanghai, May 1890.

It has been pertinently asked, What are the objects and aims of Conferences? To which we reply, inasmuch as the question referred to the Convention recently held, that a series of public meetings awakened enthusiasm and powerfully urged the claims of Medical Missionary enterprise. Again, that a separate series of meetings, quietly and accurately examined into important problems of Medical Missionary work, its being admittedly high time that to some of the questions thus raised, an honest and authoritative answer should be given; and, further, to adapt a quotation to our needs, "while the world seeks for a sign," the Medical Missionary "also desires light." It is, that we strive then, to turn to account the acquired experience of the past to the benefit of the future. But apart from all this, we urge the influence of so many earnest workers coming into personal contact, the one with the other, the communion of heart with heart, and the fellowship of kindred spirits, will tell on the life and character of each, and will increase both love and zeal. Thus explaining our views, we touch upon the more salient features of the work done by the Conference, the outcome of which cannot but teach lessons, their importance appreciated now, even as they will be for all time, and their practical application be surely helpful, assist the Medical Missionary, and those to whom he is sent.

The first paper read was an able dissertation on the Medical Missionary, both as a moral and ethical agency. The subject was exhaustively treated, and evidenced the author's ideal of a standard he himself has always endeavoured to set forth. "The Use of Native Drugs by Medical Missionaries" followed, a paper of rare and ingenious merit, being a most practical exemplification of the truism Necessitas non habet leges. In the discussion which followed the reading of Dr. Douthwaite's paper, so much was its importance recognized that it was proposed that a Pharmaceutical Society should be formed, to undertake this especial department of work.

The paper "Preaching to Dispensary Patients" evolved in the discussion many strongly advocated methods of procedure. The question, however, to our mind, is one to be so naturally relegated to the sphere of individual capability, opportunity and circumstance, that it can be settled by no definite system of ruling, though the paper in point gave rise to interesting phases of the work, and afforded scope for many valuable suggestions. The President's Address, coming next, gave a broad view of Medical Missionary work, practically from its inception, in the year 1834, to the present day, outlining in bold relief that which had been done, and the mighty work which yet remains to be accomplished. It was instanced, how every decade produced its marked men; how Parker, Horson, Kerr, had lived and labored, how the latter, still laboring
on, had for upwards of 30 years been busily engaged, "more than 500,000 out-
patients have passed under his care, more than 21,000 in-patients. He has
performed the operations of Lithotomy and Lithotrity many hundred times.
More than 27 volumes in the form of Chinese Medical text-books have been
issued by Dr Keen, and in his long and faithful service he has trained upwards
of 100 pupils." In translational work "the honored name of Fryer, in this as
in other fields, stands among the foremost. Though not a medical man, he has
translated some of the most valuable works we have, for the use of the student of
medicine." An earnest appeal to the home lands, which we quote, closes this
résumé—a history in brief of the Medical Missionary work in China:—" We
need medical schools, better equipped in men and money and appliances for
work. We would ask every medical author to give us one or two copies of
the latest editions of his works, for our libraries of reference. Other doctors
could give us donations from their libraries or bequeath them to us, when they
shall no longer have need of them. The medical schools can help us by
donations of Charts, Diagrams, and teaching apparatus. We should like to
have apparatus for laboratory work, surgical instruments and appliances. The
Medical Colleges might perhaps spare us some of these things without
detriment to their own work. All such donations should be sent to the several
missionary societies at home. The officers of our Association in China would
see that these gifts were fairly and suitably apportioned between the various
schools so as to best aid us in our work. There is only one thing that has
given me the courage to claim this help, it is the knowledge which I have (as
one of the fraternity) that the profession has only to know of such urgent need
to respond to it generously." The paper "Calculus in the Bladder: Its
Prevalence in China," was interesting alike in itself, and the discussion to which
it gave rise. The different theories advanced to account for endemic conditions
of Calculus, and its absence again, in other regions, under apparently similar
conditions, were as ingenious as they were untenable. We can certainly advance
that Calculus may be attributable either to the presence or absence of salt in the
food, and negatively we can state it is well ascertained that the Negro of the
South, whose principal meat is salt bacon, is remarkably exempt from this class
of disease; whereas, on the other hand, the Indian, of a very large section of
the North-West territories of Canada, to whom salt is a luxury, the disease is
unknown. Again, we may say, we have data to warrant the inference that this
affliction is hereditary. The bean-curd supposition, we hold to be as hypothetical
as the rice and tea theory, both duly honored in their turn. There is, however, one
generally admitted fact: Calculous diseases are much more common among the
poor than the rich, a not unlikely condition of affairs when examined into, and one
not very irrelevant to the point at issue, in our opinion. Not so readily accounted for,
however, is the prevalence of Calculus among young children. Though Mechanical
grounds very feasibly explain the larger proportion in the Male, "climate" and "hard impure water" may be, and doubtless are factors to its being; yet regarding the latter we advance, that in America alone, as many Calculous cases are found in the freestone districts as in the limestone regions. Writing at sea, and quoting from memory, we are, however, quite prepared to admit the broad and generous conclusions the author arrives at, in summing up to the effect, that stone in the bladder is attributable to a certain desired, or possibly undesired, and unascertained proportion of the several causes to which allusion has been made. The two papers "Training Medical Students and their Prospects of Success" enter exhaustively into many phases of the subject: the Length of Course and of Study, the Partial Course, Medium of Instruction, Co-operation in Teaching, Shall only Christian Students be Taught? Difficulties and Discouragements, Employment of Native Medical Assistants, and Prospects of Success. Then, in order of Conference Programme, an eloquent letter from Dr. Peck tells us of his travels, and his experiences of Medical Missionary work throughout that great continent of India. Following on, "Itinerant Medical Work" is suggestively valuable. The "methods of work" clearly and explicitly defined, and the ensuing discussion of a most interesting nature. One consideration, and one too so seldom advanced in this respect, even by the most earnest Polemic, Personal Equation being emphasized and very practically illustrated.

The paper on Medical Nomenclature laid down the general principles upon which, in the opinion of the author, a uniform terminology of drugs and diseases should be based. While favouring the transliteration of names of vegetable drugs from Foreign sources, the necessity of introducing commercial names for those of mineral origin, instead of the chemical names now in use, was specially insisted upon. The importance of being familiar with native names of disease was also urged. It is certainly true "That unless we know something of native terminology we must always appear to a disadvantage when called upon to treat the educated classes of China." The paper as a whole was a strong plea for a uniform Chinese terminology in all the departments of medical science, which was shown to be entirely practicable. The discussion following, and the subsequent appointment of a committee of seven to carry out this work, was an indication of the purpose of the Conference to effect this desirable end.

On the discussion arising from the reading of Dr. Lyall's paper—"On Two Physicians Working Together in each Large Centre," the advantage of such co-operation was warmly emphasized, more especially in the opening up of new stations. The need for mutual help and consultation was earnestly advocated, but the apparent anomaly of asking for a colleague when there were so many places lacking even a Doctor, was equally recognized, and yet, as it was pathetically pointed out, without such colleague it was impossible, especially in Hospital Practice, to take sufficient rest.
The China Medical Missionary Journal.

The discussion upon the paper "Hip-Joint Disease" resolved itself into a consensus of opinion regarding its hopelessness of treatment in China, either because the patient came to the hospital at too advanced a stage of the disease, or would not stay long enough for treatment when he did come. The Polyclinic splint was referred to, and free aspiration of joint when necessary with injections of Iodine and Glycerine. "The Fevers of China" were as thoroughly treated of as they could be under the circumstances, "Pernicious Malarial Fever;" Malarial Ascites cases generally doing well after tapping; Scarlet fever was "now recognised;" "Typhus was rare;" Typhoid, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, were all touched upon. Regarding "True Asiatic Cholera," Dr. LALCACA was of opinion that the type met with in China "was mild compared to that prevalent in India." Picrate of Ammonia was recommended as giving satisfactory results in Intermittent Fever, but of no use in Remittent. "Fluoride of Ammonium" had been also used with good results in India.

The next business in order before the Conference was the appointing, by the President, of two important Committees, the one on Nomenclature, the other to collect information on "Chinese Materia Medica," the result of the investigations to be published in the Journal.

Some wise rules and methods of procedure, providing for the future elections of members to the Association, were made and adopted. Then it was strongly urged and carried that representations to the "Home Boards" should be made requiring successful re-vaccination, as a necessary condition of appointment to Mission Work in China, this measure being based on the simple fact that during the meeting of the Conference five cases of small-pox had occurred, three of which had culminated in death.

The matter of classifying diseases in Hospital Reports was then brought forward, and it was determined, in order to have a uniform system, to adopt the classification issued by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of England. Dr. KERR and Professor THWING, having inaugurated a scheme for the establishment of an Asylum for the Insane in Canton, the meeting wished them every success in the accomplishment of this humane and much-needed object, and recommended that efforts he made to establish similar Asylums in other parts of the Empire.

The several official elections were then duly made, Dr. LYALL being unanimously chosen President, and Dr. HODGE, Secretary. A large number were also added to the membership of the Association.

An important matter, which engaged the earnest attention of the members, was the "widespread and unrestricted" sale of Anti-Opium Pills, and Morphine, the result of the discussions being the submittal of a report to the General Conference, in the which, they were respectfully recommended to pass a resolution requesting all Missionaries to discourage and, if possible, prevent the
indiscriminate sale of Anti-Opium Pills. Amongst other matters suggested, and with every appearance of having some practical outcome, was the establishing of a Medical Museum at S. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai.

And, finally, in thus briefly reviewing the work of the Conference, we are assured, we can fairly sum up by congratulating the members upon the work, well done, and trust it will prove in the near future quite possible to have a thoroughly recognized system of meetings at shorter periods, and somewhat on the same lines as the Medical Conference of 1890.

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**NEW INSTRUMENT.**

A NEW CLAMP-FORCEPS, FOR SECURING AND LIGATING DEEP-SEATED ARTERIES.

By H. W. Boone, M.D.,

_Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, China._

The instrument here figured is intended for use in cases where the vessel is so deeply situated that it is impossible to tie it over the points of the ordinary forci-pressure forceps. The teeth of the instrument are rounded and they interlock so as to afford a firm grip, while they cannot tear the tissues. This is a great improvement on the teeth of the forceps in general use. It makes them excellent torsion forceps. The round head of the instrument makes it impossible to have any trouble in tying the ligature, as the thread slips over the end of the forceps and settles into its proper place as soon as traction is made on the ends of the ligature. I have used the instrument for several years in both hospital and private practice. It has also had an extensive trial at the hands of other surgeons, and it has never failed to give entire satisfaction; thus effecting a saving of time and trouble in what has often been a most troublesome difficulty. Its form, with the French joint, makes it an easy matter to clean and keep it aseptic.
MUSEUM

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF CHINA,

St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai.

The following Contributions are gratefully acknowledged:—

A Jar, containing specimen in spirit.

From The Rev. S. R. Hodge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Lon.,)

FOR THE LIBRARY.

Translation of Gray's Anatomy.

From the Author, Dr. H. T. Whitney.

Complete set of copies of the China Medical Missionary Journal.

Through the Editor of the same.

PERCY MATHEWS, M.D.,

Curator.
ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETINGS.

A Business Meeting of the Medical Missionary Association of China, preliminary to the Conference, was held at S. Luke's Hospital on the afternoon of the 6th May 1890.

Dr. Kerr, in the unavoidable and regrettable absence of Dr. Boone, the President of the Association, in the Chair.

The Meeting, having been called to order and the roll called, was opened with prayer. A general discussion then ensued regarding the financial condition of the Journal and the advisability of having one general banking account. Whereupon it was moved by the Chairman:

"That a Committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the financial position of the Association generally, the two Censors present, viz., Drs. Beebe and Roberts, and the Secretary, to constitute such Committee and report."

Carried nem. con.

The following gentlemen were proposed, seconded and duly elected to the Honorary Membership of the Association:—The Rev. Professor E. P. Thwing, M.D., of Brooklyn, New York, and Dr. W. R. Lambeth, of Japan.

A lengthened discussion then took place regarding the widespread and unrestricted sale of Anti-Opium Pills and Morphine, in the which all the members present took part. The matter was brought forward by Dr. Lyall, at the special instance of the Amoy Presbytery. He drew attention to the quantities of Morphine that were indiscriminately sold by the large foreign firms, who had their agents all over the place, to the fact that the Chinese were getting to know that these pills contained opium, and deliberately taking up the practice. He told how the effect upon the Chinese Church in Amoy, owing to the monetary inducements this employment gave, had been so disastrous, that the Church had felt obliged to take the matter up, and discipline those who transgressed in this way. He expressed a hope that all the Missionary Churches would follow on the same lines.

Dr. Beebe followed corroborating the evil effect of the practice, and testifying to the spiritual deterioration it brought about.

Dr. Hodge, whilst fully admitting all that had been said, pointed out that the matter required careful handling; that we could not in justice discipline Chinese members, unless we meted out the same punishment to foreign pastors who followed the same practice.

Dr. Whitney said, the Chinese Authorities were getting to know that large quantities of Morphine were being imported into the country under the name of medicine. He pointed out that the cheapness of the article placed it within the reach of all, and by so doing increased the danger. Enquiries were made as to where this opium came from, and the answer given from the 耶穌教* the fear was that if we did not do our utmost to check this evil, some day it could recoil upon ourselves in persecution and possibly worse.

Dr. Watson felt sure that nine-tenths of the lay Conference were with us, that it was mere ignorance on their part that led to their acting so, and that they simply needed to have the matter placed clearly before them.

* Ye-su Kau, i.e., lit. "Missionaries."
Dr. Roberts considered that if a scientific opinion was given in reference to the evil here discussed, it would have considerable effect.

Dr. Stuart, while admitting that the subject required delicate management, urged that if it was brought forward at all, it must be with no uncertain sound.

Dr. Douthwaite moved and Dr. Mathews seconded:

"That a Committee be appointed to draw up a resolution, to be presented to the General Conference, on the subject of the sale of Anti-Opium Pills."

Carried nem. con.

Messrs. Doctors Kerr, Douthwaite, Lyall and Hodge were elected to act upon said Committee.

Necessary arrangements regarding the next meeting being made, the Society then adjourned.

10th May 1890.

Dr. Boone, the President of the Association, in the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes, the following elections to the Membership of the Association were then made:

- Dr. H. N. Kinnear, Foochow.
- J. J. Gregory.
- G. P. Smith, Tientsin.
- Jas. Howie, Chang-pu, Amoy.
- C. J. Davenport, F.R.C.S.E., Chung-king.
- E. C. Mackle, Young Kong.
- E. R. Jellison, Nanking.
- W. C. Noble, Pao Ting Su.
- E. R. Wagner, Shantung.
- J. S. Grant, Ningpo.
- Marian Sinclair, Peking.

To the Honorary Membership:

- Dr. T. B. Adam and Dr. T. Rennie, of Foochow.

To the Corresponding Membership of the same:


The Committee appointed to take into consideration the financial condition of the Association then submitted their Report to the Meeting, which was read by the Secretary, adopted by the Meeting, and the Committee duly discharged. (The report in question was published in the June issue of the Medical Missionary Journal, page 85.)

The Committee appointed to draw up a resolution, to be presented to the General Conference, on the subject of Anti-Opium Pills, handed in the following report.

"I.—Inasmuch as large quantities of Morphia are being introduced into China under the guise of foreign Medicine, by various persons, and as Morphia eating is becoming
prevalent in many parts of the country, through the sale of so-called Anti-Opium remedies, the China Medical Missionary Association respectfully requests this Conference to take this subject into consideration, in order to see if any means can be devised to prevent the rise and spread of a new evil, viz., Morphia eating.

"II.—The Medical Missionary Association respectfully submits a recommendation to this Conference, that it pass a resolution requesting all Missionaries to discourage and, if possible, prevent the indiscriminate sale of Anti-Opium Pills, containing Morphia or any other preparation of Opium, by native Christians or by Missionaries, as it is believed that the indiscriminate sale of these pills, though originating in good intent, is developing a tendency worse, if possible, than the one intended to cure."

A lengthened discussion then ensued, bearing more particularly upon what form and in what manner the presentation should be made. Drs. Taylor and Whitney remarking, that the resolution should go in as the voice of the Medical Missionary Association. Drs. Kerr, Douthwaite and the majority of the meeting were opposed to any alteration in the drawing-up of the Report, and strongly advocated its presentation.

The President then vacated the Chair to Dr. Kerr, and said, that as a body of experts, it was only fitting and right a definite resolution should come from them, seeing that it was with an unquestioned propriety, they could formulate one setting forth for themselves, in their own language, and with no uncertain sound, their knowledge of the evil in all its aspects, and their determination to use that knowledge and do all that in them lay to combat that evil.

Dr. Hodge supported Dr. Boone in these views. The report of the Committee was then adopted. The following amendment to a motion introduced by Dr. Douthwaite was then passed:

"That Drs. Boone, Lyall and Kerr present the matter before the Conference."

It was then moved and seconded:

"That a Committee be formed to take into consideration the matter of the Journal and Dues. And that Drs. Kerr, Lyall, Boone and Hodge constitute such Committee."

Carried nem. con.

Proposed by Dr. Mathews, seconded by Dr. Hodge:

"That the monies of the Medical Missionary Association of China, now standing in two and practically three separate accounts, be combined in one general fund, and placed to the deposit account of the Association in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Savings Bank as heretofore."

Carried nem. con.

Dr. Hodge gave Notice of proposed amendment to Rule III of the Constitution:

"That the name of every lady and gentleman proposed for the Membership of this Society, shall be published in the Journal, together with the names of the Proposer and Seconder, and the Society to which he or she belongs, and the voting on such nomination be taken by voting papers inserted in that No. of the Journal. This rule shall apply to Honorary and Corresponding Members also."
Dr. Kerr gave Notice of Motion for the next meeting:

"That a Committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the relations of non-qualified Missionaries who practise Medicine, also the recognition of Native Students who have studied Medicine, and proved themselves efficient as Assistants in our Hospitals, and report."

Adjournment.

16th May 1890.

Dr. Boone, the President, in the Chair.
The meeting, having been called to order, was opened with prayer.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and affirmed. The following elections to the Honorary Membership of the Association were then made:

Dr. J. Macgowan, of Wenchow.
,, Daly, of Ningpo.
,, Edward Henderson, of Shanghai.
,, Blanc.
Mr. Arthur Alridge, I.M. Customs, Ichang.
Dr. Sloan, of Shanghai.
,, Little.
,, Burge.
,, Thomson, of Hankow.
,, Fraser, of Tientsin.
,, Henry Layng, of Swatow.
,, Irwin, of Tientsin.
,, Zeediус, of Shanghai.
,, Anna Broomall, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

To the Corresponding Membership of the same; —
Dr. Faber (Dr. Theol.), of Shanghai.

The Committee on Journal and Association Dues then submitted the following Report:

"(1). That there should be one Editor only of the Journal, with a staff of Collaborators, who will consent to write an article, when called upon, at two months' notice.

"(2). That the Annual Dues of $2.00 shall remain as fixed by the Constitution.

"(3). That the Annual Subscription to the Journal be $2.00, in addition to the sum paid for Association Dues.

"(4). That in every number of the Journal there be a column for correspondence and information as to direct evangelistic work done, in connection with the various Mission Hospitals.

"(5). That there be a column for short notes on interesting cases, etc.; this section to be entitled "Mirror of Hospital Practice."

"(6). That photographs of cases may be published in the Journal, at the discretion of the Editor."

"(8). How best to follow up and care for Hospital Inquirers.

"(9). That if possible a Medical Museum be started in Shanghai, and that a sum not exceeding $50.00 per annum be allowed the Curator for expenses.

"(10). That the Vice-Presidents and others, be urgently requested to form local Associations at their respective centres."

(Signed) H. W. Boone, Chairman.
J. G. Kerr.
S. R. Hodge.
A. Lyall, Secretary.

In the discussion which ensued regarding the several paragraphs of the resolution Doctors Kerr, Whitney, Lyall, Douthwaite, Jos. C. Thomson, Boone, Hodge, Macklin and Lambuth volunteered to act as Collaborators referred to in para. 1.

It was then moved and seconded:—

"That a Committee be appointed to conduct the work of collective investigation referred to in para. 7."

Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following:—

Dr. Jos. C. Thomson, of Macao
,, Lyall, ,, Swatow
,, Hodge, ,, Hankow
,, Southwaite, of Shantung.

With reference to para. 8, the Chairman stated that he was prepared to give a room, suitably fitted up with shelves, in S. Luke's Hospital, in the event of a Museum being established.

Dr. Mathews promised assistance.

These remarks were warmly applauded.

Dr. Thompson suggested the forming of a Library, and placing therein amongst other works, reports of Hospitals, Societies, etc.

Dr. Kinnear spoke of Photographs of interesting cases.

Dr. Mathews, Managing Editor of the Medical Missionary Journal then submitted his resignation to the Meeting.

Drs. Lyall and Hodge equally submitted their resignations as Editors of the Journal, it was proposed and seconded:—

"That the resignations of these gentlemen be accepted, and the hearty thanks of the Association be accorded them for their valuable services."

Carried unanimously.

Dr. Southwaite moved and Dr. Whitney seconded:—

"That a nominating Committee be appointed for the election of the officers of the Association, March 1891."

Carried.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen to act upon the Committee:—

Drs. Park, Hunter, Macklin, Kerr and Taylor of Peking.

Dr. Kerr's motion, notice of which was duly given at the last business meeting, was then brought forward, discussed and carried.
The CHAIRMAN appointed Drs. KERR, MORLEY and WHITNEY to act on desired Committee.

Dr. HODGE's motion, notice of which had been equally given, having reference to an amendment to Rule III. of the Constitution, was submitted to the meeting, and carried.

It was then proposed:

"That the minutes of the business meetings, held previous to the Conference, be published in the Journal, together with the statement of accounts."

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN then stated it was necessary to elect officers to the existing vacancies, whereupon it was proposed and seconded:

"That Dr. Mathews should act as sole Editor until March 1891, i.e., the unexpired term.

"And that Dr. Hodge should be Secretary for the same period."

Carried nem. con.

Proposed by Dr. KERR seconded by Dr. WHITNEY:

"I.—That as Mr. John Fryer had offered his Scientific and Industrial Magazine to the Medical Missionary Association as a medium for publishing articles on medical subjects, Resolved, that we accept Mr. Fryer's offer and express our thanks for the same.

"II.—That we request members of the Association to prepare articles in Chinese for Mr. Fryer's Journal."

Carried unanimously.

Dr. WHITNEY remarked that this would for the present be a substitute for publishing ourselves.

Arrangements for reporting the General Conference were then made. The following gentlemen expressed their willingness to act as Secretaries:—Doctors HODGE, KINNEAR MATHEWS and G. Y. TAYLOR.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

H. W. BOONE, M.D.,
President.

PERCY MATHEWS, M.D.,
Secretary.
MEDICAL MISSIONARIES TO THE CHINESE.

As far as it is practicable, this list has been brought down to date. The author of the List, and the Editor of the Journal, will be glad to receive additions or corrections to the List.

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* Formosa † via Tientsin ‡ via Chefoo § via Hankow || c/o C.I.M. Shanghai
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<td>Tsunhua§</td>
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<td>Peking</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>Tungcho†</td>
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<td>Nankin</td>
<td>1889</td>
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<td>A.P.M.</td>
<td>Tungchowfu†</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>Went to Japan</td>
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<td>1854</td>
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<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>Shiuwkan§</td>
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<td>P.M. Scot.</td>
<td>Ichang</td>
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<td>Kalgan‡</td>
<td>1881</td>
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* via Amoy † via Chefoo ‡ via Peking § via Canton || Hainan ¶ via Tientsin ** via Swatow
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<td>1884</td>
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* via Chefoo † c/o C.I.M. 'Shai ‡ via Amoy § via Foochow || via Tientsin • via Formosa
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<td>Watson, Mrs. A. R., L.R.C.P. &amp; S.I.R.</td>
<td>C.M.S.</td>
<td>Foochow</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Retired 1856</td>
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<td>Welton, Rev. Wm., M.R.C.S.</td>
<td>Wes. M.</td>
<td>Fatshan‡</td>
<td>1881</td>
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<td>Wenyon, Rev. Chas., M.D., M.CH.</td>
<td>U.P.M. Scot.</td>
<td>Haichung**</td>
<td>1881</td>
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<td>Westwater, A. McD., L.R.C.P. &amp; S.K.D.</td>
<td>A.B.C.F.M.</td>
<td>Foochow</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>Whitney, H. T., M.D.</td>
<td>A.B.C.F.M.</td>
<td>Foochow</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>Wiley, Rev. I. W., M.D.</td>
<td>A.M.E.M.</td>
<td>Foochow</td>
<td>1851</td>
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<td>Wilson, Wm., M.B., C.M.</td>
<td>C.I.M.</td>
<td>Hanchung*</td>
<td>1882</td>
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<td>Wong Fun, M.D., L.R.C.S. ED.</td>
<td>L.M.S.</td>
<td>H.K., Canton</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>&quot; 1860</td>
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<td>Wood, Miss Mary</td>
<td>A.B.C.F.M.</td>
<td>Foochow</td>
<td>1884</td>
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<td>Woodhull, Miss K. C., M.D.</td>
<td>A.P.M.</td>
<td>Tsingkiang‡†</td>
<td>1887</td>
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<td>Woods, Edgar, jr., M.D.</td>
<td>U.P.M. Scot.</td>
<td>Amoy</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>in 1854</td>
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<td>Young, Jas. H., M.D.</td>
<td>E.P.M.</td>
<td>Manchuria**</td>
<td>1889</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* C/o C.I.M. S'hai † via Foochow ‡ via Peking § via Tientsin †† via Chefoo †† via Canton

** via Newchwang

Jos. C. Thomson.
CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor
of the Medical Missionary Journal.

May, 1890.

Sir,

It has been suggested to me that the observations of an outsider regarding Missionary Conferences, may not be uninteresting to the readers of your Journal. If such be the case, I will premise by incidentally remarking that the Shanghai of the present is a revelation to those who knew the Shanghai of a score of years ago; the Shanghai of the past two weeks has been a revelation to many of its ordinary inhabitants. The houses are unchanged, the streets are as broad and as gay as usual, but the whole place has been permeated by a subtle influence, unmistakeable and yet wholly intangible. Some five hundred strangers, future citizens of "a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God" have made this fair city in the Far East their rendezvous, their business being the business of the Great King. From the North, and from the South, from the West, and even from beyond the Eastern Sea they have come to confer together concerning the things of the kingdom. Every Protestant creed and sect has been represented, and well-nigh every fashion of hat and bonnet, dress and mantle worn during the last half-century. But clashing creeds and colours, faiths and fashions, have faded into nothingness in the presence of the one Spirit which has animated this peaceful army of invaders. English and American, Scotch and Irish, German and Chinese, have lingered in each other's company and clasped hands in truest brotherhood. In the streets, on the Bund, in shops, in jin-rick-shas they have been met, and almost invariably they have been recognizable, not so much by the form of their garments, though that has oftentimes been quaint enough, as by the expression of their faces, the King's seal upon the brows of all, old and young, sick and well alike. They are very human, too, these missionaries of both sexes and many lands; their calling has not made them other than "of like passions with ourselves." In the midst of their earnest, painstaking labours there have not been wanting touches of fun and frolic, not unbecoming the followers of "the Lord of Laughter" who "delights in the gladness of a merry heart." One of the brethren, whose jovial face and twinkling eyes are the embodiment of "Mr. Pickwick," was wending his way towards the theatre where the opening service of the Conference was to be held, when, uncertain of his whereabouts, he ventured to enquire, in a voice as "gentle as a sucking dove" of a resident who was passing in a jin-ricksha, the way to the theatre. The resident most courteously alighted on the pavement, and, despite remonstrances, proceeded to accompany the brother to the door of the theatre. After remarks about the weather, the following short conversation ensued:—

"Have you a troupe coming?"

"Oh yes," replied the missionary, with keen appreciation of the mistake. "There is a goodly number of us, four or five hundred, I believe. Are you coming to hear the sermon this morning?" The courteous resident backed a step, pointed out the theatre, and, with a hasty good-morning, retreated.

More than once the sweet old story of human love has been told again in willing ears, and more than once have the Cathedral doors been flung open to admit a bridal
party. More than once, too, has Death entered the circle and called one and another to the Conference above, a veritable home-call, so it has looked to us, half-envied by those left behind.

Neither are these missionary friends of ours, destitute of peculiarities, and those sometimes of a marked type, but while the motto “Love suffereth long and is kind” is the confessed law of life to many, nay most, the friction arising amongst such a number from these peculiarities is, and is likely to continue, noticeably small. One instance may suffice: A missionary of many years’ standing, who has had a goodly share in bringing this Conference together, has always something to say upon every subject which is “very important.” He has a royal disregard for parliamentary usages, chairman’s decisions, and even for the well-nigh omnipotent vox populi, and as his “very important” remarks are frequently in direct opposition, not only to all these, but to the opinions of most missionaries of long experience, it is desirable on all accounts that they should be cut short. And yet I myself have heard a missionary brother against whose methods many of these remarks were directed, say afterwards in private, with a rueful face, “It was unnecessary, I suppose, but I don’t like an old man to be ‘put down,’ it does not seem just becoming of us younger men.”

Another peculiarity, which especially strikes me and arouses my curiosity, is this: Why do Missionaries in Shanghai adopt native dress? I quite understand why it is done in the interior of the country, where foreign costume is a rarity and may be a hindrance, but why, oh why is it done in the ports, where it only retards the good work? For ladies especially it seems to me most incomprehensible, and, as a Christian in full sympathy with the principle of missions, I should be glad of definite information and enlightenment. These good people do not belong to any one mission, well-nigh every society has some of these devotees of incongruity. You see refined faces of many a Western type walking around in raiment which is neither more nor less than a parody upon Chinese modes, and which is alas! in many cases open to the cruellest misinterpretations on the part of—not the foreign community—but the Chinese ladies and respectable women whom these dear sisters would fain lead to Christ.

But enough of this, my space is nearly used, and I cannot conclude without touching on what had almost proved a fatal catastrophe. These dear people, with what looks very like a touch of human vanity, though it may have been another and a worthier motive, or even a mixture of many, resolved to be “put in a picture,” in other words to be photographed in one large group. For this purpose, to the number of some four hundred, they assembled at the place of execution, and there were requested to mount a scaffolding some twenty feet high in all, consisting of tiers of planks tied with bamboo splits to bamboo poles of some two or three inches in diameter, which poles were resting on the ground without stay or support of any kind, so far as I can gather, except that the front poles were stuck some two or three inches into the soft ground!! And here the faith of these people in the veracity of the human race is astoundingly proved. They believed, on the assurance of a Frenchman, who knew very little English and less Chinese, that it was quite safe. The Chinese carpenter had said so! And they prepared to mount the frail structure. One encouraged the other, and the strong helped the weak, until say thirty tons of precious humanity had climbed the dangerous height. Then “without either sign or sound of a shock,” the whole thing creaked, curved, and collapsed!!! Two hundred women, and never a scream! Two hundred men, and never an angry word. Utter and terrifying silence. Was everybody killed? The photographer wrung his hands and tore his hair. On-lookers gazed in horror!—but soon the uninjured,
with infinite caution, so as not to hurt those under them, extricated themselves, and those on whom the weight of the Confer- 
tional body had fallen were dragged out from under the ruins and tenderly carried into a 
house where medical aid was quickly given. 
And then, from the throats of the hun-
dreds outside, arose a song of praise to God for his infinite mercy.
No one was killed, and but very few injured! One may well ask, "Are the 
days of miracles ended?" for it was nothing but a miracle, that such an accident had such an 
ending. Nothing but a miracle that hardly anyone was really frightened, and 
that the love of God was so firmly rooted in the hearts of his servants that in that hour of 
supreme peril everybody thought not of himself but of others.

* * * * *

God speed his messengers on their splen-
did errand, and may he so continue to them 
the gift of his in-dwelling spirit, that they 
may be as lights shining amid the gross 
darkness of this heathen land and may 
worthily win the guerdon of those who 
turn many to righteousness.

I am, Sir, 
Faithfully Yours, 

J. T.

To the Editor

China Medical Missionary Journal,

DEAR SIR,

I greatly regret I was not able to be present at the Conference. Dr. Hunter 
writes me it was a decided success.

I hope the medical fraternity will arrange 
for a meeting in Chefoo during 1891 or '92. 
There are always a number of medical men 
there during the summer, and more, doubt-
less, would go if a meeting of special interest 
were held.

Don't you think it would be a good plan 
to have an annual or a bi-annual meeting 
at the different outports, so that if a man 
was unable to attend a meeting this year, 
whether from reason of distance, professional 
engagements or other causes, he might 
a year or two years hence? Then, too, the 
stimulus of something ahead to work for 
and report to is to me at least a real pleasure. 
When railway lines connect the larger cities 
this will, of course, be easier, but even now 
it seems to me possible.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Faithfully Yours,

ROBERT COLTMAN, Jr.

TUNGCHOW FU,

June 30th, 1890.

[We may mention that the principle of the 
subject-matter of our correspondent's 
letter was referred to privately on several 
occasions during the recent Conference, and 
that we thoroughly endorsed it. Dr. Kerr 
suggested that a Medical Missionary Con-
ference should be held within the next five 
years, and Dr. Hodge was of opinion that 
arrangements might be made for a yearly 
interchange of meetings, when and where 
they could most conveniently be held. In 
making our apology for this personal 
reference, we venture to submit that the 
importance of the suggestion warrants it, 
and that Dr. Coltman would do well to com-
communicate with these gentlemen.—Editor.]
NOTES AND ITEMS.

Having from time to time within the past few weeks received several communications, slightly suggestive of impatience regarding the somewhat tardy appearance of this issue of the Journal, (and some good advice thereon), we with much difference "rise to explain": that we cannot devote quite all our time to the Journal, and, further, journeying to North, Mid and South China to personally supplicate the recovery of Conference papers, ostensibly retired for correction, is inconvenient. We may relevantly add, that, for upwards of three months did we make appeals involving much pathos—and much postage—realizing, as we did, that the omission of these papers would very seriously compromise the continuity of report. We then resignedly awaited the authors' very entire convenience, and only ventured now, on behalf of the publishers and ourselves, to submit this explanation of our implied dilatoriness.

Since the publishing of the List of Books referred to in the President's Address (page 112) we are in a position to add to the number already given—眼科指蒙, Handbook on Diseases of the Eye, by A. W. Douthwaite, M.D.

Dr. Gillison is unable to accept the post of Treasurer of the Medical Missionary Association of China, and he has therefore resigned the office.

The Treasurer begs to notify the Members of the Association that he would esteem it a favor if they would send in their Dues for 1889 and 1890. Explanation may be made that this call is necessitated by circumstances and authorized by the recent action of the Conference in General Committee (and acted upon by the Members present). Stress being laid not only upon the necessity of so doing, seeing to the increasing current expenses of the Association, but to the fact that their partial remission was unconstitutional. The books of the Association show a large debtor account collectively, which would, if paid in, and added to the accruing yearly income, suffice for all purposes, and furthermore place the Association in an excellent financial condition, quite prepared to meet all its obligations, without drawing upon any reserve fund; founded only when full charges were made and maintained, and recently for the first time broached, to meet Journal expenses—which, if similar financial conditions were not existing, would be easily self-supporting.

It is with regret that we are compelled to hold over the Hospital and Society Reports until our next issue of the Journal.

We beg to explain that the photograph gracing and fronting the title page of this number, is a reduction of the larger plate taken after the Conference. This, together with the May sun of Shanghai, accounts for the very decided lack of expression evidenced in some instances, and the terrible and deplorable accentuation of the same in others. We feel it our duty to impress this fact upon those who, unhappily, were not themselves present, and to distinctly urge, the photograph notwithstanding, that the ladies, and perhaps, more especially, the officials of the Association, are very much in keeping with the aesthetic tendencies of the age, and they simply accept the situation, under protest.
Our attention has been directed to an error made in reporting the proceedings of the Conference, and which has been perpetuated throughout the several readings of proof:—The ninth line of "Discussion," page 104, should read "partly from native sources."

SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE CONFERENCE.

On Thursday and Friday the 15th and 16th of May, several receptions were given by prominent Shanghai people at their own homes. On Saturday a garden party was given by Dr. Mathews at St. John's College, and the beautiful lawns of that institution were enlivened by tennis-players, and the animated groups of ladies and gentlemen, who were enjoying the lovely weather. Finally, on Wednesday the 21st, the members of the Association were the guests of the Shanghai medical men. The reception-rooms and the grand banqueting-hall of the Club Concordia were thronged with guests. Medical missionaries from the far interior of China, in native costumes, medical officers from the men-of-war of varied nationalities, the Profession of Shanghai, and the Lady Doctors who graced the meeting by their presence, conspired to make up a brilliant scene. The guests sat down to a well-appointed dinner table, where full justice was done to the viands, while the German Band, hidden in the recesses of a tropical forest of palms, ferns and beautiful flowers, discoursed sweet music. The toasts were well given and elicited some admirable responses, and the musical members favoured us with songs. When at last the hour for parting came, all felt that the meeting had been a success. Many who had met as strangers separated as friends, while old friendships were renewed with greater warmth in the universal glow of kindly feeling and good-fellowship which prevailed.

We have not heard the latest news of Dr. Purvis Smith, who we understand to be seriously ill at Chefoo. Our warm sympathy goes out to him in his illness, and his sorrow.

The following extracts are taken from the North China Daily News of the 11th September:—

On Tuesday afternoon an interesting inaugural ceremony took place at the new building of the Woman's Branch of St. Luke's Hospital Shanghai.

"The building in question is designed for the reception of the female patients hitherto treated at St. Luke's Hospital, the increasing number of male patients at which institution has rendered necessary the extension of accommodation. The new branch is to be under the charge of a lady physician, Dr. Marie Haslep, who has had some two years' experience in China, together with that of trained assistants who equally have had experience of work among the Chinese. The building, which has been constructed from plans by Dr. Boone, is very plain and unpretending, but is solidly built and fitted and well designed for the purpose in view. The entire cost, including all fittings, is estimated at Tls. 6,300. On the ground floor are the waiting, consulting, and dispensing rooms. Upstairs are one ward and a few small private rooms for the benefit of those patients who can afford to pay for them. Twelve or fifteen in-patients can be accommodated here, but the bulk of the work will be among the out-patients. A separate structure is provided for the treatment of pauper sufferers, with whom it is found that the other classes of Chinese decline to mix.

"At the opening ceremony, at which a number of foreign ladies and gentlemen were present in addition to Chinese, Bishop Boone, who presided, gave some information as to the financial part of the undertaking. He said, that in 1883 there was in one of the back streets of the English Settlement a building known as the Gutz-laaff Hospital. It was thought by those in
hands from our far-off lands to this old civilisation. Blessed among the blessed are those who bring such blessings to people to whom they have not been known! We may be satisfied that this institution will accomplish the work for which it is intended. We may look forward to its existence through many long years, and we may be satisfied that so long as it shall exist those who are called upon to preside over it and effect its kind ministrations will ever have the consciousness of a good work well done.

Rev. S. A. Hunter, M.D., then spoke as follows:—"The introduction of Women's Medical Missions forms an important epoch in the history of Christian philanthropy. Christianity is pre-eminently the religion of philanthropy. Its founder was a philanthropist in the highest and best sense of the term—he was a true lover of men. His disciples were philanthropists. The leading philanthropists of the world have ever been and are to-day forms in Christian lands. Christianity has given birth to all the higher forms of philanthropic effort, which are the glory and crown of modern civilization. But it has been reserved for this age and generation to advance a step beyond the past and give to the world that most sublime exhibition of Christlike endeavour—a delicate and refined Christian woman, living in a foreign clime and among a strange people, in the midst of an imperfect and often impure form of civilization, in order with her own hands to lift up, to touch and to heal her suffering sisters, and to point them to God.

"The reason Christianity has surpassed all other religions in philanthropic power is because the Master put philanthropy upon its true and natural basis—the universal brotherhood of man. I deprecate therefore too much being said about medical work as an evangelizing agency. It is a duty we owe to our suffering fellow-men to help them, independent of any effect it may have upon their lives. Christian medical
missions is not simply an effort to proselyte men. It stands upon a higher basis than that. The Master himself refused to use it solely for that purpose. He wrought his miracles for love and not for effect. He taught us to help others as a duty, and not as a means to an end. Medical Missions so far from being a scheme to catch men is only the proper flower and fruitage of Christianity in other lands transferred to this.

"The special advantages of Women's Medical Work may be briefly stated thus:—It exhibits Christianity in its true light. It elevates woman. It affords the means of doing a great philanthropic work where the doors are closed to men. It accomplishes the end in view in a way least offensive to native prejudices.

"I congratulate you, therefore, upon having added another woman's hospital to the number that are conducted upon the model plan for China. The influence of such institutions is not only felt in the narrower circle of their immediate vicinity, but will sooner or later be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. I am sure I voice the sentiment of all the one hundred and ten medical missionaries scattered throughout China, when I wish you God-speed in this noble work."

The Rev. Y. K. Yen having addressed the meeting in Chinese the proceedings concluded with an invitation from Bishop Boone to the visitors present to inspect the premises.

A Bill to Incorporate a Missionary Medical College in New York City has passed the State Senate, and seems likely to get through the Assembly. The bill provides for the creation of an institution which shall grant medical diplomas on condition that the persons using them practise out of this country. There is no evidence that the proposed medical institution can and will give thorough medical instruction, and it looks very much like a diploma-mill floating a gospel banner. If medicine is to help the missionary cause it can only be through physicians well qualified in their calling, and the proposal to establish a new medical college, which shall take clergymen and make cheap doctors of them seems most unwise in every way. We trust that the bill will be killed. We have already ample opportunities for medical instruction in this city.—Medical Record.

It is with great regret we hear of Dr. Hodges' severe illness. With so much that is sad to record at this season of the year, it comes very home to us to touch upon our genial Secretary's illness. We trust the visit to Chefoo will be of much benefit to him and that he will soon be restored to us again.

OBITUARY.

After a short illness of a few weeks' duration, Dr. J. W. Heron, one of the American missionary medical men, died on July 26th, of blood-poisoning. The deceased, a skilful physician and surgeon, was very popular, and at the funeral service, which took place on the afternoon of the 27th, nearly every foreigner and many high native officials assisted. A young man, still in the vigorous exercise of all his abilities, Dr. Heron, who was Champion of Korea and medical adviser to the King, leaves a widow and two children to mourn his untimely loss.

Dr. H. N. Allen will, it is announced, succeed the late Champion as physician at the Palace, a position which he occupied with distinction before his departure upon his diplomatic mission to the U.S.—Temp. Union.

James Dalziel. Died 15th August 1890.

It is with pain we record the loss of one who, though not a Medical Missionary, yet always had their interests and the welfare of their Journal, most warmly at heart. Mr. Dalziel, the successor of Dr. Gulick.
had, we conceive, a knowledge of missionary statistics, unsurpassed by any man in China, and this, apart from other considerations, was of the greatest assistance to us, in regularly supplying all necessary details of medical missionary life for the Journal. We recall the genial courtesy and ever-proffered help, now passed away from us, and deplore the loss of this earnest, simple-hearted gentleman; our deep sympathy goes out to the wife, to the widow, in her hour of bitter trial, and of bereavement.

Dr. T. E. McBride, American Medical Missionary at Kalgan, died on July 6th, of typhus fever. He came to China last October. He was stricken down while yet in the strength of his youth, and before he had fairly entered upon his work. He leaves a wife and two children.

DEPARTURE.

From Chefoo for United States, via Corea and Japan, Dr. W. R. Faries of Wei Hien.

BIRTHS.

At Ningpo, on the 31st of August 1890, the wife of Dr. J. B. Grant, American Baptist Mission, of a daughter.

At the Wesleyan Mission, Hankow, on 16th September, the Wife of Rev. S.P. Hodge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Tientsin, on the 18th of August, before the U.S. Consul, by the Rev. J. W. Lowrie, MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Rev. Reuben Lowrie, to Boudinot C. Atterbury, M.D.

DEATHS.

At Moukden, Manchuria, on the 5th of August 1890, of typhus fever, FLORENCE MARY, wife of T. B. Young, M.B., aged 26 years.

At Shanghai, on 15th of August 1890, DELIA M., widow of the late Dr. Burke, of Galway, Ireland.

In September, at Chefoo, Mrs. Smith, the Wife of D. Purvis Smith, of the London Mission.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM YOKOHAMA, 1890.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Straits of Belle Isle... Thursday ..... 30th September.
Abyssinia .................. Friday ......... 10th October.
Parthia .................... Sunday .......... 16th
Sussex .................... Thursday ...... 20th November.
Batavia .................... Wednesday .... 3rd December.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM SHANGHAI, FIRST CLASS.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Rate (in dollars)</th>
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<tr>
<td>To Vancouver and Victoria</td>
<td>323</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Portland, Ore.</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Winnipeg, Minneaplis, St. Paul</td>
<td>280</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.), Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington</td>
<td>315</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine)</td>
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<td>&quot; Halifax, St. Johns</td>
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<td>&quot; Liverpool</td>
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<td>&quot; London, via Liverpool</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Paris and Bremen</td>
<td>385</td>
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<td>&quot; Havre and Hamburg</td>
<td>455</td>
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</table>

N.B.—When the C.P.S. Co.'s steamers call at Shanghai, passengers embarking here will be allowed a reduction of $20 from above rates.

Through passage tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all Trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and Second Class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for:

6 months at 25 per cent off Return Fare.
3 " " 50 " " "

(Time is reckoned from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver).

Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver will be allowed 10% off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European Points will be issued available for 12 months at double fares (Mexican Dollars).

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
HONGKONG MEDICAL SOCIETY
PAPERS AND CASES
READ DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE
SOCIETY'S EXISTENCE.

Edited by
G. P. JORDAN, M.B., M.R.C.S.E.  P. MANSON, M.D., LL.D.
AND
JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., C.M.

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