

THE KOREAN REPOSITORY.

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KOREAN SONGS.

Predestination:

Down in Ch'ok the birds are crying,
Frantic o'er the fall of Han;
While the flowers laugh, replying,
Smiling all they can.
Thus it appears, men live their years,
Some born to smiles, and some to tears

Free-will:

The boys have gone to dig ginsen',
While here beneath the shelter,
The scattered chess and checker men,
Are lying helter-skelter;
Full up with wine, I now recline,
Intoxication, superfine!

Postal Service:

In the night I heard the water,
Sobbing on its journey thro',
Then I learned what was the matter,
"Twas my love had told it to.
Turn ye waters, turn, please do!
Tell him I am weeping too.

The People:

"Very small my little man!"
Says the ostrich to the wren;
But the wren went on to say;
"Ill outfly you any day,
Size is nothing but a name,
Big or little all the same."

JAS. S. GALE.

SUNIE

I had just taken my seat in a boat to cross the Taitong river, when two old people, a man and a woman, climbed into the boat and sat down in the stern. The boat was nearly filled with passengers, and the boatman stood looking at the swollen river, filled to its bank with the tide rushing out like a millrace. He turned a shrewd glance over the passengers. The last addition seemed to promise cash enough to induce him to undertake the slow struggle across.

It was evident by the conversation between the last arrivals that they had just met after a long separation. They talked in the quavering tones of the old, tho with animation in their voices as they spoke of people long known to both.

Finally the man turned to his companion and abruptly asked, "Does your younger brother believe?" "No," she replied. "Then he must believe in the devil," he said, and added, "How did you first believe and you are old like myself." She sat some time watching the boatman work his way thro the tangle of boats along the shore. Twice she changed sides of the boat to escape a blow from a neighboring boat rack. Finally, sitting down on the bottom of the boat, facing her questioner, she began her story, oblivious to all listeners.

"I will tell you how it was. You know nearly all my life and how my lot was cast; while young, with people of my own social grade. There is nothing at all remarkable about my past. I did not choose my lot any more than I did my husband. Therein I have not been unlike the rest of womankind. It doesn't seem to me that I had much to do with my history either. The warp and the woof have been always so fearfully tangled, that I have been unable to follow its thread, much less order its direction, altho, I am now told that I had a responsibility in the matter. I did not think much of my father; in fact, I did not think at all. As I reflect upon the maze thro which I have come, I am astonished beyond measure that it is well with me now. You know I was married to Mr. Yi when we were children. Perhaps my mother-in-law was as kind to me as I was to

my daughter-in-law, tho it seems to me that I was more just, or else my memory of my childhood is more clear. At least the pain of that period is fresh before me.

"Some people deceive themselves when rejoicing over the birth of a son, in thinking that his advent alone is the object of their delight. In my opinion, it is for the service of the daughter-in-law which he will some day bring home.

"I faithfully sacrificed to the spirits who were of little less terror than my mother-in-law. I knew there was a host that I was unable to propitiate. At my mother-in-law's death I regarded her previous treatment of me as incidental to life, and tried to forget its bitterness. If, while living, she ordered such pain, what might her vindictive spirit do if unpropitiated. I sacrificed at her grave the most and wept the loudest of all.

"My husband was good to me unless he had been drinking, and that is as much as any one can say.

"When I married it was only a few doors to my husband's home, so that all my memory of seventy-two years is centered upon these surrounding hills, and that tiled house," she said, pointing to an elevated part of the city we were leaving. She ignored the straw-roofed hut in which, she had previously told her companion, she had been living for two years.

"You remember the time cholera swept over the city, and it was nearly depopulated? I lost my parents and all the rest of my father's family, and my children, excepting the baby boy. You lost friends too. That was thirty years ago. My cup was full, but not so bitter as the time when I began to believe.

"Two years ago our son died, and we sold the tiled house and moved into the straw one. He left us our little granddaughter who was two years old. She never had known her mother. She was so gentle, we called her Sunie. She grew rapidly, and was like a bird flitting about the room all day. Her little tongue kept time all day long with her busy feet and hands, and beneath her chatter there was a sweet cadence like the vesper music at the Yemens at the closing of the city gates in the evening, that fills one with peace and rest. She would come quiet sometimes and turn her large dark eyes to me with a question too profound for me to answer. It made me a little afraid, and I often thought if she were a boy what a disciple Confucius would have; but she was only a girl. I made a little coat of many colors for her, and when she saw it she danced with glee. To see her coming in at the door was like the bursting in of the sun's rays, that warmed and cheered my old heart.

"Her grandfather would watch her from morning till night. He would sit on the floor at the door and follow her with his

eyes as she danced in and out, and was most happy when he could persuade the airy creature to rest for a moment in his arms. She almost made us forget our poverty, and days of hunger were as if we had plenty. When my old arms ached with the daily washings, I would think of Sunie and was rested. In times of special scarcity, when her little appetite was satisfied, then we would eat.

"It was during the past hot season, and she was nearly four years old; I suppose it was the poor food. Rice had been high and I couldn't buy much. Such a little thing as she was, she should have been with her mother. Many children had been taken sick. I am old and perhaps I didn't notice she was drooping; but, one night, Sunie was sick, so sick. I watched her night and day. If Sunie couldn't eat, I would not either. The neighbors wondered at my attention seeing it was only a girl, but she was the last of our family. I scarcely knew the lapse of time. I saw, finally, one night that the morrow would be the last day. I took her in my arms about day break and carried her about the room. Her little lips parted constantly in short gaps for breath. I carried her to the door and looked down into the yard where she had played. Her little foot marks were still plainly seen in the soft earth, and a tiny sandal lay near the door. My eyes ached. I couldn't look longer. The sun was rising, and I looked across to the great, quiet river and away to the mountains in the distance. The fog was moving in long columns up the narrow valley, and was wrapping the mountain peaks in white. I had seen it just so for seventy-two years, but the anguish of my heart was bitterly calling to river, mountain, and all that I hold dear to spare the child. Her grandfather stood by with a great hungry look in his eyes. Suddenly there was a quiet like the breaking of a thread in my loom, and then one more long sigh came from Sunie's lips. I knew what had happened. I had heard it many times. I did not look down at her face. I looked away to the mountains, and the anguish swelled within me. I might have stood there forever. The grandfather pulled the little body from my arms and with a trembling sob lay it on the floor. I sat down in the opposite side of the room and watched him run his fingers thro Sunie's hair, meaning piteously. My heart was like stone. I tried to sob as custom demands I should do, but no sound would come. The grandfather finally went out and brought in a bundle of straw. He wound the little form in a cloth, and then bound it with the straw. I saw each movement of the trembling fingers, but could not move. He put the mute bundle under his arm picked up a hoe from the corner and stepped to the door; then,

turned and looked long at me, his face trembling and white. He turned away and I watched his bent form and stiff burden until they disappeared over a broken place in the city wall.

"I don't know how I spent the next few days. I sometimes knew every little thing that occurred; every slight sound; the cairping of insects without and within my hut; then, again, I knew nothing and heard nothing. I am old, but only a few light streaks were found in my hair, but, within a week it became, as it is now, white as snow.

"I did not sacrifice to the spirits, they couldn't hurt me any more. My husband has changed much since then. He often imagines himself a child again, and goes about the yard calling for Sunie to play with him. Then, becomes churlish and thinks that Sunie has some plaything that belongs to him.

"I have many times stood on a mountain, and watched the sun go down into the sea. He would seem to pause a moment and grow large with apprehension, a short struggle with the furious waves, and then sink into the deep. Bright sheets of light would linger where the sun had disappeared, and then flee before the deepening twilight. The wind spirit would hold her breath in fear, and the smallest breeze die away. What if the sun should be lost in the great deep where he travels in the dark! The sight always sent a shiver thro me, and filled me with dread. That is like the ice that went to my heart when Sunie died.

"In my bitternees I visited the Teacher. She greeted me with a smile I did not understand. Death you know had also just claimed her baby. She told me all about a deep, sweet peace that those who believe may have, and that death was only a dark river, and that Sunie had gone over and would wait for me. I went many times to see the Teacher, and one day she sang about meeting on the other side of the river. Then I believed." Here the quavering voice stopped.

"Did you find the sweet peace," her companion eagerly asked. "Yes," she replied.

The old man laughed softly to himself, and brushed his sleeve across his eyes again and again.

The boatman had been listening, and the tide had carried us far below our proper landing place.

N.A.W.

THE KOREAN PHARMACOPÆ.

THE following article by the late Dr. Eli B. Landis appeared in "The China Review" pages 478-588. It is based on the "Mirror of Eastern Medicine," a Korean work of recognized standard not only in this country but in China as well. In fact it is believed by Dr. Landis to be the only book of Korean authorship that has attained a reputation in China.

THE REPOSITORY during the past four years placed before its readers articles of permanent value on this subject. First in the issue for May, 1895, Dr. J. R. Busted told us all about "The Korean Doctor and His Methods." Dr. J. Hunter Wells in June, 1896, wrote briefly on "Medical Impressions." Dr. O. R. Avison in two articles of great interest in the March and June numbers of 1897, discussed "Disease in Korea." We noted editorially and otherwise such phases of medical work as seemed to require attention. We now give our readers the benefits of the researches of Dr. Landis in "The Korean Pharmacopœa.

Remedies derived from the Invertebrate.

I.—Tape Worm. *Taenia*, 虯蟲 회충. Only tape worms which are vomited are used, and not those which are passed per anum. These worms are carefully collected, dried and reduced to powder. The nature of this powder is very cold. If a few drops of a solution of it be applied to inflamed, or painful eyes, it will exert a soothing influence at once.

II.—The Common Earthworm. *Lumbricus Terrestris*, 蚯蚓 구인, also called the Earth Dragon, 地龍 디룡. Those worms with white necks are the oldest, and hence best for medical purposes. They should be placed in a jar for three months, during which time they will have become quite dry. The earth should be separated from the skin and discarded. The skin and fleshy portion should be reduced to powder with the aid of slight heat.

The nature of this medicine is cold, and the taste saltish. It is non-poisonous, although some authorities assert that it possesses slight poisonous properties. It is used for the three

kinds of worms, for angry wounds, thermal fever, and for madness. Also for jaundice, for ulcerated throats, and for serpent bites. It neutralizes the virus of serpents, and the poisons of sects.

Live worms may be taken, the earth discarded, and the insect steeped in salt water for a short time, when the flesh will entirely dissolve. This is used in medicine under the name of Earth Dragon Juice, 地龍汁 디룡즙.

Worms which have been trodden under foot by travellers may also be used in medicine. These worms are called 千人踏 천인답. They should be dried by the aid of heat. Their nature is cold, and they are used for high fevers.

III.—The Exuvia of Earthworms 蚓蟻 인루 also called One-sixth mud, 六一泥 륑-나.

This is most commonly found in leek gardens. That which lies above ground is the best for medical purpose. It is a remedy for evil ulcers of all kinds, and for the bites of mad dogs.

IV.—The Leech. Sanguisuga, 水蛭 슈질. There are several species which formerly were called 螞蟥, 螞蝗 and 螞蝗 마황. But these names are now used interchangeably for any or all species.

Leeches are found in lakes and ponds, and should be caught during the 5th or 6th month, and dried. Some difficulty may be had in killing this creature. It is said that even though it be dried over a fire, and laid in a dry place for above a year, yet if at the end of that time it be placed in water, it will again revive.

The nature of this drug is tranquilizing, although some authorities assert that it is slightly cold. The taste is saltish and acid. It is slightly poisonous. It is used for extravasations of blood, for scattering the accumulations of evil humors, for loosening obstructions of the bowels, and for producing abortion. It is a tonic to the secretions.

Small leeches, for medicinal purposes are preferable to large ones. Better still are they if filled with blood from men, horses, or oxen. When caught they should be cut open lengthwise, and the eggs discarded if there are any. They should then be steeped in rice water over night, and dried the next day. They should then be cut up fine and mixed with stone lime, and heated until the mass becomes of a yellow colour.

V.—Shrimps and Prawns, 蝦 하. Salt water shrimps are large, and when boiled become white in colour. Their

nature is tranquilizing, and their taste sweet. They are slightly poisonous, and are used for the five kinds of hemorrhoids.

Fresh water sbrimps are smaller, and when boiled become red in colour. They are used for all swellings in children, whether inflammatory, or non-inflammatory.

VI.—Wood-lice, *Oniscus*, 鼠婦 서부, also called 濕生虫 습성충 and 地雞 디계. This creature is found in all damp places, beneath tiles, or stones, etc. On its back are found markings somewhat resembling a rat, hence it is sometimes called 鼠負 서부. They should be gathered on the 5th day of the 5th month, and carefully dried.

The nature of the medicine is warm, although some authorities assert that it is slightly cold. The taste is salt, and it is non-poisonous, although some authorities assert that it is slightly so.

It is used for asthenia, difficult micturition, and amenorrhoea. It causes abortion.

VII.—The Grey Spider, 蜘蛛 지주. This creature is of a deep ashen colour, and spins large circular web in the open air. The body is very large and the abdomen secretes a yellowish matter. For medicinal purposes the head and feet are discarded, and the remainder of the animal dried and rubbed up into a powder. No heat should be applied, as this agent causes it to lose its virtues as a medicine.

This drug is slightly cold by nature, and somewhat poisonous. It is used for pimples or boils caused by fever, whether occurring in adults or children. Also for neutralizing the virus of bee stings, serpents, or centipedes.

VIII.—Spider's Web. If this web be gathered on the night of the 7th day of the 7th month, and hung from the collar of the coat dangerous illness will be avoided.

If it be tied around a wart or a wen, such excrescence will dry up and disappear.

IX.—The Ear-dial Spider, 斑蜘蛛 반지주. This creature is somewhat smaller than the grey spider, and is known by its bands. For medical uses it is prepared in the same way as the grey spider.

Its nature is cooling, and it is non-poisonous. It is used for ague, and for swellings in adults.

X.—The Coin Web Spider, 壁鏡 벽전. This is so called because it spins a web like a piece of money. It is also called 壁鏡 벽경. This creature is very much like the grey spider, but it spins its web in the dark corners of the

rooms, and in the fissures of the wall. Only those which spin white webs should be used. The nature of the drug is tranquilizing, and it is nonpoisonous. It is used for epistaxis, and for wounds in which there is excessive hemorrhage, caused by metal instruments or weapons. For these purposes the expressed juice from the body of the spider should be sprinkled over the bleeding surface. It is also used for vomiting in children.

XI.—The Swift, or Silver Fish, 衣魚 衣魚, also called 壁魚 벽어. This creature infests clothes and old books, if not frequently aired. Especially is it found amongst those clothes which have been starched. For medicinal purposes they can be gathered at any time. This medicine is warm by nature, and has a saltish taste. It is not poisonous, although some authorities assert that it is slightly so. It is used for hernia in women, for difficult micturition, for convulsions in children, for torti collis and for scars.

XII.—Round Worms. Nematoda 蠱蟲 고충. These should be collected immediately after they are passed, and dried in the sun. They should then be reduced to powder.

XIII.—The Centipede, Scolopendra Morritans, 오蚣 오공, also called the Heavenly Dragon, 天龍 천룡, in contradistinction to the Earth Worm which is called the Earth Dragon 地龍 지룡. It is sometimes called 螂蛆 즉저. This creature is found in large numbers beneath stones, or masses of decaying vegetable matter, or in the walls of houses, especially if they are very damp. The back is of a glossy greenish black colour, the legs reddish, the abdomen yellow, and the head of a golden colour. Those animals with red head and legs are the best for medicine. They should be gathered in the seventh month, and dried with the aid of heat. Then boiled in a decoction of ginger, and again dried. The head and feet should be discarded, and the rest of the animal reduced to powder.

The drug is warm by nature and the taste acid. It is poisonous. It is used for cases of demoniacal possession, for blood poisoning, for neutralizing the virus of serpents, for the three kinds of worms, for malarial fevers, for obstructions of the bowels, and for evil humours of all kinds.

It is incompatible with the garden slug. If the centipede bites the insect, the centipede itself dies. Therefore the garden slug is used to neutralize the poison of the centipede.

XIV.—Lice. *Pediculus*, 虱子 슬즈. These insects leave the body of a dying man. To tell whether an invalid will recover or not, place some of these insects on a table before him. If the insects go to the chest of the invalid, he will recover but if they go to his back he will die.

If 300 or 400 of the black species of *pediculi* be pounded up into a mass, and applied to scaly wounds, such wounds will heal rapidly. This mass can also be applied with profit to ulcers, or abscesses of the forehead.

XV.—Fire Flies. *Fulgora*, 螢火 형화, also called 夜光 아광. These are found in large numbers near decaying vegetable matter, and appear just before or after 'Great Heat' (when the sun is in Leo). They are said to absorb and reflect the aura of the fire star (Cor Hydra). They should be collected on the 7th day of the 7th moon, steeped in spirits until they are dead, then taken out and dried.

This drug is slightly warm by nature, and its taste acrid. It is not poisonous. It is used for asthenopia, for blindness when the pupil is uninjured, for blood poisoning, for demonical possession, and for strengthening the memory.

XVI.—Blistering Flies. *Mylabris Chichorii*, 斑猫 반묘. These insects are most numerous about the time of blossoming of the Soja Bean (*Glycine hispida*), on the leaves of which plant they are found. The insect is 5 or 6 lines in length. The elytra are yellow and black banded, while the abdomen and mouth are black. It is just about the size of a Croton oil bean. The insects should be gathered during the 7th and 8th moons, and dried in the shade, then mixed with glutinous rice, and the mass heated until it becomes yellowish in colour.

This medicine is cold by nature, and the taste bitter. It is very poisonous. It is used for demoniacal possession, for blood poisoning, obesity, vesical calculi, scrotula and cholera morbus. It is a tonic to the secretions, and causes premature labour.

XVII.—Blistering Flies. Green species 芫青 원청. The Pharmacopœia says that this is the same insect as XVI, in a younger state of growth, but this is a mistake. It is quite a different species. In size it is like the above, but is of a glossy green colour, and should be collected during the 3rd or 4th month, and carefully dried. This insect is found on the *Daphne Genkwa*.

The drug is slightly warm by nature, and has a bitter taste. It is poisonous.

XVIII.—The Grub of the Blistering Fly, 地膽 디담.

This is quite a different species from either of the above, although the Pharmacopœa asserts that it is the same. The fully developed insect is found, during the 6th and 7th months in large numbers on the *Pueraria Thunbergiana*. During the 9th or 10th month it burrows into the ground, from which fact it derives its name 地膽 디담. This drug is cold by nature and its taste is bitter. It is poisonous and used for all purposes as XVI.

XIX.—Cicada Shells, 蟬殼 션각. These should be collected during the 5th month. They are used for convulsions in children, for difficulties in speech, for dimness of vision and cataract, for bringing out the eruption of small pox, and for diseases of children in general.

XX.—A species of Locust, 樗雞서미, or 莎雞사미, or 紅娘子 홍낭. (1) After the 6th month they appear and make a peculiar noise 'suk' 'suk,' by shaking their wings. They are found in large numbers on Ailanthus trees from whence they take their name Ailanthus Fowl, 樗雞서미. The outer wings as well as the head are of a reddish colour. They should be gathered during the 7th moon, and dried with the aid of slight heat. (2) There is another species which bear a slight resemblance to the silk worm moth, but differs from it in having a black head and feet. The outer wings are of a grey colour, while the under ones are of a deep red. This insect has a very large body.

The above insects used as medicine have a tranquilizing nature and an acid taste. It is slightly poisonous. It is used for impotence, and as an aphrodisiac.

XXI.—The Mole Cricket, *Gryllotalpa*, 螻蛄 루고, also called 곡곡. Country people called it 土狗 토구. These insects are found everywhere. Such insects as are caught just as they come out of the ground at night are the best for medicinal purpose. They should be gathered just after the summer solstice, and carefully dried with the aid of little heat. The nature of this drug is cold, although some authorities assert that it is only cooling. The taste is saltish and it is not poisonous although some authorities assert that it possesses slight poisonous properties. The anterior portion of the insect is used for polyuria, and for diarrhoea, while the posterior part is used for retention of urine, and for constipation. The drug is also used for difficult labour, for bringing boils to a head, for hiccough, for bad ulcers and for watery eyes.

XXII.—Brain of the Mole Cricket. This, if applied to such

punctured wounds as have been caused by a wooden weapon, will cause them to heal, and it will also cause splinters of wood to come to the surface.

XXIII.—The Dragon Fly. Libellula, 蜻蜓 청정, also called 蜻蛉 청령, and 青娘子 청낭자. These insects are fond of flying about near ponds, and streams of water. They should be caught during the 5th or 6th month and dried. There are several varieties but those of an azure colour with large eyes are the best for medicine.

The nature of this drug is slightly cold, although some authorities assert that it is only cool. It is non-poisonous. It is used as a tonic to the active principle of the human body.

XXIV.—Chrysalis of a species of Mantis, 桑蝶蛸 상표소, also called 蝕疣螳螂 식우당螂. Thus chrysalis is found on mulberry trees, and should be gathered during the 2nd or 3rd month, and dried with the aid of heat.

The nature of this drug is tranquilizing, and its taste saltish and sweet. It is not poisonous.

XXV.—gadflies. Tabanidae, 虻蟲 링충. There are several varieties of gadfly. The wood gadfly is long, and of a greenish colour. It fastens its body to the foreheads of oxen and horses, on whose blood it feeds. In appearance it resembles the honey bee, but has a narrow concavity on the abdomen, and is of a yellowish green colour. This is the insect which is used in medicine. It should be caught during the 5th moon, and dried with the aid of heat, until it becomes yellow. The head, wing, and feet should be discarded. Those whose stomachs are filled with blood are the best.

There is another and smaller variety, in size like a fly which also attacks horses and cattle.

The nature of this drug is cold and its taste acid. It is used for extravasations of blood, for loosening obstructions of the bowels, and as a tonic to the circulation.

XXVI.—Dead Silkworms, 白殭蠶 백강잠. Only those worms which die a natural death are used. These all turn white; hence their name. They should be gathered during the 4th moon and not kept in a moist place, or they develop poisonous properties. They should be washed in water from glutinous rice, the froth which comes from their mouth discarded, and the insect fried in a decoction of ginger. This drug has a tranquilizing nature, and a salt and bitter taste. It is not poisonous, although some authorities assert that it possesses slight poisonous properties. It is used for convulsions in children, for the 3 kinds

of worms, for moles, scars, numbness of the skin, and for flooding in women.

XXVII.—The Chrysalis of the Silkworm, 蠶蛹子 장용주. This chrysalis should be used after the silk has been spun.

Its nature as a drug is tranquilizing, the taste sweet, and it is non-poisonous. It is used for emaciation.

XXVIII.—Silkworm Moths, 原蠶蛾 원잠아. The moths which are used in medicine are those which are hatched last. They should be carefully reared and when full grown should be killed, the wings and feet discarded and the rest of the body roasted. These moths which are hatched late are called 晚蠶 만잠 by the common people.

The nature of this medicine is warm, although one authority gives it as hot. The taste is salt, and it possesses slightly poisonous properties. It is an aphrodisiac and a remedy for impotence, spermatorrhœa, and anuresis.

XXIX.—The Exuvia of the above, 蠶砂 장사, also called 蚕砂 장사, and 馬鳴肝 마명간. It should be carefully collected, dried, and roasted until it becomes of a yellow colour. That gathered during the 5th month is the best for medicine.

It is warm by nature and non-poisonous. It is a remedy for numbness and for borborygmus. For administration it may be washed in spirits, and so taken, or it may be heated by the aid of a flat iron.

XXX.—The Eggs of the Silkworm, 蚕布紙 장포지, also called 馬鳴退 마명퇴, and 蚕連 장연, and 蚕退 장퇴. Only the eggs after the worm has been hatched should be used, and for medicinal purposes they should be slightly roasted.

This drug is tranquilizing by nature, and is used for female complaints in general. All medicines for female complaints contain this as one of the ingredients.

XXXI.—The Silk Threads by which the cocoons are fastened, 新縣 신견. This is used for the 5 kinds of hemorrhoids, for rectal hemorrhage, for difficult labour, and for retained placenta.

XXXII.—The Chrysalis of the 蛭 스 할 스. Caterpillar, 雀瓮 작옹, also called 天漿子 린창주. This is quite

numerous on the branches of trees, and resembles a sparrow's egg, but it is striped red and white, and the cocoon contains a chrysalis resembling that of the silk-worm. This chrysalis only is used. They should be collected in the 8th month and boiled. The caterpillar also bears some resemblance to the silk-worm, but it is shorter and is coloured. On the back are hairs which when they come in contact with one's skin cause a decided smarting and irritation. When the caterpillar becomes old it vomits forth a white viscid substance which it moulds into a cocoon.

This medicine has a tranquilizing nature, and a sweet taste, and is non-poisonous although some authorities assert that it possesses slight poisonous properties. It is a remedy for convulsions, and all general diseases of children.

XXXIII.—Honey. 白蜜 백밀, also called 石蜜 석밀, and 崖蜜 어밀. This is found in the hills, in the hollow of trees, or beneath rocks. That which is 2 or 3 years old is the best. Bees are also reared, and the honey may be taken from them once or twice a year; but this is not equal to old honey for medicinal purposes. The honey should be melted and the wax carefully extracted with the aid of paper, and if this is done, it will be found that 1 lb. of the original substance will not yield more than 12 oz. of the pure honey. The nature of honey is tranquilizing, although some authorities assert that it is slightly warm. The taste is sweet, and it is non-poisonous. It quiets the five viscera, acts as a tonic to the system, eases pain, is an antidote for various poisonous substances, calms the temper, cures ulcers of the mouth, and gumboils, and makes the vision bright, and the hearing acute.

XXXIV.—The Larvae of the Bee 蜂子 봉지. This is found in the midst of the honey. It is white, and resembles somewhat the larvae of the silk-worm. The nature of this medicine is tranquilizing, the taste sweet, and it is non-poisonous.

XXXV.—The Larvae of the Wasp, 黃蜂子 황봉지, also called 土루 土루. This insect builds its nest in wood, and trees, and resembles the larva of the honey bee, but is slightly larger. There is one variety which builds its nest in the earth, which is larger still. If the head or the feet have developed, these insects should not be used in medicine. For administration they should be boiled in salt water.

The nature of this medicine is cool, and it is slightly poisonous. It is used to give tone to the bladder, and the bowels, and for leucorrhoea.

XXXVI.—Yellow Wax, 蜜蠟 일랍, also called 黃蠟 황랍. This is collected from the nests of the bee, and boiled, and strained to make it pure.

Its nature is slightly warm, its taste sweet, and it is used for dysentery, and rectal hemorrhage, for wounds caused by metal instruments, and as a general tonic.

XXXVII.—The Solitary Wasp, SpheX, 蠟螫 의옹, also called 蠟螫 의옹, and 蒲盧 포로. This is somewhat like a bee, but the abdomen is joined to the body by a very thin hair-like waist. It is dark in colour, and builds its nest of mud on the walls of houses, or among heaps of broken pottery. For use in medicine the insect must be roasted. This drug is tranquilizing by nature, and has a bitter taste. It is non-poisonous, although one authority asserts that it possesses slight poisonous properties. It is used for deafness, for obstructions in the nostrils, for vomiting, and for splinters of wood which have become imbedded in the skin.

XXXVIII.—White Wax, or Insect Wax, 白蠟 백랍. This may be produced artificially by taking thin pieces of yellow wax and drying them in the sun for a period of 100 days, when they will become of white colour, or it wanted immediately yellow wax can be taken and melted, and a little water added, and on cooling it will become white. As a natural product insect wax occurs on certain trees in the two southern provinces. This is used for candles, and gives a very bright light.

This medicine is tranquilizing by nature, has a sweet taste, and is non-poisonous. It is used for chronic dysentery, and for uniting wounds.

XXXIX.—Hornets' Nests, 露蜂房 로봉방. These are found in the forests, as well as near the houses of the people. For medicine these nests found on the hills are the best. They should be collected from the 7th day of the 7th moon, until the 11th or 12th moon, boiled, dried, and reduced to powder. The nests of ground wasps are also used in medicine for the cure of non-poisonous forming abscesses.

Hornets' nests are tranquilizing in nature, have an acrid, saltish taste, and are non-poisonous, although some authorities assert that they possess slight poisonous properties. They are for convulsions, for abscesses, for toothache, and for evil ulcers of all kinds.

XL.—Cockchafer Grubs, 蟬蟪 지조, Melolonthæ. These are found in plants about decaying vegetable matter. When lying on their backs they are capable of locomotion, and

when on their feet they move with wonderful rapidity. Those which are found on the mulberry, or willow trees, and are of a pure white colour, are the best for use in medicine. They can be gathered at any time, and after being dried in the shade should be heated with rice, or glutinous rice. Before preparing them for use in medicine the dust and dirt should be carefully brushed off the back of the insect. Those which are not able to crawl on their backs are not true cockchafer grubs.

The nature of this medicine is slightly cold, the taste salt, and it possesses poisonous properties. It is used for extravasations of blood, for rheumatism, for cataract, for corneal opacity, for fractures and sprains, for wounds caused by edged weapons, and for increasing the secretion of milk.

XLI.—The Dung Beetle, *Ateuchus*, 糞蜋 가락. There is another genus, *Geotrupes*, 糞蜋 길랑 or 爲堆丸 위퇴 환 which the Pharmacopoea asserts is the same insect, but with the vague scientific ideas which the Orientals possess they confound the two genera.

These beetles are found everywhere taking a delight in burrowing into the faeces of men, oxen, or horses, which they mould into the form of a ball and roll it away. The large species have a divided nose and head (this is still another related genus), and this is the best one for use in medicine. For medicinal purposes they should be gathered on the 5th day of the 5th moon, the feet and elytra discarded, and the insect roasted or boiled. The species with a high nose and deeply sunken eyes is called 胡강蜋 호강랑, and is the best for medicine.

The nature of this medicine is cold, the taste salt, and it possesses poisonous properties. It is used for chills and fever, and convulsions in children, and for insanity, mania, and tremor capitis in adults.

XLII.—Rock Oysters 牡蠣 모려 *Ostrea*. (1) Rock Oysters are found in large numbers in the eastern part of Corea. For medicinal purposes some authorities assert that they can be gathered at any time during the year, while others assert that they should be gathered during the 11th month only. There are two varieties, one variety opens toward the south, and another variety opens toward the east. The shells of this latter variety are used for medicine and this variety is further distinguished by coming more or less to a point at one end. It is also called 左顧 좌모. The large shells are the best. They should be soaked in salt water, and then roasted for a short time over the fire, and reduced to powder.

This powder is tranquilizing by nature, although some authorities assert that it is slightly cold. The taste is salt and it is non-poisonous. It lubricates the large and small intestines, diminishes the volume of feces passed, cures spermatorrhoea, hyperidrosis, leucorrhoea and malarial fevers. (2) The oysters themselves are very good as food, and agreeable to the taste, and are used as a tonic to the system.

XLIII.—A kind of Clam, with a smooth mottled shell, **紫貝 仄패** or **硃螺 아라**. This shell is 2 or 3 inches in length and mottled with red. The inside of the shell is white. This shell as a drug has a tranquilizing nature, and is non-poisonous. It makes the vision clear, and reduces fevers.

XLIV.—A small species of bivalve, **貝子 패仄**. This is usually found attached to the above species. It is very small and of a pure white colour. It bears some resemblance to fish teeth, hence it is called **貝齒 패치**. This is said to be the young of XLIII. but not having seen it, cannot possibly say whether it is or not. For medicinal purposes it can be gathered at any time. It should be washed in spirits, and reduced to a fine powder first heating it over a fire.

It is tranquilizing by nature, although some authorities assert that it is cool. The taste is salt, and it is poisonous. It is a remedy for the 5 kinds of filterings, aids the secretion of urine, reduces fevers, and cures cataract.

XLV.—Pearl Oysters, **蚌蛤 봉합**. These are the oysters which produce pearls. For medicine the shells should be burnt and reduced to powder. This powder is called **蚌粉 봉분**. The nature of this powder is cooling, although some authorities assert that it is cold. The taste is sweet, and it is non-poisonous. It is used for making the vision bright, for alleviating thirst, for reducing fever, for neutralizing poison, for lymphangitis, for flooding, and for leucorrhoea.

XLVI.—A species of Calum. Venus, **蛤리 합리**. The powdered shells are called **海蛤粉 히합분**. If these clams are left to grow on undisturbed they become sparrows after a number of years.

The nature of this shell fish is cooling, the taste sweet, and it is non-poisonous. It lubricates the viscera, quenches thirst, sobers drunkenness, and is useful for post partum hemorrhage.

The powder is used for chills and fever, and for vicious cravings in old age; also for pain in hernia and for colds.

XLVII.—A species of Spendylus, **車오 차오**, or **蜃**

신. This is the largest of bivalves found in the sea. After a certain time, if left undisturbed, they are metamorphosed into pheasants.

The nature of this bivalve is cooling, and it is non-poisonous. It quenches thirst, and sobers drunkenness. The powder of the shell is applied to abscesses. For this purpose it should be mixed with an equal quantity of liquorice root, and steeped in vinegar.

XLVIII.—A Ribbed Bivalve, 文蛤 문합. This is a large bivalve, variegated with purple. It is found in the sea east of Korea. This is similar in its properties and uses to XLIX, which it resembles in size as well.

XLIX.—A Ribbed Bivalve, 海蛤 히합. This is similar to the above, but it is not variegated in colour.

L.—An Oval Bivalve, a kind of Freshwater Mussel, 馬刀 마도, also called 馬蛤 마합. This variety is found in rivers, lakes and ponds. It is not a large variety, and is found in large numbers. It is black in colour, and, for medicinal purposes, can be gathered at any time.

The nature of medicine is cold, the taste bitter, and it possesses decided poisonous properties. If eaten in a raw state it will cause colic. It is poisonous to birds and animals.

LI.—Small Smooth Bivalves, 蜆. (1) The animals themselves are cooling by nature, although some authorities assert that they are cold, and are non-poisonous. They make the vision clear, aid the secretion of urine, reduce fever, quench thirst, sober the drunken and cure jaundice. (2) Powder made from the burnt shells cures dysentery, ulcers, vomiting, and catarrh of the chest, or stomach. These bivalves are also found in fresh water, and for medicinal purposes can be gathered at any season.

LII.—Bivalve Shells with scalloped surfaces, 蛤, also called 瓦壘子 와릉조, or 江瑤柱 강요주. These are found in large numbers off the coast from Ham Kyōng Do. (1) The nature of the flesh is warming, and it is non-poisonous. It is a tonic to the five viscera, and an aphrodisiac. (2) The shells, reduced to powder with the aid of heat, are used for chills, and obstructions in the bowels.

LIII.—A Bivalve Shell. The Solen, 蜆殼. This is found in the mud along the seashore. It is two or three inches in length, and about the size of one of the fingers. When boiled the shells open.

This medicine is warm by nature, although some authority asserts that it is cold. It has a sweet taste, and is non-poisonous. It quenches thirst.

LIV.—Salt-water Mussels, 淡菜 담치, also called 殼菜 각치 or 東海夫人 동해부인. The popular name is 紅蛤. These have one end much narrower than the other from which projects hair. As a food they are excellent. For medicinal purposes they can be gathered any time.

As a drug the nature is warm, the taste sweet, and it is non-poisonous. It is a tonic to the five viscera, and to the back and limbs, as well as an aphrodisiac. It is used as a remedy for post partum hemorrhage, for colic, and for obstructions in the bowels. It is also used for emaciation.

LV.—Shell of the Haliotis, 石決明 석결명, also called 鮫魚甲 복어갑, and 九孔螺 구공라, and 千里光 천리광. This bivalve is common in the Eastern and Southern seas. The variety with 9 holes is better for medicinal purposes than that with 7 holes. It can be gathered for medicinal purposes at any time. These are said by some authorities to produce pearls while by others they are said to swallow pearls.

For medicine these shells should be heated in either salt water, or a mixture of vermicelli, the black outer surface ground off, and discarded, and the rest of the shell reduced to fine powder. This can be administered with vermicelli.

This powder is tranquilizing by nature, the taste salt, and it is non-poisonous. It is a remedy for cataract, and for corneal opacities, as well as for some hepatic diseases.

LVI.—The Haliotis, 鮫魚 복어. This is much used in sacrificial offerings. It has a cooling nature, a salt taste, and it is non-poisonous. It makes the vision clear. Both the shells as well as the flesh of this bivalve are good for the eyes.

LVII.—A species of snail allied to the Common Garden Snail, 緣桑螺 연상라. This is found ascending the mulberry trees in large numbers after a rain. It resembles the common garden snail, but is much larger. It is used for rectal prolapse. For administration it should be mixed with lard.

LVIII.—The Common Garden Snail, Helix, 蝸牛 화우, also called 海羊 히양. This is described as a garden slug which carries its shell on its back. For medicine it should be collected during the 8th month. The larger ones are the best. They carry their shell on their back, and when frightened with draw into it. Some varieties have four horns, and others two.

The nature of these is cold, although some authorities assert that they are only cool. Their taste is salt, and they are

slightly poisonous. They are used for lameness, rectal prolapse, convulsions and thirst.

LIX.--The Common Garden Slug. 蛞蝓 할유. This is just like a snail, but without the shell. It has two horns, and is found in great numbers after a rain in damp places.

In its properties and uses it resembles the snail.

LX.--Freshwater Snails, 田螺 던라, also called 螺스라스, or 鬼眼睛 귀안청. These bear some resemblance to the land snails, but are somewhat larger. They have a long pointed head, and are of a yellowish, green colour. They should be collected in the summer and autumn, and washed in rice water until all the earth is washed off, and then boiled. These creatures are difficult to kill. They are known to have been motionless in a wall for 30 years, and when exposed to the air and dew, to have revived.

Their nature is cold, the taste sweet, and they are non-poisonous. They reduce fever, quench thirst, aid the liver, reduce inflammation of the eyes, soothe the pain of ulcers, aid the secretion of urine, and loosen obstructions of the bowels. They also sober drunkenness.

LXI.--Shells of the above. These should be reduced to powder with the aid of heat.

The powder is used for colds and catarrhs of the stomach, and for colic.

LXII.--Conch Shells, 海카 히라. These are found in the sea. They should be taken when the conch are alive, their mouths filled with the rhizome of the Coptis Teeta, and the juice from this should be used. It is applied locally in cases of painful eyes.

LXIII.--The Giant Devil Fish. Species of Octopus, 八梢魚 팔쇼어, also called 八帶魚 팔디어. The common name is 文魚 문어. This is found in the East and Northern seas. Its nature is tranquilizing, its taste sweet, and it is non-poisonous.

LXIV.--A Species of Octopus, 小八梢魚 쇼팔쇼어, also called 章舉魚 장거어, and 石距 석거. Its common name is 絡蹄 락데. This species is found along the seashore everywhere. It resembles the giant octopus in all respects excepting size. Its nature is tranquilizing, its taste sweet, and it is non-poisonous.

LXV.--(1) Cuttle Fish Bone. A species of Decapoda. Sepia, 烏賊魚骨 오적어골, also called 纜魚 램어, or

海螵蛸 海螵蛸. The cuttle fish bears some resemblance to a leather purse. Its mouth is below the stomach, and it has eight feet which grow from the sides of the mouth. The cuttle fish bone is three or four lines in thickness, and resembles a small boat, but it is very light in weight, and pure white in colour. It is quite plentiful in the Eastern sea, and for medicinal purposes can be collected at any time. It should be boiled in water for about an hour, then powdered finely and dried.

This bone is slightly warm by nature, of a salt taste and non-poisonous, although one authority asserts that it is slightly poisonous. It is used for menorrhagia, deafness, inflammation of the eyes, and for pain in the stomach. (2) Flesh of the Sepia. This is tranquilizing by nature, and of a sour taste. It is used as a tonic to the system. (3) The Pigment of the Sepia. This is found in the stomach of the creature, and when it is attacked it throws out these pigment granules, so as to aid it in making an escape. For pain in the stomach, or for hemorrhage from punctured wounds, this is used. In administering it is usually mixed with vinegar.

LXVI.—Fragments of Fossil Ammonitidiae, **海石 海石**. This is found at the bottom of the sea, and is said to be caused by the waves for a long time washing over the surface of any of the shell fish. Its taste is bitter, and salty, its nature is tranquilizing, and it is used for catarrhs of all kinds, but especially for catarrh of the throat, also for spermatorrhoea and for hernia. For administration it should be powdered.

LXVII.—Several species of Crab, **蟹 蟹**. (1) These include both salt-water and fresh water crabs. As these animals move sideways or backwards, they are sometimes called **방 蟹 방 蟹**. They are much used as food. In midsummer or autumn they discard their shells, just as the cicada does, and this is the time when they should be gathered for medicinal purposes.

After frost begins to appear their flavor is very much improved and they lose all poisonous properties. Therefore they should only be used as an article of diet during the winter months. In the spring, after frost disappears, they again possess poisonous properties. Those with yellowish shells are very active in their movements. Those with large shells are called **유모 유모**, and are used for reducing high temperature. Those with small shells are called **철골 철골**, and are used for vomiting. Those with one large nipper, and one small are

quite a delicacy when used as food. These are called 擁劍웅검: Those with only one claw, or with only one eye, or those with only four, or six feet are all poisonous, and should not be used as articles of diet. Large salt-water crabs are not used in medicine.

The nature of crabs is cold, although one authority asserts that they are only cooling. They have a salt taste, and are poisonous, although some authorities assert that their poisonous properties are very slight. They are used for fever, for varnish poisoning, and puerperal fever. (2) The Shells of the Crab. These are used for uniting fractures. (3) Small fresh-water Crabs, 石蟹 석하. These are used for applying to un-united wounds and ulcers.

LXVIII.—King Crabs, 鱈魚 후어. These are found in the Southern seas. They have the shape of a fan, and some are of enormous size. Their nature is tranquilizing, and they are non-poisonous. They are used for fistulas, for dysentery, and for killing parasites.

LXIX.—Scorpions, 蝎 할, also called 螫 석, or 薑螫 체석. These are imported from China for medicinal purposes. The small ones are the best, and for medicine they can be caught at any season. Formerly these creatures were found within the palace enclosure, but these were all carefully killed to be used in medicine, and now there are none found in all Korea. The entire body is used in medicine, but the tail which contains the sting is the best for this use. The sting is very poisonous. When prepared for use the insect should be washed thoroughly and roasted. The nature is tranquilizing, the taste both sweet and bitter, and it is decidedly poisonous. It is used for all forms of paralysis, or partial paralysis, and for convulsions in children.

E. R. LANDIS, M.D.

POPULAR MOVEMENTS IN KOREA.

FOR nearly a century past, *Sei-do* or Road of Power, was a peculiar institution in Korean politics. Some one of the royal clan or of the Queen's family would, by enjoying the undivided confidence of the King, practically rule the country. He was said to be "doing *Sei-do*." Thus Tai Won Kun's *Sei-do* lasted ten years during his regency. Just before the China-Japanese war, in 1894, Mr. Min Yongjun monopolized the Road of Power. Whatever faults, and they were many, the system had, while there was *Sei-do*, there was some show of responsibility in the government. The people could lay the sins of mal administration at the door of somebody. If a *Sei-do* became insufferably bad, there was a hope at least, that the fall of the powerful minister might bring about a better state of things. In fact no one had ever been strong enough to possess *Sei-do* more than ten consecutive years.

But when the Cabinet system was introduced in 1895, there was no room for *Sei-do*. With the restoration of absolute power to the Sovereign in 1896 His Majesty has been himself the *Sei-do* and the Cabinet. A multitude of irresponsible favorites sprang into existence and instead of one *Sei-do* bleeding the country there have been scores of little *Sei-dos* misleading His Majesty, intriguing against each other and squeezing the people. This was the condition of affairs in the spring of 1898.

The need of something to check the unblushing corruption of the officials was painfully felt. The Independence Club ventured to supply that need. The unequal campaign was opened with a memorial presented to the Throne on the 21st Feb., 1898, praying His Majesty to advance the welfare of the country not by depending on the interested aid of foreign Powers but by enforcing the laws of the realm with impartiality, thus securing the safety of life and property of the nation.

On the 26th of June, the Emperor in an Edict lamented the impoverished condition of state attributing the same to the absence of efficient Ministers in the government. This gave the Independents an occasion for another memorial, on the 3rd July.

The document denounced the whole Cabinet as incapable and corrupt. His Majesty was begged to choose better men for public offices and to consult the wants and wishes of the people in the management of affairs.

In the latter part of July Mr. Cho Pyengsik was appointed the Vice President of the Council of State. Notorious for a long life of corruption, even for a Korean official, his appointment aroused the indignation and alarm of the people. The Independence Club voiced the popular sentiment in a letter to the old minister asking him to resign. After some resistance Cho was dismissed from office by order of the Emperor for breach of some court etiquette.

The victory was as unexpected as it was popular. It emboldened the Independents to make other crusades. Yi Yungik, the "gold man," the then reigning favorite of the Palace, was the next one whom the Club attacked. He being then the Director General of Mines, the Superintendent of Mint, the Director of Railroads, and the Controller of Ginseng farms—deep in schemes of personal aggrandizement, the Club petitioned the Government to dismiss him. The fight was long and obstinate, but Yi was finally deprived of all his lucrative offices.

The coffee plot, an attempt on the 11th September to poison the Emperor, was traced to Kim Hongniuk, the once all powerful interpreter of the Russian Legation. Those who fawned on him while he reigned as the trusted favorite of His Majesty, appointing or dismissing ministers and governors at his own sweet will, now howled against him and thirsted for his blood. Mr. Sin Kuisun, the strong advocate of Confucianism, in the capacity of Minister of Law proposed to revive the old modes of punishing a traitor—torture, quartering, decapitation, confiscation, and annihilation of the friends and relatives of the criminal. These barbarous usages had been abolished in 1894 to the infinite regret, it seems, of conservatives who mistake cruelty for justice, slavishness for loyalty, conceit for patriotism. A memorial was presented by the Privy Councillors on the 23rd September begging His Majesty to re-institute the custom of torture, etc. The Independence Club denounced this cowardly and disgraceful act of the Privy Councillors in a series of public meetings. Mr. Sin was asked to resign "as the people could not afford to commit their life and property to the tender mercies of a Minister of Law who did not hesitate to violate the solemn oath of His Majesty, advocate the re-introduction of cruel modes of punishment," etc. The struggle was hard and often doubtful but the Club came off victorious again.

We may mention here that while the fight against Mr.

Sin was pending, thirty foreigners from Shanghai were brought to Seoul to act as a bodyguard for His Majesty. The contract with this brave band was signed in the name of the Korean Government, but not a minister in the government seemed to know anything about it. The Independence Club protested against this wretched piece of business so strongly that the thirty *Gentils hommes* had to be sent back to the Model Settlement, the treasury losing about \$30,000.00 for the ill-advised affair.

Thus far the work of the Club was destructive or negative. For the purpose of securing some positive result of the struggles of the year, the Independents held a big mass meeting on Chongno to which the representatives of all castes were invited. The following six articles were formulated and presented to the Cabinet for the Imperial sanction.

1. That both officials and people shall determine not to rely on any foreign aid but to do their best to strengthen and uphold the Imperial prerogatives.

2. That all documents pertaining to foreign loans, the hiring of foreign soldiers, to grant concessions, etc., in short every document drawn up between the Korean government and a foreigner shall be signed and stamped by all the Ministers of State and the President of the Privy Council.

3. That important offenders shall be punished only after they have been given a public trial and an ample opportunity to defend themselves.

4. That to His Majesty shall belong the power of appointing his ministers, but that in case the majority of the Cabinet disapproves a man, he shall not be appointed.

5. That all sources of revenue and methods of raising taxes shall be placed under the control of the Finance Department, no other department or officer or a private corporation being allowed to interfere therewith, and that the annual estimates and balances shall be made public.

6. That the existing laws and regulations shall be enforced without fear or favor.

On the 31st September His Majesty ordered the ministers to carry out the Six Articles into practice. This was exceedingly gracious.

On the 5th of November the Independence Club was to elect, by ballot, twenty-five Privy Councillors from among its members, as was ordered by the Emperor in the Gazette of the 3rd of November. Between two o'clock and five on the morning of the 5th of November seventeen Independents were arrested, the President of the Club* narrowly escaping the fate. It

* Mr. Yun was President.—Ed. K. R.

was afterwards ascertained that the plan of the anti Independent "favorites" was to kill the president as soon as he was caught in order to prevent any friendly interference. The members and the people of the city held meetings in front of the Supreme Court praying for the release of the innocent prisoners who had been charged with the crime of having plotted to turn this hopeful empire into a republic! This wonderful accusation was found in anonymous placards. The popular demonstrations lasted several days and the prisoners were finally released.

Naturally enough the Independents demanded the punishment of those who had played the nasty trick. The people held meetings in front of the Palace. But as the wretched plot against the Independents had been concocted and carried out by some of the most influential courtiers, so called, the redress was not granted. The government, decided to solve the problem in a way worthy of Korean statesmanship. A band of hoodlums were organized into a Peddlers' Guild; and, on the morning of 21st November the braves "cleaned out" the people's meeting by brutal force, injuring a number of people who had been asking for nothing but justice. The people of the city took side with the Independents and fights ensued between them and the loyal peddlers backed by the powers that be. Riots took place. In order to protect certain worthies from justice the government came near plunging the whole city into ruin and anarchy.

On the 26th November His Majesty, in the presence of the representatives of treaty Powers, of soldiers and of officials, most graciously and solemnly promised to the people:

1. That the Peddlers should be dispersed.
2. That the persons who manufactured the fabrications against the Independents should be punished.
3. That the Independence Club should be re-established.
4. That the Six Articles should be gradually enforced.

The people could ask no more. It is true that many of the Imperial promises had yet been fulfilled; but the people should have been patient. But the run of uninterrupted success blinded some of the hot headed youths and the popular meetings had gone beyond the more or less wise control of the Independence Club. The meetings re-started on the 6th of December against sober advice, became careless and impudent. On the 16th of December the Privy Council recommended the recall of Pak Yonghio. The popular meeting had the imprudence to endorse the action of the Privy Council. The more conservative part of the people revolted against the very mention of the name. Suspicion went abroad that the popular agitations had

been started in the interest of Pak, the meetings lost the sympathy of the people. The government seized this opportunity and ventured to use violence in dispersing a handful of men who tried to keep up the fruitless demonstrations.

The government promised most solemnly that all past misconducts would be pardoned and that no arrest of those who have been prominent in the People's Meeting should be made. These promises have been kept in the shape of arresting the former Independents on fictitious imputations, such as planning to make Pak Yonghio the King of Korea, etc.!!!

Such is the *resumé*, imperfect as it is, of the popular agitations of this year. It is rather a delicate matter for me to say anything in praise of the Club. Most frankly do I admit that many a foolish thing has been said and done by the Independents. The Club may be censured with some show of reason, for having failed to prevent the convening of the mass meetings at Chongno between the 6th and the 23rd of December, and for having been unable to keep them within the bounds of prudence and moderation. Personally my connection with the Independence club has exposed me to dangers known and unknown. I have deeply offended those who have power of life and death in the land where "ignorance is bliss," and submission the highest virtue. Those who hate the Club are now in full power. Yet I can assure them with a clear conscience that I am not ashamed of having been a member of a society, which for the first time in the Korean history, dared expose the corruption and wickedness in high places and teach the down-trodden millions in public that a government is made for the people and not the people for the government. The Club may disappear but its principles will live and—*work*.

T. H. YUN

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION IN KOREA
AND THE PROVINCE OF SHINGKI'NG IN
MANCHURIA.

MISSION STAFF.

THE Church of England Mission in Korea was started in the winter of 1890-91, Bishop Corle, sometime a Chaplain in the Royal Navy and Hon. Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, having been consecrated to the Bishopric in Westminster Abbey on All Saints' Day, 1889, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and assistant Bishops.

Of the six missionaries who, with two doctors, formed the Bishop's original staff in 1890-91, one is dead, three have left the country for work elsewhere, one is now studying medicine in London and hopes to return in 1900, and one is still in Korea. Of the two doctors one is dead and one returned to England, after spending three years (instead of only two as he had promised) amongst us in Korea. At its commencement the Mission had no lady workers on its staff.

Excluding two who are stationed at Newchwang and the one who is studying medicine in London, the Bishop's present staff consists of eleven men in all, in addition to the two doctors. And there is now a ladies' staff of ten members, of whom one is a Lady Doctor, five are Sisters of the Community of St. Peter, (one of these is now in England) and two are trained hospital-nurses, who with the rest of the ladies work with the Sisters; of the eleven men, six are clergymen (three priests and three deacons), and five are laymen, one of the latter being engaged especially in the Mission Printing Press, and another (now in England) being lay reader and missionary to the Japanese in Chemulpo. But of this comparatively large staff of eleven none except the two laymen last mentioned and one clergyman have been in Korea quite three years, while of the ten lady workers four have arrived within the last twelve months. Readers of

THE REPOSITORY, who know something of the difficulty of the language, will realise what that means. The Sisters and other lady workers are engaged almost exclusively in hospital work in Seoul.

The whole Mission is worked on what are called "community" lines, no one outside the medical staff receiving anything in the way of salary. The expenses of board, lodging, clothing, laundry, fuel, etc., are met out of a common fund, quarterly remittances being sent by the Mission Treasurer acting under the direction of the Bishop, to the responsible head of each Mission house, in proportion to the number of residents in each house. This plan, whatever its disadvantages, (and they are not inconsiderable) has the advantage of economy, the figures for last year showing that the actual cost of keeping nine missionaries (the average number resident during the whole twelve months) amounted to \$6,003, say £600, i. e. about \$670, say £67, per head per annum. These figures (which do not include travelling expenses, repairs and alterations to buildings, furniture, etc.,) only apply to the "male" staff. The figures for estimating the cost of maintaining lady workers on this system are not to hand, but they are known to be considerably lower, probably not more than two-thirds of the cost of maintaining men.

MISSION STATIONS.

The Mission has the following stations in Korea:

(1) Seoul, Nak Tong, in the southern quarter of the city, where are the men's hospital and dispensary, the printing office, a small chapel and lodgings for such male members of the Mission as may be in Seoul. The doctor lives in his own house adjoining the Mission premises

(2) Seoul, Tyeng Tong, (Chong dong), outside the gate of the British Legation, where are the women's hospital and dispensary, (a branch dispensary has been opened in another quarter of the city), the little English Church of the Advent, the residences of the Sisters and Lady Doctor, a tiny orphanage, and the Bishop's house, formerly occupied by the first doctor of the Mission.

(3) Chemulpo, where there is a small Church (St. Michael and All Angels) used chiefly for English and Japanese services, with a parsonage, and a school and lodgings for the lay-reader to the Japanese (now temporarily used as a dispensary), all in the foreign settlement. A temporary hospital and dispensary just outside the foreign settlement, which have done duty for seven years, are now giving place to a more substantial brick building, which will be ready, it is hoped, by next summer.

The small orphanage school formerly looked after by the late Dr. Landis has been moved to Mapo.

(4) Mapo, on the banks of the river Han about three miles from the gates of Seoul. A small property was purchased here in 1893, but has so far been used as a quiet place for missionaries engaged in study. It is now however giving promise of becoming a centre of work among the riverside people, and the Chemulpo orphan school has been recently moved thither.

(5) Kangwha, about twenty miles from Chemulpo and about thirty from Seoul. The Island of Kangwha, which is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait about five hundred yards wide, is about the size of the Isle of Wight, and contains a population roughly estimated at 25,000. Its importance now lies chiefly in its agricultural products, but for centuries past and until the Japan-China war of 1894-5, it was a place of great civil and military importance, and it has played a not insignificant part in Korean history. It was the scene of the French invasion of 1867 and the American expedition of 1870, both of which have left bitter memories behind. It was chosen as a Mission centre, among other reasons, because it was believed at the time that no other Mission was engaged in work there. It now appears that the American Methodist Episcopal Mission has work there, tho it is in a different part of the island. The original quarters (1843) of the Mission were in the little village of Kap-Kot chi on the water's edge, but the work is now being concentrated in the walled "city" of Kangwha, which is the market town and centre of government for the whole island. Here in the city are a small chapel, school and dispensary, besides lodgings for the missionaries.

(6) Manchuria. In addition to the stations in Korea, the Mission has maintained a Chaplain in the port of Newchwang since 1892, that portion of Manchuria having been added to Bishop Corfe's jurisdiction in 1891. A small school for the children of Europeans has been opened, and a church, intended primarily for the European residents, is now being erected there.

MISSION WORK.

From the outset Bishop Corfe, whose long experience as a Naval Chaplain had brought him into contact with Missions in all parts of the world, had impressed on his missionaries that they must be content at first to spend a considerable time in the work of patient preparation, without clamouring for visible results at once, if they wished to avoid the mistakes and to be spared from the scandals and disappointments inseparable from hasty and ill-considered missionary activity. Such a course,

always desirable at the outset in any Mission, is particularly necessary in an Oriental country like Korea, with an ancient civilization, a difficult language and script, and with very little Christian literature ready to hand. For five or six years after their first arrival therefore the Bishop distinctly forbade his missionaries to undertake any direct missionary work, and told them to employ themselves in the study of the language, literature, and customs of the people. And it is consequently only within the last two years that even the most modest attempt has been made to start directly evangelistic work.* During that period it has been much hampered and delayed by the changes in the staff above referred to, and by the unavoidably slow production of the necessary translations. Furthermore the extreme care and circumspection with which 'converts' are baptized makes the apparent progress very slow. Enquirers are placed on the list of 'catechumens' and are expected normally to wait at least twelve months before they are baptized, and during that period to attend Sunday services with such regularity as is possible, to study the books provided, and to give other proofs, under the supervision of the missionary, of their sincerity and disinterestedness. In all this, the aim of the Mission is rather (at least at the outset) to expend a good deal of time and labour on a few picked characters rather than to cover a large surface and collect large numbers. No money is paid or other support given to adult natives, except to those directly employed by the missionaries as servants or teachers (who are not necessarily Christians or even enquirers), and to them only at the usual rate of wages. Later on it may be necessary to pay small salaries to those who are employed as native catechists and the like, if they are thereby prevented from making their living in the ordinary way, but nothing is done in this way at present.

The chief centre of this work is Kang-wha, tho something is also done in Seoul and Map'o. Recent changes in Seoul have however made it difficult to start mission work there. Amongst other drawbacks both the Nak Tong and Tyeng Tong Mission sites have become largely useless from the Mission point of view, owing to the change in their surroundings. The Nak Tong house has been practically swallowed up by the Japanese settlement, to the exclusion of Korean dwelling houses while the whole of the neighbourhood round the Tyeng Tong Mission House has been cleared away (on every side except where it abuts on the British Legation) to make room for the new Palace and subsidiary Government buildings.

* The first 'Catechumens' were admitted by the Bishop at Christmas, 1896—six in all. By the end of the year the number had risen to close on 100 all told, good, bad, and indifferent. And of these two only have been baptized as yet.

Both in Seoul and Chemulpo regular Sunday services have been held ever since 1891 for the benefit of foreign residents and visitors. The size of the congregations is of course small, as the number of British residents in the whole of Korea, exclusive of missionaries, is probably well under fifty. In Chemulpo it has been difficult during the past two years to keep the services going regularly, owing to the absence of the Bishop and the smallness of the clerical staff. They have, however, seldom been intermitted, and with the return of the Bishop and the arrival of another priest in 1898 it is hoped to secure regularity for the future. In Chemulpo practically no Korean Mission work has been attempted, owing to the lack of qualified missionaries; but Mr. Smart, the lay-reader to the Japanese, has started an encouraging work amongst them, and gathered a considerable and satisfactory following. In the last three years this work has been inspected and well reported of by two of the English clergy in Japan, the Revs. A. F. King and L. B. Cholmondeley.

The *Mission Printing Press*, which has been at work at Nak Tong since 1891, under the excellent management of Mr. Hodge, one of the lay-members of the mission staff, plays a very important—indeed an indispensable—part in the work of the mission. In past years it has turned out the English-Korean Dictionary and the Korean Manual (both from the pen of Mr. James Scott of H. B. M.'s consular service) and besides incidental work of various kinds, it is kept constantly busy in producing the vernacular literature, needed for the purposes of the Mission, as the work leaves the hands of translators. The annual "*Handbook and Directory of the Anglican Church in the Far East*," which gives information about all the work of the English Church in China, Japan, Korea, Borneo, etc., also issues from this press. The original small handpress was the gift of the R. N. Chaplains to Bishop Corfe in 1889, and the generosity of the S. P. C. K. has since made it possible to supplement this with a larger one. Printing is done in Chinese, Korean, and English character, the working expenses, apart from the earnings of the press, coming out of the S. P. C. block grant. Mr. Hodge has four native printers at work under him.

SCHOOL WORK.

The Mission supports two boarding schools, one a small orphan school formerly at Chemulpo, and now at Map'o with seven or eight boarders, the other in Kang-wla (opened in the spring of 1897) with fourteen or fifteen boarders. All the children in the Chemulpo School, and the bulk of those at Kang-wla are 'charity children,' in the sense that they are supplied

with food and clothing. With the orphans this is of course a necessity, with the others it is done with the view—boarding schools being a new thing to Koreans—of securing such control over the children as shall make it possible to enforce discipline and inculcate habits of regularity, cleanliness and the like. But the number of 'charity children' is strictly limited and, when the school has established itself and first suspicions are worn off, it is confidently expected that other parents will send their children as self-supporting boarders or day boys. But to attempt to create a boarding-school without such a nucleus would be very like playing with a rope of sand. The instruction given at present varies but little from that given in the ordinary native schools, except for the teaching of Christianity, which is of course a prominent feature. In process of time it is hoped to add elementary teaching of geography, history, arithmetic, etc., and in the near future to open an industrial department (carpentering, etc.) for the boys who are less apt at 'book-learning.' The Mission has at present no schools in Seoul; but it would seem desirable, should opportunity offer, sooner or later to establish something in the nature of a high-school for boarders there, which would give, on lines similar to those followed at St. John's College, Shanghai, a thoro Western education to the sons of better class families. Of course it would only be possible to begin on a small scale and the basis must be definitely Christian.

It has not yet been found possible to establish any girls' schools.

HOSPITAL WORK.

From the beginning, altho directly missionary work was out of the question, the Mission has maintained an important Dispensary and Hospital work both in Seoul and Chemulpo. The expenses of this, as far at least as the men's hospitals and dispensaries are concerned, are directly met, as stated below, by the generous contributions of the officers and men of the Royal Navy. Both in Seoul and Chemulpo the Mission has kept a doctor constantly resident since 1890, except for a short interregnum at the latter place in the early part of 1897, following on the sudden death of Dr. Malcolm and a second interregnum during 1898, following on the death of Dr. Landis. A temporary hospital and dispensary were erected in Chemulpo in 1891, and these are now being replaced by more suitable buildings thanks to a grant of £500 from the Marriot's bequest to the S. P. G. In the new buildings it is hoped to provide a 'foreign ward' and also to make arrangements for systematic nursing, which has so far only been attempted in Seoul. The men's hospital and

dispensary buildings in Seoul are somewhat awkward in arrangement, suffering as they do from having been erected piecemeal, as the work has grown and neighbouring properties have come into the market. At a pinch it is possible to accommodate 25 in-patients in the Seoul men's hospital: the average number of beds occupied is from 15 to 20, and the average attendance of out-patients is lightly over 1,500 a month. In Chemulpo with its smaller buildings and its lack of nurses, it is not surprising that the figures were lower. There the average of in-patients during 1897 was about 7 or 8, of outpatient attendances about 700 a month.

The women's hospital in Seoul (Yeng Tong) has suffered much from the change in its surroundings during recent years. Until 1896, also on one side it abutted on the British Legation, on every other side it commanded a district thickly covered with Korean houses. During 1897 as stated above, these all were swept away to make room for the new Palace and other Government buildings, leaving the women's dispensary and hospital, including the two handsome wards erected by Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, stranded in a quarter where there is but little traffic and practically no population. Under these circumstances the Lady Doctor and the Sisters have deemed it wise to open a dispensary in a more distant and thickly populated quarter of the city; and the result has been so far encouraging. But it is very awkward having the dispensary so far from the Hospital and headquarters, and very difficult under the circumstances to make all the use one would like to make of the generous gift of Mrs. Bird Bishop, whose wards, together with the old wards provide accommodation for 24 in-patients. Moreover the death of Dr. Landis, followed by that of Nurse Webster after a protracted illness in 1898, so deranged the work of the Mission that for the greater part of this year the hospital, and for a shorter period the dispensary, for women were perforce closed. In spite of all obstacles however, we learn from Dr. Allan's interesting report, that during 1898 she treated no less than 16,140 cases (of which 7,839 were new cases) in the dispensary, while she made no less than 707 visits (315 new cases) to patients in their homes; and in the short period during which the women's hospital was opened, 319 cases were admitted.

The nursing in both the men's and women's hospitals in Seoul is undertaken by the Sisters and Associates of the Community of St. Peter, who also make themselves responsible for the support of the Lady Doctor and the general working of the women's hospital.

Two points should be quoted with reference to the Hos-

hospital and Dispensary work of the Mission:—

- (1.) Everything is quite free of cost to the natives, tho' those who can afford it are encouraged to make what return they can for the treatment they receive. The larger number of in-patients, however, are too poor to be able either to pay for their maintenance or to make much return of any kind.
- (2.) The hospitals and dispensaries are not regarded primarily as a means of directly propagating Christianity or securing converts. Short prayers are said daily in the wards, infants entrusted to us and dying in our hands in the hospitals are, if possible, baptized *in articulo mortis*, and now and again one of the missionaries comes in for a chat with the patients. With a more adequate staff it may be possible to do more. But meanwhile the Bishop and his missionaries are quite content to regard the relief of pain and the healing of sickness as in themselves good works and works appropriate to the Church of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, and to leave this ministry of mercy to tell its own tale.

ORPHANAGE WORK.

Reference has been already made to the little school of orphans, which Dr. Landis had collected round him in Chemulpo. In Seoul a few infants, mostly of very tender age, have found their way into the Sisters' hands. But these children are generally in very feeble health when brought to the Sisters and the mortality has been proportionately great.

W. N. TROLLOPE.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

WITH this number THE REPOSITORY as a magazine will cease for a year. We began this work with the conviction that a periodical of this kind was needed in Korea. This was four years ago when there were no publications of any kind, save a paper issued by the Japanese, in the country. We made a rule to which we have adhered conscientiously that the publication of this monthly should not in any way interfere with the regular work assigned us by the authorities of the church. We now lay down the pen for a few months in order to carry on some extra work which the absence on furlough of several of the oldest members of the mission of necessity throws upon us.

The work of editing THE REPOSITORY during the past four years has been a work of love. We received a most hearty welcome when we made our first appearance and for the many kind words from friends and for notices of appreciation from the press in the Far East we here make cheerful acknowledgement and return sincere and hearty thanks. The readers of this magazine are indebted to our contributors who so cheerfully responded to our numerous calls and who gave us the full benefit of their study and research. Whatever influence we have exerted is due to the constant and unremunerated services rendered by the men and women who have contributed to enrich our pages. We thank them for their part and shall look to them again when we resume our work.

We take this opportunity to call attention of our readers that we have on hand a few complete sets of volumes two, three, four and five. Volume one is out of print; any communication addressed to us during the year will, as far as possible, receive prompt attention.

An English Concession. Korea is gradually having her mineral resources worked for her. The American mining concession in the province of Ping yang; the German concession has been given out and two engineers have been prospecting the country; now we have to record still another concession made to two Englishmen, Messrs. J. Victor Burn-Murdoch and John A. Hay, the agents of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M. P., and Mr. C. A.

Moreing, of London. By the terms of agreement a place sixty li long and forty li wide is to be selected within two years from the day—September 27th 1898—of signing the paper. This is an area of about 260 square miles. The concession allowst be contractors for a space of seventy-five years to “work all mines, gold, silver, copper, coal, and all other minerals or precious metals.” The following places are excluded from the possibility of locating the mines by this firm:—“Yung-heung, Kilchu, Tanchön, Pingyang, Chairong, Suan, and Hambeung which places have been applied for and refused before this contract was signed, and no work must be done near Imperial tombs and temples and near large towns.” Twenty-five percent of the net profits are to be paid to the Korean Government.

On these terms briefly outlined here *The North China Herald* in its edition of the 12th inst. thinks the “Koreans have set an example which the Chinese might well follow, in encouraging in every way the opening and development of their country, their only charge being the twenty-five percent of the net profits after the payment of all expenses.

Mrs. M. F. Scranton.—On the 5th ult. Mrs. Scranton and Dr. Scranton left Seoul for a well earned furlough in Europe. As the pioneer missionary and founder of the large and growing work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Korea Mrs. Scranton will always hold an honorable place among the workers of this society. She arrived in Korea in June, 1885; purchased the present prominent site where Ewa school stands early the following year; erected the large Korean house which this year gave way to the stately and splendid two story brick building for the school. She was instrumental in locating the Woman's Hospital in Chong dong. Was absent in the United States in 1891-2, since which time she gave her undivided attention to direct evangelistic work mainly in connection with the Talsung church. Great executive ability, disinterested devotion, burning zeal, kind, thoughtful and patient, Mrs. Scranton has drawn to herself many Korean women who look to her as their best friend they have here. The scene when she left was most touching. Many of the men and women, church members, walked three miles to the river, crossed over in boats and there on the sand was repeated the scene of St. Paul when he took his leave of the elders of Ephesus; they kneeled down, prayed, wept sore, sorrowing most of all in the thought that some of them might see her face no more. We wish her a safe voyage, a restful furlough, and speedy return to her chosen field of labor.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The New Far East. By Arthur Diosy, Vice chairman of Council of the Japan Society, London. With twelve illustrations from special designs by Kubota Beisen, of Tokio. 8vo pp. XII, 374. Price 16s. Cassell & Co., Limited, London, Paris, New York, and Melbourne. 1898.

This work written with warm enthusiasm for "The New Far East" is an elaborate contribution to the "formation of a sound public opinion upon the Far Eastern question, based on knowledge of the truth." The author is violently pro-Japanese, everything that New Japan did or does is defended or explained. He seems acquainted with the recent events of the three countries that form the subject of his book.

We limit our review to Korea as represented in these pages. Mr. Kubota Beisen, the artist engaged for this work, we are informed had the rare honor accorded him of being summoned "to draw pictures in the Imperial presence." This, after his return from the war in China. We doubt not he is an artist as we are told in the brief sketch of him in the preface, of "vivacity, force, originality of conception and boldness of stroke." "A street scene in Seoul, the capital of Korea, in 1898" ["To face page 92"] is surely "original in conception" if not in "boldness of stroke," but it is not open to the charge of being too realistic. In the first place whatever may be our shortcomings here, our streets up to this time have not been overrun with pigs, while the artist has no less than four in his picture; the soldier with a scholar's hat, gun slung over his shoulder, long pipe in his mouth and a pistol in his belt, will not pass for the braves that march and counter-march in the city; the scholar without a hat but with only his literary cap on and fan in hand, parading the streets, while venerable enough in appearance, will not pass. A bright young Korean remarked when his attention was called to it that a man "would be called crazy to go into the street in that way." The venerable host going from his room without his hat on to meet a guest is anything but good or correct Korean etiquette. No gentleman would be guilty of such a breach. The coolies in the corner gambling and the women returning from the brook with a big bundle of clothing on their heads we may allow to go unchallenged. Of the illustrations representing old and new Japan we are not competent to speak, but we hope they are more nearly correct in matters of detail than the one just noticed.

Sixteen consecutive pages are devoted to Korea beginning with the topknot. The author describes the yangban as "tall, stately, imperturbable, his handsome features, nearer to the Caucasian type than those of Japanese or Chinese." After a very brief outline of the "history" of the country, Mr. Diosy comes at once to "the treaty forced upon her by Japan in 1876," since which time this "truly distressful" country has been the scene of the intrigues of the diplomatists of half a dozen states; * * * in turn she has been awayed by German 'advisers,' American military

instructors and missionaries, Russian diplomatists and Japanese envoys." This would do for modern sensational newspapers but is hardly compatible in a book intended to mould public opinion on "knowledge of truth."

The yangban, we are told, remained thro' all the political turmoil "unshaken," and yet we venture that it is the yangban who is at the bottom of all the political disturbances that disturb and distress the land. A lengthy and superficial description of the dress and hat follows in which the half suppressed sneer and attempt at the humorous are the main features and we are given the novel information that "epidemics of top-not-cutting occur in Korea, occasioning panics similar to those I have described as convulsing Chinese society from time to time." Sometimes the author becomes grandly eloquent as when he speaks of the "huge cat" that visits every house on New Year's eve to step into empty shoes that may be standing around and thus bring misfortune to the owner. As a preventive hair is burned on New Year's day in front of every house, "then arises to the rapidly darkening sky a new odor, and a vile one, to be added to the thousand stinks of a Korean city. The spirit cat sniffs it from afar, his olfactory sense revolts against it, he turns his ghostly tail and departs—probably to the distant rugged peaks, the mysterious haunts of the top-not-cutting dragon."

But we must not weary the reader further than to protest against his account of the king assuming the title of Emperor. The late-unt might do for the club house, but not for a book as pretentious as this one. We cannot take time to note all the errors in description and mistakes of statements. The conclusions the author reaches are not always what one would expect. He is dogmatic, a complacent omniscience pervades the book whether he discourses on secular themes or on missionary methods. He knows just what ought to be done and leaves no doubt in the mind of the reader that any other course is foolish and ruinous.

The style is vivacious, slang is used frequently, parentheses, dashes and inverted commas are found in abundance on every page.