

*Prof. Williams*

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# REPORT

OF THE

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## MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

CONTAINING

AN ABSTRACT OF ITS HISTORY AND PROSPECTS;

AND

THE REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL AT MACAO,

FOR 1841-2:

TOGETHER WITH DR. PARKER'S STATEMENT

OF HIS PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

In Behalf of the Society.



MACAO :

PRESS OF S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

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Reprinted by Geo. Ambrose & Co.  
20 Pine-st. New-York.

RE 16  
P 22  
843

## A BRIEF HISTORY, &c.

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A STATEMENT of the history and prospects of the Medical Missionary Society in China, more condensed and accessible than what had appeared in the various reports already published, having been called for by its friends in England and America,—the committee have deemed the present time peculiarly appropriate, for reviving the interest which has been manifested in its operations.

The treaty of peace, which has just been concluded between Great Britain and China, has removed many of the restrictions that have so long fettered the exertions of the merchant, the missionary, and the philanthropist; the barriers, hitherto obstructing a free intercourse with this people, are undermined; and a vast field for doing good is thus at once laid open to us. From the great success that has already attended the labors of the medical officers, in years of difficulty and restriction, we may hope that their exertions will “tend to break down the walls of prejudice, and long cherished nationality of feeling, and teach the Chinese, that those whom they affect to despise, are both able and willing to do them good,” and now that the sphere of usefulness will be so much extended, we may confidently trust, that the far higher results they look forward to, than the mere relief of human suffering, will be accomplished, and by a blessing from on High, the hearts of this numerous people be opened to the reception of the gospel.

In the following outline of the history and prospects of the Society, extracts have been freely taken from the papers and reports already published, but in too scattered a form to be conveniently accessible: more particularly from the Paper of Suggestions published in 1836, and the admirable Address drawn out upon the formation of the Society.

The restrictive policy which has characterized the laws of China affecting equally every innovation, commercial, political, and religious, is too well known to need any comment. It was felt by all classes, who came to this country, but the effects fell heaviest upon the missionary, to whom a free and intimate intercourse with the people is so necessary to success in his sacred work—until the readiness with which the labors of medical men overcame the prejudices of the Chinese to hold intercourse with foreigners, suggested the idea of using the practice of medicine among them, as a means towards the introduction of Christianity.

The first effort, in modern times, to afford medical relief to this people, was the introduction of vaccination in 1805 by Alexander Pearson, surgeon to the hon. E. I. Company's Factory. By his exertions, with the aid of contributions from native and foreign merchants, an institution, for the vaccination of all applicants, was organized in Canton; the blessings of this important discovery have been diffused through the empire, and the establishment still exists, on even a more extended scale, under the management of an intelligent native Hequa. To have

been the means of introducing this valuable art, into so great a country, is no small honor; and the name of Alexander Pearson will ever be associated with those who have proved benefactors to mankind.

In 1820, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the father of the Chinese mission, in conjunction with Dr. Livingston, surgeon to the hon. E. I. Company's establishment, opened an institution for the relief of afflicted Chinese, and for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of the native mode of treating disease; the dispensary was conducted by native practitioners, under the superintendence of these two gentlemen; and many patients were relieved during the time of its continuance.

In noticing this institution, the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner* says,—“We have hitherto had little or no opportunity of establishing with them (the Chinese) those friendly reciprocations of beneficent acts, which must ever constitute the firmest bonds of social intercourse. Such attempts as this seem calculated speedily to produce the best results; the scheme is Christian, and it therefore must succeed.”

Subsequently in 1828, Dr. Colledge, surgeon to the British factory, opened a hospital in Macao, which was supported by the liberality of the E. I. Company, and other merchants, and conducted by him with most encouraging success. The institution became the topic of conversation through the provinces, and praises and thanks were heaped upon the manager by the friends and families of those who had received benefit, as well as by the individuals themselves who had felt his healing hand. Diseases of all kinds were at first admitted, but the applications became so numerous, that he was compelled to confine himself to one class, diseases of the eye, in the treatment of which he found the native practitioners particularly ignorant; and during the five years, that his other duties permitted him to continue the institution, upwards of 6000 Chinese were gratuitously relieved of their maladies.

The idea of using the practice of medicine as a means of affording opportunities to introduce Christianity among this people, was first practically adopted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. proceeded to China with that view. After spending sometime in the acquisition of the language, he, in 1835, opened an ophthalmic hospital in Canton, and his labors were attended with a success, that his most sanguine hopes could scarcely have anticipated.

In speaking of the exertions made at that time, Dr. P. says; “It was after long effort, that a place was found for a hospital; and when at length a suitable building was rented, and previous notice had been given, the first day no patients ventured to come; the second day a solitary female, afflicted with glaucoma, came; the third day, half a dozen; and soon they came in crowds. It is difficult to convey to a person who has not witnessed the scenes of the hospital, a just idea of them. He needs to be present on a day for receiving new patients, and behold respectable women and children, assembling at the door the preceding evening, and sitting all night in the streets, that they might be in time to obtain an early ticket for admission. He need behold in the morning the long line of sedans extending far in every direction; see the officers, with their attendant footmen, horsemen, and standard-bearers; observe the dense mass in the room below, parents lifting their children at arms-length above the crowd lest they should be suffocated or injured;



stand by during the examination and giving out of tickets of admission to the hall above, where they are registered and prescribed for; urgent cases being admitted at once, while others are directed to come in five or ten days, according to the ability to attend to them. Upon that floor witness one or two hundreds, selected from the crowds below; officers of various ranks, from the district magistrate to the criminal judge of the province, sitting at the table of the physician, with scores of humbler fellow-citizens, seeking the same gratuity at the foreigner's hand."

From the 4th November, 1835, till the same time of the following year, 2152 patients were relieved of their sufferings, every day exhibiting more and more, the confidence that was placed in the physician. In allusion to this, Dr. Parker remarks in his report of that year: "Had the object been to swell the catalogue of patients received, and were the strength of one individual sufficient for the task, the aggregate might have been thousands; the difficulty has been in avoiding applications rather than in obtaining patients. . . . There have been applicants from other parts of the country as well as from this vicinity. Numbers from other provinces, from Nanking and Peking, who were resident in Canton, have called; several tea-merchants from the north, and their friends have been healed. Persons from the offices of the prefect of Kwangchau and hoppo have been among my patients. When obliged to close the door against new admissions, persons from a distance, would avail themselves of the influence of some foreign gentlemen or hong-merchant, to intercede for them. No opposition has been excited, but on the contrary, I have been often assured, that the hospital was known and approved by the officers of government. With rare exceptions, unqualified confidence has been manifested by the patients."

Much interest was exhibited in the labors of Dr. Parker, by the foreign community and passing strangers, who contributed most liberally to the support of this useful institution. In 1836, some excellent suggestions were published, for the purpose of drawing attention to the subject of affording gratuitous medical relief to the Chinese, in order to facilitate the formation of a Society for this special object; and to give more efficiency and permanence to the work of future laborers.

The following extracts have been made from this paper of suggestions upon which the Society was ultimately formed, through the exertions of Dr. Parker, the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., and Dr. Colledge, whose philanthropic zeal, already alluded to, originated the ideas that are now being carried out.

"Viewing with peculiar interest the good effects that seem likely to be produced by medical practice among the Chinese, especially as tending to bring about a more social and friendly intercourse between them and foreigners, as well as to diffuse the arts and sciences of Europe and America, and in the end introduce the gospel of our Savior, in place of the pitiable superstitions by which their minds are now governed, we have resolved, to attempt the foundation of a Society, to be called the Medical Missionary Society in China.

"The objects we have in view in the formation of a Society of this description are:

"1st. That those who shall come out as medical missionaries to China, may find here those to whom they can apply, for assistance and information, on their first arrival in the country."

"2d. That by this means the irservices may be made immediately available, while at the same time they may be put in the way of learning the language, for the purpose of fitting themselves to practice in parts of the country, to which hitherto foreigners have not gained free access.

"3d. We do not propose to appoint individuals to the work, but to receive and assist the medical men who shall be sent out by societies formed for the purpose either in England or America. Being acquainted with the peculiarities of the case, our special desire is to draw attention to the selection of men of suitable qualifications.

"4th. We therefore propose to receive any sums of money which may be given in aid of this object, and to disburse them as shall be deemed expedient, until the Society be formed, so that the labors of those who engage in the cause shall not be retarded.

"In further illustration of our views we would here premise, that in order to the success of the object contemplated, those who engage in it must not receive any pecuniary remuneration; the work throughout must be, and appear to be, one of disinterested benevolence. It is indispensable that the men who shall conduct the institution, be not only masters of their profession, and conciliating in their manners towards all classes, but *judicious* men—men thoroughly imbued with the spirit of genuine piety, ready to endure hardships, and to sacrifice personal comfort, that they may commend the gospel of our Lord and Savior, and so coöperate in its introduction among the millions of this partially civilized, yet mysterious and idolatrous empire—men willing to suffer the loss of all things for joys that await those who for Christ's sake do good on earth.

"Although medical truth cannot restore the sick and afflicted to the favor of God; yet perchance, the spirit of inquiry about it, once awakened, will not sleep till it inquires after the source of truth; and he who comes with the blessings of health may prove an angel of mercy to point to the Lamb of God. At any rate, this seems the only open door; let us enter it. Loathsome disease in every hopeless form, has uttered her cry for relief from every corner of the land; we have heard it, and would and must essay its healing. A faith that worketh not may wait for other doors. None can deny that *this* is a way of charity that worketh no ill, and our duty to walk in it seems plain and imperative.

"We most confidently rely on the aid of the pious and benevolent, in the accomplishment of this great work, and when the millions which compose this mighty empire, shall feel the influence of true religion and civilization, when the light of Christianity shall take the place of the dark cloud of paganism which now envelops them, then will be fulfilled in its spiritual sense, the prophecy of Isaiah: "The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; the lame shall leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing."

During the year 1836-37, Dr. Parker continued the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton with increased success:—patients of all classes, and from places at a considerable distance, constantly resorted to him for aid; and the reports published for this period exhibit the grateful acknowledgements of both rich and poor: gentlemen of official rank; those of literary character, as well as native merchants, artizans, &c.; while they are replete with interesting information regarding the manners and customs of the people.



We now come to the period, when, conformably to the plan already contemplated, a public meeting was held in Canton in February 1838, and a Society duly organized, with the view of obviating the exclusive character of the Chinese government in opposing all direct intercourse with the people; to afford efficient aid to future laborers; and to give stability to all plans. The following extracts from the resolutions passed at that meeting will best explain the objects and constitution of the Society.

"1st. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: that the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine and attendants; but that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

"8th. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out, with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

"9th. That this Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: that it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue, on the part of those who receive its patronage, and that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure."

The address that was published upon the formation of the Society, so fully explains the views it entertains and the benefits to humanity expected from its operations, that we make no apology for introducing a large portion of it.

"In October, 1836, after mature deliberation, and encouraged by many whose views were in accordance with our own, a few suggestions relative to the subject of providing medical aid to the Chinese, were drawn up and published. The hope then cherished has been realized; the first public act, the organization of a new institution, has been completed. And it is in compliance with a resolution of the committee of management of this institution, that we have now once more the pleasure of explaining our object, and of inviting the coöperation of all those who wish to mitigate the sufferings of their fellowmen.

"The object of this Society is, as stated in the resolutions passed at its formation, to encourage the practice of medicine among the Chinese, to extend to them some of those benefits, which science, patient investigation, and the ever kindling light of discovery, have conferred upon ourselves.

"In the midst of many improvements, and surrounded by numerous social advantages, the Chinese are nevertheless deficient in medicine and surgery, and acknowledge this deficiency by their conduct, when-

ever they can avail themselves of the well-directed skill and the superior adroitness of foreigners. The love of ease, and the hopes of health, lead mankind to accept assistance whenever they can find it, to forego their prejudices, and sometimes to make large sacrifices even upon a very slender prospect of recovery. The Chinese, though exclusive in all their policy, form no exception to this rule, for they have come in crowds to the ophthalmic institution, submitting to operations and medical treatment with unbounded confidence, and obtaining health and restoration through the means of the physician, with every mark of the most unfeigned respect and thankfulness.

“*Heal the sick*” is our motto,—constituting alike the injunction under which we act, and the object at which we aim, and which, with the blessing of God, we hope to accomplish, by means of scientific practice, in the exercise of an unbought and untiring kindness. We have called ours a Missionary Society, because we trust it will advance the cause of missions, and because we want men to fill our institutions, who, to requisite skill and experience, add the self-denial, and high moral qualities which are usually looked for in a missionary.

“For the agents by whom we are to carry our object into execution, we must look to the missionary boards and committees in Great Britain and the United States. They have it in their power to help us, and are best qualified to select men that are fitted to execute our designs. We do not engage to support such individuals, and therefore shall leave them free to cherish all the better feelings of an honorable independence. We offer them hospitals, with every other necessary, and suitable accommodation, and means of affecting good. In these hospitals, we require for the patients the same uniform and well-considered attention which are enjoyed in institutions of a similar kind at home. Men of eminent qualifications and tried character are indispensable for the successful prosecution of the work. For after the Society has done all it can do, by way of preparation, its direct influence on the Chinese is to be exerted through the agents it employs; on them, therefore, the destinies of the Society are suspended. If they fail, it fails. Their success is its success. They are to give effect to the wishes of the Society, and its friends. Too much care cannot be bestowed on their selection. Both in character and practice they should be every way good men. The constitution of the Society has been framed, so far as it is in its power, to guard this point.

“By the employment of such an agency, the way will be paved to a higher place in the confidence and esteem of the Chinese, which will tend to put our commerce, and all our intercourse with this nation, upon a more desirable footing, and to open avenues for the introduction of those sciences and that religion to which we owe our greatness, by which we are enabled to act a useful part in this life, and which fit us for the enjoyment of a better hereafter.

“We would *also* refer to the benefits which are likely to result to medical science by cultivating it in China. Countries are not less characterized by the form and nature of the soil and productions, than they are by the prevalence of certain maladies, and a partial or complete exemption from others. The contemplation of disease as influenced by the position or height of a country, its inland or maritime location, and the general habits of the people, conduces the student to a most engaging

range of medical philosophy, while it discloses many important lessons to assist him in benefiting his fellow-creatures.

“Another advantage will be the education of young Chinese in those branches of science that belong to medicine. Facts show that Chinese parents are not altogether blind to the desirableness of placing their sons in our hospitals, as three are already receiving tuition in the institution at Canton. Young men thus instructed will gradually be dispersed over the empire, traveling for pleasure, honor, or reward and will dispense the benefits of a systematic acquaintance with the subject wherever they go. The success of their measures will render them respectable, and of course will redound to the credit of those also from whom they have learned the art. Their patients will not only hear, but feel that the people from the west are good men. The effect of such influences will be silent but powerful, for there is something irresistibly impressive in a benevolent action, especially when it appears to be exempt from the imputation of interested motives.

“It has been sometimes objected, that to attend to the diseases of men is not the proper business of a missionary. This objection may be shortly answered by a reference to the conduct of the Savior and his apostles, who, while they taught mankind things that concerned their eternal interest, were not indifferent to their bodily sufferings. What He was pleased to do by his divine power, and what they did by miraculous endowments, no one can in these days pretend to effect. But we are commanded and encouraged to imitate them, by the use of such means, as knowledge and the exercise of a genuine charity will furnish. The importance of education has long been admitted, and none regard its requisite expense as a perversion of sacred funds—not that education can make the pagan a Christian, but because it is one of the best auxiliaries. Neither has it been considered a misapplication of money, or of the missionary’s talent, to employ science as an instrument wherewith to sweep away the foundations of idolatrous systems—not that science can convert a heathen, but that, by demonstrating to him the falsity of his religion, it may prepare the way for him to seek the truth. A similar rank and equal consideration are what we ask for the healing science and practice.

“A peculiarity of the Medical Missionary Society in China is, that it addresses itself to the consideration of *all*; the man of science and the philanthropist, who look especially to immediate benefits, are here interested. And to the sympathies of those, who, while they equally appreciate the desirableness of contributing in every feasible manner to the welfare of their species for time, contemplate with unspeakably more solicitude those interests which are eternal, it presents an irresistible—and overwhelming claim. When we reflect upon the present state of medicine and surgery in China, the suffering that is experienced, the lives annually and needlessly lost, and advert to the time when similar ignorance was the misfortune of the nations of Europe; and when we consider the rational basis upon which science is now established, and our facilities for imparting it to others; the obligation upon enlightened nations becomes imperative, to improve the opportunity afforded, of imparting to others the incalculable benefits received from the application of chemistry, and natural and inductive philosophy to the subject

of health, in the investigation of the causes and phenomena of disease and the means of controlling it.

“ When we survey the vastness of the field, the good to be effected, and when reflecting upon the immense resources of the western empire, we compare these with the small portion of wealth required to secure the desired object, we are confident that benevolence—disinterested like its author, and as expansive as the woes of man are extensive, will not withhold the means. A rare opportunity is here afforded to the philanthropist of doing good—of enjoying the felicity of imparting to others, without diminution to himself, some of his richest blessings. He is invited to unite in accomplishing a great immediate and positive good,—is encouraged by the hope of immediate success, to aid in uniting to the great family of nations this long severed and secluded branch, and in introducing among this people, not only the healing art, but in its train, the sciences and all the blessings of Christianity. To the various missionary Boards whose coöperation is sought, we would respectfully say, imitate Him whose gospel you desire to publish to every land. Like them, regard not as beneath your notice, the opening of the eyes of the blind, and the ears of the deaf, and the healing all manner of diseases. Until permitted to publish openly and without restraint the truths of the gospel, neglect not the opportunity afforded of freely practising its *spirit*, scatter to the utmost its fruits, until welcomed to plant the tree that produces them—the ‘ tree of life.’ ”

Having thus noticed the formation of the Society, with the tendency and scope of its views, we proceed briefly to detail the unremitting labors of Dr. Parker, and of the other medical officers who afterwards arrived in China, to devote themselves to the same career of usefulness.

The Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton was now taken under the patronage of the Society; and continued under the superintendence of Dr. Parker without interruption,—excepting for a short period spent in opening a hospital in Macao,—until June of 1840; when the disturbed state of affairs in China, and the blockade of the port of Canton by the British forces, compelled him reluctantly to close the institution. From the opening of the hospital in 1835, up to this time, upwards of 9000 individuals have been relieved of their sufferings: their gratitude and confidence rather increasing than diminishing. “ Patients from all parts of the empire had availed themselves of the benefits of the hospital; while, during the first years of its establishment, they were chiefly confined to those of the lower and middle classes, persons of all ranks, military, naval, and civil, were now among the number; the Nanhae hien, or district magistrate, the custom-house officer, salt inspectors, provincial judges, provincial treasurer, a Tartar general, governors of provinces, commissioner Lin, and a number of the imperial family, had sought relief at the hands of the foreign physician.” In speaking of the increased eagerness shown for admission, Dr. Parker remarks: “ It has often been painful to go, or to return from the hospital, in consequence of the number of the unfortunate applicants in the streets, who often fall on their knees, or seize the arm, pleading poverty, and that they have come a long distance, and watched many days, that they may have a time appointed for their admission.” And on the day on which the institution was closed, in June, 1840, “ about 200 patients and their friends were present: and when those, who had come for the first time under-



stood the hospital was to be closed for a time, they fell upon their faces, and knocking head upon the ground, with tears intreated that they might be healed."

"The most unequivocal expressions of gratitude have been manifested both in words and actions. A father, whose only child, a beautiful girl, had a tumor of seven pounds' weight removed from her back, after she was discharged well, returned with a scroll with a poetical inscription to the physician to this effect: "A grievous disease had entwined itself around my little daughter; I had gone in various directions seeking for physicians of distinction, and had expended much money upon them in vain; when I heard of the foreign physician in the provincial city, I took my daughter by the hand, and repaired to his residence with the speed of the courser. He received and treated my daughter, removing the flaw from the gem, and now she is a perfect pearl again." An old Tartar general who had a cataract removed from each eye, as he was leaving the hospital said, "I am now eighty years old, my beard is very long; I have been an officer forty years; I have been in all the eighteen provinces of the empire; but never before have I known a man that does the things that you perform, and for which you receive no reward. Oh what virtue, the great nation's arm, under heaven there is none like you!" And more in the same adulatory strain. The feelings of Ma sz'ye, a Chinese officer still living, and who sends yearly remembrances to the physician, were expressed in a poem published in the Penny Magazine of July, 1837, and, did our limits permit, many other expressions of gratitude, in their peculiar phraseology, could be quoted.

"It is a pleasure to go to the hospital, and witness the confidence and kind feeling uniformly manifested by the inmates. Those who have received some especial benefit, often seem to want language to express their gratitude. In some instances, the blind of a distant village have united and chartered a passage-boat to come to Canton, and have waited four or five days for the hospital to be opened for the admission of new patients." Surely the confidence drawing forth these expressions of gratitude, and gained by such disinterested and useful acts can never be lost.

During the few months, from 5th July to 1st October, 1838, that Dr. Parker spent in Macao, in opening as a hospital the house that had been purchased by the Society for that purpose, seven hundred patients were treated; the same confidence and eagerness to avail themselves of its benefits being displayed by the Chinese around that district. Owing to the want of any medical officer to conduct this institution it was closed upon Dr. Parker's return to Canton.

In the beginning of 1839, the Society had the satisfaction of welcoming to this country another medical gentleman, W. Lockhart, M. R. C. S., from the London Missionary Society, and the hospital at Macao was at once put under his charge. His chief attention was at first necessarily directed to acquiring a knowledge of the language; and while a few patients demanding more immediate care were attended to, the hospital was not finally opened until the 1st of July. Unfortunately it had not been long open, when the measures directed by the Chinese government against all bearing the name of English, compelled him again to close it, and with the rest of his countrymen to leave Macao.



Finding it impossible to continue his medical labors among the Chinese, and his opportunities of studying the language interrupted, Dr. Lockhart proceeded to Batavia, and placed himself under the tuition of Mr. Medhurst, with the view of farther prosecuting that interesting but arduous study. He left in September, 1839, and returned in June, 1840, when the presence of the British forces making a residence on shore safe, he again opened the hospital in Macao, and with the same encouraging success that had attended former labors among the natives of this country.

Having paid attention to the dialects of the Chinese language spoken at the north, Dr. Lockhart took advantage of the occupation of Chusan by the British troops, to proceed at the end of August to that Island, and to open a hospital at Tinghài, the capital of the district. At the first establishment of the hospital, the inhabitants did not understand its object, and were disinclined to apply for medical relief, but by attending to some sick that were met in the streets, and explaining to others that medicine would be given for relief of their ailments, this feeling soon disappeared, and in a short time the utmost eagerness was shown to seek for aid. Great numbers resorted to the institution not only from remote parts of Chusan, but from various places on the mainland, trusting themselves in the hands of the foreign surgeon, with the same confidence as in those parts where hospitals had been longer established, and where a longer acquaintance had impressed them with confidence in our skill, and the disinterested nature of our object.

An interesting report of his operations in Chusan was presented by Dr. Lockhart, and published in 1841, with the general report of the Society, giving much useful information of the diseases met with in that part of the country. During his short stay at Tinghài, from 13th September, when his hospital was first opened, until the 22d Feb., when the withdrawal of the British forces made a longer residence impracticable, upwards of 3500 patients had been attended. And it is worthy of remark that while the majority of cases treated in the hospitals at Macao and Canton have been confined to the surgical department, a larger number of persons afflicted with fever and other diseases, generally classed as medical, applied for relief.

Since Dr. Lockhart's return from Chusan, while waiting to be guided by the progress of events in the choice of a new station, he has spent his time in assisting the other medical officer, and in perfecting himself in the knowledge of the language, and in those dialects spoken at Ningpo and Shánghái, where now unbounded fields of usefulness are laid open.

During the time when the English were expelled from Macao, the hopes of the Society were farther gratified by the arrival of two medical gentlemen, W. Beck Diver, M. D. in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Benjamin Hobson, M. B., M. R. C. S. an agent from the London Missionary Society. The offer of their services being accepted by the Society, the hospital at Macao was put under their joint charge upon Dr. Lockhart's departure to Chusan. In December, 1840, Dr. Diver's health failing, he was obliged to leave China, and return to the United States; and since that time the institution has continued under the management of Dr. Hobson, who has pursued his labors with unwearied industry, and has succeeded in establishing among the Chinese around, the same confidence that has

proved so encouraging to others, who have devoted themselves to the same cause of usefulness. From the 1st of August, 1840, to the 31st June, 1841, the number of patients was 1457; making with those admitted during the three months of 1838, during which the institution was open, a total of 2150. From July 1st, 1841, to 30th September, when the last report submitted to the Society, and now published was drawn up, no fewer than 5265 cases had been treated.

Such is a brief outline of the nature and operations of the Society since its organization in 1838, and though owing to the unsettled state of political affairs in this country, the medical officers have been occasionally interrupted in their plans and operations, there has been, with the exception of three months, at least one hospital open for the reception of the sick; and computing the whole number of patients entered into the books of the institutions, about 20,000 persons have been relieved of their sufferings. We cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude to Him whose creatures we all are, for the opportunity afforded of benefiting our fellowmen; while we look forward with confident expectation to continually enlarged fields of usefulness, and increasing opportunities of conveying to the minds of the patients the healing influences of moral care, and the hopes that the gospel alone offers. It has been remarked both by Dr. Lockhart and Dr. Hobson, that when the patients have been removed from the surveillance and jurisdiction of Chinese officers, as they have been at Chusan and Macao, the most pleasing facilities have been afforded, of distributing religious books, and holding free converse with the people, on subjects appertaining to their eternal welfare. These opportunities have not been neglected, suitable portions of holy writ, and select tracts have been freely distributed among the in-patients, who have for the most part read them with care; and when the holy doctrines of the Bible have been explained to them, they have at least been received with attention and respect. If such an amount of good has been affected during the past years of difficulty, restriction, and warfare, amidst so many changes and uncertain prospects, what may we not hope for in the new era that will succeed the treaty of peace between Great Britain and China, and the removal of the many barriers that have hitherto obstructed our progress.

The prospects now opening, encourage us in the highest degree to persevere in the same course which has already proved to be so successful.

Peace has been established with China, and upon terms that promise enlarged facilities for the prosecution of the labors of the medical missionary, as well as of others interested in the temporal and spiritual welfare of this large portion of their fellow-men. The efforts of this Society need no longer be confined to a corner of the empire, nor its hospitals be limited to one spot, where the jealousy of a weak and despotic government has surrounded us with a system of restriction and surveillance, that has rendered intercourse with the people limited and uncertain; where the inhabitants have been taught to look upon all foreigners as unworthy to enjoy the ordinary liberty of men; and the rulers to consider it necessary that peculiar laws should be made to restrain them from free intercourse with the people of the celestial empire, who would

otherwise, in their opinion, be corrupted and contaminated by the wicked dispositions and evil habits of the barbarians from the west.

The feelings of prejudice and dislike, which this conduct on the part of their rulers has generated in the minds of the people, have been partly overcome by the labors of the medical officers of the Society, and we may confidently hope, that ere long, by the blessing of God, they will disappear before the healing truths of Christianity, and the disinterested labors of its propagators. Access is now given to five of the principal seaports of the empire,—Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shánghái; and in these we have the best grounds for believing that a free intercourse with the people will be available; and it is with the liveliest gratitude to the Almighty, that we are enabled to state, that the Medical Missionary Society is in some measure prepared to take advantage of these new openings. Through the exertions of Morrison and other missionaries, who have been during past years, zealously laboring to prepare the way for the introduction of the gospel, among the benighted millions of this empire, many of the difficulties in the way of acquiring the language have been overcome, a knowledge of the institutions of the country has been acquired, some insight into the mode of thinking and the prejudices of the people, has been gained, and the paths made more easy to those who are to follow.

The three medical men now attached to the Society, viz: Rev. P. Parker, M. D., Dr. Lockhart, and Dr. Hobson, whose labors have been summarily described in the foregoing pages, have gained a respectable proficiency in the Chinese language, and are prepared to enter upon the fields of usefulness now laid open, and continue their labors in the same manner as heretofore.

Dr. Parker, who it will be remembered, in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in China putting a stop to his medical labors in Canton, left this country in June, 1840, that he might regain the health and vigor which his exertions had somewhat impaired, as well as have an opportunity of advocating the cause of the Society in England and America, has returned to China, and reopened the hospital in Canton.

The personal attentions shown to him, and the interest exhibited in his labors, and those of his coadjutors, are highly gratifying to the Society; and it affords us great pleasure that we have been permitted to welcome him back to the same field, where his labors have been already productive of so much good to others, and so much honor to himself. We also embrace this occasion to express our satisfaction at the manner in which he has advocated the cause of Medical Missions, and to record our gratitude to friends abroad for their approbation, expressed through Dr. Parker, of the efforts of an institution designed to spread the blessings which modern medicine and surgery can confer upon suffering humanity, and be the means of leading men to know and acknowledge the great Physician of souls.

To the report which Dr. Parker has presented to the Society since his return, and which is herewith published, we refer our readers. In it they will find the details of the efforts made in England and America to bring the claims of the Medical Missionary Society before the public, and of the committees that have been formed in different cities of both those countries, for the purpose of assisting in the support of the hospitals already established, and in extending the operations of the Society



to all the ports that may be opened ; and, as the restrictions of the government and prejudices of the people are overcome, to spread the benefits of such institutions throughout the empire.

Besides the hospital at Canton, others will, we have every reason to hope, shortly be in full operation in Shánghái or Ningpo, and at Hongkong. Dr. Lockhart, who, while waiting the cessation of hostilities, has been making himself more familiar with the northern dialects of the language, is now prepared to go to Shánghái or Ningpo, whichever may be deemed most eligible for the establishment of a hospital. These cities are both situated near the centre of the coast of China, and besides the large population and extensive trade which recommend them as suitable positions for establishing hospitals, they both possess great facilities for communicating with the interior of the country, by means of which an influence for good may be exerted upon many with whom no personal contact can be had.

From the accounts of different individuals who have visited the north-east coast of China, and of those who have continued to reside at Chusan since the termination of the war, it appears that there are great facilities in those places for mixing freely with the people. Removed from the immediate operation of a system of laws prejudicial to the character of foreigners, men of all ranks readily admit us to a familiar intercourse. During the short period of five months in 1840, that Dr. Lockhart remained at Chusan, when the island was in military possession of the English, and their troops in hostile array against the empire, no fewer than 3500 inhabitants of Chusan and the country around, had submitted themselves to his skill. We have just heard too, with sincere pleasure, as a proof of the readiness with which the Chinese people will admit us as brothers amongst them, that the Rev. W. Milne has been residing for some months past, at Ningpo, in the pursuit of his missionary labors, living with a Chinese family of respectability, and in friendly and social familiarity with those around him. At Amoy, too, where missionaries have taken up their abode, since the time when the presence of British troops on the island of Kúláng sú, by overawing the local authorities, made a residence safe, they have enjoyed the most pleasing facilities of mixing in familiar intercourse with Chinese families.

Dr. Hobson has recently removed to Hongkong, and in four or five weeks will have a hospital in operation there. After mature deliberation and much discussion, the Society came to the conclusion, that it was on the whole desirable that the hospital should be removed from Macao to Hongkong. In a few months the majority of the foreign community will have left, and ere long almost completely abandoned Macao, and there is every probability of its becoming daily a place of less resort. At Hongkong, which has the prospect of rising rapidly into importance, and where a numerous foreign community have already taken up their abode, the other missionary societies and institutions are fixing their headquarters ; the greatest facilities will also exist for carrying on the general business of the Society, and for obtaining assistance in the preparatory study of the language by those who may hereafter come out as Medical Missionaries. It was also deemed advisable, that we should be prepared to meet the medical wants of the numerous Chinese population, that will be concentrating in and around Hongkong, and resorting to it for the purposes of trade, from all parts of the coast.

At the meeting held on the 28th September, 1842, it was unanimously resolved, "That the house, the property of the Society now occupied as the hospital in Macao, be sold in its behalf, as soon as practicable, under the direction of a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Matheson, Blenkin, and Anderson, and the Rev. Dr. Bridgman; and that the same sub-committee be empowered to commence a building at Hongkong, for the purpose of a dispensary and hospital, upon the site granted for that purpose by his excellency sir H. Pottinger, on as moderate terms as is consistent with the efficiency and usefulness of the establishment."

In accordance with this resolution, the house in Macao has been sold, and the erection of a new one in Hongkong considerably advanced, and at an expense within the sum obtained from the sale of that in Macao, so that the general funds of the Society will not be encroached upon. It will be provided with convenient wards for in-door patients, and with a dispensary, readily accessible, for those, forming the large majority of the cases, not admitted to reside within the house; it will also afford accommodation for a resident surgeon and his family, and rooms for another, should sickness or the propriety of a change for a while render it necessary for any of the medical officers to leave the places where they may be laboring; or as a temporary abode for those who may join in the same cause; where, while they are obtaining some knowledge of the mode of practice, and of the manner of dealing with the people, they will have the assistance of such men as Bridgman and Williams, and of such admirable institutions as the Morrison Education Society's, in pursuing the study of the language, and become speedily fitted to labor by themselves among the Chinese.

Three hospitals will thus very soon be open, and it is most gratifying to know, from the assurances given to Dr. Parker, that other zealous and enlightened individuals may be shortly looked for, to join in spreading to the farthest corners of China the benefits which such institutions are calculated to impart.

We have as yet but alluded to a subject of the highest importance, viz. the education of Chinese youths in the principles of the medical profession. It will prove a powerful agent in spreading a knowledge of science among their countrymen, and in carrying out the objects we have in view; and Chinese parents of respectability have shown no unwillingness that their sons should be placed under the care of foreign medical men. Before closing the hospital in Canton, Dr. Parker had three youths who had gained considerable knowledge under his tuition; and Dr. Hobson has now with him two young men of promise, who receive regular and systematic instruction in the elements of medical science, and have attained so much proficiency, that, with their assistance, he had treated, during the fifteen months previous to the term when his report was closed, the very large number of 5265 patients.

In connection with this subject is that of sending Chinese youths out of their country, to obtain in the institutions of England and America, a more complete and extended education than can possibly be given by single individuals here; and we observe with much satisfaction, that the subject has excited considerable attention abroad, and that a Society has been formed in New York for the purpose of supporting, and superintending the education of such as may be sent them. The subject has not yet however, received the full attention of the Society, and we there-



fore only refer our readers to the remarks in Dr. Parker's report upon what appears of high interest and importance.

In detailing the labors of the medical officers during the past years, the limits of this statement do not permit us to notice the many important cases that have come before them, and we therefore refer medical men, and those curious in such details, to their different reports, which have been regularly published in the Chinese Repository. In these reports they will meet with many interesting particulars relative to the history and treatment of diseases, which, in countries where medical science has attained greater perfection, would have been checked in their early stages, but which here obtain a magnitude that is rarely or never seen among more civilized nations. We may look with confidence to the benefits which medicine may derive from the labors of the medical officers of the Society, in the observation of new forms of diseases, in large additions to medical statistics, and in the discovery of new therapeutic agents among the productions of this vast and almost unknown country.

We have only now to notice the state of the funds of the Society, and to record our gratitude to the foreign community in China, and others, who have from its formation so liberally contributed to its support.

At the last meeting of the Society on the 28th September, 1842, the treasurer reported a balance in his hands of \$2830 90; the expenses of the hospital at Macao were for the fifteen months previous \$747 26. To this expenditure, however, there must be added medicines to the value of £70, which were contributed by the London Missionary Society, and the Ladies' Association at Hackney; these were chiefly expended during that time, and were not included in the treasurer's accounts. The following resolution, extracted from the minutes of the last meeting, well expresses the thanks of the Society to these Associations and to L. Dent, Esq. who has been for many years one of its warmest supporters.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be returned to L. Dent, Esq. for his liberal donation of \$1000 to the funds of the Society; to the London Missionary Society for the donation of medicines for the use of the Society to the value of £30; and to the Ladies' Association in Hackney for a similar donation to the value of £40. And that the Secretary be requested to express these thanks, accompanied with copies of the Annual Report and Abstract of the History of the Society.

Since the return of Dr. Parker, the scattered position of the members of the foreign community has prevented the convening of a public meeting; but the committee take upon themselves in the name of the Society, to express their gratitude and thanks to the benevolent individuals in England and America who have come forward to aid in support of our Institutions.

From the accounts rendered by Dr. Parker, it appears that there are, of subscriptions for the formation of the permanent fund \$5286 32; and for the specific purpose of sending home Chinese youths \$400 to be paid to the treasurer, leaving in Dr. Parker's hands the sum of \$344 31. This, with the balance in the hands of the treasurer (\$2830 94,) and the interest at 8 per cent. upon the permanent fund (422 90,) makes a total of \$3598 15, available during the current year for the general purposes of the Society. With the expenses of the three hospitals, small

as they are compared to the amount of good achieved in them, and the prospect of other medical officers arriving in this country, the calls upon the funds of the Society will be large ; but we confidently trust for support in the known liberality of the foreign community in China, that has ever been ready with a helping hand when a good object required its aid, and those benevolent institutions and individuals abroad who have shown so much interest in the cause of medical missions.

Signed,

ALEX. ANDERSON, V. P.

*Acting Secretary.*

## MINUTES

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OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE

# MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 28th September, 1842, at the house of the Rev. S. R. Brown. Present, Mr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Mr. Blenkin, Mr. Leslie, Dr. Hobson, Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Ball, and Mr. A. Matheson.

Dr. Hobson's report of the Macao hospital for the last year, having been read and approved,—it was *Resolved*:

“That an abstract of the history of the Society, from its commencement to the present time, with the prospects that are now opening of an extension of its sphere of usefulness, be drawn up and published with the annual report of the operations of the Society, under the direction of a sub-committee, composed of Mr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Bridgman, and Mr. Lockhart.”

It was also *Resolved*, “That, a short abstract of the nature of the Society, its objects, and the success that has already attended the labor of its medical officers, be prepared and translated into the Chinese language, for distribution among the natives of this country.

Mr. Delano, on the eve of departure from this country, having tendered his resignation of the office of treasurer to the Society, it was resolved, that Mr. E. King be requested to fill that office in his stead.

It was also proposed and unanimously agreed to, that Mr. A. Matheson should be added to the list of vice-presidents.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be returned to L. Dent, Esq, for his liberal donation of \$1000, to the funds of the Society; to the London Missionary Society, for a donation of medicines, for the use of the Society, to the value of £30: and to the Ladies' Association at Hackney for a similar donation to the value of £40: and that the secretary be requested to express their thanks, accompanied with copies of the Annual Report, and Abstract of the History of the Society.

“That the house, the property of the Society, now occupied as the hospital in Macao, be sold in its behalf as soon as practicable, under the direction of a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Matheson, Blenkin, Anderson and the Rev. Dr. Bridgman; and that the same sub-committee be empowered to commence a building at Hongkong, for the purpose of a hospital and dispensary, upon the site granted for that purpose by his excellency sir H. Pottinger, on as moderate a scale as is consistent with the efficiency and usefulness of the establishment.”

The thanks of the Society were returned to Dr. Hobson for the satis-

factory report of his medical labors in the Macao hospital during the last year; showing a large increase of patients, in the number at any other place in the former years; and the gratifying intelligence, that the Chinese are daily placing more confidence, in the disinterested and philanthropic labors of foreigners, and becoming more alive to the benefits afforded by the institutions of the Society.

ALEX. ANDERSON, SEN., V. P., *Chairman.*

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## LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

T. R. COOLEGE, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Rev. P. PARKER, M. D.

Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D.

W. JARDINE, Esq.

LANCELOT DENT, Esq.

R. INGLIS, Esq.

WILLIAM BELL, Esq.

A. ANDERSON, Esq.

JAMES MATHESON, Esq.

G. T. LAY, Esq.

W. BLENKIN, Esq.

ALEX. MATHESON, Esq.

J. ROBT. MORRISON, Esq. *Recording Secretary.*

Alex. Anderson, Esq., *Acting Secretary.*

Rev. S. R. BROWN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

W. DELANO, Esq., *Treasurer.*

E. KING, Esq., *Acting Treasurer.*

W. LESLIE, Esq., *Auditor of Accounts.*

## REPORT

*Of the Hospital at Macao, from July, 1841 to October 1842.*

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In a former report it was mentioned that the capabilities of this institution had not then been fully tested, partly on account of its recent origin, and the fear and disquietude which pervaded the native community at that time, and partly from a reluctance to allow its medical duties to encroach upon the time necessarily devoted to studying the language; and although its operations had been from these causes restricted, it was anticipated that its influence and usefulness would rapidly advance. It is now my pleasing duty to inform the benevolent friends and supporters of this Society, that these anticipations have been fully realized. From July last up to the present date, there has been an uninterrupted attention paid to all the objects that have been presented for medical and surgical relief. The number of patients, whose names, ages, occupations, residence, and maladies, have been registered in the books of the hospital, during that period, is *five thousand two hundred and sixty-five*;—a number much greater than during any former period. That for the year ending 30th June, 1841, was 1457, showing a gratifying increase of confidence on the part of the natives in the skill and intentions of the foreign physician.

This number includes those only that have appeared for the first time, and consists of men, women, and children from this city, and the numerous and populous towns and hamlets in its vicinity; they have also come from Canton, and other parts of this and the neighboring provinces, and are chiefly persons of the middle and lower classes. But officers of government, both civil and military, have occasionally either personally or through others applied for medical aid. Two of these have come long journeys with this special object in view.

Though the number of in-door patients, 433, bears but a small proportion to the applicants for relief, it is gratifying to remark that it is an increasing one, and that the national reluctance and timidity to be in the house of a foreigner is gradually lessening; and though no allowance is made to patients for subsistence, excepting a sum of a little more than a penny a day to those entirely destitute, many show not only a willingness but a solicitude to be permitted to reside within the walls of the hospital, and have readily yielded obedience to the regulations of the institution, which prohibit entirely the smoking of opium, gambling, and idolatrous sacrifices. Two patients have died in the house, and both have been removed and buried by their relations without trouble or any judicial inquiry.

Besides the regular visits of the surgeon, the in-door patients have the constant attendance of native assistants. One of these, called At-sung, first came under my notice in April, 1840. Though a young man, he was then an opium-smoker of seven years' standing, and much reduced both in his property and health. I promised to cure him of the habit, and to give him employment. Having been recovered from this dangerous vice, and being found active and ingenious, and moreover acquainted with



three dialects, his services were engaged in the dispensary. In July, 1840, he accompanied Dr. Parker to America, and after being kindly instructed in many points, with benefit to his mind, he returned to Macao in March, 1842, and has remained here since, usefully occupied. The younger one [www.aged19.com.cn](http://www.aged19.com.cn) has been with me for a year and a half; he has a good native education, and possesses now a respectable knowledge of English. Both these are young men of talent, and bid fair from the favorable opportunities that they enjoy, to become better acquainted with the principles and practice of medicine and surgery according to modern views, than any of their countrymen. They are receiving instruction daily in all the elementary branches of medicine, natural theology, and religion, and with the blessing of God they will ere long prove benefactors to their country.

Before offering any remarks upon the subjoined list of cases, in which I shall confine myself to such as are interesting from some peculiar frequency, or as affording some trait of Chinese character, it is proper here to mention, that my esteemed friend and coadjutor Dr. Lockhart, has for nearly the whole term, kindly given me his assistance in taking three days of the week to prescribe for the out patients. I am also much indebted to him for his advice in important cases, and his readiness to assist at operations.

*A few remarks upon diseases of the eye.*

No country in the east, and certainly not one in the west, appear to have diseases of the eye so prevalent as in China; and here it is chiefly ophthalmia and its consequences. Severe catarrhal ophthalmia, arising from changes in the atmosphere, or from sleeping on the ground, come frequently under treatment. The solution of nitrate of silver of various degrees of strength, has been found an effectual remedy in this disease, where there is no chemosis. The simple acute and chronic conjunctivitis is also common; it is often caused by the practice of the barbers in cleansing the eyes by means of scoops and brushes. Solutions of copper and undiluted liq. plumbi suit this mild form of diseases very well.

The chronic ophthalmia, with its usual accompaniments, is the most frequent and important disease of this class, especially where blood vessels run either singly or in meshes over the cornea rendering it opaque and dense. Many cases of this description have been admitted into the house, and after many trials from the mildest to the strongest remedies, have been discharged with good vision. It will be observed that purulent ophthalmia and inflammation of the internal tunics is very rare.

Some interesting cases of amaurosis, of various stages, from slightly impaired vision to complete blindness, have come under observation. Among the cases, two from diving for oysters, and two from excessive study to obtain literary rank, were the most interesting. One of the latter was a young man of respectable parents from Weichau, a place some distance east of Canton, where the crew of the steamer Madagascar was imprisoned. This lad was 19 years of age, and when admitted into the hospital was quite blind. He had allowed himself only five hours' sleep each night for more than two years, and this, united with licentious habits, brought on the disease. His head was hot and excited, occasionally feeling giddy, troubled with unpleasant dreams, pulse quick,

spirit depressed, bowels constipated, countenance sallow, iris moving slightly on the approach of a light. Antiphlogistic treatment, combined with continued counter-irritation was pursued regularly for about three weeks, which relieved the brain and benefited the sight. Tonics, as sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid, were now united with aperient pills and counter-irritants to the head, and from this time there was a gradual improvement each day. The iris of both eyes moved freely on exposure to light. Head free from uneasiness, no dreams, spirit better, and the sight sufficiently good to distinguish the color of objects, the strokes of simple Chinese characters, &c. The same remedies were continued as before, with the addition of strychnine to the blistered surface, but whether this was useful or not I cannot say. In two months and a half after admission, he was discharged cured; being able to distinguish near and distant objects readily when assisted by concave glasses.

The other case of complete amaurosis, was a respectable schoolmaster, who had been so untiring in his zeal and unceasing in his labors both night and day as to destroy his sight. He was besides an opium-smoker of 23 years' standing, which no doubt helped on the paralysis. Blisters were constantly applied to the temples, and behind the ears, and the muriated tincture of iron, adding a drop each dose, with mild aperients were exhibited; but he could not remain in the house long enough to give the remedies a satisfactory trial. We decreased the opium, but dared not entirely relinquish its use.

The number of patients, with single or double *cataracts* that have been operated upon, has been twenty-five; of this number eleven have recovered their vision; of the remainder, two lost their sight from destructive inflammation arising from exposure to cold air; and the rest had their sight only partially restored, either from not returning for a second operation, or from the disease being complicated with amaurosis or glaucoma. The mode of operation, and the one which is sufficient in most if not in all cases, is that either of depression or division. Inflammation, and that is conjunctival, rarely supervenes after such operations in the lymphatic temperament of the Chinese, if care is observed to keep the patient from light and wind.

*Inversion of the eyelids*, either partial or complete, is a disease that will always require remedying in China. Thirty cases of entropium have been thus preserved from blindness by an operation, and each year will add to the number. A great number of children and grown up persons, have been presented with total staphyloma, rupture and adhesion of the corner, dense leucoma, &c., with the hope that something might be done for them; and when interesting children quite blind, have been dismissed as incurable, who might if other circumstances had been favorable, enjoyed the light of day, it has often excited the deepest pity for the distressed parents, and the poor child, perhaps unconscious of its loss, who is thus doomed to grope its way in darkness.

*Phthisis* has its victims in China, but it is slower in its progress and less frequent than with us. I apprehend that as our knowledge of the Chinese in different parts of their extensive territory enlarges, we shall find that in common with other eastern nations, they are peculiarly exempt from those acute inflammatory diseases of the viscera, which annually destroy such multitudes of our countrymen. They are also less

liable to the effects and consequences of accidents and intemperance, and with the exception of the dreadful scourges of famine, small-pox, and cholera, with which they are occasionally visited, and the increasing evils of opium-smoking, I should say that there appears to be a fair proportion of health in China.

*Diseases of the skin, leprosy, &c.* Psoriasis annulata, lichen circinatus, and scabies purulenta, are of daily occurrence, and happily they are easily cured by the topical remedies in common use, especially sulphur and blue ointment; these are invaluable, but the Chinese do not possess them, and are ignorant of their use as external applications. The most formidable cutaneous disease among the inhabitants of the south, is the *leprosy*; which is regarded with horror as an incurable and contagious disease. In Canton, there is a lazar house supported by the government, and capable of holding several hundred persons. It is chiefly used as an asylum for poor outcast lepers, who receive daily small allowances of rice for their support, but are permitted at the same time to wander about the streets to great annoyance of shop-keepers and passers by, from whom they solicit alms. Although this lazaretto was intended originally to seclude its inmates from society, yet through mismanagement, it not only does not effect this object, but through the connivance of the proper authorities, the police make a practice of extorting large bribes from the rich, who, if discovered to be affected with this disease, are seized and threatened to be put into that place of filth and contagion, unless they pay handsomely for the exemption. The demand is paid, and their names enrolled in the books as being there, which with a ticket they receive, prevent any further molestation. Leprosy is regarded as so unclean and contagious a disease, that when a family or a branch of a family, is infested with it, it shuts them out from all direct intercourse with their relations and friends. Thus a father banishes his child, and the children their parent, for they dare not eat or live with him, lest they also should be contaminated; and thus these poor creatures are avoided by all and pitied by none. Besides the lazar house, there is a part of the city appropriated for the lepers, who there live and trade together, not daring to intermarry with others. I have been informed by good authority, that while the severest prohibitions of commissioner Lin were in force, that these people bought and sold opium with great profit, and without any danger of detection. Leprosy is undoubtedly an hereditary disease, but whether it is really contagious I cannot determine. The Chinese affirm that it is, and act accordingly. It is said to become mild in the third generation, and to run itself out in the fourth. A child may become leprous when the parents are apparently free from any taint, and it is therefore a matter of great importance and anxiety to determine this point. The common mode of doing this, is to call in one of the police connected with the lazaretto, who from long experience is qualified to judge; or the suspected person is placed in a dark room where some nitre is burning; if the complexion changes to light blue it is not leprosy, if it remain unchanged, of a reddish hue, it is. Another mode is to take the person to a shop and expose the face or diseased part to the large blaze of a refining furnace, when if it remains a dullish red, it is the leprosy.

To prevent any children being inoculated with this dreadful malady, the government orders two police men from the lazar house to examine

all the children who present themselves for vaccination to Hequa, who was initiated into this art by the late Dr. Pearson. If there is any suspicion of leprosy the child cannot be vaccinated. Want of time forbids me to compare the leprosy of the Chinese with that of the Jews, Arabs and Hindoos; I shall only therefore describe the symptoms as met with in the natives of this, and its two neighboring provinces Kwángsí and Fukien. Beyond them this disease does not appear to extend; this is accounted for by the Chinese by these being lower and more damp than the other provinces. I hope more extended observations will throw light upon this point. It is reasonable to suppose from the fact that this disease is unknown in Europe, and in temperate or frigid zones, that its no further progress towards the north, may be accounted for by the intenser cold of the other provinces in winter. However, whatever may be the cause, the fact seems to be established that the leprosy in China is confined to the southwest provinces. Not one case was seen at Chusan. The first appearance of the disease is a red spot appearing either on the face, body or legs—most frequently on the face. This gradually spreads to a patch which is usually round, or in streaks. Sometimes these patches unite, and in other cases they are distinct and numerous. On examining this patch the integument feels thickened, is elevated, and of a dull reddish hue; the skin looks stretched, and is very similar in many cases to inflamed skin from a blister, before the cuticle is raised by the effusion of serum; in others it is smooth and shining. On pricking it, instead of any limpid fluid issuing as might be supposed from its appearance, blood flows. The ears soon become swollen, thick, and permanently red; usually the affected part loses its sensibility, and if the disease advances, the hair falls off from the eyebrows and head, the tendons of the hand or feet contract, and the skin ulcerates and discharges a thin purulent secretion. In the worst cases there is sometimes much swelling of the extremities, with the toes or fingers ulcerated off. The distinguishing characters of the leprosy is the thickened integument, the reddish hue, elevation of the patches, and its invariable tendency to spread. The children of leprous parents are at once recognized by the coarse thickened expansion of the features, a broad nose, large ears, and a dry shriveled skin on the arms and legs. The Chinese consider the disease to be a poisonous breath or wind that has entered the body, and profess to distinguish thirty-six kinds, but these include some forms of lichen psoriasis, scabies, and syphilis, and some mere varieties of the same disease.

The true leprosy is believed to be incurable. And although the quacks in their placards boast of their success, no intelligent person places the slightest confidence in what they affirm. In order to try the effect of remedies, I took three persons with this disease into the house. One was a young man, a student, who was brought to be cured of what is called *hiue sien*, or the bloody lichen, which in some respects resembles the leprosy, but it does not spread, and is curable. The true nature of the disease was soon apparent, for the patch on his forehead spread to the eyebrows and nose, and soon the legs were similarly affected. The liq. arsenicalis was a long time administered, and topical applications, as the white precipitate of mercury, blue ointment, sulphur, chloruret, &c., were used, and alterative medicines and saline aperients given internally, but all of no avail. A boy similarly diseased, was much bene-



fited for a time by the above line of treatment, but the disease quickly returned, and was worse than before. Another man was taken in, but the other patients being certain of its nature, they all threatened to go home if he remained; of course he was dismissed, but everything he had touched was looked upon with suspicion, so strong is the aversion and dread of this disease. The use of remedies will be persevered in, with the hope that something may yet be discovered to lessen this evil.

*Ascites from enlarged spleen.* Two cases, one a female, have been treated for this disease in the house, and I now only refer to them to show the caution that is required in administering mercurial preparations internally. They both took hyd. cu. cretæ five gr. each day with *aperients*, and yet on the third day they were salivated; the woman severely, the man slightly. The former had hemorrhage from the gums with large secretion of saliva, and a little ulceration of the mouth for five days, and although much alarmed, remained till the ascites diminished one half. The latter, with only a small increase of saliva no ulceration or hemorrhage, was afraid, and he went home. Other cases also clearly indicate that the Chinese cannot bear calomel or any other oxide of mercury in repeated doses; once every other day can be borne with benefit. General bleeding also and drastic purgatives must be dispensed with in treating the Chinese. There is a greater susceptibility to influence of all medicinal agent than with those of a more temperate zone and sanguine temperament.

*Wounds.* These for the most part have been superficial or affecting the extremities. One lad falling upon some crockery received a severe wound on the lower half of the thigh, dividing a large portion of the muscles on the outer side, but happily did not injure the femoral artery. A native surgeon refused to cure the patient under \$12 before commencing his treatment; the father, therefore, was loud in my praise for healing it so quick and for nothing. The praise of the Chinese are not to be despised, but sad to say they are often insincere, though probably not in this instance.

*Extirpation of a cancer.* A female aged 50, mother of five children, admitted 2d Aug., with schirrus of right breast. The whole breast was one solid mass of cancerous disease of 3 years' growth; the integuments anteriorly were ulcerated slightly with an unoffensive puriform discharge. There was no pain except occasional darting pains running up to the shoulder. The tumor was oblong, directed outwards and forwards, about 7 inches in length, 4 1-2 broad, and appeared to be about 2 1-2 thick. The integuments around were healthy, free from all tubercular deposits, and the glands in the axilla not larger than is usually the case in any irritation of the arm, or surrounding parts. Her health was unaffected, and her countenance and spirits cheerful. As the removal of the breast was urgently solicited, both by herself and husband, and as there was no symptoms to disallow the operation, it was accordingly performed on the 5th August, assisted by Drs. Anderson, Lockhart, and Young, of whom the former (Dr. A.) has long been on the committee, and proved himself at all times a warm friend of the Society. She bore the operation well, the wound healed perfectly, and happy and thankful she returned in the beginning of September, to her family and friends. Her husband was unceasing in his kind attentions to her, both during the operation and subsequently, and it is due to her to state that her courage and patience



throughout was admirable. For several months afterwards I received tidings of her continued good health, but was grieved in lately hearing that she had had a severe attack of acute bronchitis, similar to one she had had some years previously, and of which she died in a few days. The tumor was found to be entirely eradicated; it was fifteen inches long in the longitudinal circumference, 11 1-2 in the transverse circumference, and about three inches thick. On cutting into it, it was found to be carcinoma throughout, with superficial ulceration externally.

*Removal of a fibrous tumor.* A man whose name was Tsien, and his family Liang, of 60 years of age, belonging to this district, unmarried, a fisherman by trade, was admitted on January 1st, with a large pendulous tumor from the right side of his face, of an irregular oval shape, greatly distorting his countenance, and rendering him an object both of curiosity and pity. After stating that it began 30 years ago, and has gradually increased to the size of the pomelo fruit, his own account went on to say that, "On the 8th month of this year, an abscess formed about the size of a lichi, with itching and pain; it soon burst and offensive matter run out unceasingly day and night. No one dared to approach me, and I felt in the highest degree miserable. Hearing my nephew say that an illustrious foreign doctor had established a hospital at Macao, and administered medicines gratuitously, I immediately came to request the doctor to manifest his benevolence to me; having examined the disease with his own hands, and taken me under his care, such favor is like making me a new man."

The tumor was about the size of an infant's head, dragging down the integuments of the face. The base could be felt attached to the buccinator muscle. On the lower half anteriorly was a sinus leading into a large cavity discharging very fetid pus. The constitution seemed feeble from the harassing nature of disease, but as there was no decided objection to the operation, it was performed on the 4th, assisted by Dr. Lockhart. The integuments were without difficulty dissected back, the base of the tumor exposed, and easily and quickly removed. A large vein, a branch of the external jugular, bled profusely for two or three moments, but there was very little arterial hemorrhage, two small arteries only required tying. When all bleeding had ceased, the flaps were brought together by sutures and sticking plaster, and with the exception of a small abscess which formed at the inferior portion of the wound, every thing went on favorably, and on the 28th of the same month, he was discharged perfectly well, and without any disfiguration of the features. The tumor was of a fibrous nature, with a large secreting abscess in its centre degenerating the tissue around. It weighed a little more than one pound.

*Severe Accidents.* The second day of the second moon in China is commemorated with much rejoicing as the birthday of the household deities. At an exhibition at the temple in Makok, dedicated to the Queen of Heaven, the goddess of sailors, owing to the immense crowd, a part of the wall gave away, and heavy masses of granite fell upon those who were standing below. One man died from injury to his head, and three others were brought to the hospital. The most important case was a young man, a carpenter, aged 26, belonging to a village in the country, who had a compound fracture of both bones of the arm, with the head of the radius dislocated forwards, with much extravasation of blood

and injury to the soft parts. There were also superficial wounds of the face and legs. The inflammation and irritative fever were very severe, and were kept under as much as possible by free leeching, fomentations, aperient febrifuge medicines, a good position, and perfect rest. When the inflammation and swelling of the arm was somewhat subdued, extension and counter-extension was again made, and splints applied to the arm placed in a half prone position. What effused blood could not be absorbed suppurred, and discharged itself just above the head of the radius, the soft parts having been there contused. As the discharge was considerable and pain great, bread poultices were used twice a day surrounding the elbow joint, which from the moisture and warmth gave great relief. The patient was kept on low diet, and perfect rest of body and arm constantly maintained. Improvement was daily manifest, till on one night, having a necessity to move, and not being able to awake his attendant, he unfortunately fell on the floor; hearing his groans, I immediately went to him; he was put to bed with care, and splints and bandages re-applied. The next day all his symptoms were aggravated: inflammation and suppuration in and about the elbow joint were much increased, but by the continuance of the same treatment as before, the arm gradually re-assumed its quiescent state, fever subsided, and the arm dressed but once a day. The poultices were dispensed with, and the patient allowed a more nourishing diet. Matter continued to discharge from the sinuses, which gradually got thinner and thinner till it became pure synovia; one had direct communication with the joint, the other with the integuments around. The latter soon closed, but the former remained open until within a week of his discharge. It was impossible to exert any pressure upon the head of the radius, without endangering the skin which covered it, it was therefore allowed to remain in its position. For a month after admission, the fractured bones were still loose, and a small part of the ulna, at its middle half being exposed, was cut off, as its ragged edges wounded the skin. The fractured extremities ultimately united, and at the end of two and a half months after his admission, he was discharged with a partial use of the elbow joint, and probably will ere long possess some power of rotating the hand. On more than one occasion there seemed no other prospect of saving his life than by amputation; and I attribute the cure to the healthy lymphatic temperament of the individual, and the perfect rest of the arm.

In drawing this report to a close, I cannot forbear mentioning that it has been an object to keep constantly in view the two-fold object of the Society, viz: to "Heal the sick, and to say to them that the kingdom of God has come nigh unto you," as our Lord Jesus Christ commanded his disciples. The moral improvement of the patients has not been such as could be desired, but it has not altogether been neglected. Suitable portions of holy Writ, and select tracts, have been freely distributed, especially to the in-patients, who have for the most part read them with care; and to whom frequent occasions have been improved to explain the nature and importance of the truths they teach; and what is said to them of the vanity and wickedness of idolatry, and the holy doctrines of the Bible, if not believed, have at least been received with attention and respect. The native assistants who are in training to practice ultimately upon their own countrymen, with the light which the sciences of the West afford to them, will, it is devoutly hoped, prove useful characters in

this new era of China's political history. And every friend to the advancement of science and Christianity in this land, has now ample opportunity to assist in enlightening and benefiting the largest and most ancient kingdom in the world.

Register of the number and classification of diseases from July 1st, 1841, to September 30th, 1842.

<i>Diseases of the eye.</i>		Loss of tympanum from puncture	5
Catarrhal ophthalmia	- 105		
Chronic ophthalmia	- 154		
do. with vessels projecting over cornea	- - 60		
Purulent ophthalmia	- 5		
Ophthalmia tarsi	- 48		
Simple acute conjunctivitis	- 87		
Simple chronic do	- 71		
Entropium	- 56		
Ectropium	- 6		
Lippitudo	- 27		
Trichiasis and distichiasis	- 20		
Granular lids	- 64		
Abscess of lachrymal sac	- 68		
Fistula of lachrymal sac	- 5		
Epiphora	- 10		
Ptosis	- 4		
Ulcers of the cornea	- 25		
Foreign substances imbedded in the cornea	- 6		
Punctured wounds of cornea	- 3		
Prolapsus of the iris	- 5		
Staphyloma	- 35		
Conical cornea	- 7		
Nebulae	- 46		
Albugo	- 51		
Leucoma	- 38		
Pterygium	- 48		
Enlarged carunculus	- 9		
Ecchymosis from a blow	- 4		
Iritis	- 5		
Hypopium	- 2		
Obliteration of the pupil	- 18		
Synechia anterior and posterior	- 12		
Cataract, complete	- 45		
do incipient	- 28		
Amaurosis, complete	- 10		
do partial	- 22		
Glaucoma	- 11		
Dropsy of the eye	- 4		
Impaired vision	- 26		
Loss of one eye	- 35		
do of both eyes	- 23		
	Total 1288		
<i>Diseases of the ear.</i>			
Inflammation of eustachian tube	- 8		
Otorrhœe	- 17		
Otalgia	- 12		
Deafness	- 15		
		Total	57
<i>Diseases of the face and neck.</i>			
Ulceration and perforation of the palate	- - 11		
Aphonia	- - 6		
Cynanche tonsillaris	- - 4		
Laryngitis, chronic	- - 2		
Lupus of the face	- - 5		
Inflammation of the parotid gland	- 1		
Scrofula, enlarged glands of neck	- 31		
Enlarged thyroid gland	- 3		
Epistaxis	- - 2		
		Total	65
<i>Diseases of the vascular system.</i>			
Hypertrophy of the heart	- - 9		
Palpitation of the heart	- - 16		
Aneurism of external iliac	- - 1		
Varicose veins	- - 14		
		Total	40
<i>Diseases of the nervous system.</i>			
Paralysis of motor or sensor nerves	- - 18		
Hemiplegia	- - 4		
Paraplegia	- - 2		
Neuralgia	- - 12		
		Total	36
<i>Diseases of the respiratory organs.</i>			
Bronchitis acute	- - 8		
do chronic	- - 44		
Asthma	- - 35		
Dyspnoea	- - 18		
Chronic cough	- - 93		
Hæmoptysis	- - 29		
Hæmatemesis	- - 1		
Phthisis	- - 16		
Catarrh	- - 38		
		Total	282
<i>Diseases of the abdominal organs.</i>			
Dyspepsia	- - 71		
Diarrhœa	- - 56		
Dysentary	- - 12		
Constipation	- - 16		
Colic	- - 45		
Gastrodynia	- - 34		
Disordered liver	- - 7		









cation, and the consequent partial suspension of practice at the hospital, to lay before the society this brief narrative of my proceedings.

By public addresses, and by means of the press both in England and America, the operations of the Society, and their peculiar adaptedness to the Chinese, as well as the scriptural authority for uniting the work of healing with that of teaching the gospel among a heathen people, have been repeatedly set forth. It has been, at such times, an especial aim to exhibit these claims as addressed to all, irrespective of sectarian or national feelings, —to commend them, also, more particularly, to those of the medical profession.

It was at WASHINGTON, (D. C.), that the first public meeting of medical men for the specific object was held, in the Medical College of that capital, during the month of March, 1841. This meeting was fully attended by the faculty of that city: the details of the Society's operations listened to with lively interest; and a series of resolutions unanimously passed, approving the principles and objects of the Society, and commending them to the support of the Christian and benevolent public in America, as well as bespeaking to it the attention of the Faculty in England, whither I was then about to proceed. With the exception of a few private donations made, nothing was done here in a pecuniary point of view. It was the opinion and feeling of intelligent and influential men, that, while Washington is so greatly dissimilar to the affluent commercial cities, as respects the means of liberally sustaining the great cause of benevolence, it would yet, they had no doubt, contribute something liberal, *from year to year*, should suitable agents be employed (as is the practice there in similar cases), to wait upon the citizens and strangers, and receive their contributions. Though the measure was not at the time tested, its success may be relied upon with confidence, especially now that it has the support of the augmented arguments furnished by the so happy conclusion of peace with China.

While in Washington, an opportunity was afforded me, one Sabbath, of preaching in that capital, before the Congress of the United States, of exhibiting to that assembly the moral condition, as well as the prospects of China generally, and those of this Society incidentally. The same was also done frequently, before many congregations, both in that city, and in various parts of the United States. And it may here be suitably mentioned, that at the Theological Seminaries of Alexandria, Princeton, Andover, and Bangor; and at the Medical Colleges in Baltimore and New Haven, the cause of China and the interests of this Society were specifically advanced; as also in the cities and towns of Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Boston, New Bedford, Northampton, Amherst, Hallowell, and Augusta, and at Bowdoin College in Brunswick. Several of these places were visited before my passage over to England. In New York, a meeting of the Faculty was held similar to that at Washington, and the object of the Society "cordially recommended." In Boston, a committee was appointed, (consisting of Drs. Jackson, Watson, Shattuck, Hooper, and Bowditch,) "to consult with any persons who may take an interest in the subject of the medical establishments in China, and to take such measures as may seem to them expedient to obtain the aid required." As, however, the result of these measures did not fully appear, till after my return from England, I will defer till that period noticing more particularly the liberal spirit with which these and other cities responded to the call made upon them.

It was immediately after the meetings held in New York, and Boston, on the 17th April, 1841, that I embarked for England, in prosecution of the objects of the Society. Though a full account of my proceedings while in England has been already published there, under the form of a letter from me to the address of Dr. Abercrombie of Edinburgh, and accompanied by some "Statements respecting hospitals in China," yet it will be proper briefly to recapitulate what was done there, that the Society may have at once a

complete narrative of my proceedings in its behalf, from the time I left China, in July 1840, to my return in October 1842.

In LONDON, about six weeks were spent; and here the "Statements respecting hospitals in China" were first published. The object of this pamphlet was, to give a succinct account of foreign gratuitous medical practice in China, and of the circumstances under which the Society had originated, the success that had attended it, and the claims it presents for future support. The distress then prevailing in many parts of England, and the political excitement attendant upon a change of ministry, joined to the war with China, and the reflex influence of this upon the commercial and business portions of the country, were circumstances inauspicious to the immediate success of the agency as it respects the advancement of *pecuniary* aid. But on the one as on the other side of the Atlantic, the views and objects of the Society are warmly responded to by multitudes; and cordial assistance may be with good assurance looked for, as often as it shall be actually needed.

Systematic efforts had already been made by benevolent ladies in London in behalf of this cause, and remittances of medicines and money had several times been made by them, through the London Missionary Society, to Drs. Lockhart and Hobson. They had also addressed circulars upon the subject to benevolent ladies in other parts of England. These listened with great interest to the facts and details of the Society's operations; and we may rely upon the character and motives of these devoted coadjutors, for constant, though limited aid, from year to year. A sum of £20 was received from them, by the hand of Miss Kirkpatrick. It is here a proper place to observe, that the *religious* objects of the Society being chiefly kept in view by these and other ladies' associations, they have usually a preference for committing their subscriptions to the hands of those medical agents of the Society, with whose characters they have had previous personal acquaintance. Sums have, under this feeling, been sent at different times, directly to medical officers of the Society, and made use of by them, being simply passed in their accounts to the Society's credit, and not paid over to its treasurer. I shall have to allude to a payment of this kind into my own hands hereafter.

The interests already existing in the English metropolis on behalf of the objects of the Medical Missionary Society in China was not confined to these benevolent ladies. Sir Henry Halford, bart., had three years before, spontaneously stepped forward to advocate the Society's cause, and by him the subject was brought to the notice not only of many distinguished members of the Faculty, but also of several persons holding the highest places in dignity and influence; to some of whom I had opportunities afforded me, of personally recommending the claims of the society. Their royal highnesses, the Duke of Sussex and the princess Sophia, were pleased to manifest much interest in the subject. So also did his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the marquis of Lansdown, sir Robert Peel, the bishops of Durham and London, lord Bexly, sir George Staunton, and others. It was indeed my special aim, during great part of my visit in London, to secure, in the first instance, the interests and patronage of that class, which may readily be induced to lead in a good cause, but will hardly be willing to follow. An objection, however, exists, in the separation of the established church of England from those not included within its pale, which it was found difficult to obviate. And indeed the bishop of London very frankly, yet with much courtesy, remarked, that "much as he approved of the object, and the means used to attain it, he could not in any way coöperate in such labors with those who dissent from the established church." But while, from this cause, it was made apparent, that no direct aid or encouragement is to be looked for from these quarters, it is at the same time not less certain, that many

individuals are to be found in those circles, whose influence will be of much value to the cause. And if the result should be to secure the attention of the established church to independent and efficient efforts in the same cause, so that in any way those blessings may be conferred on the Chinese which it is the object of this Society to bestow, neither the Society nor its agent, will have anything to regret in the varied methods adopted, to present the cause in its true light before the higher classes of the great metropolis. And, after every discouragement, there still remains abundant assurance, that there are enough of noble and liberal minds, superior to all the shackles of sect, party, or nation to form there an association worthy of London and its high character, worthy too of the great cause of humanity and generosity to a nation such as is China—so great and estimable in many points, and now, it is hoped, for ever allied, in the bonds of peace and good will, to the nations of Christendom, and especially to those of our common Saxon blood and lineage.

Turning from those whose less open views hindered connection with the Society, no little encouragement was met with from those associated with the general religious and benevolent institutions of London, from the Medical faculty, and (last, but nowise least) from Dr. Colledge, president of the Society, and others with whom we have been formerly associated in China.—After the “statements respecting hospitals in China” had been extensively circulated among all classes in London, a meeting was convened in Exeter Hall buildings, in behalf of the Medical Missionary Society. This was intended as a preparatory to a yet more general meeting, which it was designed subsequently to call, when the circumstances of the country should be more favorable. Meanwhile, however, a number of members of a Society, denominated “the Medical Philanthropic Society for the support of Medical Missions in China and the East,” (which had been organized, and had received some contributions, and a number of whose members were present also at the meeting in Exeter Hall), met together, and passed a resolution in the following terms:—“That this meeting, having heard of the proceedings of the Medical philanthropic Society for China and the East; and the Report with the proceedings and resolutions passed at a meeting at Exeter Hall on the 15th instant, to promote the same objects of supporting the Medical Missionary Society, and their hospitals in China,—propose the union of the two provisional committees.”

The London Missionary Society, whose directors I had an opportunity of addressing on the subject, will continue to give their support to this Society.—The amount of donations contributed to it, during my stay in London, will appear in the account rendered with this report of my proceedings.

CAMBRIDGE and BIRMINGHAM were visited by me on my journey, by way of Liverpool and Glasgow, to Edinburgh. At Cambridge, I found that the subject of medical missions in general had been, just previously, brought before the public, by a Christian Jew, about to proceed to Palestine in the capacity of a medical missionary. At Birmingham the subject was brought forward by me, so far as could appropriately be done in the pulpit services of the sabbath: and the cause was here warmly commended, but did not receive any immediate support, the establishment of a college in that city being then the engrossing object of attention.

Nowhere more than in EDINBURGH was a sincere interest in the cause manifested, nowhere were the claims of the society more warmly responded to. A public meeting was held there, attended by the chief citizens of the place, and an efficient committee appointed to carry out the designs of the meeting. And since leaving it, intelligence has been received of the organization of a Society auxiliary to that in China, by which a circular has been issued and widely circulated, appealing to the Christians of Scotland and England in behalf of our object. A meeting also of ladies was



held in Edinburgh, and a cordial interest displayed, in the *religious* bearings, especially, of our efforts, upon the Chinese. From the distinguished character of many who have taken up the cause, and from the enlightened and systematic mode in which they have entered upon the work, the Society may rely with confidence upon them for efficient and steady support. But from an unwillingness to protect this report, it would be agreeable to mention individual exertions in pleading the cause.

At GLASGOW, my time was much more limited than at Edinburgh. But, from the interest expressed in the subject, at the public meeting which was there held, and from its known character for liberality in a good cause, we may be assured that Glasgow will not be outdone by any other city. Judging, however, from the tone of the last communications received from thence, she will probably await a fresh appeal from China,—when especially under the new prospects that open to her merchants, under the improved relations between Great Britain and China, she will step forward with all her wonted liberality.

In LIVERPOOL, where my last efforts were made before returning to America, I found a people already familiar with the proceedings of the Society; and, from the circumstance of Dr. Lockhart having abandoned bright prospects among them, to become one of the society's active agents, prepared warmly to hear more upon the subject. For the *details* of measures pursued, here as elsewhere, reference must be made to the minutes of the meetings, and the "statement" already published in England. Besides a full meeting convened specifically for *medical* men, a general one of gentlemen and ladies was also held; and a committee was appointed, of which it was subsequently remarked, that a more respectable and influential body comprising the same number, and embracing such different professions and religious denominations, could scarcely be selected in Liverpool. A member of this committee wrote to me, previously to my return to China, saying that, after deliberation on the subject, it was "deemed best to delay taking any steps, till, at all events, a partial opening of the China trade should be heard of. That then, he felt confident, many would be prepared to enter into our views, and then would be the time to call a public meeting, and appeal to the feelings and purses of the Liverpool merchants."—Kind invitations were received to visit other parts of England, and also Ireland, to spread before the public the claims of the Society, and assurances were given of ready coöperation; but the early period for returning to America prevented their acceptance.

At PARIS, a brief visit was paid, during the interval of my absence in Europe. While the brevity of that visit did not admit of adopting any special efforts in behalf of the Society, an opportunity was, however afforded, on a Sabbath, of making a public statement of its object, success, and claims. In private intercourse it was also brought to the knowledge of those whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making.

In GERMANY, the cause of the Society was brought forward, by several distinguished gentlemen from thence, with whom I was so happy to become acquainted during my stay in London. They had already taken measures to disseminate in their 'Father-land,' information upon the subject, and to enlist the prayers and support of the benevolent on its behalf; and should the Society make a direct appeal to the benevolent in Germany, I have no doubt but that it will be cordially responded to.

Arriving at Boston, upon my return to America, I had the high satisfaction to learn, that the appeals and personal exertions of the committee, that had previously been appointed, had been most successful; and that the liberal sum of more than \$5000 had been contributed to the cause, as the commencement of a fund for the permanent support of the Society.

At PHILADELPHIA, I spent the chief part of the winter of 1841, laboring much to enlist that city in the good cause; and, although the unprecedented crisis in its pecuniary interests has necessarily delayed a little the results of

those efforts,—yet, if any reliance is to be placed in pledges of honorable and distinguished men, Philadelphia is one of the opulent and benevolent cities of America from which permanent and liberal support may be relied upon by the Medical Missionary Society in China. An auxiliary Society has been carefully organized there, embracing the most distinguished men in the medical profession, as well as in the profession of law, men of the mercantile community, and clergymen of liberal Christians of different denominations. As illustrating the ground of this confidence (as well as showing the peculiar state of the currency at the time), a few remarks may be quoted. Said one, estimated to be worth two or three millions of dollars, “one hundred dollars is all the available money I have now at command. I dare not receive my dues in the present state of the banks, for in a few hours the money I receive may be no more than so much paper. What I can do even for the money requisite for my daily expenses I know not, unless I can pass my own notes in the market.” Said another gentleman, distinguished for his wealth and benevolence, “when the times are better, it is my intention to patronize your Society. I am a man of property, but it is now unavailable. I regret that your application should come at a moment so unpropitious; but I approve the object and design to aid it.” Another gentleman, who gave his fifty dollars, remarked, that had the cause been brought before them in 1836, funds might have been obtained in Philadelphia to any amount that might have been required. And to show that all these were not mere words of form, it may be added, that the first draft for \$50 given for the Society was on a bank which failed within twelve hours afterwards, though the sum was subsequently made up by the donor.

At one of the public meetings in Philadelphia, a large number of the medical students of the University of Pennsylvania, and of other medical colleges, were present, several of whom were desirous of becoming medical missionaries to China. I regret not having a copy of the constitution of the “China Medical Missionary Society of Philadelphia,” auxiliary to this,—as it would exhibit to the Society here the mature plans for permanent interest and support there adopted. It provides for annual meetings, when public addresses are to be made on behalf of the cause; and while it will aid this Society by pecuniary support of its hospitals, and in educating Chinese youth of talent in the healing art, in furnishing periodicals, and keeping the Society informed of the progress of the medical and surgical sciences, the improvements in instruments and surgical apparatus, &c.,—it will expect in return such contributions to *materia medica*, paintings of remarkable diseases, and specimens of morbid anatomy, as it may be practicable for this Society to furnish.

A ladies' association, denominated the Ladies' Chinese Association of Philadelphia, was also organized: and, at the very crisis of the hard times, between 300 and 400 dollars were raised as its first *annual* subscription. As in England, it was the importance of the plan of this Society, as calculated to introduce the blessings of the gospel into China, that most powerfully influenced these truly devoted Christian ladies. For sure I am, that nothing but the higher considerations of a pious mind, would have induced them to persevere with such earnestness against so many obstacles as they had to overcome.

The coöperation of the editors of the various secular and religious papers and periodicals, in making known and advocating our objects and their merits, deserve the thanks of the Society.

NEW YORK was twice visited by me on the Society's behalf, during the winter that I stayed in Philadelphia; and the exertions there made were crowned with like success. Repeated opportunities were enjoyed of meeting the medical faculty of that city, who most cordially coöperated in advancing the cause. On two occasions, public meetings were held for this specific object. The first, at the Stuyvesant Institute, was numerously attended by the medical students of the different colleges, by merchants, and



by many other distinguished citizens. On this occasion, paintings of the more remarkable surgical cases were exhibited; at the close of the meeting, a provisional committee was appointed, to take measures for the organization of a Society.—The second was a general meeting of ladies and gentlemen, held at the Broadway Tabernacle; and a society was then formed, similar to the gentleman's Society of Philadelphia, with like constitution—each providing a well-selected committee to solicit subscriptions. The officers and members of this Society, first in their respective professions and callings, and influential men in their respective Christian denominations, afford a sufficient guaranty to the Society in China, that it will not look to New York in vain for coöperation in prosecuting its vast aims. The most favorable moment for making its first application for funds had not arrived, as it was believed, at the time of my embarkation. Officers of the Society, well qualified to express an opinion upon the subject, assured me, that about \$2000 annually might be expected from New York. Encouragement was also given, that the ladies of New York would vie with those of Philadelphia, and also those in England, who have enlisted in the cause.

My report would be incomplete, should I neglect to add, that BALTIMORE, NEW HAVEN, NORTHAMPTON, and NEW BEDFORD, which were visited in behalf of this cause, as well as numerous other cities and towns, of greater or less importance, which it was impracticable for me to visit, especially Albany, Utica, Buffalo, and Rochester, in the north,—Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, in the south, will not be found backward to come to our aid, as the Society in China progresses, and Providence prepares the way for the expanding of its plans and designs, in giving to the millions of China, hospitals, retreats for the leper, and asylums for the insane.

It may have been remarked in going through the details of the above report, that applications for pecuniary aid were of a twofold nature,—for annual contributions to support stately the operations and hospitals of the Society,—and for contributions to a permanent fund, calculated to render the Society in a measure independent of the changes and chances of time. By most, the form of stated periodical contribution was preferred; but at Boston, it will have been seen, upwards of \$5000 were contributed to a permanent fund. About \$1000 in all were contributed elsewhere as occasional or regular, subscriptions. It seems to my mind desirable that these two forms of maintenance should coëxist; that, while the Society should not be entirely subject to the chances of having, at any moment, to draw in its operations within a narrower sphere, it should yet rest mainly upon the stated aid of those who may appreciate the value of what it does, having full confidence in their benevolent and philanthropic support, so long as the double aim of the Society—the benefit of man, and the glory of God—shall be rightly kept in view.

The lists of contributions, and of the committees appointed at various places in aid of the Society, are subjoined to this report. It is a subject of regret that they cannot be given corrected and completed to the latest date.

I now come to a subject of paramount importance—one which commended itself warmly to the friends of this cause both in England and America,—the education in the healing art of Chinese youth of talent and promising character. In the first address on behalf of the Medical Missionary Society in China, in 1838, the following language was used:—"Another advantage will be, the education of Chinese youth, in those branches which belong to medicine. . . . Young men thus instructed will gradually be dispersed over the empire, traveling for pleasure, honor, or reward; and will dispense the benefits of a systematic acquaintance, with the subject, whither they go. The success of their measures will render them respectable, and of course will redound to the credit of those also from whom they learned the art. Their patients will not only hear, but feel, that the people from the west are good men. The effect of such influences will be silent, but powerful; for

there is something irresistibly impressive in benevolent action, especially, when it appears exempt from the imputation of interested motives."

When in London, this subject was brought prominently forward, by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Charles Asten Key, and it was in accordance with his suggestion, that it was afterwards brought to the notice of that honorable and wealthy body. The favorable reception this proposition received from them will be seen by the following letter and extracts received after my return to America.

"Royal College of Surgeons in London, 8th Sep., 1841.

"Sir,—Your letter to Mr. Vincent, the late president, of the 21st of June last, inclosing, and recommending to favorable consideration, a letter from the Rev. Dr. Parker, requesting the coöperation of this College, in sustaining the hospitals already established in China, and in founding others, and, in any way consistent with the designs of this College, aiding in the education of a number of Chinese of talent in the healing art, has been laid before the council.

"And I am directed by the president, Mr. Guthrie, to acquaint you, that the council is desirous of forwarding, in any feasible manner, the object of Dr. Parker's application, and will be ready to communicate with the secretary of state upon the subject, if deemed expedient. At the same time I have to state, the conviction of the president, that gratuitous surgical education may be guaranteed to six or more Chinese youths, in some of the public hospitals of this metropolis, if any arrangement could be made for their care and support therein.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

"EDWARD BALFOUR, *Secretary.*

"Sir Geo. Thos. Staunton, bart., &c., &c., &c."

Sir George Staunton, in a letter accompanying the above, writes, "Should you feel disposed to follow up the expression of the good will of the College, by any specific proposal, I am sure a direct communication from yourself to the secretary would receive immediate attention."

Nowhere was the subject entertained with more interest than in New York, the result of which will appear from the following 'extract from the minutes of a meeting of the managers of the Chinese Medical Missionary Society of New York, 20th May, 1842.'

"On motion, *Resolved*,—That the managers pledge themselves to educate in this city, for the medical profession, three Chinese youths, if the Society in China shall deem it expedient to send them for that purpose.

(Signed)

"ALFRED C. POST, *rec. sec.*"

Several donations for this specific object, contained in the report of moneys received, will also illustrate the practical interest felt in the education of Chinese youths, by individuals.

It was in accordance with my wishes, that the above resolution of the New York Society was expressed with deference to the decision of the Society in China. For the subject of sending Chinese abroad to be educated is devoid of objections in my own mind: and it was on this account, that I was desirous of early bringing the subject before the Society on my return, in order to elicit light upon the question. That the object of training up a band of able and scientific physicians and surgeons—that may serve as leaven to diffuse itself through the whole empire—is a settled principle: but the best mode of attaining this desirable object admits discussion. Had we a well-endowed college for the purpose in China, there would be no doubt, as to the best mode to be pursued: for then to this, young men, previously educated by the Morrison Education Society, could be transferred:—as, in the west, men have first gained a liberal education, then resort to the institutions by which they can be qualified for their respective professions of medicine, law, and theology; and that after such a course, individuals of distinguished talent and enterprize, independent too in their pecuniary resources, should subsequently spend a year or two in the hospitals of America,

England or France, as is also the practice in the west. So educated and prepared, they would return to take the lead among those of their own country, whether it should be in practice, or in lecturing in the institution established. But, in the absence of such advantages, it becomes a fair question, whether, in the interim, if candidates of proper qualifications can be found, persons, already having made good advances in their own language and literature, should not be encouraged to seek abroad the advantages which for years cannot be offered them at home. It is to be borne in mind, that a considerable time may elapse (should all else be speedily attainable for giving instruction here), before the Chinese prejudices will so far yield to the light of science, as to admit of autopsies and anatomical dissections, which are so essential to the training of any to become enlightened and skillful practitioners in medicine and surgery. An advantage that has been suggested, too, in the sending of Chinese youths to the west for education, is, the interest such youths—in their native costume, and able to converse intelligently of their own country, its history, its literature, its manners, and its government—would have the power to awaken abroad. Most successful would they doubtless be in bringing China before the minds and understanding of those to whom it has hitherto been so much a 'terra incognita.'

I will notice some of the objections to such a measure, that seem to deserve consideration. First, the detriment the young men would suffer in their own language, by suspending it in a great measure during the years of their absence. But this would in a great degree be obviated, by selecting those already advanced in their own language and literature, and by sending several together, so that they would be able to preserve the knowledge already attained, and even to make some advances there.—A second, and very serious objection is, the temptations to which young men in our large cities would be exposed, especially as they are destitute of the restraints of moral and religious principles; and their liability to be injured by an injudicious degree of flattery and attention, which, from being objects of curiosity, they might receive: and these evils enhanced, by the suddenness of the transition from the customs of the imperfect Asiatic form of civilization, to the more refined manners, the freer and more familiar intercourse of different classes and sexes, in the Christian and intelligent society of the west. These circumstances, however, would be in some degree met, as they would impose so much the greater responsibilities upon those who should become their guardians and instructors of those thus sent abroad. It would indeed be requisite to keep the most vigilant watch over them, they should never be absent from a watchful and kindly considerate eye—nay, they should even be denied a degree of liberty which to others might safely be allowed.

The practical question that arises is this—can security be afforded that such watchful care will indeed be taken of them, should they be sent? From my acquaintance of the gentlemen in New York, who are willing to assume this responsibility, and from the character of the society which their connection with these gentlemen would permit them to enjoy (so far as it shall be desirable for them to mingle with society), I am induced to give to this question an affirmative answer. That these young men would receive the most paternal care, and that their moral and religious education would be most assiduously attended to, by those who are willing to assume the responsible charge of them, I am fully persuaded.

To pass by in silence this important subject, would be to disregard the indications of Providence, as manifested in the interest already expressed with regard to it. All that remains to insure the coöperation of the Royal College of Surgeons in this matter is, to bring before them the specific proposition, to give a surgical education to six Chinese youths selected by this Society. And that there will be found in the city of London benevolent and judicious persons to assume the responsibility of their care, to provide for their board and lodging, and to superintend (while they are en-

joying such advantages for medical instruction) their moral and religious education also,—that persons of this character will be found, who will be too happy to render so important a service to the cause of Christian missions in China, as to stand *in loco parentis* to the idolatrous youths—so brought in Providence to the bosom of their families, to be converted to Christ, and qualified to return and disseminate the blessings of his gospel, and of science to the millions of their fellow countrymen,—I am sufficiently credulous firmly to believe.—It is a subject I cannot contemplate, in all its magnitude and disinterestedness, with ordinary emotions.

Should the Society decide, that it is inexpedient to make the experiment of sending youths out of the country, then the importance of directing its attention to the establishment of a medical school in China, where a more systematic and thorough system of medical education may be afforded than is by any possibility to be given amid the multiplied labors of crowded hospitals,—I shall feel it my duty, at an early day, to bring before it.

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The only remaining topic wherewith I shall trespass upon the notice of the Society, relates to the prospect of reinforcements of medical missionaries from different societies and countries. Numerous have been the instances in which young men applied to me on the subject. In a large number of instances, however, it was with an erroneous impression as to the character of the men the Society requires—a character joining to the qualifications of the devoted missionary, the requisite skill, and knowledge for medical and surgical practice. Some expressed their motive as being a desire of a field of extensive observation and research in their profession; others desired to be employed for four or five years, and then return to practice at home; but the number of those willing to enlist for life was more limited. Yet it is my happiness to inform the Society, that those of this class, who are to be found in both countries, are not, were they but drawn forth, few or feeble. As regards an *immediate* demand, the uncertainty of the precise time when our operations might be resumed, rendered me cautious of endeavoring to enlist medical gentlemen at once. Two young men of much promise were, however, personally ready to have embarked with me; and when the intelligence shall be received of the peace now concluded, it may be confidently expected that several more will be ready to offer their services, through some of the missionary societies of our native land.



ACCOUNT CURRENT.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH PETER PARKER.

CR.

DR.		1840.		CR.
1841.				
June 9th	To E. Suter, for printing 'Statement,' and circulars, £6.15s, sold for.....	\$32.60		
July 11th	To books and instruments, bought in England, as per list £10 12s. 6d.....	51.31		
June 28th	To use of room in Exeter Hall, £6. 2s.....	29.46		
" 15th	To M. Charrière, Paris, for surgical instruments, as per bill, francs 598.....	119.75		
1842.				
Jan. 8th	To use of Masonic Hall, printing circulars, &c., in Philadelphia.....	39.68		
June	To travelling expenses, in behalf of the Society.....	42.25		
"	To books and instruments as per list, stationary, &c.....	230.05		
"	To medicines from New York, as per bill.....	120.66		
"	To packing cases and freight.....	6.25		
	Balance to credit of the Society.....	6030.63		
		6702.64		6702.64
				Dollars
				E. E. Canton, March, 1843.
				By balance in the comprador's hands on my leaving China, not paid over to the treasurer.....
				By sundry contributions in England and America, in support of the Medical Missionary Society, as per list annexed.....
				By subscriptions in Boston to the formation of a permanent fund, less expenses.....



## LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS

IN SUPPORT OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

1841.	<a href="http://www.libtool.com.cn">www.libtool.com.cn</a>	
April 19th,	Lt. Ambrose (Steamer Acadia)	\$1.00
May 17th,	Mrs. W. Edwards, London,	£2.
“ 21st,	John Paynter, Esq. Blackheath,	10 10
“ 26th,	Miss Elizabeth Davey, Norwich	5
July 13th,	A friend to med. missions in China	2 2
“ 13th,	Miss Jane Ayrton, - - -	1 1
“ 14th,	Ladies' Chinese Medical Miss. Associa- tion Hackney, by Miss Kirpatrick,	20,
“ 26th,	Miss, Matheson, Edinburgh,	6.
Aug. 3d,	Miss Waterhouse, Liverdool,	1.
		£46.13
1842.		225.30
March 16th	A. Brown Esq. Philadelphia, - -	50.00
April 29th,	Bequest of Miss Ann Rutter, Framingham (U. S.), for the medi- cal education of Chinese youth,	\$200
“ “	Professor E. Salisbury, New Haven, donation for the same object -	100
“ “	N. Appleton, Esq., for do. -	100
		400.00
“ “	A. Flint, M.D., Leicester, Mass. - - -	5.00
“ “	Isaac Warren, Framingham, Mass. - - -	2.50
“ “	Collection in Mr. Smith's church, New Bedford, - -	8.75
“ “	Ladies' Chinese Association, Philadelphia, in four payments - - - - -	330.00
		\$1022.55
Deduct subscription for special objects		400.00
Remains for the general objects		\$622.55

Contributions to a permanent fund collected by gentlemen in Boston, March 10th, 1842.

G. C. Shattuck, -	\$200	J. L. Gardner,	\$100
Pliny Cutler, -	20	Samuel Cabot,	100
J. C. Warren, -	200	J. P. Cushing,	500
Amos Lawrence, -	200	James Jackson,	200
John Bryant, -	100	W. Appleton,	500
P. C. Brooks, -	100	Abbot Lawrence,	500
R. G. Shaw, -	500	Samuel May,	100
J. E. Thayer, -	100	Joshua Sears,	20
J. A. Lowell, -	100	Edward Dwight,	100
William Sturgis, -	500	John M. Forbes,	500—\$4640.00
June 11th, 1842,	interest on above to date at 5 per cent.		
“ “	Amount subscribed by J. R. Mills, - - -		
	S. Hooper, - - -		50.00
	D. Eckley, - - -		100.00
	W. P. Winchester, - - -		50.00
	H. Oxnard, - - -		100.00
	S. Austin, jr., - - -		26.00

J. Sargent,	-	-	25.00
P. P. Parker,	-	-	100.00
N. Appleton,	-	-	200.00
H. B. Cleveland,	-	-	100.00
F. C. Lowell,	-	-	50.00
Petty, Vaughn,	-	-	5.00
			<hr/>
			\$5553.64

Boston, June 11th, 1842.

J. M. FORBES, *Treasurer.*

Less expenses \$3, and premium on transmission to China	}	267.32
of \$5553.64, at 5 per cent.		

Net amount, draft on Messrs. Russell & Co.,	-	<hr/>	\$5286.32
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## LISTS OF COMMITTEES, &amp;c.,

*In England and America, in aid of the Medical Missionary Society in China.*

## LONDON.

*Provisional Committee.*

Sir GEO. B. ROBINSON, bart.	WILLIAM JARDINE, M. P.
H. H. LINDSAY, M. P.	THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, M. D.,

and others of whose names no complete list is returned.

*Ladies' Association.*Miss R. S. KIRKPATRICK, *Secretary.*

## EDINBURGH.

*Committee to coöperate with the Society in China.*

Sir GEO. BALLINGALL,	Sir W. M. NEWBIGGING,
Dr. ABERCROMBIE,	ARCH. BONAR, Esq.,
Dr. ALISON,	Rev. J. BUCHANAN,
Dr. BELLBY,	Rev. G. CULLEN, <i>Leith.</i> ,
Dr. COLDSTREAM, <i>Leith.</i> ,	Rev. Dr. DICKSON,
Dr. GRAHAM,	JOHN DUNLOP, Esq.,
Dr. HUIE,	Dr. HANDYSIDE,
Professor SYME,	Rev. M. INNES,
JOSEPH BELL, Esq.,	J. S. MORE, Esq.,
W. M. BROWN, Esq.,	Rev. Dr. WELSH,
Dr. BEGBIE.	

JOHN THOMSON, *Treasurer.*Dr. RANSFORD, *Secretary.*

## MINUTES

OF A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, MARCH 27TH, 1843.

Dr. Parker's Report of his proceedings in England and America as agent of the Medical Missionary Society having been read, it was,

*Resolved*, That the report be approved of; and that the thanks of the committee be returned to Dr. Parker for his exertions in behalf of the Society; and for the manner in which he has advocated the cause of Medical Missions in general.

*Resolved*, that the treasurer be requested to receive from Dr. Parker the sum of \$5286.32 subscribed in America for the purpose of forming a permanent fund for the use of the Medical Missionary Society in China, and to hold it in the same way as the other funds of the Society until the sense of a general meeting be taken to its future disposal.

That the treasurer be also requested to receive from Dr. Parker the sum of \$400 to be appropriated to the sending of Chinese youths to America for the purpose of receiving a complete medical education, and hold it until such time as the Society have decided upon the propriety of sending Chinese youths out of their own country for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That to meet the views of the society formed in New-York for the purpose of superintending the education of Chinese, and supporting them while engaged in the study of medicine, the sanction of the committee be given to Dr. Parker to receive on probation a limited number of young men of respectable families, and who have already attained a considerable proficiency in the study of their own language; that it be distinctly understood that no remuneration of any kind whatever, is to be given to such youths, either during the time of their probation, or should they be approved of, during the time they are engaged in the study of the medical profession, farther than paying their necessary expenses during their absence from their own country; that the management of their education during the time of their probation be left to Dr. Parker's judgment, with the recommendation of a diligent study of the English language being pursued, and that their fitness for being sent, be left to the decision of the Society, or to a sub-committee appointed at a general meeting for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the committee, that the sending of Chinese youths to obtain a more perfect education in the institutions of England and America, cannot at present be carried out to any extent until a longer intercourse with individuals who may offer themselves, shall enable us to judge of their fitness for this purpose, of their moral and intellectual character, and of their willingness to devote themselves to the study of science, for the benefit they may afterwards derive, and be enabled to confer upon others, by the knowledge they may attain;—that it is to such institutions as the Morrison Education Society we look for young men who have been for years pursuing the study of the English language and of their own, and acquiring a knowledge of European manners and habits under enlightened Christian teachers, as fit persons to be sent out of their own country to receive instruction in medical science.

*Resolved*, That Dr. Parker be requested to write to the secretary of the Society in New-York, and inform him of the steps taken to prepare young men to be sent to America to be placed under their care, and to intimate to those associations and individuals who have expressed an interest in the education of Chinese youths the views entertained on the subject, and the

hopes the Society has of obtaining from the Morrison Education Society, and similar institutions in this country, those who have already attained some knowledge in the English language, and who may be judiciously sent abroad to obtain a more extended education.

*Resolved*, That the committee, having taken into consideration the probability of other medical men shortly arriving in China to devote themselves as medical missionaries in connection with the Society, do adopt the following resolutions for their guidance:

“That the first duty of those arriving in China is a diligent study of the Chinese language.

“That while that is being pursued, individuals may obtain considerable benefit by assisting the medical officers in the hospitals and dispensaries already established.

“That it will be expected that some portion of each day, or such days as the hospital or dispensary is open, be spent in giving such assistance and extending the usefulness of such institution, under the direction of the medical officer of the establishment.

“That the attention of such as may hereafter arrive should be directed to the study of the dialects of the Chinese language spoken in districts not already occupied by medical missionaries.

“That until every port or city opened to foreigners has been occupied by laborers in this sphere of missionary exertion, the committee will not give its sanction to the disbursement of funds, unless under peculiar circumstances, for medical practice in places where hospitals or dispensaries are already open.

“That until such time as individuals have attained sufficient proficiency in the language of such places to which their attention has been directed as a fit field of labor to justify the belief that they are able to undertake the management of an institution, and labor efficiently by themselves among the Chinese, no funds will be advanced for that purpose.

“That every information will be given by the committee on the subject of the dialects of the language to which the attention of individuals whose field of labor has not been already fixed upon should be directed.

“That a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D. J. R. Morrison, Esq., and the Rev. S. R. Brown, be appointed to direct the studies of those individuals who may arrive.”

(Signed)

ALEX. ANDERSON V. P.  
*Act. Secretary.*



## REGULATIONS

### OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

*Passed in the form of resolutions, at a General Meeting at Canton,*

*February 21st, 1838.*

#### OBJECT.

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

#### OFFICERS.

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

#### MEMBERS.

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

#### MEETINGS.

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

#### LIBRARY.

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

#### ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

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

#### TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be

held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of accounts.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

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

#### DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

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

#### HOSPITAL REGISTER.

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

#### FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

#### BY-LAWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the committee for that purpose. [www.libtool.com.cn](http://www.libtool.com.cn)

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

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FOREIGN AGENTS.

Messrs. HANKEY & Co.,	<i>London.</i>
Messrs. MAGNIAC, JARDINE, & Co.	<i>London.</i>
J. THOMPSON, Esq., Royal Bank,	<i>Edinburgh.</i>
Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co.,	<i>Glasgow.</i>
HENRY HILL, Esq.,	<i>Boston.</i>
Messrs. TALBOT, OLYPHANT, & Co.,	<i>New York.</i>
RICHARD ALSOP, Esq.,	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
Messrs. W. WILSON, & Sons,	<i>Baltimore.</i>