

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

FOR THE YEAR

1862.

HONGKONG:

PRINTED BY A. SHORTREDE & CO.

1863.

MINUTES OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Twenty-fourth annual Meeting of this Society was held at Canton on Friday, the 16th of January, 1863, at the house of Messrs Olyphant & Co.

Present.—S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D., GEO. B. GLOVER, R. EYRE, THEO. SAMPSON, Esqrs. ; GEO. DODS, M.D., WONG FUN, M.D., REV. D. VROOMAN, REV. A. P. HAPPEE, M.D., REV. C. F. PRESTON, REV. IRA M. CONDIT, and J. G. KERR, M.D.

The Chair was taken by S. WELLS WILLIAMS, the senior Vice-President.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and approved.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were chosen for the ensuing year :—

President—THOS. R. COLLEDGE, M.D., F.R.S. Ed., (*in England*).

Vice-Presidents—S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D., JAMES PURDON, F. CHOMLEY, A. PERCEVAL, WARREN DELANO, JOHN D. GIBB, O. H. PERRY, and A. B. NEILSON, Esqs. ; Rev. J. H. GRAY, M.A., Rev. D. BALL, M.D. ; ANGUS FLETCHER, Esq., Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., and JOHN DENT, Esq. (*in England*) ; Hon. PETER PARKER, D. N. SPOONER and JOHN HEARD, Esqs. (*United States*).

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—JOHN G. KERR, M.D.

Treasurers—Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

Auditor—GEORGE B. GLOVER, Esq.

The Annual Report of the Hospital at Canton was then presented to the meeting, and extracts from it were read.

From the Report it appeared that the number of patients attended to during the year was 15,928 in Canton, and 6,205 in Fuh-shan, and that 658 children in all had been vaccinated. The number of in-patients received was 275, and about 200 surgical operations had been performed. Pecuniary assistance to the amount of \$117.52 had been given to ninety of the most destitute among the in-patients ; of this sum, only \$85.18 were drawn from the Society's funds. The total expenses of the Hospital and Dispensary have been \$1,290.60, of which \$259.21 were reimbursed by the sale of trusses and medicines, leaving \$1,031.39 expended for rent, hire of

assistants, medicines, aid to poor patients, &c. Religious services have been conducted by the Rev. C. F. Preston, assisted in Fuh-shan by the Rev. I. M. Condit.

The Rev. Mr Graves' Report of the Dispensary at Shau-king or Shiuhing was also read. The number of patients prescribed for was 2,560, and 102 children had been vaccinated. About a hundred minor operations had been performed, and some important cases had been sent to the hospital at Canton. The amount of money expended was \$80. The religious instruction of the patients had been maintained on the prescribing days by Mr Graves.

On motion of the Rev. Mr VROOMAN, seconded by Dr DODS, the Reports were accepted, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer's Report was then presented. The receipts of the Society from the subscriptions, interest, &c., were \$1,657.80. The amount paid out was \$970, leaving a balance in the Treasury, December 31st, 1862, of \$3,475. A circular was laid on the table, to which subscriptions had been obtained to the amount of \$905, and also a subscription book for circulation among the Chinese, which already contained the sum of \$256.

On motion of the Rev. Dr HAPPER, seconded by the Rev. Mr VROOMAN, the Treasurer's Report was accepted, and ordered to be printed with the Hospital Report.

Estimates for the current expenses of the ensuing year were presented for the Hospital in Canton \$950, for the Dispensary at Fuh-shan \$180, and to pay a balance from last year's account \$130. An application from the Rev. Mr Graves for a grant of \$100 was also presented.

On motion of Dr DODS, seconded by Mr SAMPSON, it was voted that the above sums be granted for the current expenses of the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was passed to Drs Dods, Wong Fun, and Carmichael, for important assistance on various occasions at the Hospital; to Dr Kerr and Mr Graves, and also to the Chairman,—after which the meeting adjourned.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S
HOSPITAL AT CANTON,
FOR THE YEAR 1862.

BY JOHN G. KERR, M.D.

IN presenting to the Medical Missionary Society an account of the operations of another year, the statement of former Reports may be repeated, that there has been the usual attendance of patients seeking relief for diseases, most of which were of a chronic character, while many applied for surgical aid which native doctors could not give.

An unusual number of officers have applied for treatment during the year. One of these, who was formerly a Tautai in the province of Kwangsi, came from Hunan, his native province, for the purpose of having his eyes operated on.

Another officer of high rank was visited at his residence at the temple of Longevity, and was successfully treated for a dropsical affection of the lower extremities. The district magistrate of Tien-peh was under treatment for an old stricture; and when he returned home, he took with him a young man who had formerly been connected with the Hospital, and who was able to continue the treatment.

During the literary examinations, many scholars from

various parts of the province visited the Hospital, to obtain medicine for themselves, or to consult about some case in their families. A remarkable case occurred, in which a literary man was indebted to the Hospital for his success in obtaining two degrees. Some time last year, an old man, above 80 years of age, was operated on successfully for cataract. After the annual examination in the spring, he called to inform me that he had been successful in obtaining the first degree, and to express his gratitude; "for," said he, "how could I have seen to write, but for the doctor's skill?" After the recent examination for the second degree, the old man called again to communicate the joyful intelligence that he had been successful a second time, and to inform me that he was making preparations to go to Peking to compete for the third degree, which he had been assured by the literary chancellor he could obtain.

Applications by letter for medicine and advice are not uncommon. One of the most remarkable examples occurred in the following translation of a letter from a native physician, which is also interesting as exhibiting the fact that foreign things are undergoing an investigation and exciting a degree of attention of which we have not been aware. Accompanying the letter from the native physician was a long one from the family, with a history of the case. I was compelled to say, in reply, that the plan proposed would be of no avail:—

"Dr Tsái Tui-yuen of Shun-teh district, sends his compliments to the physician of the Benevolent Hospital. I am aware, from having read Dr Hobson's 'Physiology,' that your honorable country has a mode of healing called 'transfusion of blood.' Now, for those who are exhausted and debilitated by long and dangerous sickness, this is certainly an excellent means of prolonging life. I have often advised my relatives and friends to go to your honorable hospital, but hitherto various reasons have prevented. Sometimes there has been urgent business, and sometimes they have been too poor to get persons who would supply the blood. In some cases the disease has been too severe to admit of going so far, and others have been prevented by fear; while there are many who delay so long as to be beyond the reach of remedies. These things make me very sad, and I am, therefore, exceedingly anxious to learn this excellent mode of healing diseases, so that I may be able to cure the sick who are far away, and thus assist in carrying out the intentions of your benevolent hospital, and in spreading abroad the remedies of western countries. But I feared that one so stupid as myself could not learn, and I did not know if your exalted brightness would be willing to teach.

"Now, I have a friend 50 years old, who, by reason of sorrow and anxiety, is very much weakened, and is daily becoming worse, so that I fear he is in danger of an attack of paralysis, and that, if transfusion of blood be not resorted to, he cannot be cured. He has two sons, who are willing to furnish the blood for their father. If this is done, the sons, without sustaining much injury, may be the means of restoring their father to life,—for the blood of the children is like that of the father, and therefore the best to be used.

Having given a full account of the case, the patient's nephew is sent to the hospital to request the doctor to return a clear answer, and if he is willing to apply this remedy, then the patient will at once be taken to the hospital, and perhaps I myself will accompany him."

The vaccine department has been continued with very satisfactory results, although the effort to keep it up during the hot months has again failed. Past experience will be a guide for the future, and it is hoped that hereafter the succession of lymph can be kept up throughout the year. The importance of this department is made apparent from the fact that native vaccinators use lymph which is almost or altogether inert, and cases of Small-pox after vaccination are frequently heard of.

The Dispensary in FUH-SHAN has been kept up during the year. It was visited weekly a part of the year, and once in two weeks after the first of July. Fuh-shan may now be considered fully open for missionary work and for the residence of foreigners. A member of the Presbyterian Mission was permitted to build a house there without molestation. Unfortunately it was destroyed by the great taifong of July 27th, after he had begun to move into it. The English Wesleyan Mission now has a chapel in one of the most public parts of the city. The Dispensary has been one of a variety of influences which have, under the blessing of Divine Providence, prepared the way for the preaching of the Gospel to the multitudes of that great city.

It is known that the Chinese sometimes have arrangements for the gratuitous healing of the sick. In the month of October the Cholera made its appearance in this city, and medicines for its cure were distributed through the streets. A notice was also posted in public places, of which the following is a translation :—

"In the capital city of the province of Kwangtung the population is very dense, both within the city walls and in the suburbs. Although there are many wealthy individuals, still the poor are numerous. Now it happens that this is a time when very poor people suffer from pestilential influences, and are affected by cold, heat, &c. Being destitute of the means of purchasing medicines, they cannot escape the bitterness of weeping. Surely one's feelings must be moved with compassion. In connection with others of like heart, I have subscribed funds, and we have established at the temple of Longevity a company, called the T'ung Shin Tang, and have engaged the services of five physicians. If any persons are attacked with the pestilence, they should go to the office of one of the physicians, all of which are open from 6 o'clock A.M. to noon, after which none will be received. Patients will take their prescriptions to the drug store in the 7th ward, called Pau-sang Tang. Both prescriptions and medicines are without charge.

"Now this is only an experiment, and will be continued for three months, beginning with the 9th day of the 9th month. In the meantime, a subscription book will be opened, in the hope that gentlemen and benevolent persons will assist liberally in this charitable work. If the amount of subscriptions should be sufficient, regulations will be established and published for general information, with the hope that it may be kept up for a long time."

Then follow the names and residences of the five physicians who were employed.

The attendance of out-patients at the Hospital in Canton, and at the Dispensary in Fuh-shan, is exhibited in the following table:—

	CANTON.		FUH-SHAN.
	Males.	Females.	Males & Females.
January,	562	120	215
February,	566	180	260
March,	1,472	286	555
April,	1,564	239	700
May,	988	244	955
June,	1,130	286	920
July,	922	247	400
August,	1,134	258	300
September,	1,648	302	690
October,	1,253	359	530
November,	910	263	360
December,	810	185	320
	12,959	2,969	6,205

The whole number at both places was 22,133. The number of children vaccinated was 658.

The diseases treated have been such as are usually met with in hospitals in China. The most common are *diseases of the eye, intermittent fever, bronchitis, rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, skin diseases, ulcers, dropsy, opium-smoking, dyspepsia, &c.* Among these there are two classes of disease—syphilis and opium-smoking—which, although they are brought on by the voluntary and reiterated acts of the patients themselves, still constitute a very considerable proportion of the whole number prescribed for. Their prevalence is fearful. It is heart-sickening to reflect on the years of suffering, bodily and mental, which they inflict on their victims. Syphilis, once contracted, can never be eradicated from the system, and its effects on the body end only with the dissolution which follows death. Many cases of the disease, in its primary form, are seen at the Hospital, but in the large majority it has become con-

stitutional. It is then multifarious in its forms, and manifests its presence in many ways. A large proportion of the cases of rheumatism are syphilitic. Many of the obstinate and incurable ulcers are owing to the presence of the syphilitic poison, contracted, it may be, ten, twenty, or forty years before. Diseases of the bones are often owing to the same cause. The various inflammations of the eye, and the different forms of blindness, are often traceable to the deleterious influence of the same poison. Scrofula, with its distressing consequences, and many forms of skin disease, are the fruit of the same evil seed. Sickly and scrofulous children, and their untimely death, are the remoter, and frequent results of the disease in parents.

The other disease (as it may truly be called) has its train of woes in ruined health—craving appetite for the narcotic drug, which, after a time it refuses to satisfy—a deadening of all the means by which happiness and enjoyment are received—loss of property and reputation—mental imbecility, and death. It would seem that such terrible warnings would frighten men from dangers and calamities so sure to follow. Hundreds, who seek the cure of sufferings they might have avoided, seek in vain, because too late, or find only partial relief. In one case, the poison has contaminated and changed the whole body; and in the other, the moral courage is wanting to endure the struggle necessary to give up the use of the enticing drug. Very few cases of reformation from opium-smoking are met with, and these are ever in danger of yielding to the temptations which surround them. The experience and observation of several years convinces me that the only effectual means, aside from Christianity, of curing those addicted to the vice, is the establishment of asylums, on the plan of those for inebriates in Europe and America. I am compelled to confess that the good which results from our prescriptions for the unfortunate victims who apply for aid, is almost confined to the testimony which, as Christian missionaries, we are thus able to bear against a great evil, that brings misery and woe into so many households.

The number of in-patients received was 275. Many of these were surgical cases, and some important operations have been

performed. The assistant, Kwan A-to, whose name for many years has appeared in these Reports, has performed most of the minor operations, and some of the more important and dangerous ones. A short account of some of the most interesting cases is given.

Dry Gangrene.—Several cases of this affection have come under notice this year. Some of them occurred soon after an unusually long and severe period of cold weather in the month of February. In three cases the lower extremity was the part affected, and in one case the upper.

Case 1st.—A little girl, seven or eight years old, was brought to the Hospital, February 28th, and left in the chapel among the out-patients. On examination, it was found that mortification had taken place in both feet. At the ankle in one foot, and just below it in the other, lines of demarcation were formed, and the disease arrested. In one of the feet the process of separation was almost completed, and only a single ligament required to be divided with the scissors, when the foot dropped off. In the other foot, the process of separation had extended through the soft structures, but the bones required to be separated with the knife. The cicatrization of the stumps advanced slowly on account of diarrhœa, from which the child suffered for several weeks. At the end of three months the healing was completed, and the little girl had quite recovered her health.

Having been deserted by her friends, she would have been a charge upon the Hospital, but the amount necessary for her support and for an attendant was furnished by a benevolent lady, who took an interest in her. After her recovery, Mr Ladendorff, of the German Foundling Hospital in Hongkong, kindly consented to take charge of her, and she is now in a situation where she is kindly treated, well provided for, and under daily Christian instruction.

Case 2d.—A boatman, aged 31, was admitted, March 9th, with dry gangrene of all the toes of both feet. A line of demarcation was formed at the roots of the toes, and the process of separation was going on through the soft parts. Amputa-

tion was performed at the second joint of some, and the third phalanx of others was divided with the bone forceps. The general health of this man was quite good, but he was afflicted with mental imbecility. The healing of the stumps was completed in a few weeks, and the patient returned to his boat, which was anchored for some months in front of the Hospital.

Case 3d was that of an out-patient, 30 years old, who lived near the N.E. gate of the city. The mortification had extended over both feet up to the ankles, where the disease was arrested. The cause assigned was the cold weather. He said it had commenced two months before. The general appearance of the patient was that of one who enjoyed tolerably good health. He did not return for treatment, but I met with him five months afterwards, seated at the side of the street begging. The feet had dropped off, but the stumps were not yet healed over.

Case 4th.—This patient was a boatman 35 years old, and came to the Hospital on the same day as the last. Three fingers and the thumb of the left hand were affected. Half of the thumb, nearly all the index finger, one joint of the second finger, and the point of the little finger, were black, dry, and shrivelled up. The thumb and index finger were taken off with the bone forceps, and two or three weeks afterwards the last phalanx of the second and little fingers were removed. This patient was in the enjoyment of good general health, except that he was an opium-smoker. He could assign no cause, and, according to his account, several months elapsed between the appearance of the disease in one finger and its beginning in another.

Tumor of Foot—Amputation.—A woman, aged 34 years, from Shau-king-fu, has had a tumor growing on the right foot for 10 years. It covered more than half of the back of the foot, and passed between the first and second metatarsal bones to the bottom of the foot, thus separating the great toe and second toe nearly two inches from each other. An attempt was made to remove the tumor and save the foot, but this was found to be impossible, and amputation was performed at the tarso-

metatarsal articulation. The attempt to save the foot made the operation a long and severe one, and the patient was very much exhausted. Reaction was attended with fever, which continued several days. There was some sloughing of the edges of the flap. Finally the patient's health improved, the wound gradually healed, and she was able to walk with the assistance of a cane.

Ulcer of the Foot.—A young woman, aged 16 years, from Pwanyü district, was admitted with a large ulcer on the left foot, involving the great toe. The foot was twice the natural size, and the ulcer, which was 3 inches in diameter, discharged a most offensive fluid. Its surface was covered with a thick coat of granulations, resembling the papillæ of the mucous membrane. It had continued for 15 months, and had resisted all efforts to heal it. In order to heal an ulcer of the peculiar character of the one here presented, it was necessary to destroy the surface, where unhealthy action had lasted so long. The best method to do this was with a red-hot iron. Several irons, suitable for the purpose, were prepared, and applied, one after another, at a red heat, until the whole surface was well seared over. This would have been a painful process, but for chloroform. Poultices were then applied, and the foot kept in an elevated position. In a few days the swelling of the foot was reduced, the burnt slough came off, and left a healthy granulating surface, which gradually healed over. The cure was not quite complete when the patient left the Hospital.

Gun-shot Wounds.—On the 28th of March, a bullet was extracted from the forehead of a soldier. It was lodged an inch above the eye in the skull-bone, having entered the full length of its diameter, and meeting with barely enough resistance in the inner table of the skull to prevent its piercing the brain. The bullet had remained there two months. There were no symptoms of compression or inflammation.

On the same day, a slug of iron, two inches long, was taken from the left thigh of a soldier. It had entered near the middle of the inner side of the thigh, passed upward and outward,

lodging near the groin, and had been in this position for several months.

On the 14th of August, a bullet was taken from near the left hip-joint of a soldier from the province of Kwang-si. The bullet entered just above the great trochanter, and lodged near the joint, without entering it. It had been in this place for eight months.

On the 29th of June, a bullet was extracted from the knee-joint of a man who had been shot two months before. The bullet pierced the patella, and entered the cavity of the joint, injuring both the femur and tibia, as well as the ligaments of the joint. This patient remained under treatment but a few days, and the final result of his case is not known.

Lithotomy.—Four cases have been operated on during the year. Two other cases that were under treatment died, and their *post-mortem* examinations showed extensive visceral disease of long standing, which would have rendered an operation surely fatal. In one case, the stone weighed five and one-half ounces, the diameters being three inches by two. The calculus in the other case weighed $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, and the diameters were $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The following cases are numbered in continuation from the table published last year :—

Case No. 28.—The patient, aged 50 years, was from Nan-hai district ; a laborer ; had suffered from symptoms of stone two years. The operation was performed April 11th. The stone weighed 1 oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$ drs., and its diameters were $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches. This patient was attacked with diarrhoea three or four days after the operation, and on the eighth day had considerable hemorrhage. He remained in the Hospital five weeks, and was at the end of this time taken home very much prostrated, and with little hope of recovery.

No. 29.—This patient was a boy 13 years old, son of a boatman, who lived near Whampoa. Has had symptoms of stone from the time he was 7 years old. After he came to the Hospital his sufferings were excruciating—crying and groaning day and night, unable to sleep himself, and disturbing the rest of other patients in the ward. The operation was performed

May 26th. The weight of the stone was 2 ounces, and its diameters were $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The size and shape are well represented in fig. 1 of the cut on page 16. Soon after the operation he fell asleep, and his rest at night was better than it had been for many weeks. One of the patients in the ward with him remarked, that before the operation he was always crying, but now he was always laughing! His recovery proceeded without any interruption, and he returned home a month after the operation, free from all suffering, and very much improved in general health. He has been back two or three times since, and always greets me with a smiling face.

No. 30.—This patient was a farmer, aged 36, from the district of Shun-teh; had suffered with symptoms of stone for sixteen months. The lateral operation was performed August 18th, and a stone was removed, the weight of which was 2 drams and 14 grains, and the diameters $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. He made a good recovery.

No. 31.—This patient was a student, 22 years old, from Pwan-yü district, and had suffered for more than a year with symptoms of stone. The lateral operation was performed September 10th, and the weight of the stone removed was 5 drams; its diameters were $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches both ways. It was covered with sharp crystals, which made it much more irritating to the coats of the bladder. The recovery of this patient was rather slow, but he returned home in about a month after the operation, relieved of all his sufferings.

Circumcision and Calculi in the Prepuce.—Two cases of phymosis have been operated on during the year, in which calculi were found in the prepuce. The first was a patient, aged 38, from Sin-hwui district. The prepuce was greatly thickened and enlarged, and the presence of calculi was easily discovered with a probe. The operation was performed July 11th. It consisted in making a crucial incision, so as to remove the calculi, after which circumcision was performed, by which the superfluous thickened skin was removed. The calculi were two in number, and the weight of both was 1 ounce, 2 drams, and 2 scruples. The diameters of one were $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. It had

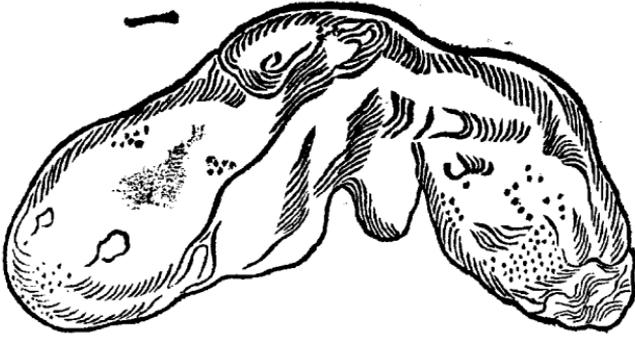
two concave facets, one on each side. One was smooth and on it had rested the other stone. The other facet was partly covered with deposit, and evidently had been used by the second stone at some former time. The second stone was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and was almost a perfect double convex lens in shape. One of its sides, where it rested on the first stone, was worn quite smooth. It is a remarkable circumstance that these two calculi, in such a situation, and rubbing upon each other, should have taken the shape they did. These stones are represented in the cut on page 16, first together (fig. 2), and also separately (figs. 3 and 4).

The second case was that of a fortune-teller, aged 47, from Fuh-shan. The prepuce was thickened and condensed, and the opening was so much contracted as to make urination very difficult. There was also adhesion to the gland. Circumcision was performed, and four small calculi were found lodged in cells in the condensed tissue of the prepuce.

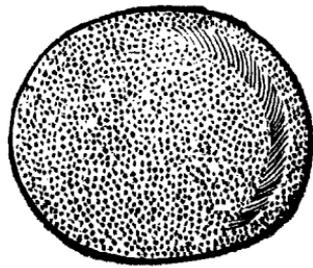
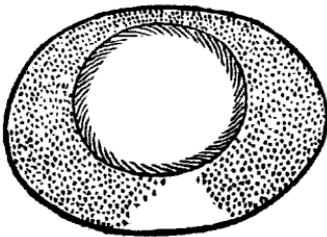
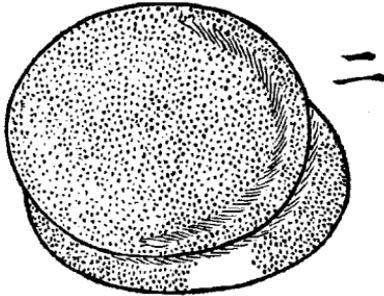
Cataract.—The operation of couching has been performed eighteen times during the year,—twelve times by the assistant Kwan A-to, and six times by myself. The result of all the cases is not known. Two may be related.

One was that of a poor beggar-woman, aged 64 years, who was supported by funds appropriated for the use of the destitute. Both of her eyes were operated on, and her sight restored, so that she goes about with perfect ease, and can recognize persons whom she knows. She is a frequent visitor at the Hospital, and expresses much gratitude for the benefit she has received.

The other case is that of the officer mentioned above, from the province of Hunan. He was a friend of the Governor-general, and had been brought up in the same neighborhood. When he came, one eye was incurably diseased, but the other was in a condition that left some hope of a partial recovery of sight. He was under treatment for five months, during which time his eye was operated on twice, but without any ultimate benefit. He was accompanied by a younger brother, who was also blind, and in his case the operation failed to do any good.



割出沙淋石形圖



When expressing my regret that I was unable to do them any good, the Mandarin answered, "I have lived here long enough to know that you are good people, and that your hearts desire to benefit others." He was a man of a kind and gentle disposition, and his attendants were much attached to him. When about to leave for his home in Hunan, he was supplied with a set of Christian books; and it is hoped that, hereafter, it may be found that his residence in the Hospital may not be altogether without good results.

Artificial Anus.—In the Report of last year, a case was related in which artificial anus had followed strangulated hernia. A similar case was in the Hospital the present year. The patient was a labourer, 36 years old, from the district of Tsang-shing. He first had hernia two years ago, and was subject to attacks of swelling and pain in the groin once in one or two months. About a year ago, one of these attacks lasted fifteen or eighteen days, most of which time there was no discharge from the bowels. Finally an opening was formed in the upper part of the right side of the scrotum, which he describes as having been an inch or more in diameter. He was confined to bed for three months. The opening is now quite small, only admitting an ordinary probe, which can be passed up into the cavity of the abdomen. There is a discharge of yellowish fluid, which sometimes is more consistent.

The *Religious* department has been, as heretofore, in the charge of the Rev. C. F. Preston. Public preaching, for both out and in-patients, has been kept up on four days of each week. The morning service for in-patients and others connected with the Hospital, and our families, has been kept up during the year. The number of persons attending this service has been from 30 to 50. The exercises consist in reading a portion of Scripture, with familiar explanations to enforce the truths taught upon the minds and consciences of the hearers. Including the attendants of patients, not less than 500 persons have thus enjoyed regular daily instruction on the all-important subjects revealed in God's holy word. Some of these persons

were from distant provinces, and many of them from remote parts of this province. On returning to their homes, they are supplied with Christian tracts and books. Among their friends and neighbors, these books and the doctrines taught at the Hospital naturally become subjects of conversation; the knowledge received is imparted to others. In this and a thousand other ways, truth is silently and imperceptibly undermining the great systems of error and superstition which shroud this great land in worse than Egyptian darkness. Sooner or later they must fall, and men will be astonished, because they do not see the agencies at work, or do not consider that God works out mighty results with apparently very inadequate means.

Four pupils have been under instruction during the year. Two of them have been connected with the Hospital long enough to be quite familiar with its duties, and to be of much assistance in dispensing medicines.

It is considered an important part of the objects of the Hospital to educate young men in the science and art of medicine and surgery. This cannot now be done to the extent desired, but the practical knowledge acquired by the pupils is such as places them far in advance of native physicians in the treatment of many forms of disease, and especially in every department of surgery.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S DISPENSARY AT SHIU-HING,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

BY R. H. GRAVES.

The Dispensary at SHIU-HING, sustained by the Medical Missionary Society, has been opened regularly throughout the year, and has been an important auxiliary to the preaching of the Gospel.

Most of the diseases which have presented themselves have been of the same class as last year, viz., affections of the eye, of the skin, and of the respiratory organs.

Over one hundred minor surgical operations have been performed, principally for the relief of diseases of the eye. Several cases involving more serious operations have been directed to the Society's Hospital at Canton, where they have been attended to by Dr Kerr.

The following tabular statement will show the attendance at the Dispensary for the past year:—

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>January,</td><td style="text-align: right;">65</td></tr> <tr><td>February,</td><td style="text-align: right;">90</td></tr> <tr><td>March,</td><td style="text-align: right;">355</td></tr> <tr><td>April,</td><td style="text-align: right;">210</td></tr> <tr><td>May,</td><td style="text-align: right;">210</td></tr> <tr><td>June,</td><td style="text-align: right;">310</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">Carry forward,</td><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1,240</td></tr> </table>	January,	65	February,	90	March,	355	April,	210	May,	210	June,	310	Carry forward,	1,240	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Brought up,</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,240</td></tr> <tr><td>July,</td><td style="text-align: right;">455</td></tr> <tr><td>August,</td><td style="text-align: right;">145</td></tr> <tr><td>September,</td><td style="text-align: right;">180</td></tr> <tr><td>October,</td><td style="text-align: right;">255</td></tr> <tr><td>November,</td><td style="text-align: right;">135</td></tr> <tr><td>December,</td><td style="text-align: right;">150</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">Total,</td><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">2,560</td></tr> <tr><td>Children vaccinated,</td><td style="text-align: right;">102</td></tr> </table>	Brought up,	1,240	July,	455	August,	145	September,	180	October,	255	November,	135	December,	150	Total,	2,560	Children vaccinated,	102
January,	65																																
February,	90																																
March,	355																																
April,	210																																
May,	210																																
June,	310																																
Carry forward,	1,240																																
Brought up,	1,240																																
July,	455																																
August,	145																																
September,	180																																
October,	255																																
November,	135																																
December,	150																																
Total,	2,560																																
Children vaccinated,	102																																

Some of the more interesting cases seen are detailed below.

Accidents during the Military Examinations.—Several men came to me for relief during the military examinations in March.

One of them was a young man named Tse, from Hai-ping district, who was thrown and trodden upon by his horse, while engaged in archery. I was sent for, and found him with a contused and lacerated wound of the integuments, just below the right temple. A piece of skin, measuring about two square inches, was entirely gone. One of the incisors was broken off, the tongue slightly wounded, and the upper lip much bruised. The ragged edges were trimmed off, and adhesive strips and the water-dressing applied to the wound. The patient came frequently to have his wound attended to. It healed kindly by suppuration, so that he was able to compete at the final examination.

Another case came under my care on the same day. A military candidate from Teh-hing received a V-shaped wound under the jaw, caused, like the preceding, by being thrown from his horse. The wound was closed with sutures, and the water-dressing applied. It healed well.

Another man came to the Dispensary with a wound in the palm of the left hand, caused by an arrow. It soon healed.

I mention these cases, because they show the confidence which the Chinese place in western surgery; for these men just from the country, and who perhaps had never seen a foreigner, placed themselves at once in his hands when they were injured.

A man who was injured by a blow on the right side, while training for the examinations several years ago, came to the Dispensary for relief. Pus was running from two sinuses. On introducing the probe I found the bone diseased. The space between the two fistula was divided, and a portion of the diseased rib, about three inches long, was removed by the forceps.

Wounds inflicted by Pirates.—A boat, loaded with medicinal herbs and roots, was attacked by pirates some 25 miles above Shiu-hing, and one of the men was wounded in eight or ten places. I was called to see him, when the boat reached this place, about ten hours after the accident. He was somewhat prostrated from the loss of blood. On his left arm

were two wounds near the wrist; his left thumb had a severe cut, penetrating into the joint, between the phalanx and the metacarpal bone. One finger of the right hand had a gash, which separated the muscles from the bone for the space of an inch or so. There were also several gashes on the scalp and on the left leg and foot. The wounds were closed with adhesive plaster and sutures.

Ravages of syphilis.—A most loathsome case of the ravages of syphilis, in a debilitated constitution, was seen in a man about 30 years old. The penis was entirely gone, and a large opening was made into the bladder. Urine, mingled with blood and pus, was constantly dribbling from the ulcer, and the fetor was intolerable. The inguinal glands were on the point of suppuration. He seemed to be nearly moribund, when I saw him.

Stricture of Anus.—A child, about two months old, was brought to the Dispensary with the anus nearly closed. The opening barely admitted a director $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. There had been no movement from the bowels for six days, and the child was consequently in a fever. The division of the stricture was followed by a copious discharge of fæces, and afterwards by the recovery of the child. The parts were partly closed by healing, but another slight incision completed the cure.

EXPENSES OF DISPENSARY.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
To cash paid Dr Kerr for medi-		
cines, &c.,	\$40.05	
„ medicines bought of Chinese,	7.42	
„ coolie,	12.00	
„ assistant, 5 months,	15.00	
„ part rent of house,	9.53	
	\$84.00	
		By cash received for quinine and
		trusses, \$4.00
		„ cash received from the Medi-
		cal Missionary Society, 80.00
		\$84.00

Dr.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR.

Cr.

1862	To cash paid rent of Hospital,	\$93.00	1862	By balance from last year,	\$51.24
"	" " roof over verandah,	29.00	"	" cash from Messrs Russell & Co., treasurers of Medical Missionary Society,	850.00
"	" " floor of back room,	15.05	"	" " received for 49 bottles quinine,	86.00
"	" " enlarging and repairs of yard after tyfoong,	41.88	"	" " " 37 trusses,	28.16
"	" " 300 copies of Annual Report,	28.00	"	" " " medicines sold Mr Graves,	40.05
"	" " cutting blocks and printing Calendar,	4.84	"	" " " sundry medicines sold,	105.53
"	" " salary of Kwan Ato,	120.00	"	" balance to it,	129.62
"	" " three pupils,	122.00			
"	" " wages of coolie and doorkeeper,	84.00			
"	" " 75 bottles quinine,	130.00			
"	" " 1 ball opium,	18.00			
"	" " Chinese medicines, lard, and whiskey,	37.41			
"	" " 11 trusses,	10.50			
"	" " for relief of poor patients,	85.18			
"	" " coffins,	7.50			
"	" " 31 sets of bed boards,	10.10			
"	" " sundries,	44.12			
"	" " invoice of medicines from New York,	228.05			
"	" " freight and insurance,	15.82			
"	" " Dispensary at Fuh-shan—				
"	" " rent of Dispensary,	\$91.34			
"	" " wages of doorkeeper,	36.00			
"	" " boat hire from and to Canton,	31.61			
"	" " sundries,	7.20			
		166.15			
		<u>\$1,290.60</u>			
Dec. 31	Balance to debit,	\$129.62			
					<u>\$1,290.60</u>

(22)

Dr.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RUSSELL & Co.

Cr.

1862			1862			
Dec. 11	To paid at Canton, by order of Dr Williams to Kwan Ato, balance due him in accordance with vote at Annual Meeting 1857,	\$40.00	Jan. 7	By balance of account, as rendered due Jan. 1862, .	\$2,787.20	
	" paid Rev. R. H. Graves, as voted for his Hospital expenses for 1862,	80.00		" collection of cheque, for balance due on award of U. S. Commissioners for claim on Chinese Government for losses at Canton, .	\$27.59	
	" paid Dr J. G. Kerr, as voted at last Annual Meeting, for Hospital expenses,	850.00		" collection of Dr S. W. Williams' subscription,	100.00	
		\$970.00	" 16	" collection at Canton, H. D. Williams' order on Messrs Olyphant & Co., received of S. W. Williams, . . .	53.00	
31	" balance at credit, carried to new account, . . .	3,475.00	Feb. 28	" collection at Canton for subscriptions, . . .	70.00	
				" received at Canton for Macao subscriptions,	82.00	
			Mch. 6	" do. do. Hongkong for subscriptions,	765.00	1,097.59
			July 17	" do. do. Canton from Dr Kerr,	187.00	
			Sep. 11	" do. do. do. do.,	95.20	
			Dec. 10	" do. do. do. do.,	50.00	332.20
			" 31	" interest at 6 per cent per annum, as follows, to date on \$4,216.99 at credit, averaging from Feb. 2, 1862, 10 months 29 days,	231.24	
				less on \$970 at debit, Dec. 11, 1862, 20 days,	3.23	228.01
		\$4,445.00				\$4,445.00
			" 31	By balance of account brought down,	\$3,475.00	

(23)

Hongkong, 31st December, 1862.

E. & O. E.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Treasurers.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

S. W. Williams, LL.D.,	\$100
Hon. F. Chomley,	100
Messrs Russell & Co.,	100
Messrs Olyphant & Co.,	100
Messrs Thos. Hunt & Co.,	100
A. Fletcher, Esq.,	100
J. B. Endicott, Esq.,	75
H. Dwight Williams, Esq.,	53
W. Kane, M.D.,	50
James Purdon, Esq.,	50
Messrs Smith, Archer & Co.,	50
Messrs W. Pustau & Co.,	50
Messrs Siemssen & Co.,	50
Francis Parry, Esq.,	25
Geo. B. Glover, Esq.,	25
Oliver H. Perry, Esq., U.S. consul,	25
Henry Rutter, Esq.,	15
A friend,	10
W. C. Hunter, Esq.,	5
G. Nye, Jr. Esq.,	7
Mr Morris,	9
" Offertory of Episcopal Church," Honam,	33.60
Theophilus Sampson, Esq.,	20
Total	<u>\$1146.60</u>

CHINESE SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1862.

A Mandarin,	裕麟	.	.	.	.	20
Chan Shiu,	陳璧庭	}	Chinese Commiss. of Customs	.	.	20
Lukmung,	陸夢松			.	.	.
Achin,	章展	.	.	.	.	10
Een Chong,	端記	.	.	.	.	10
Shunlung,	慎隆	號	.	.	.	4
Chipkwa,	慎接	.	.	.	.	10
Hip Shing,	協貞	.	.	.	.	4
Cumwa,	錦華	.	.	.	.	4
Esing,	玉記	.	.	.	.	10
Sicqua,	慎祥	.	.	.	.	10
Wa Shing,	利貞	.	.	.	.	10
Che Shing,	福全	.	.	.	.	2
Achoong,	巨興	.	.	.	.	5
Ping King,	敬記	.	.	.	.	10
Yowlong,	又隆	.	.	.	.	10
Young Thin Soon,	榮記	號	.	.	.	4
Tung-mowlin,	同茂	號	.	.	.	1
Shun Ki,	慎記	.	.	.	.	4
Tsang Wing,	曾榮	記	.	.	.	2
Shungkwa,	峻發	號	.	.	.	6
A Mandarin,	黃麓	溪	.	.	.	10
Ayung,	李溶	.	.	.	.	2
Ushing,	裕成	.	.	.	.	1
Pohing,	寶興	.	.	.	.	1
Awing,	昌利	.	.	.	.	1
Kin Ki,	建記	.	.	.	.	1
A Friend,	.	.	.	.	.	10

Carried forward, \$202

