

*Doody*

# *Medical Missionary Work at Cesarea*

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THE HOSPITAL FROM THE NORTH

*For the Year ending  
June 30th, 1908*

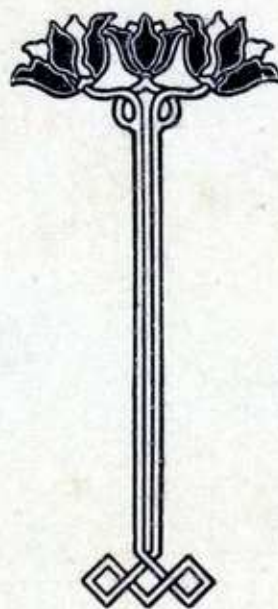
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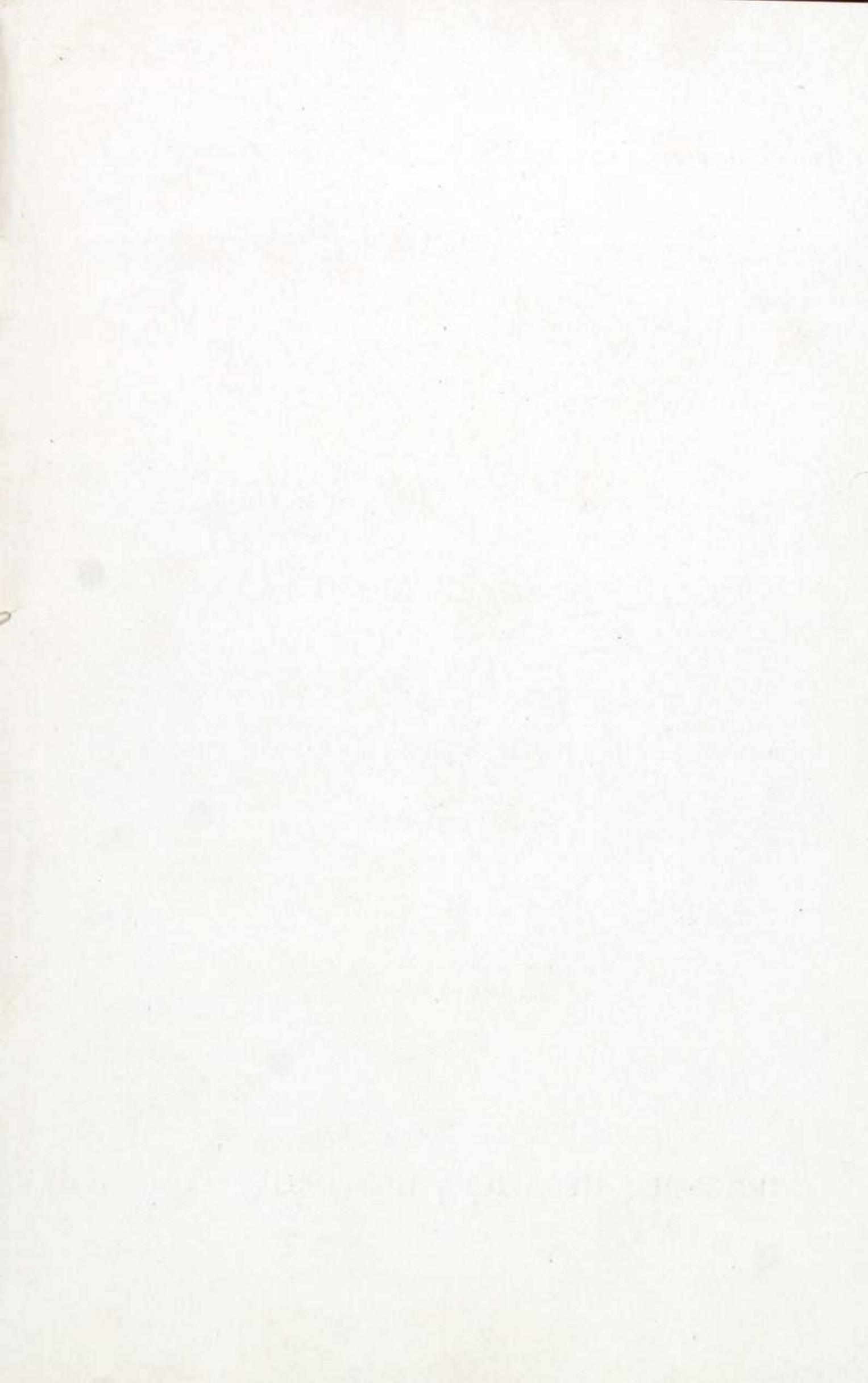




Medical Missionary Work  
at Cesarea



For the Year ending  
June 30th  
1908





# The American Christian Hospital

AT CESAREA, ASIA MINOR

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Incorporated in the Year 1901 under  
the Laws of the State of New York

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ALLISON DODD

President

SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr.

Vice-President

JAMES M. SPEERS

Treasurer

CHAS. E. MANIERRE

Secretary

345 Fifth Ave., New York City

31 Nassau St., New York City

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1909

ORVILLE REED

CHARLES E. MANIERRE

1911

ALEXANDER M. HUDNUT

ALLISON DODD

1910

SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr.

CHARLES E. CREEGAN

WILLIAM R. BROUGHTON

1912

JAMES M. SPEERS

LEVI W. HALSEY

WILLIAM S. DODD, M.D.

WILFRED M. POST, M.D.

} Physicians in Charge

MISS EMMA D. CUSHMAN

Superintendent

MISS RACHEL B. NORTH

Head Nurse





# Report of the American Christian Hospital at Cesarea, Turkey

July 1st, 1907, to June 30th, 1908

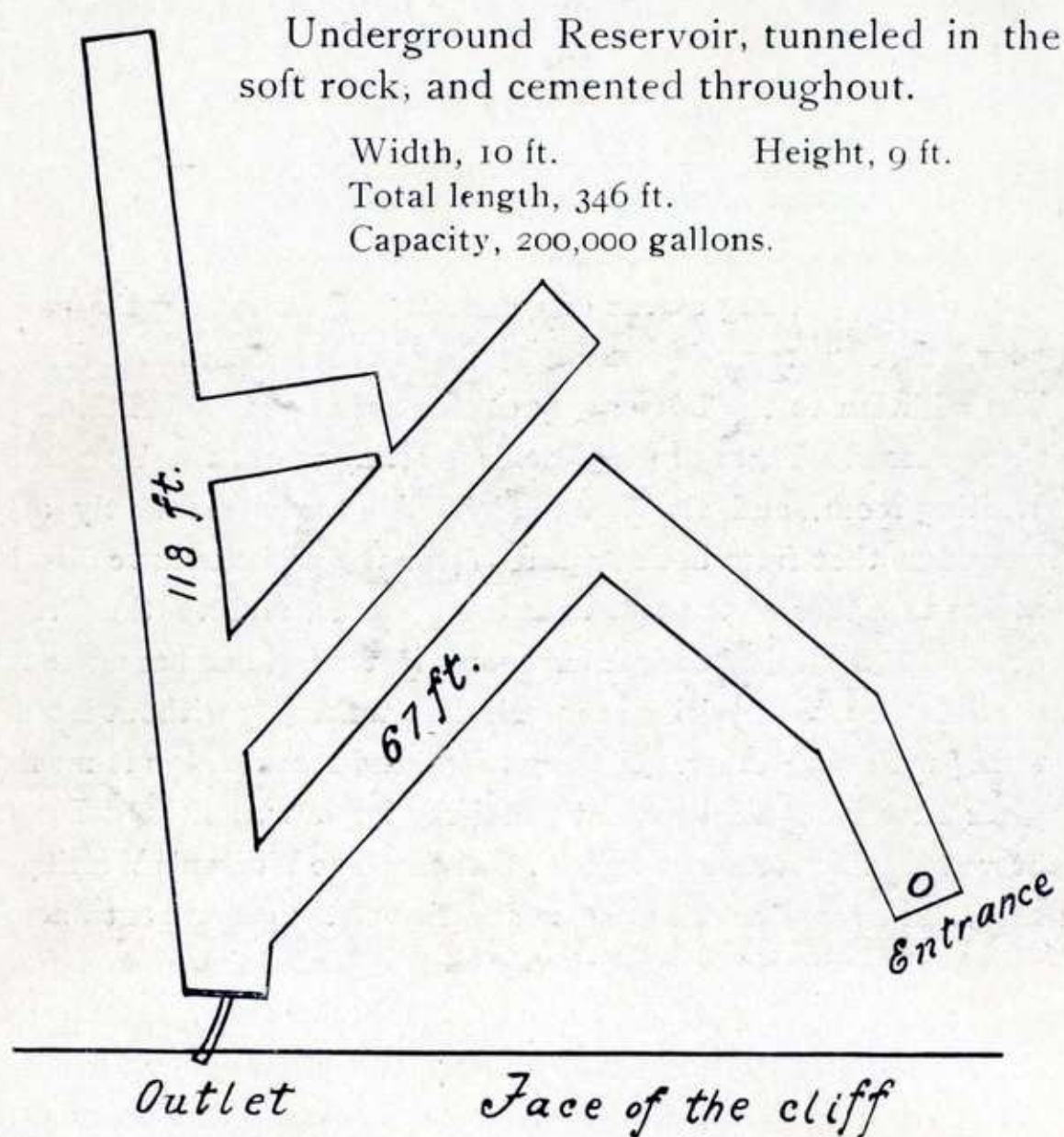
*To the Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:*

An addition to our buildings and an addition to our land are the two striking marks of physical progress during the past year. Both were made possible by the gifts of friends in America. The addition to the Dispensary consists of one story containing three rooms. These are the Men's Waiting-room, the Women's Waiting-room, and the Drug Store. All are conveniently arranged so that from both waiting-rooms the patients have direct access to either of the two examining rooms, and to the Drug Store. Two clinical examining rooms instead of one has made it possible for two physicians to work simultaneously without interfering with each other. A private waiting-room makes it much pleasanter for special patients, and the large well lighted Drug Store is both convenient and attractive. The Women's Waiting-room has a separate entrance, in addition to the general entrance, and has its separate connections with the examining rooms and with the Drug Store. Underneath all we have a stable and store rooms. A courtyard affords space for patients to tie their animals. Corrugated galvanized iron has been used for the roof, and is a vast improvement over the tiles, which in their time were a decided improvement over the flat earth roofs of the country. Its fine appearance puts it into accord with the Hospital building, and impresses all with its neatness and fitness.

The addition to our land consists of two gardens on the slope of the steep hill rising behind the Hospital. A narrow alley



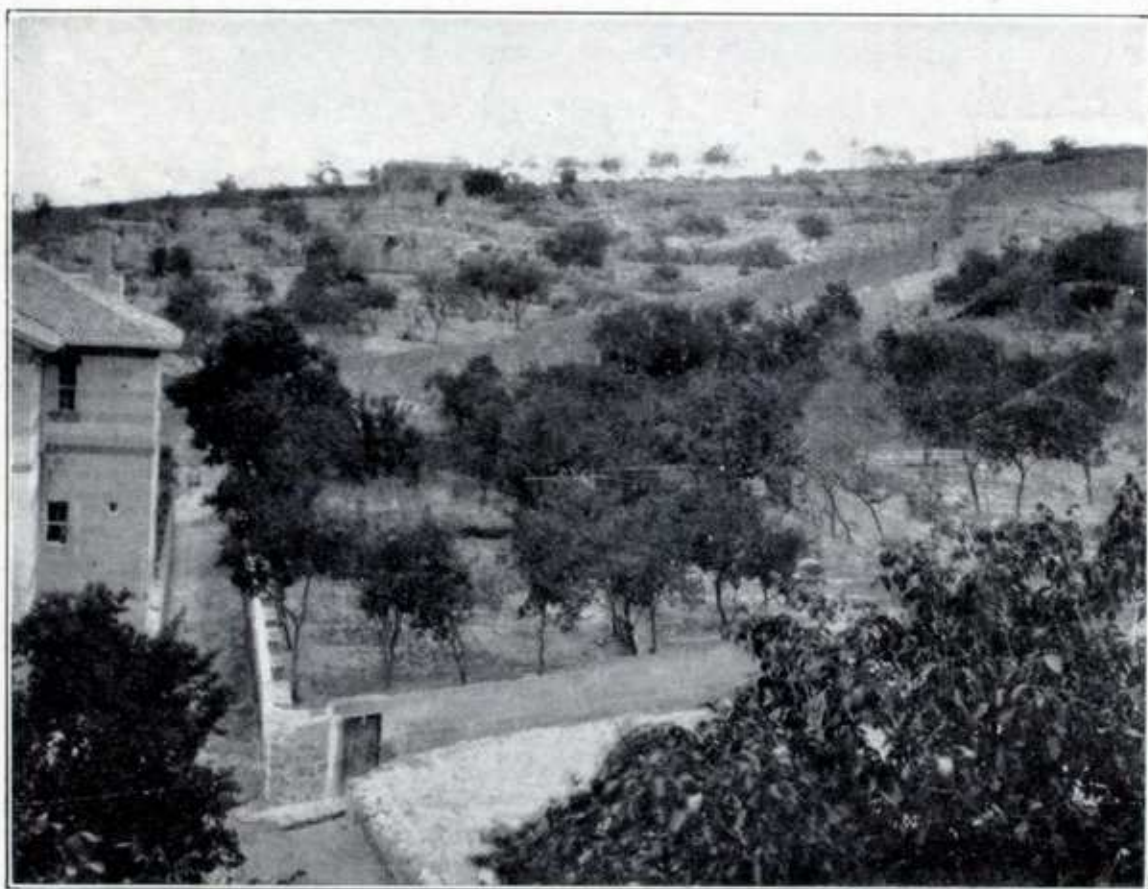
separates them from our present premises. The chief object in making this purchase was to acquire a great "makhzen," or reservoir, tunneled into the hill at the upper end of the garden, which will hold 200,000 gallons. This we shall fill from the mountain streams in the Spring and Fall when water is abundant, and it will fully supply our needs even to the extent of irrigating



the garden. Its situation is so high that we shall put in iron pipes and have running water all over the Hospital. To be delivered from the never ending sound of the force pump, and from its interminable getting out of order, as well as to have such an abundant supply of water will be a great thing for us. This



purchase was made possible by the gifts of my College classmates of Princeton '81, who became interested in the question of our water supply. The land also gives the site for a dwelling house for one of the physicians, which we hope to be able to build in the near future. Dr. and Mrs. Post have rented a native house close to the Hospital, and they will be more conveniently situated this year than they have been heretofore. But a missionary dwelling house is much needed. The gardens have already become a delightful recreation place for the employes and for us all. The



New Property in Rear of Hospital.

bargaining for these two pieces of property adjoining each other and comprising in all about three acres has been in progress since my return last October and the transfer has only just now been made (in June). The price was \$1,232 and the cost of repairing the walls, cementing, piping, etc., will be about \$500 more.

The special features of our work this year have been the large amount of itinerating done by both of the physicians, and the



growth of a real evangelistic spirit in the Hospital. The building of the Dispensary prevented undertaking any itinerary work in the Fall and early Winter. Starting in January I spent about five weeks in visiting the villages to the north and the city of Yozghad. Thirteen villages were visited with a stay of from one to three days in each, and ten days were given to the city, beside calls at two or three villages in passing. A traveling dispensary consisting of two trunks slung over a horse's back and containing



Dispensary Building with New Wing.

medicines and instruments, was a valuable part of our outfit. The method of work was to use the daytime for traveling and seeing patients, reserving the long evenings for meetings and religious work. It would have been easy to give up the whole time to medical work, so great was the pressure of patients upon us. But we feel that we must not let the material overwhelm the spiritual, either in our own work or in the minds of the people.



It is a valuable object lesson for them to see that we look upon our profession as a means for saving souls, and that even patients with money in their hands to pay their fees are not given the right of way over religious work. In all these villages there is a readiness to listen to Gospel teaching, and almost everywhere we find individual inquirers remaining to talk. Everywhere the fact that we come from the Hospital opens the door and opens the heart. But little was attempted in the way of operation, during this trip most surgical cases being referred to the Hospital. Over 1,500 patients were seen.

Dr. Post spent the month of March in a trip to the cities of Urgub, Nevsehir, and Akserai, giving his time mostly to Nevsehir, where he did many operations. His surgical ability is already known all over this region, and hand in hand with that goes his knowledge of the Bible. So while this trip was profitable financially it was still more profitable in its spiritual influence on the Nevsehir people. Already awakened, and with the work of the Holy Spirit in evidence among them, many were quickened and revived. Two families related by marriage had been at such enmity with each other that they had not visited for months. After meeting one evening one of the men took his whole family over to call at the other house. There they were all in bed, so the visit was postponed till the next night, and then became a joyful occasion. Our former druggist, Krikor Tekyan, who has studied medicine and graduated, has been practising in Nevsehir this Winter, and his earnest Christian spirit has been no small factor in the results. We have engaged him to be our assistant physician in the Hospital for next year.

A visit of a week in April by Mrs. Dodd and myself to Chakmak (where there was a genuine awakening in progress), a visit by Dr. Post and Miss North in December to Moonjoosoon and another in May to Everek, and still another by Mrs. Dodd and myself to Moonjoosoon and Chomaklu, completes the list of our journeys.



Our Dispensary assistant and evangelist, Hagop Aivazyan, has become more valuable to us than ever before by reason of a deeper consecration that seems to have gone down to the roots of his heart. He fell into temptation last Fall, through speculating in flour in the time of scarcity, on borrowed capital. This soon brought him into serious disrepute, and he realized that his influence as a Christian worker was gone unless he gave up this business. It was a contest between Christ and Mammon, for he had the prospect of making money. But the claims of the Cross triumphed; he confessed that his heart had not been right, and his life and testimony since have shown a new power. He has withdrawn at much loss from all his ventures, and without regret sees his former partners making gain.

Under Miss North's efficient care our native nursing is showing marked progress and development. The details of this will appear in the further Report. We are looking forward to starting a regular training school for nurses before long, with a systematic course of instruction, and hope to send our plans for this to the Board of Trustees this Fall.

In our missionary circle Dr. and Mrs. Post and Miss North carried on the whole work with great success while the rest of us were in America. Dr. and Mrs. Post rejoice in the coming of a baby girl to their home in December. Miss Cushman, returned from America in August, attending the Keswick Convention in Eng and on her way, Mrs. Dodd and I returned in October. We are looking forward to the coming of another nurse, Miss Mathiesen, from England, in anticipation of a larger work in the near future. Her coming is made possible by the generosity of two friends in Montclair who are providing for her support.

Throughout all our work this year one underlying fact has made its influence felt, viz., the great scarcity of the grain crop which produced semi-famine conditions. It has impoverished the people and lessened their ability to pay for their treatment in the Hospital; it has increased our expenses and complicated the problem with which we have to battle in the multitudinous



details of daily administration. It has brought people to us whom we could help, and so has given us opportunities that we would not otherwise have had. If good crops are granted this year, all the past will be swallowed up in thankfulness.

In spite of these adverse conditions, our income, owing to the presence of both physicians, has been much larger than last year, \$4,738 instead of \$3,242. But this falls short of our running expenses about \$160. The education of the two boys in Beirut to become druggists is still a drain on our funds but this expenditure will be repaid in the future, and how necessary it is is shown by the fact that we are obliged to change our druggist again this year.

The statistics in regard to patients are as follows:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Patients admitted to Hospital—Male . . . . | 258 |
| Females . . . .                            | 133 |
| Total . . . . .                            | 391 |

Of these, 104 were Mohammedans and the remainder of Christian races. 112 paid nothing at all, 279 paid something for board and treatment but of these 94 paid less than \$5 a piece. The total number of days spent by patients in the Hospital has been 7,175, making an average stay of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  days per patient and an average of 24 beds occupied throughout the year. 594 operations have been performed, this number not including many minor surgical procedures. 14 deaths have occurred. New cases coming to the Dispensary number 2,415, and old cases returning for treatment and new cases seen in outside practice bring up the number of attendances outside the Hospital to 6,943. Of the cases coming to the Dispensary for examination 636 paid a fee. 748 visits to houses were made by the American physician during the year.

WILLIAM S. DODD.

Talas, Asia Minor, Turkey,

June 20th, 1908.



*Mrs. Dodd reports as follows:*

In the Fall when we took charge of the evangelistic work in the wards, and formed a personal workers' class from all the servants in the Hospital, we were dismayed as we looked over the class and wondered how spiritual work could be done with such feeble and faulty workers as these. One was a bigoted Armenian, refusing to accept Protestantism, and knowing very little of his Bible. Still another though a member of the church, led a very faulty life, and so on through the list. How could successful work in winning souls be done with such instruments, we said to ourselves. But God answers prayer, and when the revival came in the Hospital in the Winter, there was a very decided change in the spiritual life of all the members of the class, and we felt that we were justified in urging them to work with all their might among the patients. We held the class every week, one week with the men, and the next week with the women. We required the members to tell what personal work they had done during the intervening time, we discussed the spiritual condition of patients, and we prayed together for them and that we might be better fitted for this most important work. As our zeal and our interest increased, we made a resolve that no patient should be allowed to leave the Hospital without a distinct invitation to accept Jesus for his Saviour. Every week we divided the patients up, giving each worker two or three to pray for and to talk with. So that each worker felt a distinct responsibility toward at least two patients. They took hold of the idea well and did good earnest work. One of the women nurses in the men's ward has earned the name of "the preacher." An effort has been made to train these workers regularly and systematically in methods of personal work, another year we hope to do still more in that line.

One nurse in each ward is a Bible colporteur, and is expected to seize every opportunity to sell a Bible, a Testament, or devotional book. We encourage the patients to read as far as possible, those who cannot are coaxed to learn, and Bibles, other



books, and tracts are carefully distributed among them. Great pains are taken to give them just the book or tract that specially suits their need. Only yesterday a bright young College boy, who has lost his leg, called Miss Cushman to his bedside and said to her with tears in his eyes, as he held up the book he was reading, "I cannot tell you how much good this book is doing me. I am so thankful for it."

We try to foster the spirit of helpfulness and brotherly love among the patients, and we are much pleased, when as for instance, the other day an ignorant, rather selfish woman, who had only mastered a few pages of the Primer, offered to help another patient who was struggling with the first page of the same Primer.

The patients enjoy the Sunday singing service when they choose their own hymns, and they have been especially charmed lately with the new hymns we have had printed. Miss Kalliope, our former assistant housekeeper, was very helpful in singing to the patients. We had a habit too of turning over to her the most difficult cases in the wards, or those we were especially anxious about, for we knew she would pray and work earnestly and wisely for them. Our Talas Bible-reader spends Tuesday afternoons in the wards, and we have invited several earnest young men and women to come in when they can and work among the patients. We find the men much less responsive to the call of salvation than the women, for so many of them feel that their lives are too much filled with deceit and evil, and that surrender to Christ means giving up too much.

We have just heard that one of the young men in the ward has been converted, and that another who had strayed away from God confesses it and has come back again. One specially interesting case was that of Haiganoush, the "woman of the wooden face" as we called her when we first saw her. When she heard the fifth chapter of Revelation read she said right away "What can I do to get this?" and when she was told the way of salvation she accepted it all in most simple faith and trust. She learned to read while here, mastered the mystery of the numbers



in the hymn-book in one afternoon, and even learned some of the tunes. She went away happy and rejoicing in her Saviour, saying "I came for my body, but I found something for my soul." When some one told her how changed her face was, she said, "I don't know about my face, I know my soul is changed." We saw her afterwards in a village, and in a mixed meeting of men and women she made a most earnest humble prayer, and when we parted she said to us, "Now I am going to send a neighbor to the Hospital. What you said to me you must say to her, what you did for me you must do for her."

A good deal of work has been done among the Turkish patients. Bibles have been placed beside their beds, and the copies of the Pilgrim's Progress in Osmanli have been much used. One big burly Turk was so much pleased with the book that he petitioned to be allowed to take the book home with him.

At the end of this year we realize as never before the unlimited opportunities at our hand. A greater longing for souls has been in our hearts during the past year, and we all feel that God is calling each one of us to work in his vineyard right here among these men and women. With that thought comes the thought of our own absolute insufficiency and inefficiency for the work. But thanks be to God "we glory in our weaknesses that His strength may rest upon us."



*To the Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:*

Immediately after my return from America, August, 1907, Dr. and Mrs. Post removed to a native house in town, and the upper floor of the Hospital was made ready for the occupancy of the Dodds. With their arrival two months later the Hospital staff numbering six was complete and full medical and evangelistic work was begun. This last year has been for us one of the busiest years on record, both in the Hospital work proper and in the different branches of the evangelistic work in connection with it. We have never had a happier or more successful one and though there have been many trials and sorrows yet the blessings have outweighed them all.

One of the events that saddened our return was the death of our faithful old Maria Sheke who had been for years a most valuable and trusted servant. Her place was filled by an unmarried woman who has since proved to be even more efficient in many ways than Maria Sheke and who is proving to be one of our best personal workers in the Hospital.

We have every reason to be grateful for our capable and efficient helpers, both nurses and servants. There have been several changes which have caused us sorrow. Death removed from us a faithful and devoted friend and helper, Noyemzar who had been with us three years. When she returned to us last fall, she hoped to begin her work again, but an examination showed her disease to be incurable and consequently that she was unfit for work. She found it very hard to leave her two daughters, one a teacher in the Cesarea school, and one a young student in the Talas Boarding school, yet she soon sweetly gave up to her Heavenly Father's will and confided her own future and that of her children to Him who faileth not. While she lay on her bed of great suffering, she daily grew in sweetness of character, and in grace. She longed to be with her Saviour and always asked us to sing the hymns about the Heavenly Home. On one of those last hard days she asked Dr. Dodd if he had prayed that



the Lord would take her that day. When the Doctor said that he had, "Oh" she said, "thank you, I know you will all rejoice when you see that I am dead," and truly we did thank the Lord when her life of suffering was ended. She was not only an example to us but cause for great wonder to the people in town. Death is universally feared and dreaded here, and many came to condole with her. They went away themselves comforted, yet wondering. How could it be, to die and yet not to be afraid? Miss Kalliope, our housekeeper of four years standing, left us to marry a young and popular preacher of Cesarea. While we feel her loss keenly yet we rejoice to see the consummation of a real love match in this loveless land. Miss Kalliope's power consisted not so much in the words that she said, as in the selfless life that she daily lived among us. She had a rare talent for personal work, and was a valuable assistant of the Pastor in both church and Sunday-school, so much so that we often laughingly called her the Deaconess. Talas is the poorer and Cesarea, her future home, the richer by her marriage, for she is so truly consecrated that she will find a wide field of usefulness wherever she is.

In the winter our Hospital Evangelist passed through a very severe trial which resulted in the transformation of his life. Following this and without any special preparation but prayer, a revival began in the hospital. It was a quiet awakening lasting several weeks and resulting in many changed lives. Some who had grown cold and careless reconsecrated themselves, others came out from sin accepting Christ for the first time as their Saviour. Their repentance was sincere and there were many confessions of sin, some of which seemed ludicrous, such as, "You asked me, 'Did you eat the cake?' I said, I did not eat the cake, but I did eat the cake." Also, "Mouse fell in your milk, I took out the mouse and you ate the milk, I did not tell you." All this was several months ago, but that same earnest spirit still exists, and we rejoice that there is a decided spiritual atmosphere among the hospital workers. For five months I gave a weekly



Bible lesson on the Book of Acts. This was attended not only by all the women nurses and servants, but by a number from outside, comprising about sixteen or eighteen pupils. One of the results of the awakening was seen in this class, for the study was most eager and earnest.

At the same time Dr. Dodd gave a course also on Acts for the male employes, and Dr. Post on the Gospel of John. This last



Company of Nurses.

was a higher course of a normal class nature and was largely attended from outside the Hospital by teachers and others.

Just eight years ago the Hospital was completed. To-day it is fully occupied and very soon it will be too small for our work. During these years step by step nurses and nursing have been developed. When we began the work, nursing even by stretch-



ing our imagination could not be called a profession, it was not even respectable and dire necessity was what prompted our first nurses to take up the work. An Armenian woman, a widow, was engaged for the woman's ward and for months she served night and day. For the male wards we secured two young men. Those first days were hard ones. The young men quarreled with each other as to who should do the unpleasant part. As for the woman nurse—if a patient became very sick she stopped work to mourn, and when our first woman patient died she wept all night, not because she felt so badly but because it was the custom of the country. The enclosed picture gives an idea of how our nurses look now. That same woman is one of the group. With the passing years she has grown in grace and christian character, her hand has become gentle and she is known for her kindness and sympathy, notwithstanding that she long ago ceased to weep when a patient dies. Many times in those early days the task before us seemed too great for our strength. An atmosphere of order had to be created. Rules were put up in conspicuous places, but to be effectual they had to be engraved on the minds of our workers. Time and patience have accomplished more than we dared to believe, just a few days ago in a moment of weakness I admitted a Turkish Officer ten minutes before the regular visiting hour. During that ten minutes no less than four different workers came to me and asked who had admitted the man. Each time I was obliged to confess that I was the culprit.

Nursing has now become quite popular. Two years ago a graduate from the Boys' school came to us as a nurse in the male wards. He leaves us this year for College. He was one of the converts in the Hospital revival and his aim now is the ministry. Another nurse (a graduate of our school here) is a girl especially adapted in many ways to the nursing profession. She had taught one year in a village school giving good satisfaction, but she left that profession preferring the life of a nurse. Possessing a fair knowledge of English she has been a great help to Miss North. It is no longer a disgrace for an unmarried woman to become a



nurse and it is considered by many of the people, that a year or two spent in Hospital nursing is a valuable training in character for their sons and daughters. We have long wished to employ women entirely for nursing, and three years ago we tried the experiment of putting a woman nurse in the male wards. As many of the patients were Mohammedans we did this in fear and trembling. From the beginning it proved a success, and this year we plan greater things, for with the exception of an Orderly our nurses will be all women. Heretofore the standing of the nurses has been more that of ward assistants, although to the English speaking nurses lessons on subjects pertaining to nursing have been given by Miss North. Yet even with this, much of the nursing has been done without an intelligent understanding of the why.

But by degrees we have developed them to our present standard. To take the place of the two young men who are leaving us we have secured for next year two graduates of our Girls' school, one who is already a teacher is giving that up to become a nurse. Thus nursing has become a profession and we have no difficulty in securing unmarried women. It does not hinder their chances of matrimony as it once did, in fact one of our present nurses is an engaged girl who feels that the knowledge gained by the few months spent in Hospital nursing will be of benefit to her in her new life. In order to help all our nurses we have begun to translate a Text Book on Nursing. This we hope to use next year. It is also our purpose to establish a Training school for nurses. The curriculum in which will include several years of service in practical work, instruction at the bedside, lessons from the Text Book, with supplementary lectures in anatomy and physiology. Our ultimate purpose is, however, the training of Nurse-Bible women, that is women instructed in nursing and in the Bible, so that on leaving us they will be able to go out amongst the people and minister to both body and soul.

Miss North reports good faithful work among the nurses, and a desire on their part for more instruction. Sincerely yours,

E. D. Cushman.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending June 30th, 1908

## RECEIPTS

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Cash on hand, Cesarea, July 1, 1907 .....        | \$1,417.15  |
| “ “ “ New York, “ .....                          | 5,666.57    |
| From board of Americans living in Hospital ..... | 862.84      |
| “ Patients .....                                 | 1,480.29    |
| “ Operations .....                               | 1,679.39    |
| “ Medical practice of Physician .....            | 716.01      |
| “ Drug Store .....                               | 1,306.01    |
| Contributions of friends .....                   | 2,347.19    |
| “ of members of Class '81, Princeton .....       | 285.00      |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | \$15,760.45 |



## EXPENDITURES

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Wages of Nurses and Servants .....                     | \$1,160.32  |
| Surgical supplies, instruments and drugs for Hospital. | 887.39      |
| Housekeeping supplies .....                            | 1,475.54    |
| Salary of Native Physician, 10 months .....            | 368.59      |
| Fuel and Oil .....                                     | 508.82      |
| Postage and telegrams .....                            | 19.40       |
| Bibles, literature, etc .....                          | 11.31       |
| Insurance .....  | 29.52       |
| Furnishing and Ward supplies .....                     | 359.70      |
| Salaries of Druggist and assistant .....               | 317.55      |
| New stock for Drug Store .....                         | 1,096.57    |
| Evangelist and Dispensary assistant .....              | 123.20      |
| New Dispensary building .....                          | 1,595.79    |
| New Property, including reservoir .....                | 1,378.39    |
| Building and repairs to Hospital .....                 | 365.24      |
| Government expenses .....                              | 102.12      |
| Touring expenses including keep of horse .....         | 220.61      |
| Salaries of American Physician and Nurses .....        | 1,574.63    |
| Travelling expenses, Miss Cushman .....                | 208.04      |
| Instruction in Turkish .....                           | 9.20        |
| Tuition of students at Beirut .....                    | 268.40      |
| Printing annual reports and postage .....              | 96.50       |
| Miscellaneous .....                                    | 133.51      |
| Balance on hand, Cesarea, June 30, 1908 .....          | 1,544.05    |
| "    "    New York, " 30, 1908 .....                   | 1,906.06    |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | \$15,760.45 |



# Operations

July 1st, 1907, to June 30th, 1908

## HEAD.

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Scalp.                        |     |
| Sebaceous Cyst.....           | 3   |
|                               | 3   |
| Cranium.                      |     |
| Compound Fracture.....        | 1   |
|                               | 1   |
| Eyes.                         |     |
| Cataract with iridectomy...   | 29  |
| "    without ".....           | 3   |
| "    membranous.....          | 8   |
| "    soft.....                | 2   |
| Iridectomy, simple.....       | 1   |
| Hypopyon.....                 | 1   |
| Pterygium.....                | 3   |
| Plastic of Conjunctiva.....   | 1   |
| Strabismus.....               | 8   |
| Enucleation.....              | 2   |
| Trachoma, Knapp's Opera-      |     |
| tion.....                     | 2   |
| Trichiasis.....               | 44  |
| Epithelioma of Eyelid.....    | 1   |
| Ectropion, plastic operation. | 4   |
| Cyst of Eyelid.....           | 2   |
| Dacrocystitis.....            | 6   |
|                               | 117 |

## Face.

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Sinus of Cheek.....          | 1 |
| Sebaceous Cyst of Cheek...   | 1 |
| Epithelioma of Cheek.....    | 1 |
| Epithelioma of Nose.....     | 4 |
| Plastic of nose, simple..... | 1 |
| Fracture of Malar Bone. .... | 1 |
| Cyst of antrum.....          | 4 |
| Sarcoma of superior maxilla  | 1 |
| Epithelioma of Lip.....      | 1 |
| Fibrous Epulis.....          | 1 |
| Necrosis of Jaw.....         | 1 |

17

## EAR NOSE AND THROAT.

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Mastoiditis.....          | 1  |
| Plastic of Ear.....       | 1  |
| Polypi of Ear.....        | 3  |
| Deviation of Septum.....  | 1  |
| Spur of Septum.....       | 1  |
| Nasal Polypi.....         | 4  |
| Hypertrophy of Turbinated |    |
| Bones.....                | 1  |
| Adenoids.....             | 19 |
| Tonsillotomy.....         | 19 |

50

## NECK.

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Persistent Thyro-glossal |    |
| duct.....                | 1  |
| Goitre.....              | 2  |
| Sarcoma of Parotid.....  | 1  |
| Tuberculous Glands.....  | 25 |
|                          | 29 |

## CHEST AND BACK.

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| Lipoma of Shoulder.....      | 1  |
| Cancer of Breast.....        | 1  |
| Empyæma Operation.....       | 5  |
| Extensive resection of ribs. | 2  |
| Cold abscess.....            | 2  |
| Caries of ribs.....          | 1  |
| Curetting of sinuses.....    | 3  |
| Plaster jacket for Pott's    |    |
| disease.....                 | 13 |
| Paracentesis thoracis.....   | 2  |
|                              | 30 |

## LUMBAR REGION.

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Pyelonephrosis.....         | 1 |
| Echinococcus cyst of kidney | 1 |
| Perinephritic abscess.....  | 1 |

3



## ABDOMEN.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Laparotomy.                                       |   |
| Epiploexy.....                                    | 1 |
| Tuberculous Peritonitis.....                      | 5 |
| Bullet wound, prolapse of omentum.....            | 1 |
| Stab wound, prolapse of omentum.....              | 1 |
| Appendicectomy.....                               | 9 |
| Appendicular abscess.....                         | 2 |
| Volvulus.....                                     | 1 |
| Colostomy for obstruction..                       | 1 |
| Subphrenic abscess.....                           | 1 |
| Oophorectomy.....                                 | 1 |
| Ovarian Cyst with twisted pedicle, gangrenous.... | 1 |
| Salpingo-oophorectomy, single or double.....      | 3 |
| Suspension of uterus.....                         | 3 |
| Hysterectomy.....                                 | 1 |
| Pan-hysterectomy.....                             | 3 |
| Pelvic abscess.....                               | 2 |
| Exploratory incision.....                         | 4 |

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## Hernia.

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Umbilical.....             | 2  |
| Ventral.....               | 2  |
| Inguinal.....              | 43 |
| Strangulated inguinal..... | 4  |
| Strangulated femoral.....  | 1  |

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## Miscellaneous.

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Abscess of abdominal wall..          | 1  |
| Patent Urachus.....                  | 2  |
| Abscess of liver with adhesions..... | 1  |
| Proas abscess.....                   | 1  |
| Abscess of iliac glands.....         | 1  |
| Paracentesis abdominalis..           | 10 |

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## GENITO-URINARY.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Perineal prostatectomy....               | 1  |
| Vesical calculus, Suprapubic.....        | 12 |
| Vesical calculus, lateral lithotomy..... | 2  |
| Vesical calculus, median lithotomy.....  | 10 |
| Urethral calculus.....                   | 2  |
| External and internal urethrotomy.....   | 5  |
| Urinary fistula, perineal....            | 1  |
| Hypospadias.....                         | 2  |
| Orchidopexy.....                         | 1  |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Castration, in conjunction with hernia operation.. | 9  |
| Sarcoma of testicle.....                           | 1  |
| Tuberculous testicle.....                          | 2  |
| Gangrene of testicle.....                          | 2  |
| Hydrocele, radical operation.                      | 10 |
| Varicocele.....                                    | 1  |

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## GYNECOLOGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Hypertrophy of labia.....                | 1  |
| Hypertrophy of bartholinian gland.....   | 1  |
| Colpocleisis.....                        | 2  |
| Colporrhaphy.....                        | 1  |
| Vesical calculus, vaginal cystotomy..... | 1  |
| Perineorrhaphy.....                      | 1  |
| Trachelorrhaphy.....                     | 2  |
| Dilatation and curettage....             | 14 |
| Intra-uterine polyp.....                 | 1  |
| Vaginal hysterotomy.....                 | 1  |
| Pelvic abscess.....                      | 4  |
| Forceps delivery.....                    | 1  |
| Embryotomy.....                          | 2  |

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## RECTUM AND ISHIO-RECTAL REGION.

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Hemorrhoids.....            | 8 |
| Fistula in ano.....         | 9 |
| Fissura in ano.....         | 1 |
| Necrosis of ischium.....    | 1 |
| Bullet wound of pelvis..... | 1 |

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## EXTREMITIES.

### Upper.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Resection of scapula for sarcoma.....  | 1 |
| Wound of brachial plexus..             | 2 |
| Axillary adenitis.....                 | 3 |
| Suppurative arthritis of shoulder..... | 1 |
| Necrosis of humerus.....               | 1 |
| Necrosis of ulna.....                  | 1 |
| Multiple neuromata of forearm.....     | 1 |
| Teno-synovitis of wrist....            | 3 |
| Chondroma of palm.....                 | 1 |
| Amputation of fingers.....             | 2 |
| Snake-bite, spreading œdema.....       | 1 |
| Bullet wound.....                      | 3 |
| Curetting of sinuses.....              | 6 |

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| (EXTREMITIES—Continued.)  |   |
|---|---|
| Lower.  |   |
| Lorenz operation for congenital dislocation of hips.....                  | 2 |
| Tuberc. coxitis-reduction under chloroform and plaster cast.....          | 2 |
| Tuberc. arthritis of knee, reduction under chloroform and plaster cast..  | 1 |
| Tuberc. arthritis of ankle, reduction under chloroform and plaster cast.. | 2 |
| Amputation of thigh.....  | 5 |
| "    leg.....   | 8 |
| "    toes.....  | 8 |
| "    old stump...   | 2 |
| Periostitis of femur.....   | 1 |
| Necrosis of femur.....  | 3 |
| Cold abscess of thigh.....  | 3 |
| Cellulitis of thigh.....  | 2 |
| Popliteal cyst.....   | 1 |
| Aspiration of knee-joint...   | 1 |
| Resection of knee.....  | 2 |
| Suppurative arthritis of knee.....  | 1 |
| Neuroma of knee.....  | 1 |
| Necrosis of tibia.....  | 1 |
| Osteomyelitis of tibia.....   | 3 |
| Periostitis of tibia.....   | 4 |
| Epithelioma of leg.....   | 1 |
| Cellulitis of leg.....  | 2 |

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Talipes.....              | 3  |
| Cellulitis of foot.....   | 2  |
| Necrosis of tarsus.....   | 3  |
| Ingrowing toenail.....    | 4  |
| Bullet wound.....         | 6  |
| Shot wound.....           | 1  |
| Curettage of Sinuses..... | 14 |

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#### SKIN-GRAFTING.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Alone.....                                | 1 |
| In conjunction with other operations..... | 7 |

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8

#### SUMMARY.

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Head.....                      | 188 |
| Neck.....                      | 29  |
| Chest and back.....            | 30  |
| Lumbar region.....             | 3   |
| Abdomen and hernia.....        | 108 |
| Genito-urinary.....            | 61  |
| Gynecological and obstetrical. | 32  |
| Rectum and ischio-rectal re-   |     |
| gion.....                      | 20  |
| Extremities.....               | 115 |
| Skin-grafting.....             | 8   |

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Total, 594



