

汕头福音医院年度报告编译

(上卷)

(1866—1948)

英 吴威凛 (William Gauld) 等著 朱文平 编译



BI 南大学出版社



[英] 吴威凛(William Gauld)等著

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总序

潮汕文化历千年久远,底蕴渊深,泱泱广袤,又伴随着潮人的迁播而兼收并蓄,独树一帜,是中华文明中的重要一脉。

秦汉之前,潮汕囿于海角一隅,与中原殆少来往;自韩愈治潮,兴学重教,风气日开,人文渐著。宋朝文教兴盛,前七贤垂范乡邦;明朝人才辈出,后八贤称显于时。明清以来,粤东地区借毗邻大海的地理优势,与域外商贸频仍,以陶朱端木之业,成中西交汇之势,造就多元开放的文化格局。饶宗颐等学界巨匠引领风骚,李嘉诚等商海翘楚造福民生,俊采星驰,郁郁称盛。

而今国家稳步发展,蓬勃兴盛,潮汕地区凭借深厚的历史积淀,务实进取,努力发展 传统文化及其产业,如潮剧、潮乐、潮菜、工夫茶、陶瓷、木雕、刺绣等,保持并革新精 巧特色,在世界各地广泛传播,备受青睐。更有海外潮人遍布全球,为经济文化交流引桥 导路,探索共赢模式,拓宽发展空间。

为促进潮汕文化的传承与创新,进一步推动潮汕文化"走出去",在广东省委宣传部的大力支持下,海内外学者编写《潮汕文库》大型丛书。本丛书包括文献系列和研究系列,涉及历史、文学、方言、民俗、曲艺、建筑、工艺美术等多方面,囊括影印、笺注、点校、碑铭、图文集、口述史等多种形式,始终秉承整理、抢救传统文化的原则,尊重潮汕地区的家学渊源和治学传统。以一腔丹心,在历史沿袭中为文化存证,修旧如旧,求新而不媚俗于新;以一笔质朴,在字斟句酌中为品质立言,就事论事,求全而不迷失于全;以一纸恳切,在纷扰喧嚣中为细节加冕,群策群力,求深而不盲目于深。惟愿以此丛书,提升潮汕文化品位,凝聚海内外潮人,齐心发展,助力腾飞。

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在成书过程中,广东省委宣传部高度重视,协调汕头、潮州、揭阳、汕尾市委宣传部,委托潮汕历史文化研究中心、韩山师范学院、暨南大学出版社组织编写与出版。海内外潮学研究专家倾注笔墨,潮汕历史文献收藏机构及热心人士鼎力襄助,更蒙粤东籍一批著名艺术家慷慨捐赠宝贵书画作品助力出版,在此一并致谢!

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

SWATOW,

UNDER THE CARE OF

WILLIAM GAULD, M.D.

For 1866.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED BY DE SOUZA & Co.
1867.

REPORT.

THE present Report extends over a period of 15 mouths, from 20th September 1865 to 31st December 1866. During this interval, however, the dispensary and hospital work was, from various causes, suspended for nearly 3 months; so that the actual working period embraced is little more than a year.

The plan of operation has been the same as that detailed in last Report. At Swatow, the dispensing days for the people generally are twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday, while hospital patients are received at any time,

and attended to daily.

During the year, dispensaries have been opened in Ampow and Tathannow, two populous towns lying in opposite directions from Swatow, each
about 9 miles distant by water. Wednesday is set apart for Ampow, and
Saturday for Tathanpow. The visits to these places are made as regularly
as circumstances permit. The result of our experiment is such as to
encourage a continuance of this kind of work, and, if possible, an extension
of it to other towns within a convenient distance. Visits have also been
made to other parts of the country.

In addition to this, regular supplies of the more important and easily used medicines are sent to the various Mission Stations in the country, the

demand for them being usually greater than we can fully meet.

The Chinese assistant is now of considerable service. He has been with us for three years, and, though at first wholly inexperienced, he has gradually become acquainted with the various drugs we use, can compound many of them himself, and has some skill in using them. In the opening of abscesses, and the other minor details of surgical practice, he is very much at home, and can perform some of the more simple eye operations successfully.

It will be seen, from the following statistics, that the Medical Mission

work has, on the whole, been making progress during the past year.

| Total number of patients for year ending 31st December, 1866 | 2,738 |
|--|-------|
| Number of Female patients included in above, | 465 |
| " of Hospital patients do., do | 515 |
| Total attendances, | |
| Average on stated dispensing days at Swatow, | 46 |
| Greatest number treated on any one day, | 26 |

In the register there are the names of over 400 places from which patients have come for treatment. These embrace towns and villages in every district of Tiechew, as well as some within the borders of the Fokien Province.

The number of hospital patients has greatly increased. Considering that they form in everly respect, both for medical and missionary purposes, the most hopeful class, this increase is a matter for thankfulness and encouragement. These in-patients provide their own food and bedding, pecuniary

help being but occasionally given when it seems advisable.

The daily attendance is nearly a third above last year's, and is noteworthy as indicating the average number of times each patient has been seen. If the number of patients and the number of daily attendances are nearly equal, it is manifest that, to a great proportion of the patients, a single visit could have brought little benefit. On this account it is, that a purely dispensary practice among the Chinese is comparatively so unsatisfactory.

An increased confidence on the part of the Chinese seems to manifest itself by a greater willingness to submit to the treatment prescribed.

To one who is acquainted with the habits of the Chinese it will not appear strange that the males among the patients should so far outnumber the females. It is difficult for women to leave their homes if at all distant from Swatow.

The following is a rough classification of the diseases, medical and surgical, treated during the year:—

| Diseases of digestive organs, and general debility, | 180 |
|---|-----|
| Rheumatic affections, | 206 |
| Scrofula (enlarged lymphatic glands, &c.) | 23 |
| Ague, | 52 |
| Fever, | 42 |
| Dropsy, and Œdema of limbs, | 35 |
| Paralysis, | 28 |
| Epilepsy, | 6 |
| Insanity, | 3 |
| Heart disease, | 10 |
| Lenrogy | |
| Onium Smokens | |
| Opium Smokers, | 26 |
| Diseases of eye, | 626 |
| ,, of ear and nose, | 22 |
| " of bone, | 26 |
| " of joints, | 67 |
| " of skin,… | 231 |
| " of genitals, | 62 |
| Wounds, ulcers, and abscesses | 453 |
| Tumours, | 40 |
| Hernia, | 14 |
| Fistula in ano, | 8 |
| Hæmorrhoids, | 4 |
| Harelip, | 1 |
| [] | .1 |

| Curvature of spine, | 5 |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Burns | 5 |
| Dislocations. | 2 |
| Fractures | 2 |
| Cancer | 11 |
| Dog bites, Gangrene (dry,) | . 4 |
| Gangrone (dry.) | 1 |

Of medical diseases, those affecting the digestive system are at once the most numerous and the most difficult to manage. They consist chiefly of cases of indigestion and debility among the poor. Usually of long standing, they are on this account naturally obstinate. Induced, as they are, by the bad quality or insufficiency of their food, the very causes which produced the disease are very often at work while the patients are under treatment. Moreover, if the patient has come to stay for a time, he not unfrequently puts himself on even a more meagre diet than at home; that he may be able to maintain himself longer in the hospital. Thus the drugs have not a fair field for their operation, and to be effectual would have to be backed up by food of a nourishing kind. This however the limited state of the funds at our disposal forbids except in a very few cases. Other diseases in this group, such as dysentery and diarrhoea, 'are more amenable to treatment, and produce more satisfactory results.

In diseases of the respiratory organs, phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, holds a conspicuous place. It is interesting to observe that, both in the frigid and torrid zones, in the Arctic regions and in the Tropics, this disease seems to prevail. It is perhaps, proportionally, as common among the natives of the South of China as among the Esquimaux of Greenland.

From the foregoing table it might be judged that heart disease was comparatively rare among the Chinese. Besides the cases noted, however, many of the patients treated for other maladies were afflicted with disease of the heart more or less advanced.

Of 100 cases of leprosy, made the subject of special observation and inquiry, those who had no known relatives affected with the disease numbered 73, or more than three fourths of the whole; 14 of the lepers had some one or more relatives also leprous; 7 formerly had syphilitic disease; and one could give no other explanation of the origin of his trouble than that he lived with a leper. The ages of these patients ranged from 11 to 67 years. One case, that of a lad of 17, began after inoculation. Another, 15 years of age, was born a leper of a leprous mother; the patient aged 67 had been a leper for 10 years. The variety more frequently seen was the tubercular. The predisposing cause of leprosy is yet unknown, the exciting cause being, probably, whatever produces debility of the system.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 pills for the cure of Opium smoking have been used during the year. Among other instances of the benefit derived from them is the following:—The patient, a middle aged man, had been an Opium smoker for 10 years, and was using two drachms weight of the prepared extract of Opium daily. Determined at length to break off the habit, he began by taking 10 pills a day. At the end of 50 days, during which time he gradually diminished the number, he was taking only 2 pills a day, and about to give up even these. His case scemed a hopeful one.

A case of cystitis, or inflammation of the bladder, occurring in an Opium smoker, may be noticed as singular from the rapidity with which symptoms, apparently severe, subsided. The patient was suddenly affected with bloody urine a thick ropy (mucus) being abundantly discharged with it. There was little pain. He was ordered Castor Oil, the hot bath, Dover's powder, and rest. In a day or two he was quite well, somewhat to our surprise for the case looked serious.

Of surgical cases, by far the most numerous, are those affecting the eye.

The operations on the eye have been as follows :--

| For entropium and trichiasis, | 64 |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Tumours removed from conjunctiva, | |
| Pterygiums removed, | |
| Tapping anterior chamber of eye, | |
| Division of Iritic adhesions, | |
| Iridectomy (for artificial pupil,) | |
| Cataract (hard) extraction, | |
| Operation for soft cataract, | |
| Reinoval of Staphyloma, | |
| Slitting up lacrymal canal, | 1 |
| | |

The tumours removed from the conjunctiva, or lining of the eyelid and eyeball, are usually small, and derive any interest they may have from the importance of the organ whose functions they interrupt. One may be noted. It was attached to the conjunctiva covering the eyeball above the margin of the cornea, and extended to the angle formed by the reflexion of the conjunctiva on the lid. Of the size of a large hazel nut, it was round and smooth like a clot of blood, but of a blackish colour, and apparently cancerous in its nature. It had been growing for four months. There was no difficulty in removing it with the knife.

A number of people have been coming lately from the Southern District of the Fokien Province, affected with large unhealthy ulcars on the lower limbs. These are accompanied in many cases with greatly enlarged spleens, and a debilitated state of the system generally. They thought the disease was induced by the Taipings having polluted the water with dead bodies. If the rebels were responsible for this, it was more likely on account of their wasting the fields around, and thus causing a scarcity of food, which would press most heavily on these poor people, already

living on the barest allowance.

A woman, troubled with a very large abscess of the loin, gave a curious account of it. It had been gathering in various parts of the body and had been driven from place to place by the application of chopped grass poultices. Such was the story. She was at once relieved by having

the abscess opened.

Of skin diseases, perhaps the most interesting were several cases of Kelis. Uniformly the disease was found to be spreading, and attended with a hot itching pain. One was that of a woman aged 20, who came to me when in the country. The disease was confined to one spot over the breast bone. It was a raised patch of a dull, reddish colour, about the size of a large boun, and quite moveable. It began to appear 2 or 3 years ago, and was

'it, and stitched the wound, but was obliged to leave for Swatow before it had quite healed. Probably little care was afterwards taken to heal the sore, and ere long I heard the disease had returned. Another case was that of a boy of 16 years. He showed me a button-like tumour on his breast which he wished removed. On examination I found the trunk and limbs studded with tubercles of different sizes, round and oval, of the same nature as that on the breast. To cut was out of the question, and medicine was given, the efficacy of which there was no opportunity of testing as the lad soon after left. Kelis in some respects resembles cancer, though by no means such a formidable disease.

The general surgical operations have not been of any special importance. Excluding the opening of abscesses and such like, they number about 50 and embrace the removal of various kinds of tumours, removal of polypi, hamorrhoids, and diseased bone, evulsion of the toe nails, amputation of the thumb, operations for harelip and fistula in ano, cutting out of bullets,

de.

A case of distortion resulting from a burn was operated on. The patient, a strong healthy looking man from the country, came with the fourth and fifth toes of one foot drawn up at right angles to the back of the foot by the cicatrix of a burn. He could not wear a shoe, and on that account wished to have the deformity removed. I cut across the thick raised belt of cicatrix and then dissected along to the roots of the toes. After forcibly straightening these, a splint was applied to the sole, and the toes were tightly bandaged to it. A pretty large ulcer was the result, which however gradually healed, the two toes being all the while kept level with the others by means of the splint. The foot got well.

A commencement has been made in Vaccination. Over 60 children were vaccinated in latter part of the year. The prejudices against our performing this little operation are very strong among the Chinese here, but having once made a beginning there is every prospect of so palpable a benefit being gradually more and more appreciated and sought for.

Through the liberality of the English Presbyterian Missionary Society, aided largely by the foreign community in Swatow and elsewhere, we have been enabled to erect a new Hespital far more suitable and commediens than any place we have hitherto occupied. It is a large two storied building, with easy accommodation for over 50 people. On the ground floor is a meeting room for the patients, where religious services are regularly conducted. Above this are a dispensary and spare room for the Missionary. The whole building, including cost of site, has been completed for about \$4,000. The names of the contributors will be found at the end of the Report, and we would here return our sincere and hearty thanks for the ready and generous way in which our appeal for assistance has been met. The Chinese subscriptions have been obtained through the Seen-Hing Hong, and in connection with this we gladly acknowledge the kind services of Captain Morrison before his leaving for England.

Our desire and prayer is; that the new hospital may, every successive year, be a means of increasing blessing both to the bodies and to the souls of multitudes from every part of Tiechew. May they within its walls obtain the end for which they come, in health restored or improved, and pain

exchanged for the comfort of ease. But not this only. May they, in addition, through the glad tidings of salvation daily brought within their hearing, be led to seek Him who is the only, but ever efficacious Physician of souls, the Lord Jesus Christ. This is the great object of our work, and according to our success in this are we glad. We have reason to believe that the past year has not been without fruit of this kind, and many of the patients have returned to their homes, in different part of the Department, with such knowledge of the "way of life" as needs but the Spirit of God to kindle into a saving faith.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEW HOSPITAL.

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|--------------------------|---|-------|
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| H. D. Williams, Esq., | | 50 |
| H. A. Dircks, Esq., | <i>p</i> | 50 |
| C. W. Bradley, Esq. | | 50 |
| Dr. Scott. | *************************************** | 50 |
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| Cantain Lyall "Momento" | 9 | 5 |
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| | 31011111 103, | 200 |
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| Chun-a-Lien, Swatow | | 2100 |
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| Chim-a-Fook, of Kwong- | Chun Hong | 10 |
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The following Subscriptions have been used to help in defraying the current local expenses of the dispensary during the past two or three years, having been contributed in 1864 and 1865:

| Dr. Scott, | g50 |
|---|-------|
| Shipping in harbour, | 53 |
| Captain of "Robert and Alexander." | 10 |
| Captain Howieson and crew, "Spec," | 22 |
| Captain Murray and crow, "Finella," | 26 50 |
| Messrs. Drown & Co., | 95 |
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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY HOSPITAL

AT.

SWATOW.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

UNDER THE CARE OF

WILLIAM GAULD, A.M., M.D., C.M.

For 1868-1869.

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REPORT.

Two years have elapsed since we published the last Report of our Medical work in connection with the English Presbyterian Mission to the Chinese of the Swatow region, and we have now, as then, the pleasure of recording steady progress in the number of Hospital patients. So much is this the case that the Hospital, which was built two years and a half ago, and then supposed to be sufficiently large for our purpose, is found to be much too small to accommodate the numbers which occasionally throng its wards. As stated in previous Reports, the in-patients are our chief care, and yield most satisfaction to us whether as physicians or missionaries. The number of these has been larger this last year than in any Hospital in China, so far as I am aware. The out-patient or dispensary practice here, however, is exceedingly small, but as the other is sufficient to occupy our time and strength we do not regret this.

The two Dispensaries in the country, at Ampow and Tathaupow, are still in operation, and visited weekly, for the most part by the native medical assistants, in company with one or other of the

preaching missionaries.

The plan of dispensing on two days a-week at Swatow is still adhered to, and the course of procedure is on the whole the same

as noted in previous Reports.

At Chow-chow-foo, the chief city of this department, a public dispensary was started by the Chinese in 1868. I have little doubt our Swatow work was in a great measure the stimulus to this. Supported by public contributions, which at first came in freely, everything seemed to promise success, and crowds came to the two native physicians who alternately gave their attendance on nine days in the month. The patients received written prescriptions which they took to a native drug store, where they received the medicine gratis. Soon, however, the funds began to fail, and the people to become dissatisfied with the ability, or want of it, displayed by the medical men chosen. These had of course undergone no special training for their work, but, being able to read and having abundant leisure, had probably looked over some book of prescriptions,