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School of Medicine - reports
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University Bulletins) 1915-1919

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SECRETARIES

Graduation Exercises

of the

Class of 1915

of the

Union Medical College

Shantung Christian University

December 30th. 1915

Tsinan

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Order of Exercises

Hymn	
Reading of Scripture	Pastor Liu, Settlement Church
Prayer	
Address	H. E. General Chin
Song	Student Choir
Address	H. E. Governor Tsai
Presentation of Diplomas	Dean of College
Address	Rev. J. E. William's D. D.
Hymn	
Benediction	Rev. F. Harmon.

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課畢會

共合醫道學校
山東基督教共合大學

中華民國四年十二月三十日

濟南

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開會秩序

堂師軍表人東師堂師
全牧將代大會牧全牧
劉靳班蔡聶魏　郝
教武詩使長京
督泰詠按校南
基東校巡
華山本東
中　山

禱　歌
祈　贈　憑
詩經說學說文說詩福
歌讀演同演授演歌祝

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Union Medical College,
Tsinanfu, China.

REPORT for 1915.

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THE

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, TSINANFU.

Being the Medical Department of the Shantung Christian University.

REPORT FOR 1915.

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FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

JAMES BOYD NEAL, M.A. (Yale), M.D. (Univ. of Penn.), Dean of College.
HAROLD BALME, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.), Medical Superintendent of Hospital.
CHARLES F. JOHNSON, M.D. (North-Western Univ.).
WILLIAM M. SCHULTZ, M.D. (Univ. of Penn.).
WILLIAM FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liverpool).
CHARLES K. ROYS, M.A. (Princeton), M.D. (Coll. Phys. & Surg., New York).
WILLIAM P. PAILING, M.P.S., B.D. (Lond.), Pharmacist and Hospital Chaplain.
MISS M. F. LOGAN (Royal Infirmary, Glasgow), Matron of Hospital.
DR. WU CHAO HSIANG.

In addition to the above, the Faculty of the Arts and Science College, Weihsien, give all instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, and Psychology.

NOTE.—In consequence of the negotiations which have just been entered into with the China Medical Board (see page 21), it is expected that the Faculty will be largely increased during the ensuing year.



A Corner of the City Wall, Viewed from the Outside.



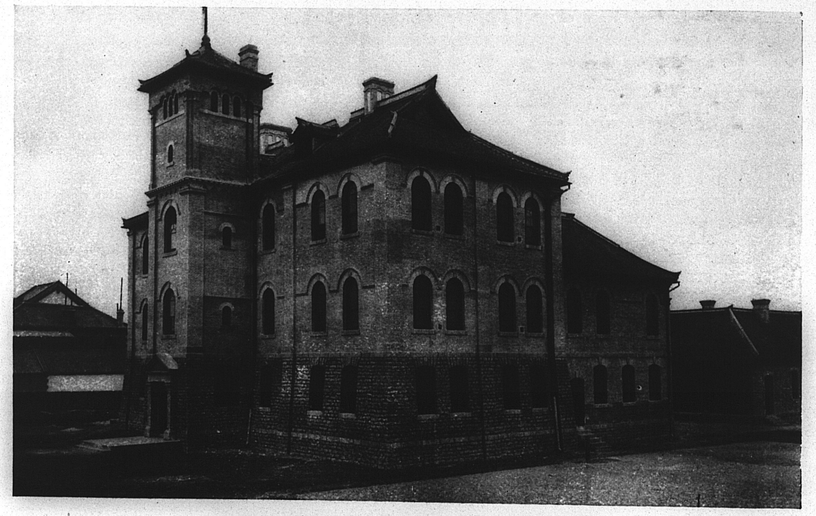
The Opening of the Hospital, 27th September, 1915.

Introduction.

THE Union Medical College, Tsinanfu, is an integral part of the Shantung Christian University, which was formed in 1904 by the union of the educational work belonging to the American Presbyterian and English Baptist Missions, at Weihsien and Tsingchowfu respectively. Since that time, the Church of England Mission in Shantung has also taken a share in the Union scheme, and other missions working in the area served by these colleges are contemplating the same step. The whole University is now being concentrated at Tsinanfu, on a large site adjoining the Medical College land, to which the Theological and Arts Colleges will be removed as soon as buildings have been erected for the purpose.

Prior to 1910 medical education had been carried on for a number of years by physicians in Shantung, and in more recent years was given in the form of union peripatetic classes. In 1908 an excellent site was obtained, and a large college erected, by the English Baptist Mission, and students were first received in March, 1910; from that time onwards a new class has been taken in every year. All these men, unless already graduates of the Arts and Science College, Weihsien, spend a year of preliminary scientific studies at that institution (this has now been increased to two years), and this is followed by a period of five years at Tsinanfu, all instruction throughout the course being given in Mandarin. Including the class who are engaged upon their pre-medical year, there are now between sixty and seventy medical students in all, in addition to thirteen graduates who have completed the whole curriculum. All of these graduates, with one exception, are now engaged in work in connection with various Mission Hospitals.

The plant of the Union Medical College and Hospital is situated in the south suburb of Tsinan, in the most rapidly growing section of the city, and adjoining the Union Church (Chinese) and the well-known Tsinanfu Institute. The College consists of a large three-storied building, to which it is proposed during the present year to add two wings, thus giving ample accommodation for class-rooms, laboratories, and a Department of Practical Anatomy. Residences for foreign and Chinese members of the staff, students' dormitories and games courts, and a separate Students' Commons, containing a large dining-room and a recreation room, are also included within the College compound. The



The Main Building of the Tsinanfu Union Medical College.
Two extra Wings, with added Laboratories, etc., are being built this year.

Hospital, which was added in 1914, and officially opened during the past year, is a large building with a frontage of 400 feet, consisting of separate In-patient and Out-patient Departments, and accommodating over one hundred beds. It is built and fitted throughout in modern style, and has been described by many visitors as the most up-to-date and well-equipped Hospital in North China. A short description of it appears in the following pages.

In looking to the future development of the Medical College, there are many reasons for the confident hope that each succeeding year will see its position strengthened and consolidated.* Tsinanfu, in the first place, is the centre of an enormous and most populous district, including not only the province of Shantung, but also the south of Chihli, the north of Anhwei, and a great part of Honan. Railway facilities and other means of communication are improving every year, and the importance of the city is continually growing.

But however populous a district may be, or however suited it may appear on theoretical grounds as an educational centre, the chance of the success of higher educational efforts must necessarily depend upon the state of efficiency in the lower grades of school work and organization.

* See Postscript at end of Report.

And seeing that the expressed aim and policy of the College is "to give a medical education, under distinctively Christian influences, to young men chiefly from Christian families," it is essentially the Mission Schools in the area served by the College which are the deciding factor in making the groundwork of that college efficient or otherwise. It is just here that the Shantung Christian University has so much cause for hopefulness and confidence. Fifty years have already passed since the first mission school was started in the province, and so well were the foundations of Christian education laid by those early pioneers that by the end of 1914 the three



Some of the Students, Union Medical College, Tsinanfu.

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Introduction.

Missions co-operating in the Shantung Christian University had over 5,000 boys under instruction in Primary and Intermediate Schools and nearly 1,000 in High Schools, whilst there were in addition 364 students doing College grade work in the University. There are also seven other Missions doing educational work in the province, not to speak of those in contiguous parts of adjoining provinces, and if their scholars were added to the above list there would be a total of about 13,000 boys under instruction.

The one great purpose of the institution is to turn out men who will not only be efficient physicians and surgeons, but also zealous workers for the cause of Christ, a real source of strength to any Mission Hospitals with which they become connected, or sources of Christian influence in any work in which they may engage outside the Church. Regular Bible instruction is given to the students throughout their course, and they are encouraged to take a personal share in all the evangelistic work which is daily carried on among the Hospital patients.



Tsinanfu Medical College: Entrance Hall.

The Union Medical College, Tsinanfu.

REPORT FOR 1915.

THE year 1915 will long be remembered in the history of the Union Medical College, for it saw the graduation of the first two classes to take the full medical course, the completion and opening of the new Hospital and Out-patient dispensary, and the setting on foot of negotiations and plans which bid fair to have the most profound influence upon the future of medical education in this country.

GRADUATION CEREMONIES.

The First Graduation Ceremony took place at the College on January 11th, in the presence of the Military and Civil Governors and numerous officials and friends, when four students received their diplomas. They alone, of an original class of nine men, had survived the series of stringent tests which they had been required to undergo, and by a strange coincidence they represented as many Missions. The whole proceedings were marked by considerable enthusiasm, speeches being delivered by both Governors, as well as by the Deans of the Arts and Theological Colleges. Later in the day General Chin, the Military Governor, gave expression to the great



The First Graduates, Union Medical College, Tsinanfu.

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Tsinanfu Medical College: Second Class of Graduates, 1915.

Dr. H. L. Chen, A.P. Mission Hospital, Chefoo. Dr. H. K Sven. A.P. Mission Hospital, Weihsien. Dr. C. L. Chou. Home Physician, U.M.C. Hospital, Tsinanfu. Dr. H W Wang. House Surgeon, U.M.C. Hospital, Tsinanfu. Dr H. L Chou. Amer. Bap. Miss. Hospital, Hwang Hsien, Shantung. Dr. C L. Chiang. House Surgeon, U.M.C. Hospital, Tsinanfu.

not reach that standard.

Owing to an alteration in the time of holding the final examinations, our second Graduation also fell within the last calendar year, and on this occasion nine students received their diplomas. The graduating exercises took place on December 30th, when, in addition to welcoming a large number of Chinese and foreign guests, we had the pleasure of listening to a most inspiring address from Rev. J. E. Williams, D.D., Vice-Principal of Nanking University, who paid us a special visit for the occasion.

Of the thirteen graduates who have thus completed their course during the year, nine are now engaged in work in connection with hospitals belonging to the American Board, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian Missions respectively, in this province and elsewhere; one has just finished a year's House Surgeonship; while the remaining three are staying on as Internes for the ensuing year.

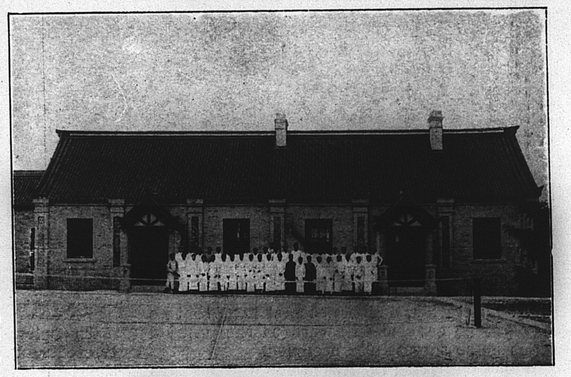
pleasure which he had experienced at being present on such an occasion, and to the peculiar satisfaction with which he had noticed that the Medical College, unlike so many Chinese institutions, was requiring a fixed standard of educational efficiency from its graduates, and did not hesitate to fail such students as did

COLLEGE REPORT.

Forty-six students have been in residence throughout the year, and the character of the work which they have done, and the absence of illness, or of any serious breach of College discipline, have alike been most gratifying. Bible instruction has been regularly given by the Rev. F. Harmon, and the great majority of the students have taken part in various forms of Christian service, both in the Hospital wards and outside.

During the early part of the autumn term, a large Inter-collegiate Athletic Meet for Government schools in the province was arranged by the Commissioner of Education, with the help of the Y.M.C.A. The meeting occupied two days, and took place at the Public Park, Tsinanfu, in the presence of an enormous crowd of students and others. Our students were allowed to enter the competitions, and although so few in number as compared with most of the Government colleges, succeeded in carrying off a great number of distinctions, including the finals at tennis and basket ball, and the first place in the 100 yards, half mile, mile relay, hurdles and high jump. Of the special prizes given to competitors for the greatest aggregate number of points, the first, third and fourth places all fell to students from our College.

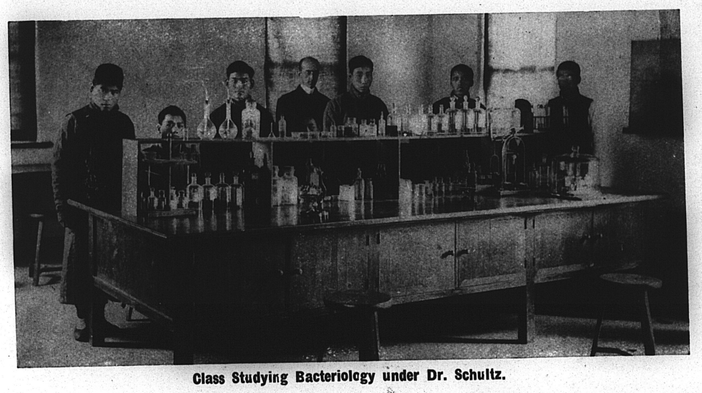
Amidst much that is encouraging, the College has sustained one of the greatest losses in its history, during this past year, in the resignation of Dr. Schultz, who was obliged to return to America in December for domestic reasons. As a careful clinician and teacher, as an enthusiastic pathologist and investigator, but, above all, as a generous and unselfish friend to colleagues



Students' Dining Hall and Recreation Grounds.

and students alike, Dr. Schultz has impressed himself in a unique manner upon the life of the College, and his resignation leaves a gap which it seems impossible to fill. He carries with him the warm affection and good wishes of everyone in the institution, and the earnest hope that he may yet be enabled to return to the position which he so successfully occupied.

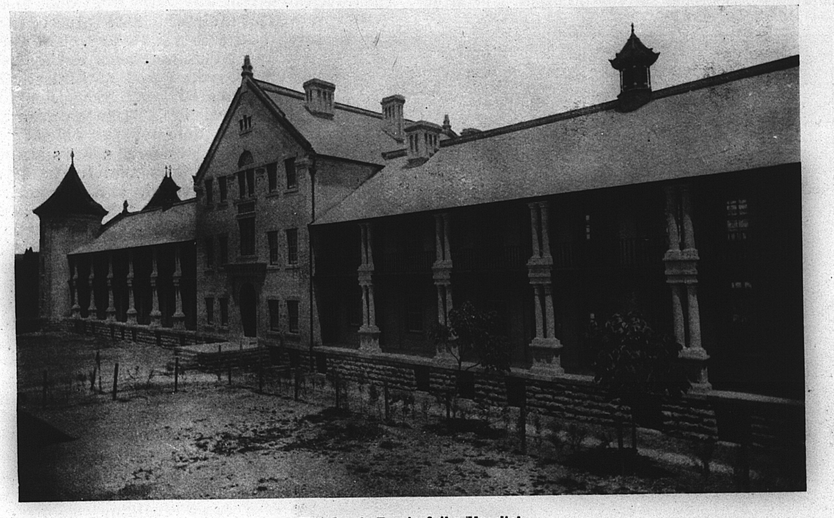
Whilst regretting the loss of one who has thus dropped from our ranks, at least for the time being, we have been greatly encouraged by the appointment of Dr. C. K. Roys to the staff of the College. Dr. Roys brings with him a splendid record of hospital service at Weihsien, and will be a great source of strength to the Anatomical and Surgical Departments. At the same time we extend a very hearty welcome to the Rev. W. P. Pailing, who comes to us in the dual capacity of pharmacist and Hospital chaplain, and hopes to become an active member of the staff as soon as his period of language study is completed.



Class Studying Bacteriology under Dr. Schultz.

OPENING OF THE NEW HOSPITAL.

The splendid new buildings, which have been erected and equipped at a cost of nearly nine thousand pounds sterling by the English Baptist Mission, were completed during the summer,



The South Front of the Hospital.

and were formally opened on Monday, September 27th, by the Military Governor. A large company assembled for the occasion, and after a reception had been held in the Out-patient Department, and the various rooms inspected, the Governor led the way to the front door of the Hospital, which he proceeded to open with a silver key. The wards and adjoining rooms having been duly visited and enthusiastically commented on, the company gathered in a large ward on the ground floor for the official proceedings. Several short speeches, of a most appreciative character, were delivered, and the future work of the Hospital, both as an evangelistic agency, and as a means of relieving suffering and training students and nurses, was commended to God in prayer. Similar receptions were held during the following days, for representatives of the chief colleges, the leading merchants, the Mohammedan community, and for the wives of the officials, etc., and at each of these gatherings the greatest appreciation and friendliness were shown on all sides.



Tsinanfu Medical College: Main Operating Theatre.

As will be seen from the accompanying photographs, the Hospital is a large building erected in modern style, and comprising separate In-patient and Out-patient Departments. The former

includes a central three-storey block, devoted to administrative purposes and operating theatres, etc., and an extensive two-storey wing on either side, containing large general wards, bathrooms, service rooms and private wards, each ward being fitted up with iron spring-mesh beds and aseptic furniture. All the rooms are provided with electric light and heated from hot-water radiators, while hot and cold water is also laid on throughout the whole building. In addition to the general operating theatre, which is provided with separate anæsthetic room, sterilising room, and students' gallery, there is also a smaller theatre situated on the top floor and reserved for septic cases. The kitchens, laundry, boiler-rooms, etc., are all situated in a semi-basement, which runs the whole length of the building, and where there are also dining-room and bathroom for the employees, workshop, and other offices.

The Out-Patient Dispensary contains a central waiting-room, providing seating accommodation for 250 patients. With this are connected five consulting rooms and a commodious drug room. The surgical consulting-room leads into a large "surgery" or "dressing-room," painted white throughout, walled with white glazed tiles, and provided with aseptic surgical appliances. The surgical and ophthalmic departments are also each provided with a small operating theatre, furnished throughout in modern aseptic fashion, while the latter has in addition a large and well-ventilated dark room for ophthalmoscopic purposes. To the medical consulting room is attached an apartment for clinical pathology, so that students may have the opportunity of carrying out all bacteriological and other microscopical investigations alongside of their clinical work. It is proposed to fit up for X-ray work another room in the building.

The upper floor of the Out-patient Department has an entirely different approach, and really forms part of the In-patient plant, being partly divided up into cubicles and reserved for isolation purposes. This block, together with the ordinary In-patient wards, gives the Hospital a total accommodation of 110 beds.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

During the first ten months of the year the only place to which In-patients could be admitted was the College building, where some class-rooms had been converted into temporary wards, and where at most it was only possible to cram in about two dozen beds. It was an extremely distressing experience to be constantly turning away scores of necessitous cases for lack of room, for many of them had travelled enormous distances in the hope of securing assistance. It was therefore a very happy day for the whole staff when, on November 1st, we were able to transfer all patients to warm and commodious quarters in the new wards. Since that time the applicants for admission have been continu-

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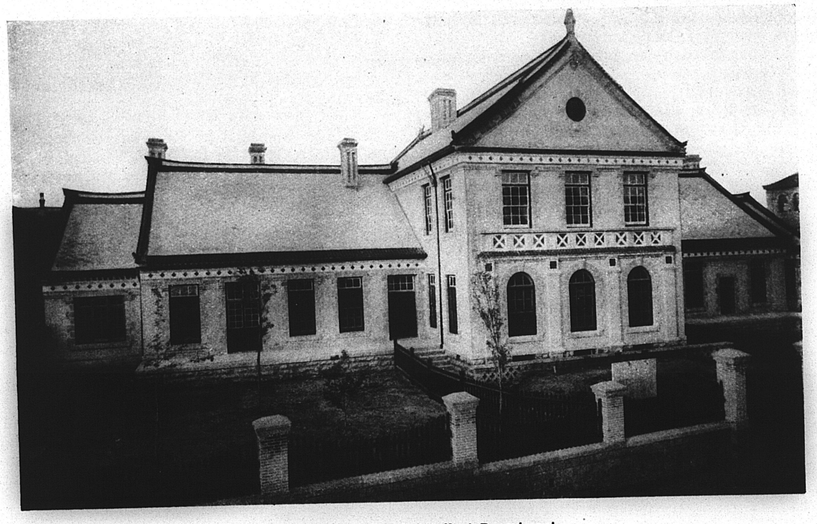

The Front of the Out-Patient Department.

ally increasing in number, and at the present rate it will not be long before every bed is in requisition.

With the opening of the new hospital it was decided to commence regular training for Male Nurses, in addition to the class of Female Nurses which was started a year ago. Although a high standard of entrance was required (Middle School Graduation certificate) there were between forty and fifty applicants, of whom twelve were selected to form the first class. They have taken to their duties in the most encouraging manner, and have shown no disinclination to perform the most menial of tasks.

In addition to the instruction of patients at the bedside by various workers, regular Gospel Services are held in each ward every evening, when a course of lessons from the Life and Teaching of Jesus Christ is followed. Doctors, students and nurses all give assistance in this work, and from the encouraging news which reaches us from time to time, from missionaries working in various parts of the province, we believe that it is already bearing fruit. In this connection we have been greatly cheered to know that the first patient to be transferred to the new wards—a young Mohammedan who had been under treatment for some



The Interior of a Ward.



The Out-Patient Department Dispensary.

months—has made a definite profession of conversion, and has asked for baptism.

The new Out-patient Dispensary has been in working order since the beginning of June, and has proved an unqualified success. With the opening of these new premises it was decided to initiate a scale of charges, ordinary patients paying a fee of five cents for the first visit and twenty cash for each succeeding attendance. Better-class patients, who wish to be seen on arrival without waiting their turn with the rest, are charged one dollar (fifty cents for return visits), but anyone who asks to do so can still be seen gratuitously, if they are willing to wait until all the ordinary patients have been seen. This system has worked extremely well, and almost daily there are a few who gladly pay the higher fee, and a small group who wait until the end in order to be seen without any charge at all. It is an interesting fact that the Government Hospital at Tsinanfu, which also formerly attended all out-patients gratuitously, has recently followed suit with an almost identical triple system of charges.

As will be seen from the statistics following, this change has made no appreciable difference to



The Out-Patient Surgery.

the number of patients who have received medical attendance at the Out-patient Department during the past year, the total number of visits being 35,585 as compared with 36,268 in 1914.

The In-patient statistics are necessarily very small in proportion to that figure, owing to the fact that the new wards were only opened to patients in November.

FUTURE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN CHINA.

As mentioned in the opening paragraph of this report, the past year has witnessed the inauguration of most important negotiations touching the future of Medical Education in China, the newly-formed China Medical Board of New York having resolved upon a scheme which cannot but exert a profound influence upon this work. As is probably well known, they propose to establish, or, where already existing, to subsidise, two or three well-staffed and fully equipped medical schools in this country, in which the English language is the medium of instruction; but they have not seen their way to offer any financial support to those institutions in which teaching is conducted in Chinese. The great majority of medical educationalists in China, however, consider that it would be a great calamity if all the efforts of the past years to produce an efficient and complete medical vocabulary in Chinese, and to offer a thorough medical education in that language, should now be allowed to drop; and at an influential meeting of the Executive Committee of the China Medical Missionary Association, held at Shanghai in April, 1915, a strong resolution was passed to that effect. This same resolution also urged the China Medical Board to reconsider its proposal to confine itself to medical colleges teaching in English, and suggested that of the institutions where Mandarin was employed, the one most suitable for development and support was the Union Medical College at Tsinanfu.*

It has been a matter of great gratification to this College that such a resolution should be placed on record, and that so strong a body of medical missionary opinion, both in this country and the homelands, should be unitedly in favour of the furtherance of medical education in the Chinese language, and the maintenance of missionary medical colleges.

* See Postscript next page.

Postscript.

NEW PLANS FOR THE COLLEGE.

Since the above report was written, a new proposal, virtually affecting the future prospects and efficiency of the College, has been laid before the Faculty and accepted by them. The China Medical Board, which has now purchased the whole property of the Union Medical College at Peking, has decided to transfer students of the preparatory, first year and second year classes of that college elsewhere, and has invited the Faculty of our College to receive them, and complete their medical education. In return the China Medical Board is offering us a very generous grant for the remodelling and equipping of the College, the erection of further classrooms, laboratories and dormitories, and the provision of the salaries of an increased staff for the next five years.

This proposal means, in short, that the Faculty of the College, the buildings and equipment, and the student membership, may all be doubled, or possibly even more than doubled, within the next twelve months, and an unprecedented opportunity is thus laid before us. With the adequate accommodation and equipment which this plan affords, and, as we hope, a sufficient staff to man the College, there is every reason to look forward to the future with the greatest confidence.

We would appeal to all Missions interested in the cause of medical education in China, which are not already members of this Union, to lend us their active co-operation in taking advantage of this unique opportunity, and assist us in our endeavour to offer a worthy medical education, in their own language, to the students committed to our charge, and impress them with the ideals and teaching of Him Whom we serve.

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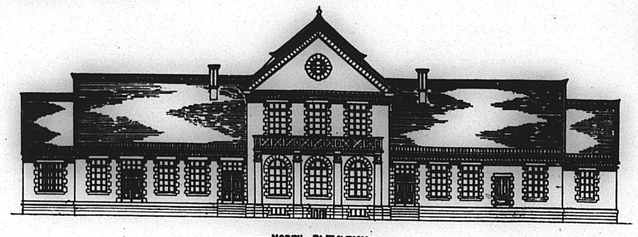
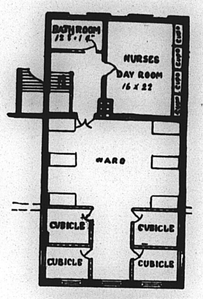
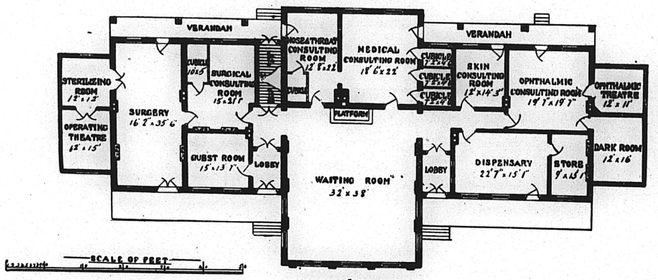
OUT-PATIENT DEPT
TSI-NAN-FU HOSPITAL
SHANTUNG N.CHINA



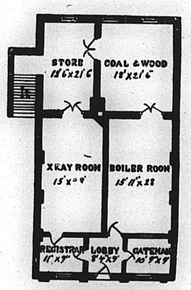
NORTH ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

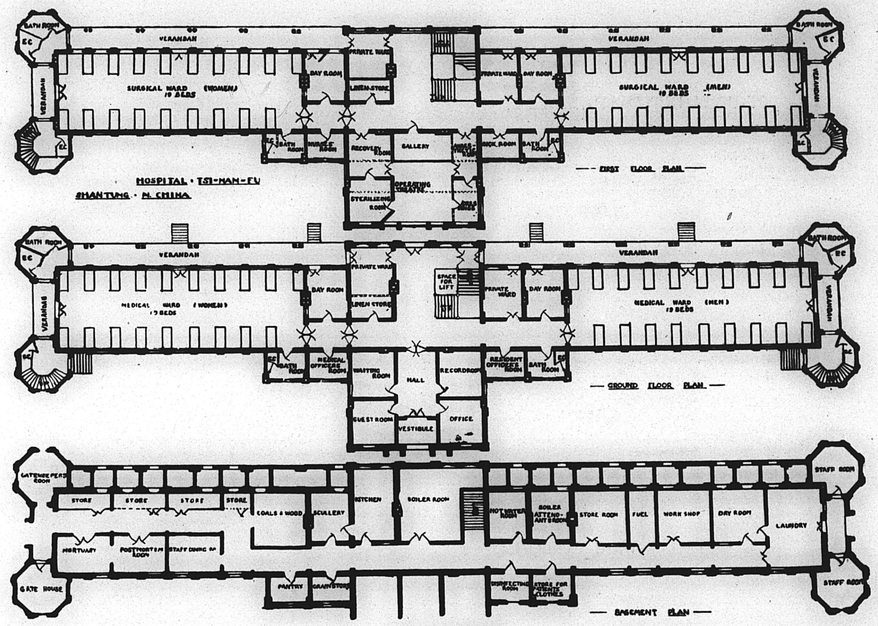

figure_STERILIZING ROOM 12'x12'
OPERATING THEATRE 15'x15'
SURGERY 16'2"x35'6"
CUBICLE 10'x5'
SURGICAL CONSULTING ROOM 15'x21'
OBST ROOM 15'x13'7"
LOBBY
VERANDAH
LARYNGOLOGICAL CONSULTING ROOM 8'x12'
MEDICAL CONSULTING ROOM 18'6"x22'
PLATFORM
WAITING ROOM 32'x38'
CUBICLE 12'x7'
CUBICLE 12'x7'
SKIN CONSULTING ROOM 13'x14'6"
OPHTHALMIC CONSULTING ROOM 14'7"x19'7"
OPHTHALMIC THEATRE 12'x11'
DARK ROOM 12'x16
DISPENSARY 22'7"x15'1"
STORE 9'x15'1"
LOBBY
SCALE OF FEET

GROUND FLOOR PLAN


figure_STORE 18'6"x21'6
COAL & WOOD 18'x21'6
X RAY ROOM 15'x9'
BOILER ROOM 15'11"x22
REGISTRAR 11'x9'
LOBBY 9'6"x9'
GATEMAN 10'7"x7'

BASEMENT PLAN

Plans of Out-Patients' Department.


figure_BATH ROOM
VERANDAH
SURGICAL WARD (WOMEN) 19 BEDS
DAY ROOM
LINEN STORE
PRIVATE WARD
SURGICAL WARD (MEN) 19 BEDS
HOSPITAL · TSI-NAN-FU
SHANTUNG · N. CHINA
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MEDICAL WARD (WOMEN) 15 BEDS
SPACE FOR LIFT
MEDICAL WARD (MEN) 19 BEDS
RESIDENT OFFICER'S ROOM
WAITING ROOM
HALL
RECORDS
GUEST ROOM
VESTIBULE
OFFICE
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
GATEKEEPER'S ROOM
STORE
COALS & WOOD
SCULLERY
KITCHEN
BOILER ROOM
BOILER ATTENDANT'S ROOM
STORE ROOM
FUEL
WORK SHOP
DAY ROOM
LAUNDRY
STAFF ROOM
MORTUARY
POST MORTEM ROOM
STAFF DINING RM
GATE HOUSE
PANTRY
GRANARY
DISINFECTING ROOM
STORE FOR CHEMICALS & CLOTHES
BASEMENT PLAN

Plan of Hospital.

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HOSPITAL STATISTICS FOR 1915.

I.—OUT-PATIENT DISPENSARY.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT:—

New Patients—
Male 2,825
Female 1,084
—— 3,909

Return Visits—
Male 9,021
Female 4,539
—— 13,560
——— 17,469

MEDICAL & SKIN DEPARTMENTS:—

New Patients—
Male 3,019
Female 1,797
—— 4,816

Return Visits—
Male 5,118
Female 2,509
—— 7,627
—— 12,443

Carried forward 29,912

Brought forward 29,912

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT:—

New Patients—
Male 1,211
Female 435
—— 1,646

Return Visits—
Male 2,712
Female 1,315
—— 4,027
—— 5,673

Total attendance 35,585

II.—IN-PATIENT HOSPITAL.

Hospital In-Patients (N.B.—New wards only opened in November)—296

III.—OPERATIONS (HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY).

Under General Anæsthetic 214
Under Local or no Anæsthetic 650
— 864

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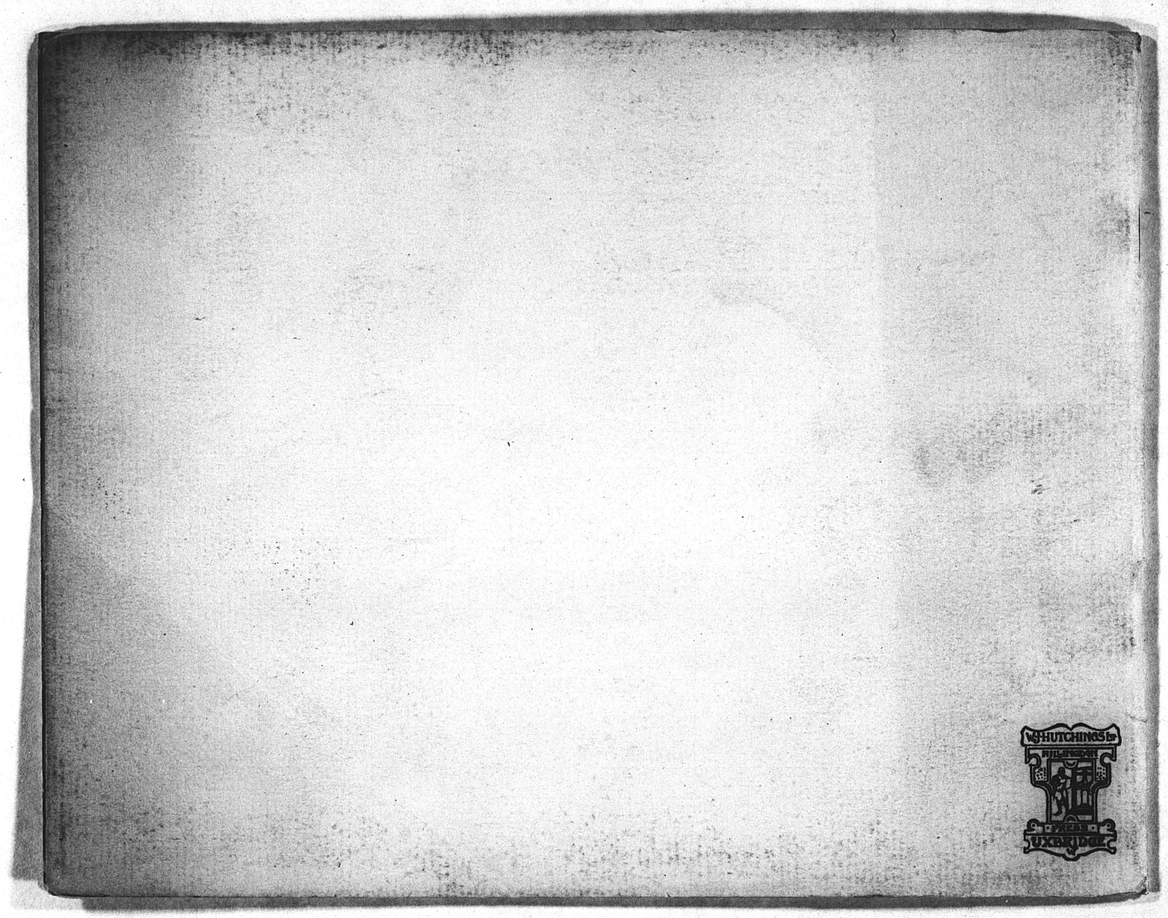

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SECOND
~~FIRST~~ PRINTED REPORT

School of Medicine of the Shantung Christian University

REPORT for 1916 & the
FIRST SIX MONTHS
:: of 1917 ::



Tsinanfu, China.

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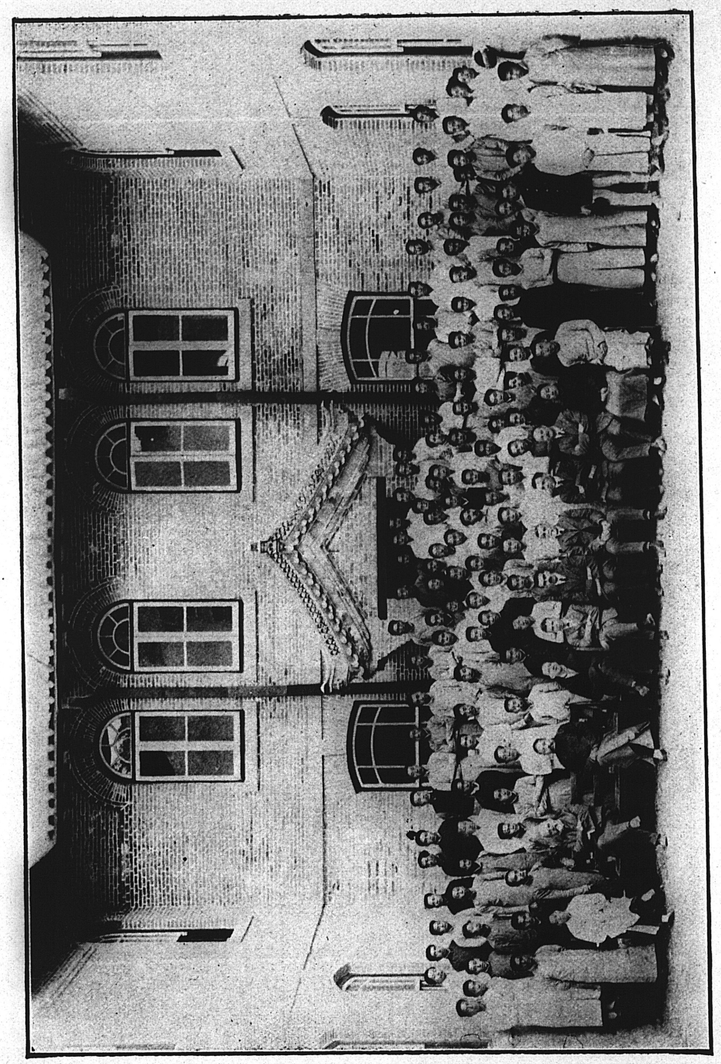

STUDENTS AND FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, TSINAN.

Frontispiece]

School of Medicine of the Shantung Christian University

REPORT for 1916 & the FIRST SIX MONTHS of 1917

Tsinanfu, China.

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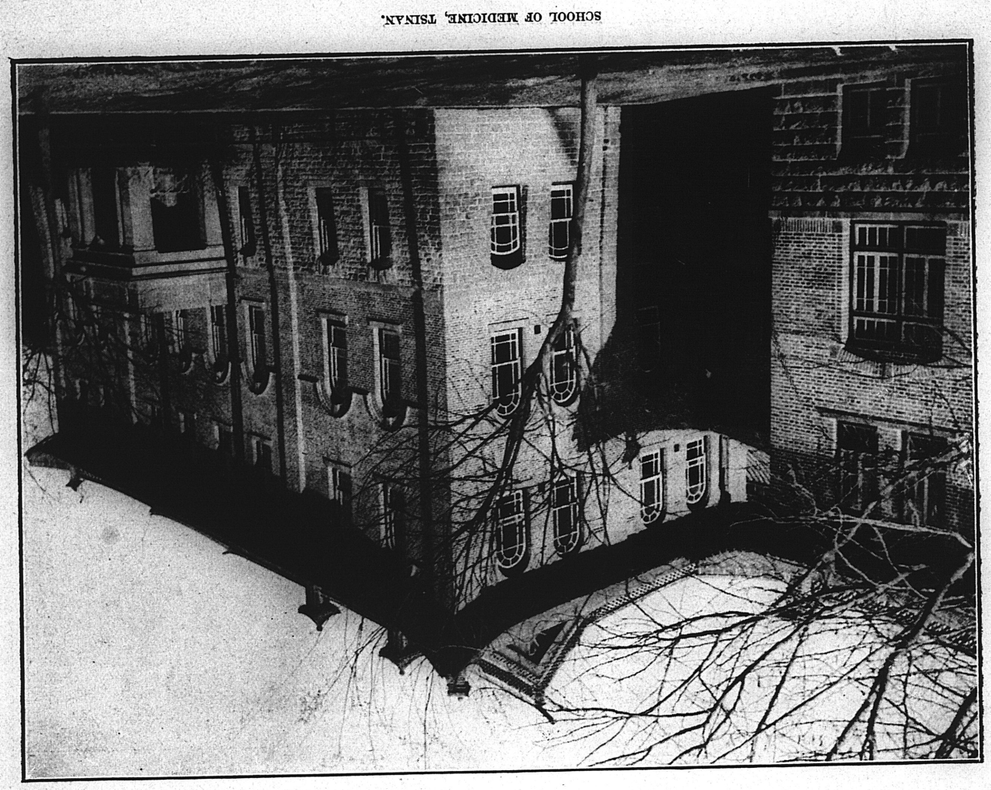
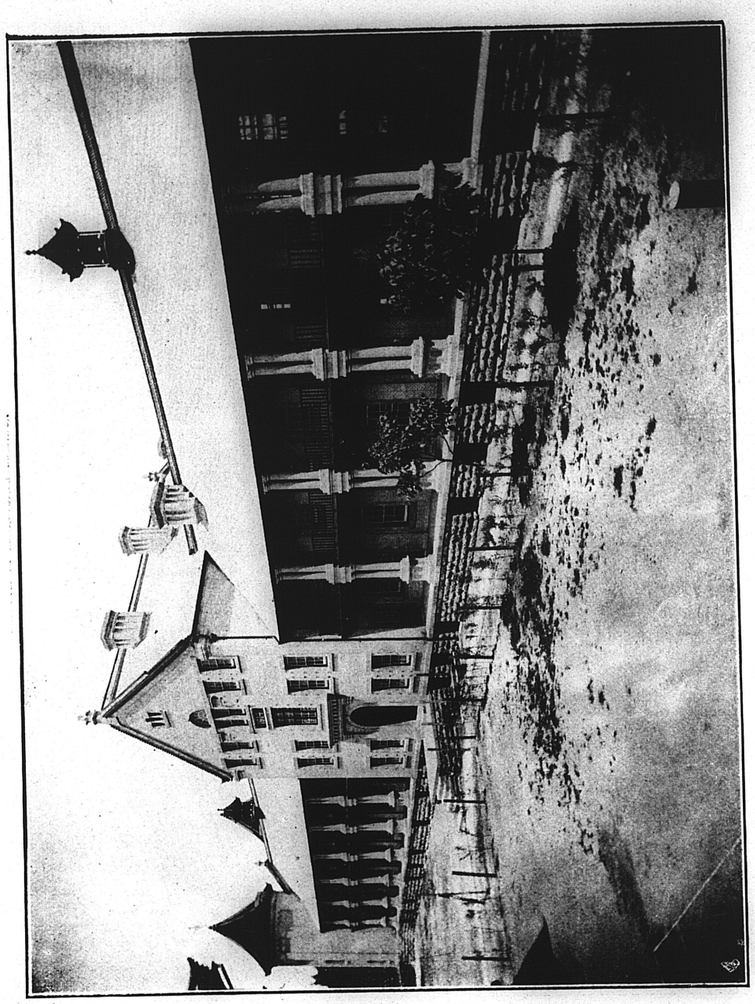


SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, TSINAN.



HOSPITAL—SOUTH FRONT.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS

JAMES BOYD NEAL, M.A., (Yale), M.D. (University of Penna.) Dean.
HAROLD BALME, F.R.C.S., (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.)
Superintendent of Hospital.
WILLIAM M. SCHULTZ, M.D., (University of Penna.)
WILLIAM FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liverpool)
CHARLES F. JOHNSON, M.D., (Northwestern University)
EDWIN R. WHEELER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.
CHARLES K. ROYS, M.A., (Princeton), M.D.,
(College Phys. and Surg., N.Y.)
WILLIAM McCLURE, M.D., (McGill University).
RANDOLPH T. SHIELDS, M.D., (Medical College, Virginia).
REV. WILLIAM P. PAILING, M.P.S., B.D. (Lond.), Pharmacist.
REV. B. M. McOWAN, English.
Miss M. F. LOGAN, (Royal Infirmary, Glasgow), Matron of Hospital.
Dr. WU CHAO HSIANG,
Mr. FRANK E. P. KWOH, English.
Dr. THORNTON STEARNS, (Under appointment).

In addition to the above, the Faculty of the School of Arts and Science, give all instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology and Phsychology, during the Pre-Medical Course.

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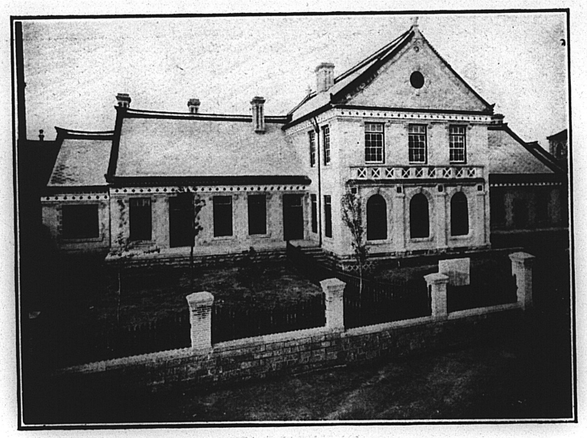
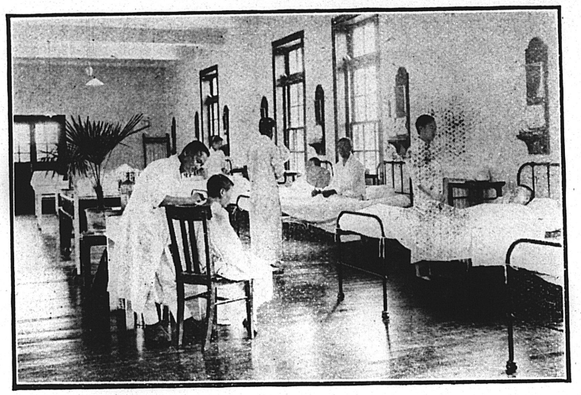


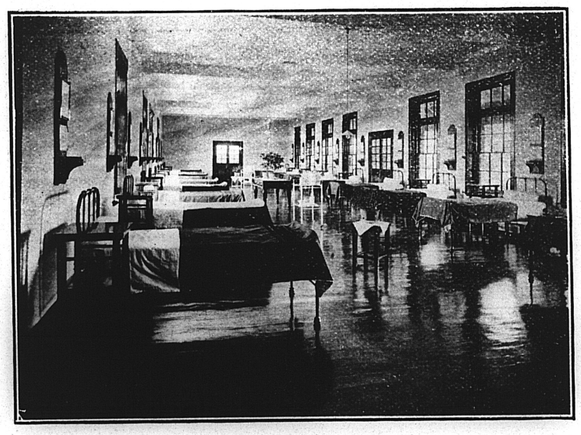
OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT—FRONT VIEW.



SCENE OUTSIDE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.



A HOSPITAL WARD.



ANOTHER HOSPITAL WARD.

Introduction.

THE School of Medicine, Tsinanfu, is an integral part of the Shantung Christian University, which was formed in 1904 by the Union of the educational work belonging to the American Presbyterian and English Baptist Missions, at Weihsien and Tsingchowfu respectively. Since that time, the Church of England Mission in Shantung, the Canadian Presbyterian, the American Board and the Southern Presbyterian Missions have also taken a share in the Union scheme, and other missions are contemplating the same step. The whole University is now being concentrated at Tsinanfu, to which the Theological and Arts Schools will be removed in the autumn of this year.

Prior to 1910 medical education had been carried on for a number of years by physicians in Shantung, and in more recent years was given in the form of union peripatetic classes. In 1908 an excellent site was obtained, and a large college erected, and students were first received in March, 1910; from that time onwards a new class has been taken in every year. All these men, unless already graduates of the School of Arts, spend a year of preliminary scientific studies at that institution (this has now been increased to two years), and this is followed by a period of five years at Tsinanfu, all instruction throughout the course being given in Mandarin. Including the class who are engaged upon their pre-medical year, there are now 106 medical students in all, in addition to nineteen graduates who have completed the whole curriculum. All of these graduates, with one exception, are now engaged in work in connection with various Mission Hospitals.

The plant of the School of Medicine is situated in the south suburb of Tsinan, in the most rapidly growing section of the city. The School consists of a large three-storied building with two wings, thus giving ample accommodation for class-rooms, laboratories, and a Department of Practical Anatomy. Residences for foreign and Chinese members of the staff, students' dormitories and games courts, and a separate Students' Commons,

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containing a large dining-room, are also included within the College compound. The Hospital, which was added in 1914, is a large building with a frontage of 400 feet, consisting of separate in-patient and out-patient departments, built and fitted throughout in modern style. It has been described by many visitors as the most up-to-date and well-equipped Hospital in North China.

In looking to the future development of the Medical School, there are many reasons for the confident hope that each succeeding year will see its position strengthened and consolidated. Tsinanfu is the centre of an enormous and most populous district, including not only the province of Shantung, but also the south of Chihli, the north of Anhwei, and a great part of Honan. Railway facilities and other means of communication are improving every year, and the importance of the city is continually growing.

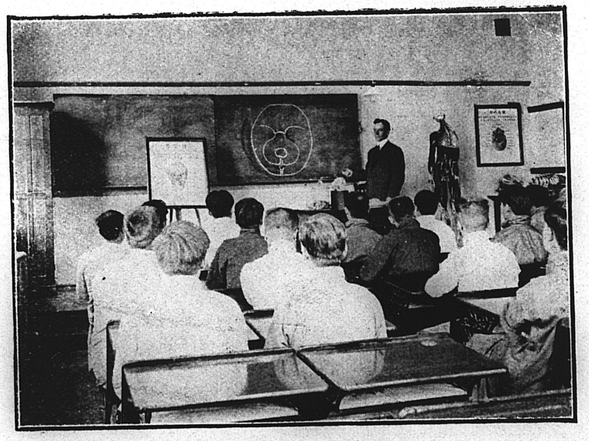
The most encouraging feature of the situation, however, is the fact that within the past two years this school has been recognised by the China Medical Missionary Association as especially worthy of being supported in its efforts to build up a strong and well-equipped Medical School, teaching Medicine to the Chinese in their own language.

In addition the fact that the China Medical Board chose it as the school to which they should send their students from Peking when reorganising the Peking school on an English basis, has given this institution a prestige, second to none in China among those teaching in the Mandarin.

The one great purpose of the institution is to turn out men who will not only be efficient physicians and surgeons, but also zealous workers for the cause of Christ, a real source of strength to any Mission Hospitals with which they become connected, or sources of Christian influences in any work in which they may engage outside the Church. Regular Bible instruction is given to the students throughout their course, and they are encouraged to take a personal share in all the evangelistic work which is daily carried on among the Hospital Patients.



Dr. SHIELDS' CLASS IN HISTOLOGY.



DR. ROYS' CLASS IN ANATOMY.



THE LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.



THE SCHOOL AT MORNING PRAYERS.

REPORT FOR 1916 AND THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1917.

THE past year and a half have been of unusual interest in the history of this school because of the new developments brought about by the request of the China Medical Board in the spring of 1916 to take over three of the classes of the Union Medical College in Peking, in return for which they agreed to give us gold $50,000 to be spent for new buildings and equipment, and in addition allow us gold $100,000 in the course of the next five years to meet the added expense of new members of our staff and to provide for increased running expenses.

In order to bring the two schools together in the matter of their academic years, we were compelled to drop out part of the spring term of 1916, and to arrange hereafter to take in classes in the autumn and graduate them in June; a change which we were very glad to make, as it brought us more in line with the most recent developments in an educational way in China, and also into line with western usage.

Beginning in May, work was rapidly pushed on the new buildings and alterations. New wings were added to the old main building of the school, one on the east and one on the west, the former being intended to provide for two Physiological Laboratories—one for Physiological Chemistry, the other for Practical Physiology—with store rooms, etc., in the basement, and for a large Assembly Room on the upper floor; the latter to provide room for Histological and Bacteriological Laboratories, Dissecting Room, Pathological Museum, Boiler Room, etc.

In addition the whole interior of the original building was remodelled and transformed, so as to allow for four large class rooms, fitted with individual desks, three smaller class rooms, Bone Room, Pathological Laboratory, Demonstration Room, and Reading Room, besides Faculty Room, Reception Room and ample hall ways.

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It was necessary to erect two new dormitories to accommodate the large number of new students, these dormitories, which are now in use, being capable of housing sixty-four men.

We are much indebted to the English Baptist Mission for turning over to the use of the school a vacant lot back of the church, on which to erect these new dormitories; thus enabling us to link them up with the old dormitories, which adjoin them on the west, and to arrange a most convenient plan for housing the students.

By the 10th of October we were in such a position that we could begin our autumn term, three weeks late unfortunately, but earlier than we feared would be possible when we undertook the job. The dormitories were quite complete and the alterations in the Main School Building so far advanced that we had the use of the class rooms. Before many weeks had passed we began to use the Assembly Room for our morning worship and the Sunday evening meetings.

In October 1916 sixty-five men entered the school from the Peking College and elsewhere, and in February 1917 fourteen joined us from the Nanking Medical School, so that at the beginning of the past spring term our enrollment amounted to 122, divided into four classes, of which the senior class of seven members graduated six on June 20th. As eleven left during the term for various reasons of sickness, family considerations, etc., nine others were dropped and six graduated, our present number is 96.

So far it has been most gratifying that no serious difficulties have arisen in connection with three such different bodies of students being brought together in one institution. They are quite mixed up in the dormitories and more or less in the dining room, and are gradually getting together in sports as well as mixing together in the class-rooms and other places. So far as the student body is concerned we have every reason to thank God, take courage and go ahead in this attempt to establish on a firm foundation a Medical School for China, teaching Medicine in the Chinese language. Fifteen or more provinces of China are represented in the student body.

Additions to the Staff.

Since the last annual report we have had the pleasure of welcoming to our staff the following new members:

Dr. Roys, of whom mention was made in our last report:

Dr. E. R. Wheeler, from the Union Medical College in Peking, who has been of great assistance in dealing with the new situation in connection with the coming of the Peking students:

Dr. R. T. Shields, Dean of the Nanking Medical School, who brought with him fourteen students from that institution, and who has assumed charge of the Laboratory of Histology:

Dr. William McClure, of the Honan Canadian Mission:

Dr. Thornton Stearns is also under appointment.

Further additions to the staff are expected in the autumn, and the return of Dr. Johnson from furlough will still further strengthen the teaching force.

Unfortunately we have felt it necessary to send Dr. Balme to America and Great Britain to try to secure further assistance, so the school is deprived of his valuable help for the time being. We hope, however, for large results from this visit of Dr. Balme to the home lands, both in the way of additions to the staff and also in enlisting the interest of the home Boards and Societies.

We have been unfortunate too in losing the services of Rev. W. P. Pailing in the department of Pharmacy, just as he was ready to begin full work, through his having enlisted for service with his government in the recruiting of coolies for France. We hope, however, that his absence will be only temporary.

With the beginning of the autumn term, and coincident with the coming of the new students, English was made compulsory for all students, except for the senior class, and to provide for this we invited the Rev. B. M. McOwan, of the Anglican Mission, and Mr. Kwoh, of Tientsin, to join our staff. They are now most assiduous in their endeavors to teach the students enough English to enable them to read medical text-books in that language.

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The Medical Work.

The new Hospital which was opened for the reception of patients in November of 1915, has proved the greatest boon; and—as is proved by the fact that the number of in-patients has more than doubled—is a most needed addition to our facilities both for the treatment of patients and the training of students. Already we are feeling the necessity of looking forward in the near future to the building of a separate hospital for women and children to relieve the crowded condition of our wards.

All the nursing in the hospital has been done by the men and women nurses who are in training, under the supervision of Miss Logan. She has been most faithful in the performance of her arduous duties. It is a great pleasure to know that within the near future Miss Logan will have the assistance of three new nurses, who have lately arrived on the field, namely Miss Dinkelacker and her sister, Miss Effie Dinkelacker, who were sent out from New York under the China Medical Board, and Miss Pollard, who came to us from England. All of these new nurses are now engaged in the study of the language.

The out-patient work has gone on as usual, except that in May and June 1916 it was greatly interfered with by the disturbed state of this part of the country in connection with the political disturbances; so that the daily attendance was cut down some 80 or 90%. Notwithstanding this temporary set-back the total attendance for the year was not far below that of 1915. Much is made of this Out-Patient work in the clinical training of the students, who act as assistants in the daily clinics. Dr. Balme, to whose energy and persistence we owe our excellent modern hospital, continued in the administration of this part of the work, until his departure for America in April when Dr. Wheeler took over the work of superintendence.

Religious Work Among Patients and Students.

While the pastoral care of the patients was in the hands of Rev. W. P. Pailing until he left to go into the work of the Labor Battalions, much of the daily work with the male patients has been done by the evangelists, Mr. Nieh and Mr. Hsu, assisted by the students in the daily ward services as well as by the foreign members of the staff.

The women patients have been looked after and taught by a woman evangelist, assisted by some of the ladies of the staff.

The daily clinic is preceded by a half hour of preaching.

In addition to the daily worship with the students which precedes each day's work—a special effort has been made to make the Sunday evening meeting a marked feature of the religious life of the School. Men of light and leading have been invited each week to address the students, in an effort to interest them more and more deeply in the Christian life.

It has naturally taken some time for the new and the old students to find themselves and unite heartily in any form of Christian work, but we are in hopes that soon a strong and aggressive Y.M.C.A. will emerge from a union of all the Christian forces in the School.

Conclusion.

The above report makes it plain that whilst great facilities have been placed before the Tsinan School of Medicine, in the endorsement of its policy by the China Medical Missionary Association and the provision of an adequate and efficient plant and equipment, the pressing problem which confronts the School at the present time is the immediate securing of a complete and expert medical faculty.

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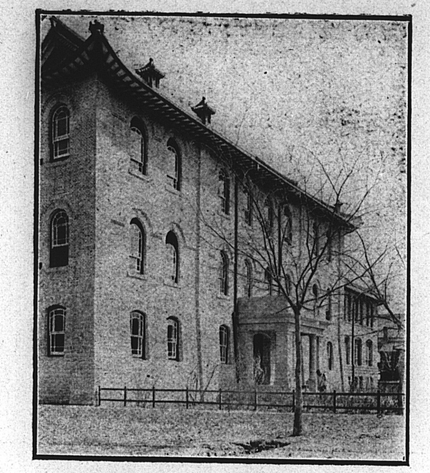
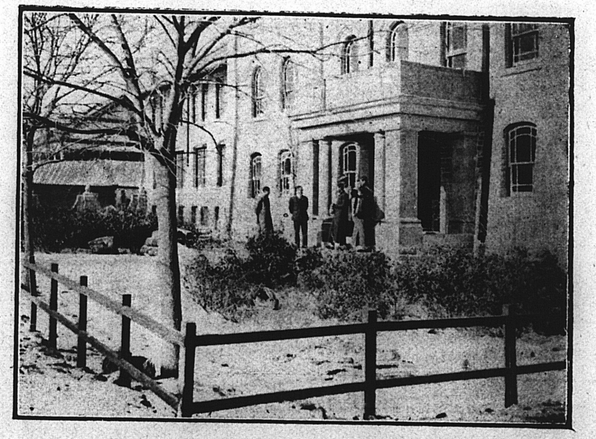
In addition it is most desirable that more of the home Boards and Societies should become interested in the development of the School on a thoroughly sound and efficient basis, so that at the end of the five years contract with the China Medical Board, it shall be in a position to be a going concern.

The Tsinanfu School of Medicine therefore appeals to the whole Missionary Body and to the Home Societies to cooperate in this effort, both by securing at the earliest possible moment such men as are still required to complete the teaching staff, and by providing a sufficient financial backing for the future development of the School.



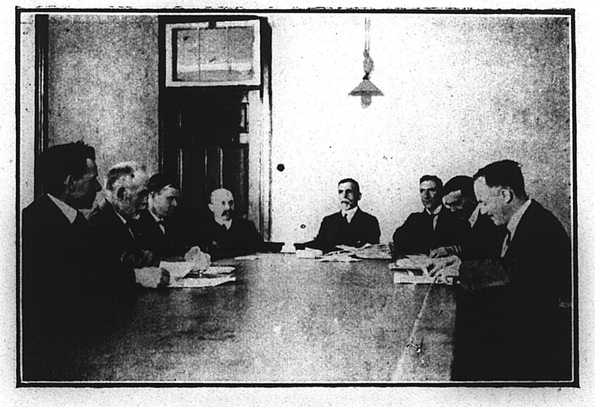
MAIN SCHOOL BUILDING SHOWING EAST WING.



MAIN SCHOOL BUILDING SHOWING WEST WING.



ONE OF THE TWO NEW DORMITORIES.



A MEETING OF THE FACULTY.

MEDICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Surgical Out-Patients :—					
New patients, male	4,389	female	1,210—	5,599	
Return visits „	11,597	„	5,432—17,029		
					22,628
Medical and Skin :—					
New patients, male	3,834	female	1,746—5,580		
Return visits „	5,964	„	2,641—8,605		
					14,185
Ophthalmological :—					
New patients, male	1,631	female	545—2,176		
Return visits „	2,877	„	1,296—4,173		
					6,349
Total attendance of Out-Patients					43,162

Hospital In-Patients :—		
Men	589	
Women	231	(including children)
Total In-Patients	820	

MEDICAL STATISTICS FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

Surgical Out-Patients :—					
New patients, male	5,710	female	1,630—	7,340	
Return visits „	15,426	„	7,416—22,842		
					30,182
Medical and Skin :—					
New patients, male	5,064	female	2,341—	7,405	
Return visits „	8,036	„	3,601—11,637		
					19,042

MEDICAL STATISTICS FOR THE 18 MONTHS, ENDING JUNE 30, 1917—*cont.*

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL :—

New patients, male	2,248	female	744—	2,992	
Return visits „	4,158	„	1,701—	5,859	
					8,851
Total attendance of Out-Patients					**58,075**

HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS :—

Men	791	
Women	313	(including children)
Total In-Patients	1,104	

EXPENDITURES LAST FISCAL YEAR :—

School Department	Mex. $ 2,987.21 (exclusive of equipment)
Hospital Department	23,561.48
	$26,548.69

Raised on Field $8,056.38

Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Printers.

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1917
Dr. White.

Dr. White
DEPT.
APR 20 1917
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SECRETARIES

The Present Position and Future Prospects of the School of Medicine of the Shantung Christian University.

Formerly known as the Union Medical College, Tsinanfu, Shantung.

January, 1917.

During the time which has elapsed since the last biennial meeting of the China Medical Missionary Association in January 1915 important changes have taken place in the status and prospects of the School of Medicine at Tsinanfu—changes which in large measure have directly resulted from the recommendation of the C.M.M.A. Council on Medical Education—and the following statement has been prepared with a view to presenting, in as concise a manner as possible, a clear idea of the position so far attained, the policy being followed and the prospects of future success.

1.—Endorsement of Mandarin Medical Education on the Field.

An important Conference was held in Shanghai on April 15th, 1915, between members of the Executive Committee and of the Council on Medical Education of the C.M.M.A., when the report and recommendations of the first Rockefeller Medical Commission in China were fully considered. That Report, as will be remembered, recommended the strengthening and development of medical educational work in four centres—Peking, Shanghai, Changsha aud Canton,—with English as the medium of instruction ; but the Conference, whilst expressing their hearty approval of such a plan, passed a unanimous resolution strongly urging that education through the medium of the Chinese language be also continued and developed, and recommending the School at Tsinanfu as the one which, under existing circumstances, should first be raised to a standard of first-class efficiency.

It was the unanimous feeling of all present that, considering the valuable work already accomplished in the way of translating medical terms and standard text-books into Chinese, and having regard to the fact, universally recognised, that sooner or later the Chinese language must necessarily be employed as the medium of all scientific instruction, it would be a great calamity if Mandarin Medical Education were not preserved and extended.

As a result of the Resolution mentioned above, the second Rockefeller Medical Commission paid a visit to Tsinanfu—amongst other places—and after their return to New York, the China Medical Board, although not prepared to take any direct steps for the furtherance of Medical Education in Mandarin, made a liberal arrangement with the Tsinanfu School of Medicine by which, in return for receiving the junior students from the Peking Medical College and completing their Medical training, a sum of G. $150,000 was granted to Tsinanfu for the erection of further buildings, the purchase of adequate equipment, and the provision, during the

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next five years, of the salaries of eight extra members of the Medical Faculty, in addition to other foreign and Chinese assistants. The opportunity was thus presented to the Missionary body in general, and to the Tsinanfu School of Medicine in particular, to demonstrate the possibility—or the reverse—of providing a thoroughly efficient medical education in Mandarin, under purely missionary auspices and to gather together a complete and expert staff of teachers.

A further Conference was held at Shanghai during the following year—June 1916—when serious consideration was given to the paramount importance of taking full advantage of the unique opportunity thus offered. It was recognised by all that the chief difficulty was the securing, within reasonable time, of an adequate and efficient Faculty—men thoroughly fluent in Mandarin as well as competent teachers of a specialty—and an important Minute was passed, urging upon all Missions interested in Medical Educational work in Central and East China the pressing need of concentrating at Tsinanfu, even at the sacrifice of local aims and interests.

2.—Endorsement of Tsinanfu School by Home Boards.

At the annual Conference of British Missionary Societies held at Swanwick in June 1916, a whole session was given up to a discussion on Medical Education in China, with the result that a British Advisory Board on Medical Missions was subsequently established. This Board proceeded forthwith to appoint a special Tsinanfu Committee, with the object of conserving and furthering the interests of the Tsinanfu School of Medicine. This Committee includes several representatives of Missionary Societies not at present co-operating in the work of the Shantung Christian University, and has expressed whole-hearted approval of the policy which the School represents.

A deputation has been appointed to visit various Boards, and lay before them the needs of the School—especially in regard to personnel—and steps are being taken to keep in touch with suitable men at present serving with the military forces, and who might be persuaded to join the Staff at Tsinanfu at the expiration of the war.

Although no action has been taken collectively by the Secretaries of the various Mission Boards in the United States, the most cordial expressions of approval and sympathy have been received from several of them individually.

3.—Co-operation of Missions at Tsinanfu.

Three Mission Boards are already actively co-operating in the Shantung Christian University School of Medicine by providing and supporting their own medical representatives and contributing towards the annual expenses of the School. They are as follows:—

American Presbyterian Mission—with five medical representatives—of whom two are at present in America—and two nurses.
English Baptist Mission—with three medical representatives, one pharmacist and two nurses.
American Southern Presbyterian Mission—with one medical representative.

Two Mission Boards are providing members of the Staff, but have not yet taken a financial share in the work of the Institution:—

Church of England Mission, (S.P.G.)—who have furnished an English teacher and have a medical representative under appointment.
Canadian Presbyterian Mission—who are lending the services of one of their medical staff, pending the appointment of a permanent representative.

Another Mission Board—the A.B.C.F. Mission, through their China-Grinnell scheme,—has signified its willingness to co-operate as soon as suitable men are available for the purpose, whilst three or four other Missions and Boards have given expression to their desire to share in the work of the School of Medicine if and when circumstances permit.

4.—Buildings and Equipment.

With the original buildings, erected by the English Baptist Mission, and the large additions made possible by the arrangement with the China Medical Board, the plant of the School of Medicine at the present time consists of the following:—

General College Department.

4 large classrooms, each capable of accommodating a class of forty, and fitted up with separate desks.
1 large classroom, arranged in amphitheatre form, for demonstration purposes.
3 smaller classrooms.
Students' Library and Reading Room.
Faculty Room, Reception Room, Teachers' Rooms, etc.
Assembly Room, capable of seating 250 people.

Anatomy Department.

Dissecting Room, with ample light and space for several tables.
Anatomy Demonstration Room.
Anatomical Museum and Bone Room.
Rooms for preparation and storage of subjects.

Physiology Department.

Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, fitted up with tables, water supply, etc., for class of forty.
Private Laboratory for Professor of Physiological Chemistry.
Laboratory of Experimental Physiology, for class of forty.
Private Laboratory for Professor of Experimental Physiology.
Animal Room.

Pharmaceutical Department.

Laboratory of Pharmaceutics, fitted up with tables, water supply, etc., for class of forty, and with space for Materia Medica specimens.
Private Laboratory for Professor of Pharmaceutics.
Drug Room—connected with Hospital Out-patient Dispensary—fitted up for practical pharmacy.

Histology and Embryology Department.

Laboratory of Histology and Embryology, with tables, microscopes, etc., for class of thirty.
Private Laboratory for Professor of Histology. Section-cutting Room.

Pathology and Bacteriology Department.

Laboratory of Pathology and Bacteriology, with tables and microscopes, etc., for class of thirty.
Research Laboratory, not yet fitted up, for post-graduate students, etc.
Private Laboratory for Professor of Pathology.

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Laboratory for Demonstrators of Pathology and Bacteriology.
Room for Section-cutting and preparation of specimens.
Pathological Museum.
Post-mortem Room.

Hospital Department.

Modern Hospital of 118 beds, completed in 1915, erected, equipped, and administered on modern western lines.
Two Operating Theatres, General and Septic.
Out-patient Dispensary, completed in 1914, with 5 consulting rooms, surgical and ophthalmic operating rooms, opthalmic dark room, etc.
Clinical Laboratory.
Operating Room for Experimental surgery.
X-Ray Room,—apparatus not yet installed.
Nursing Homes for male and female Chinese nurses. (There are at present thirty nurses, all Mission Middle School graduates, or the equivalent, undergoing a course of training in Nursing).

Students' Department.

Dormitories with accommodation for 130 students.
Dining Hall and Recreation Room.
Athletic Field for Football, Tennis, Basket-ball, etc.
Bath House with Hot and Cold water laid on.

General Equipment.

Electric Light installed throughout whole Institution.
College and Hospital heated throughout by steam and hot water.
Water laid on throughout buildings.
Drainage System recently installed, with septic tank and filter.

Laboratory Equipment.

Adequate Equipment has been provided, or is being provided, for the furnishing of all the laboratories on modern lines, with separate apparatus, microscopes, etc., etc., for each individual student.

4a.—Student Enrolment.

During the Autumn Term 1916, 112 students have been enrolled in the School of Medicine, representing no less than fifteen of the Provinces of China and Manchuria, as follows :—

Shantung	51	Shansi	4	Kiangsu	2	Fuhkien	5
Chihli	20	Honan	3	Anhwei	1	Kwangtung	2
Manchuria (all three Provinces represented)	20.	Hupeh	1	Chekiang	1	Kwangsi	1
		Hunan	1				

To this number are to be added another twelve or thirteen students from Nanking University who will join the School of Medicine in February next, making a total enrolment of over 120 men, in addition to the classes still engaged in pre-medical studies and which are not included above.

Of the above list, seven students are graduates of the Arts and Science College at Weihsien or Tungchou, the remainder having taken the special pre-medical course at one or other of these institutions.

5.—Departments and Teaching Staff.

It has always been the policy of the Tsinanfu Medical School to allow each member of the Teaching Staff to specialize in his own Department within the Medical curriculum; but owing to the paucity of teachers it has not hitherto been practicable to carry out this policy in full, nor has it yet been feasible in every case to secure permanent heads of the various departments, as is planned for the future. The composition of the present Staff, arranged according to departments, is as follows:—

Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

These subjects are taught and completed during the two years of pre-medical study in the Science College of the Shantung Christian University, at present at Wei Hsien, but shortly to be removed to Tsinanfu, the Instructors being, Mr. E. J. Ellison, Mr. H. E. Wang and Rev. G. W. Fisk respectively.

Anatomy.—Dr. C. K. Roys, Acting Head of Department. Dr. E. R. Wheeler and Dr. C. H. Wu, Assistant Teachers.

Physiology.—Dr. J. B. Neal, Acting Head of Department.

Histology and Embryology.—Dr. R. T. Shields. Two Chinese Demonstrators to be appointed.

Materia Medica and Pharmaceutics.—Rev. W. P. Pailing, M.P.S.

Therapeutics.—Dr. W. Fleming.

Pathology and Bacteriology.—Not yet provided for (Dr. W. M. Schultz, former Head of the Department, in America on indefinite leave of absence).

Medicine.—No Head of Department yet provided. Didactic teaching given by Dr. C. F. Johnson and Dr. W. McClure. Clinical instruction give by Dr. Fleming.

Surgery.—Dr. H. Balme, Acting Head of Department, assisted by Dr. E. R. Wheeler, and Dr. C. K. Roys.

Parasitology.—Dr. R. T. Shields, Acting Head of Department.

Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.—No permanent teacher yet appointed. Special course of lectures given by Dr. P. C. Leslie.

Obstetrics and Gynecology.—Not yet provided for, but a possible teacher of these subjects is under appointment in Great Britain.

Ophthalmology.—Dr. J. B. Neal.

Dermatology.—No Dermatologist yet appointed. Dr. McClure, Acting Lecturer.

Ear, Nose and Throat.—Not yet arranged for. At present taught in connection with Surgery.

Roentgen Rays and Electrotherapy.—Not yet provided.

English.—Rev. B. M. McOwan and Mr. F. E. P. Kwoh.

Nursing.—Miss Logan, Matron of Hospital.

Under appointment, but still engaged in language study :—

Dr. Thornton Stearns.	Miss E. Dinkelacker.	Dr. W. H. Adolph (Pre-Medical Instructor)
Miss B. Dinkelacker.	Miss E. Pollard.	Mr. H. W. Harkness Do.

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6. Policy of the School of Medicine.

The aim and policy of the Tsinanfu School of Medicine may be summarized as follows:—

(i) To provide a medical education worthy to compare, both in efficiency of teaching and adequacy of medical equipment, with that provided in the non-missionary schools, so that Christian students will in no sense be handicapped by having received their medical training in an institution under purely missionary auspices.

(ii) To gather together a complete faculty composed of men who, while being first and foremost keen missionaries, are in every case thoroughly competent in Mandarin and expert in the subject to be taught. To attain this end, special post-graduate study prior to appointment, frequent furloughs, and facilities for keeping continually up-to-date will always be advocated, and wherever possible provided.

(iii) To maintain in every way the essentially missionary character and control of the institution, both in the appointment of teachers, the religious care of the students, and the development of aggressive evangelistic work in the hospital.

7. Present Needs and Future Prospects.

A careful consideration of the above statement will make it plain that whilst great facilities have been placed before the Tsinanfu School of Medicine, in the endorsement of its policy and the provision of a thoroughly adequate and efficient plant and equipment, the pressing problem which confronts the School at the present time is the immediate securing of a complete and expert medical faculty.

There are three ways by which such a faculty can be gathered together. The ideal method is by the setting aside, by the whole missionary body, of such men as are at present in China, and are manifestly fitted, both by knowledge of Chinese and medical efficiency, to become permanent members of the teaching staff. A second method is to secure men already proficient in Chinese, and to arrange for their return home for further post-graduate study and preparation in a particular subject; whilst a third way is the recruiting of specialists from abroad, and then providing them with facilities for obtaining a good working knowledge of Chinese. Each and all of these methods is being followed at the present time; but it is obvious that unless immediate and strong action is taken by all missions interested in the success of this scheme, along the lines of the first method, several years must pass before a satisfactory teaching staff can be got together, and meanwhile the unique opportunity now placed before the missions may be irretrievably lost. The Tsinanfu School of Medicine therefore appeals to the whole missionary body to cooperate in this effort, both by securing at the earliest possible moment such men as are still required to complete the teaching staff, and by providing a sufficient financial backing for the future development of the school. The vacancies on the Faculty have already been mentioned under Section V, and may be tabulated in order of urgency as follows:—

Pathologist and Bacteriologist.
Physiologist (Physiological Chemistry and Experimental Physiology).
Internist and Teacher of Clinical Pathology.
Anatomist.
Specialist in Otology and Laryngology.
Roentgenographer and Dermatologist.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions Passed at Joint Meeting of Representatives of the Executive Committee, and of the Council on Medical Education of the China Medical Missionary Association.

SHANGHAI, April 15, 1915.

Having received the report of the proposed plans of the Rockefeller Foundation for the establishment and assistance of Medical Schools in China, we desire to express our deep gratification in the prospect of such substantial resources of experience and funds being made available for medical education in China, and we record our desire to co-operate heartily in the proposed undertakings.

We further wish to express our appreciation of the attitude of the China Medical Commission towards Medical Mission work, and the expressed purpose of co-operating with existing medical missionary institutions.

Resolved, that in regard to the proposed medical schools we heartily approve of the plans to establish or assist, on the lines proposed in the Commission's Report, in the support of schools in the four centres of Peking, Shanghai, Changsha and Canton. We believe, however, that it is a matter of great importance that education through the medium of the Chinese language be continued and developed.

Be it therefore resolved that we strongly urge the China Medical Board to establish or help support at least one Medical College teaching in Chinese, and that we express our belief that under present circumstances the School most suitable for development is that at Tsinanfu.

SHANGHAI, June 15-16, 1916.

This Meeting of representatives of the Executive Committee and the Council on Medical Education has heard with great satisfaction of the negotiations which have been concluded between the China Medical Board and the Union Medical College, Tsinanfu, and of the excellent prospects which that college now possesses for obtaining suitable building accommodation and laboratory equipment for the efficient development of its work.

They recognize that a unique opportunity has now been placed before the Missions to demonstrate the possibility of providing a first-class medical education in Mandarin, under purely missionary auspices; but would remind the Mission Boards that the hope of success in this enterprise depends entirely upon the efficient staffing of the institution.

They would therefore ask the careful attention of all missions interested in the maintenance of medical education in the vernacular to the following points:—

1. That unless the Mission Boards, by a concerted effort, can succeed in establishing and maintaining one thoroughly efficient Mandarin medical college, their influence in the cause of medical education will rapidly decline and the teaching of medicine in Mandarin will prove a failure.
2. That in view of the urgent need of well-trained Chinese assistants for mission hospitals, and of the time which must necessarily elapse before the graduates of the China Medical Board Colleges will be sufficiently numerous to meet that need, the immediate development of a strong Mandarin medical college is the more desirable.
3. That only by the provision of an ample faculty can professional efficiency be maintained on the part of the individual teacher, or sufficient time be secured for the essential task of keeping up the translation and preparation of an adequate medical literature in Chinese.
4. That the number of men qualified to act as teachers of modern medicine in the Chinese language is very limited, and that the task of getting together a sufficient and suitable faculty will prove impossible unless the Missions will be prepared to set aside for this work such members of their medical staff as are invited by the Tsinanfu Faculty.
5. That in order to release suitable teachers, and to safeguard the standard of Mandarin medical education, it is their opinion that the other Mandarin medical schools in Central and East China, now being conducted on an inadequate basis, should be given up, even at the sacrifice of local aims and interests, and their support transferred to the college at Tsinanfu.

In view of the above facts, this joint meeting of representatives of the Executive Committee and the Council on Medical Education of the China Medical Missionary Association hereby unanimously resolves that every effort be made to lay before the Missions in China, and Mission Boards at home, the primary importance of concentrating all their strength upon the maintenance and efficient development of the Union Medical College, Tsinanfu.

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Specialists Required for Medical School in China

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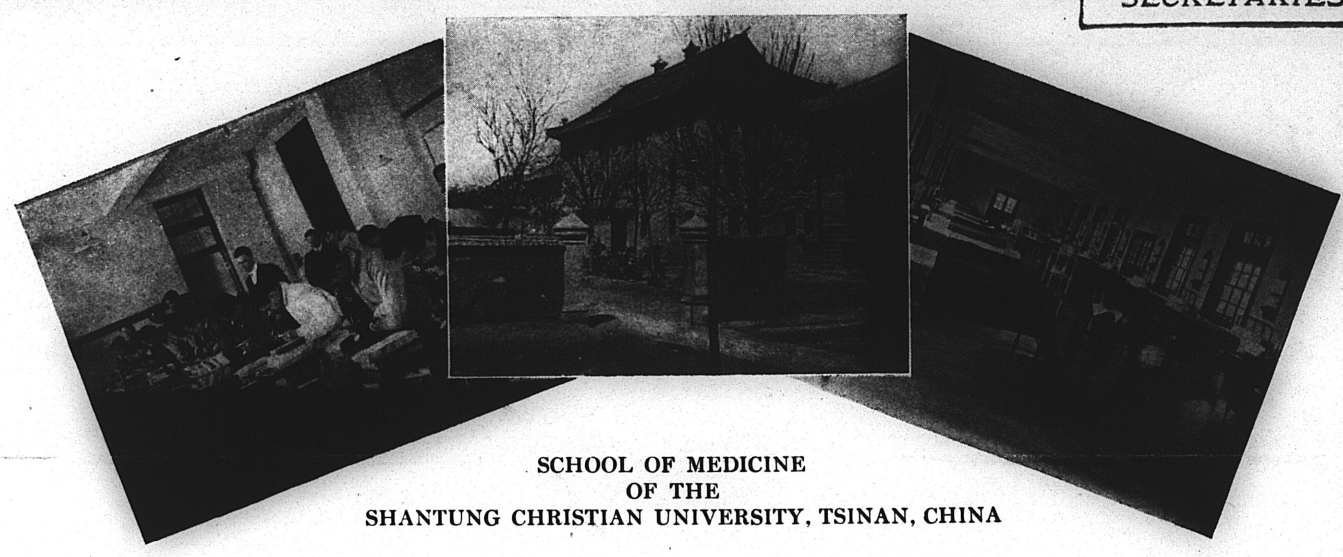

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OF THE
SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, TSINAN, CHINA

The School of Medicine of the Shantung Christian University is situated at Tsinan, capital of the province of Shantung, and almost midway between Peking and Nanking.

It was opened in 1909; is a co-operative effort on the part of American, British, and Canadian Mission Boards of various denominations; and has become the largest institution of its kind in China, with an enrollment during the summer term of 1917 of 125 students (drawn from 15 of the 21 provinces of China and Manchuria), and a staff of twelve American and British teachers.

All instruction is given in Mandarin Chinese, but students are now required to possess a knowledge of English before entrance, and medical terms are taught in both languages, so that students on graduation may be able to study medical literature in English. The entrance requirements demand a minimum of two years collegiate (pre-medical) work and five years medical course.

The Medical School buildings were completed in 1916, and include commodious laboratories of Anatomy, Physiological Chemistry, Experimental Physiology, Pharmacology, Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology. Connected with the School there is also a Hospital of 118 beds, erected in 1914, and furnished throughout on modern lines. To this is attached a Nurses' Training School.

There is an *immediate need of further teachers* for the Faculty of the Medical School, to take charge of the following Departments:

Gross Anatomy.
Physiology.
Physiological Chemistry.
Internal Medicine and Clinical Microscopy.
Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat.
Roentgenology.

Candidates must possess special knowledge and experience in one or other of the above branches, and must be men of earnest Christian character and missionary motive, prepared to become regular members of their respective Mission Boards. They will receive allowances, etc., at the same rates as other medical missionaries, but with more frequent facilities for furlough and post-graduate study.

Dr. Harold Balme, a member of the Faculty of the Medical School, who has just returned from Shantung, will be glad to interview prospective candidates, or to give any information regarding the work at Tsinan. He can be addressed c/o Rev. A. J. Brown, D.D., Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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REPORT of the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE of the SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY



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THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OF THE
SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, CHINA

1918

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FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS

JAMES BOYD NEAL, M.A. (Yale), M.D. (University of Pennsylvania)
DEAN, Physiological Chemistry and Ophthalmology

HAROLD BALME, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D. P. H. (Lond.)
SUPERINTENDENT OF HOSPITAL, Didactic and Clinical Surgery

WILLIAM M. SCHULTZ, M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) *on furlough*

WILLIAM FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D. T. M. (Liverpool)
Internal Medicine and Pharmacology

CHARLES F. JOHNSON, M.D. (Northwestern University)
Children's Diseases, Obstetrics, and Hygiene

EDWIN R. WHEELER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. *on war service*

CHARLES K. ROYS, M.A. (Princeton), M.D. (Coll. Phys. & Surg., N. Y.)
Anatomy

WILLIAM MCCLURE, M.D. (McGill University) Practice of Medicine

RANDOLPH T. SHIELDS, M.D. (Medical College, Virginia)
Histology, Embryology, and Parasitology

THOMAS GILLISON, M.B., C.M. (Edin.) Translation Work

PHILIP S. EVANS, M.D. (Johns Hopkins) Physiology

THORNTON STEARNS, M.D. (Johns Hopkins) Surgery

LOUIS H. BRAAFLADT, M.D. Pathology

REV. WILLIAM P. PAILING, M.P.S., B.D. (Lond.) *on war service*

REV. B. M. MCOWAN English

Dr. Wu Chao Hsiang	Anatomy
Mr. Frank E. P. Kwoh	English
Dr. Wang Hui Wen	Anatomy
Mr. Frank H. B. Harmon	Business Manager

In addition to the above, the Faculty of the School of Arts and Science give all instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Psychology during the Pre-Medical Course.

Nursing Staff

Miss M. F. Logan (Royal Infirmary, Glasgow)	Matron of Hospital
Miss B. L. Dinkelacker (Methodist Episc. Hosp., Philadelphia)	
Miss E. I. Dinkelacker (Methodist Episc. Hosp., Philadelphia)	
Miss E. Pollard (Royal United Hospital, Bath)	

INTRODUCTORY

The School of Medicine, Tsinanfu, is an integral part of the Shantung Christian University, which was formed in 1904 by the union of the educational work belonging to the American Presbyterian and English Baptist Missions, at Weihsien and Tsingchowfu respectively. Since that time, the Church of England Mission in Shantung, the Canadian Presbyterian, the Southern Presbyterian Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the Norwegian United Lutheran Mission have also taken a share in the Union Scheme, and other Missions are contemplating the same step. The whole University has now been concentrated at Tsinanfu, to which the Theological and Arts Schools were removed a year ago.

Prior to 1910 medical education had been carried on for a number of years by physicians in Shantung, and in more recent years was given in the form of union peripatetic classes. In 1908 an excellent site was obtained, and a large college erected, and students were first received in March, 1910; from that time onwards, a new class has been taken in every year. All these men, unless already graduates of the School of Arts, spend two years of preliminary scientific studies at that institution, and this is followed by a period of five years at the School of Medicine, all instruction throughout the course being given in Mandarin. Including the class who have just finished their pre-medical course, there are now 130 medical students in all, in addition to nineteen graduates who have completed the whole curriculum.

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The plant of the School of Medicine is situated in the south suburb of Tsinan, in the most rapidly growing section of the city. The School consists of a large three-storied building with two wings, thus giving ample accommodation for classrooms, laboratories, and a department of practical anatomy. Residences for foreign and Chinese members of the



THE LABORATORY OF NORMAL HISTOLOGY

staff, students' dormitories and game courts, and a separate Students' Commons, containing a large dining-room, are also included within the College compound. The Hospital, which was added in 1914, is a large building with a frontage of 400 feet, consisting of separate in-patient and out-patient departments, built and fitted throughout in modern style.

In looking to the future development of the Medical School, there are many reasons for the confident hope that each succeeding year will see its position strengthened and consolidated.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that within the past three years this school has been recognized by the China Medical Missionary Association as especially worthy of being supported in its efforts to build up a strong and well-equipped Medical School, teaching Medicine to the Chinese in their own language.

In addition, the fact that the China Medical Board chose it as the school to which they should send their students from Peking, when reorganizing the Peking school on an English basis, has given this institution a prestige second to none in China among those teaching in the Mandarin.

The one great purpose of the institution is to turn out men who will not only be efficient physicians and surgeons, but also zealous workers for the cause of Christ, a real source of strength to any Mission Hospitals with which they may become connected, or sources of Christian influence in any work in which they may engage outside the Church.

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REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Two academic years have now elapsed since an agreement was entered into with the China Medical Board to take over three of the classes of the Peking Union Medical College and complete their medical education here in the School of Medicine of the Shantung Christian University. On the whole, the arrangement has worked out well, the students from the north blending with those from Shantung in a very harmonious way, and pursuing their studies in apparent contentment.

As was mentioned in our last report, in addition to the 65 men who joined the school from Peking and elsewhere in October, 1916, 14 came in February, 1917, from the Medical School of Nanking University. In September, 1917, at the beginning of the past academic year, 12 men came in from the Hankow Union Medical College, and finally three special medical students came from the same school in February of this year.

Thus, during the autumn term there were 118 students on our roll, representing the following provinces of China:

Shantung, 43; Chihli, 17; Manchuria, 17.....	77
Shansi, 8; Honan, 4; Anhwei, 7; Shensi, 1.....	20
Hunan, 1; Hupeh, 5; Kiangsu, 4; Chekiang, 4..	14
Kwangtung, 3; Kwangsi, 1: Fukien, 3.....	7
	118

At the end of the year there were still this number on our roll, three who left during the year being replaced by the three special students from Hankow. One student has, however, retired, owing to inability

to meet our tests, leaving only 117 who are entitled to return in the autumn. In addition, there will be the entering class of some 13 students.

The most notable advance of the past year in the development of our teaching has been the beginning of *human dissection,* both the first and the second-year men having had the benefit of this great addition to our facilities for training medical students.



A PART OF THE STUDENTS' DORMITORIES

Failing to secure any satisfaction from the local officials, to whom application was made for bodies of criminals, Dr. Roys, who was in charge of the matter, applied to friends in Shanghai and succeeded through their kind efforts in securing several bodies. These, in addition to others secured afterwards locally, have

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supplied our needs fairly well, and have given us hope that in the future we shall have even more material than we have had during this past year. We now have on hand sufficient material to start off the students in the autumn, and we hope for enough more to keep the two junior classes busy throughout the year in the Dissecting Room.

As to our *laboratories,* the second great advance in the line of teaching has been the opening of the new Laboratory of Clinical Pathology, under the care of Dr. Samuel Cochran, whose services we were fortunate enough to secure for a year, the Station of Hwaiyuan being so generous as to release him for that period of time. Never since the days of Dr. Schultz, who inaugurated the work in Clinical Pathology, when this institution was opened in 1910, has the above laboratory been run as during the past year—in fact, it was closed for a year or more owing to lack of any one capable of carrying on the work in addition to his other duties. During this past year Dr. Cochran has left little to be desired in the efficient way in which he has conducted this most important part of our training work, the only great difficulty being the lack of sufficient time to do all that was necessary.

Both the Laboratory of Clinical Pathology and the Laboratory of Histology are beautifully situated in the west wing of the Main School Building, with northern exposure and fitted up to accommodate classes of thirty men each, with individual desks and microscopes. Both laboratories have been fully occupied during the past year, Dr. Shields, in addition to Histology, having also trained a class in Embryology. He has also taught Biology to the pre-medical students.

The Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry has been in service all the year, the second year students having had about 130 hours laboratory work and 40 hours of didactic work; while the Laboratory of Pharmacy was occupied during the first term of the year, the students of the third year being trained in the preparation of drugs by Dr. Fleming, who in the



THE LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY

absence of Mr. Pailing on war duty, has had charge of the laboratory.

There have been *additions to our staff;* since the last report we have had the pleasure of welcoming back from regular furlough Dr. Johnson, who during the past year has taught Hygiene and Obstetrics,

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and Dr. Balme has also returned from his trip to the United States and Canada in the interests of the Medical School in particular and the University in general.

This trip of Dr. Balme's seems destined to be of immense good to the University, as he succeeded in interesting most of the Mission Boards and Societies in America in the institution and also was instrumental in the formation of a home body in Great Britain,* that will look after our interests at the home end. He also spoke to hundreds of medical students in the various medical colleges at home, and bespoke an interest in the work of training up a Chinese Christian Medical profession, an interest which we hope will bring us valuable assistance after the war is over.

As intimated above, we have been most fortunate in having with us during the past year Dr. Samuel Cochran, whose presence and help has been of the greatest assistance in carrying on the school, and who we hope may some day become a permanent member of our staff. It is with great regret that we let him go after this year of association in the work of the school.

The only permanent addition to our staff is Dr. Thomas Gillison, of Hankow, who with Mrs. Gillison joined us in February. While Dr. Gillison comes primarily for translation work in connection with the Publication Committee of the China Medical Missionary Association, and will devote his best energies to this most essential part of the work of training young men in Medicine, yet he will also have a part in the daily work of the hospital and school, and with his strong character and his love for young men, will no doubt exercise a great influence for good in the institution.

*A similar home board has just been formed for North America, largely through Dr. Balme's efforts.

During the year arrangements have been perfected for the coming to us in the autumn of Dr. Evans, formerly of the Nanking University Medical School, who has been spending the past year in special study at Johns Hopkins, and who has fitted himself for taking over the teaching of Physiology; and of Dr. Louis H. Braafladt, of the Norwegian United Lutheran Mission in Honan, who has had exceptional opportunities before coming out for pathological work in Chicago, and who will take over the Department of Pathology.



DOCTOR AND STUDENTS EXAMINING SUSPECTS AT THE CHINESE PLAGUE ISOLATION STATION

Dr. Stearns, too, who has been devoting most of the past two years to the study of the language, and who has been lately taking Dr. Cochran's place in Hwaiyuan, will be ready for more or less active duty in the autumn, his specialty being Surgery.

Our long wished for business manager, Mr. Frank H. B. Harmon, has arrived from Toronto and is now at work at the language.

While we rejoice at the above additions to our staff and feel much encouraged that we are making

progress despite the war, we are sorry to have to report that Dr. Wheeler, whose presence here made it possible to receive and assimilate the Peking students, and who was of the utmost help in carrying the work on while Dr. Balme was away, has felt compelled to leave us for the duration of the war and take up medical work in connection with the Chinese coolies in France. For the same reason Mr. Pailing has also left us, so that until the war is over we shall be deprived of the services of these two men, but we hope to have them back later.

One of the most encouraging features in the development of the School of Medicine is the increasing number of *Missions* which are *taking an active part* in the carrying on of this work. As intimated above, Dr. Balme succeeded while in America in enlisting the interest of most of the American Boards and Societies and securing the formation of a body in Great Britain* which will look after the home end. Equally encouraging has been the attitude of the Missions on the field, which in some cases have led the home authorities in recognizing the advisability of co-operation in establishing a strong Christian Medical School.

There are now actually seven Missions represented in the institution, both by men on the staff and in contributing to the running expenses, namely: the English Baptist Mission, the American Presbyterian, the Anglican Mission, the Canadian Presbyterian, the Southern Presbyterian, the London Missionary Society and the Norwegian United Lutheran, not to speak of the China Medical Board, which, while connected with us simply in a business way and by means of a five-year contract, would no doubt be willing to be considered one of the friends of the School.

*A similar body has just been formed in North America.

In addition, we have hope that the American Board, the American Methodist Missions, and the English Wesleyan Mission will join us in due time.

In the interest of the *religious life* of the students a special effort was made during the past term to engage them in the study of the Bible, and in response to an appeal by the Young Men's Christian Association for volunteers some ninety men enrolled themselves for weekly study of the Scriptures under various members of the University Faculty and others who were willing to undertake the work. These



DOCTOR AND STUDENTS ON THEIR WAY TO THE WOMEN'S QUARTER OF THE CHINESE PLAGUE ISOLATION STATION

weekly Sunday morning classes were kept up during the latter half of the spring term, and were well attended throughout. It is hoped to continue them in the autumn.

The usual number of students have also volunteered for the evening services in the wards among the hospital in-patients, and some others have assisted in other Christian work in the Institute and preaching centers in the city.

The Y. M. C. A. took on a new lease of life, with the election of a new President and other officers dur-

ing the past term, and bids fair, we hope, to do good work.

As a matter of fact the students are kept too busy with their regular daily work to have the necessary time for much outside Christian work. It is a constant source of anxiety to those in charge so to arrange matters as to develop Christian character in the students and send them out virile Christians.

This is the distinct and avowed aim of the institution, so if we fail in this we fail in the most important part of our undertaking. We would solicit the earnest prayers of all those who are personally interested in the students, and of all who have the interests of the school at heart that these young men may develop religiously while here and may go out with strong Christian characters that will enable them to do their part in evangelizing China, and prepared to act as Medical Missionaries in Mission hospitals and dispensaries and as private practitioners among their own people.

Our *plans for the future,* aside from the strengthening of our regular faculty, which we hope in time will have at least fifteen men on it giving full time to the work of the institution, include the following:

First—Broadening and deepening the foundations of the Pre-Medical course, which is an integral part of the work of the School of Arts and Science in the University, in which plans Dr. Adolph, who is Director of Pre-Medical studies, is taking a most lively interest and is working hand in hand with the faculty of the Medical School;

Second—The establishment of a Translation Bureau in Tsinan, in intimate association with the School of Medicine, which shall produce the necessary literature in Chinese for the use of teachers,

students, and graduates of Medical Schools all over China; and

Finally, work in connection with the local authorities in the development of a hygienic conscience leading to the establishment in the future of a local Board of Health. A beginning was made in this line some weeks ago in a joint exhibition of models, charts, etc., which was held in the Public Library at which lectures were given to interested crowds on various matters connected with Hygiene. In this connection it may be mentioned that at the time of the visitation of plague last spring several members of the faculty worked most harmoniously with the local authorities, and a large proportion of the Fourth Year Class volunteered for plague work, which they did so efficiently that to their efforts has been attributed the speedy stamping out of the disease.

After the war is over and the men who have been promised to us arrive from Great Britain, and the members of our staff who are engaged in war work return, we hope to be in a position to do much more effectively the work we have set our hands to, but meantime we thank God for all that He has done for us even in the midst of these trying times and are encouraged to go forward with great hope for the future.

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THE HOSPITAL FROM THE NORTHEAST

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL

The past year's work in the University Hospital has been marked by steady progress in every direction, and although it was found necessary to close the wards for a whole month on account of the outbreak of plague, a larger number of in-patients have received treatment than ever before in the history of the institution.



THE ENTRANCE HALL OF THE HOSPITAL

The departure of Dr. Wheeler for France, at the beginning of 1918, left a large gap on the surgical side, whilst the growing claims of the Anatomical Department have also compelled Dr. Roys to give up all surgical practice. Dr. Gillison, however, most kindly stepped into the breach, and has been rendering most valuable assistance.

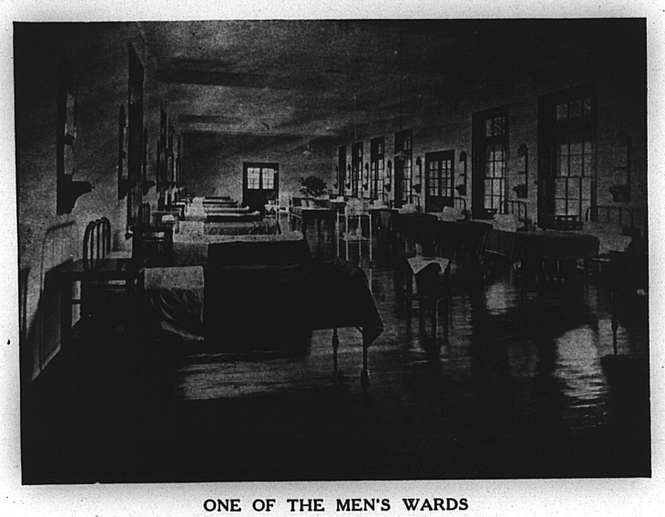
The reorganization of the Laboratory of Clinical Pathology, under the direction of Dr. Cochran,

has made possible great improvements in the routine investigation and treatment of the patients. In addition to the careful case-notes which the students are in the habit of taking, and the regular urine-analysis and blood-analysis as previously carried out, it has been found possible to include various further tests (serum-agglutination, Wassermann reaction, routine search for intestinal parasites, etc.), which have added greatly to the knowledge of each individual case, and to the efficacy of the treatment employed, whilst at the same time proving of much service in the training of the students.

The nursing department has made still further progress, with the arrival of the Misses Dinkelacker and Miss Pollard as colleagues of Miss Logan, and although a great part of their time has necessarily been given to language study, they have already taken a most important share in the work of the wards. In this connection it is most encouraging to note the striking evolution which has taken place during these last five years. At that time Miss Logan was the only trained nurse in the institution, and she was obliged to depend for her assistance upon the efforts of the patients' friends, or the equally unskilled and unreliable help of hired orderlies. Today we have a training school of over thirty Chinese nurses, almost all of whom are High School graduates, with Miss Logan as Nursing Superintendent, Miss Dinkelacker and Miss Pollard in charge of the Men's and Women's wards respectively, and Miss Effie Dinkelacker superintending the Operating rooms, Dressings-room and Linen Stores.

One very regrettable incident occurred during the year, the male nurses presenting a set of demands which were entirely unreasonable, and which led to

the majority of them having to leave the hospital. This incident, however, had one encouraging side, for the medical students, appreciating the justice of the position which the hospital authorities had taken in the matter, immediately volunteered their services, and undertook the responsibility of the nursing work in the male wards, both by day and night, until the vacancies so caused had been filled with new nurses.



ONE OF THE MEN'S WARDS

Evangelistic services have been carried on night by night in each of the wards, as heretofore, whilst Pastor Nieh and Mr. Hsu, with some of the foreign ladies, have accomplished a great deal in the way of systematic bedside instruction of the patients. Several of these men and women, who entered the hospital without any knowledge of the truths of Christianity, have since applied for baptism or for

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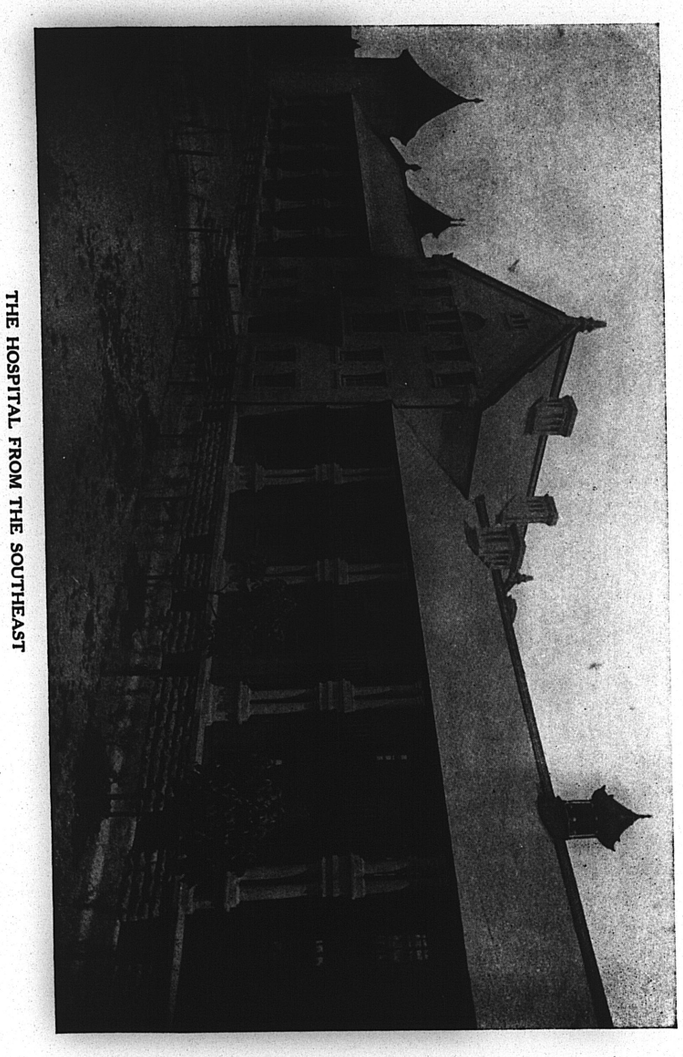
further instruction, and in this way the missionary purpose of the hospital is being largely realized.

The greatest need at present is for increased ward accommodation, for under existing conditions we are unable to cope adequately with the opportunity which is presented to us. Every spring we are forced to turn away numbers of needy patients, many of whom have traveled great distances in the hope of being admitted to the wards, and all of whom we would most gladly receive if only we had the room. During the past months we have strained our resources to the utmost capacity, one ward, which normally holds eighteen patients, having for a time to accommodate twenty-eight men, by utilizing the veranda, etc.; but even then great numbers had to be disappointed. We earnestly appeal for funds for this purpose, to enable us to erect a separate Women's Hospital and Nursing Home, and thereby to set free the present building for male patients only.



THE HOSPITAL FROM THE SOUTHEAST

STATISTICS

The medical work of the year is *summarized* as follows:

Surgical Out-Patients:					
New patients, Male	3,141;	Female	892	4,033	
Return visits, Male	6,291;	Female	2,689	8,980	
					13,013
Medical and Skin:					
New patients, Male	2,177;	Female	892	3,069	
Return visits, Male	2,777;	Female	1,030	3,807	
					6,876
Ophthalmological:					
New patients, Male	1,090;	Female	374	1,464	
Return visits, Male	1,458;	Female	880	2,338	
					3,802
Out-Patients, *Total attendance*					23,691

Hospital In-Patients:	
Men	568
Women	252
Children	88
Total In-Patients	908

Statistics of Operations	
General Anesthetic	559
Local Anesthetic	262
Without Anesthetic	213
	1,034

The *Statistics of In-Patients* are as follows:

I. MEDICAL

N. B.—Diseases of tuberculous origin are classified separately at end of list.

INFECTIOUS FEVERS

Disease	Cured	Improved	I. S. Q.*	Worse	Died
Cholera					2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis					1
Influenza	12	1	1		
Kala Azar		1	1		3
Relapsing Fever	2				
Rheumatic Fever	1				
Typhoid Fever	13		3		3
Unclassified Fevers	2				

METABOLIC DISEASES

Diabetes Mellitus		1	1		

*I. S. Q. (in statu quo), either not treated or unimproved.



ONE OF THE MEN'S WARDS

PARASITIC INFECTIONS

Disease	Cured	Improved	I. S. Q.*	Worse	Died
Ankylostomiasis		1			
Ascariasis	4				
Malaria	2				
Scabies	1				
Taenia Solium	1				

DISEASES OF THE HEART

General Cardiac Disease					1
Aortic Incompetence		1			
Aortic Stenosis			1		
Mitral Incompetence		8	6		
Mitral Stenosis		1			

DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD VESSELS

Anaemia	1	9	2		
Aneurisms	2				
Varicocele	1		1		

DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS

Broncho-Pneumonia		1			
Pleurisy		1	1		
Haemoptysis (cause undetermined)			1		
Chronic Bronchitis		1			

DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

Epilepsy	1				
Hemiplegia		1			
Haemorrhage			1		
Hysteria	1				
Infantile Paralysis			1		
Lunacy	2				
Muscular Dystrophy			1		
Neurasthenia			1		
Neuritis	1				
Paresis of Leg		1			
Sclerosis Lateral			1		
Sclerosis Disseminated			2		
Syringo-Myelia			1		
Traumatic Encephalitis					1

*I. S. Q. (in statu quo), not treated or not improved.

DISEASES OF ABDOMEN

Disease	Cured	Improved	I. S. Q.*	Worse	Died
Peritonitis			5		1
Gastritis	1	1	3		
Malignant Dis. of Stomach			1		
Enteritis					1
Dysentery	10	6	4		
Colitis	5	4			
Rectal Discomfort (cause undetermined)		1			
Enlarged Spleen (cause undetermined)	1	1	3		

DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND URINARY TRACT

Nephritis	1	1	1		
Cystitis	1	1	1		

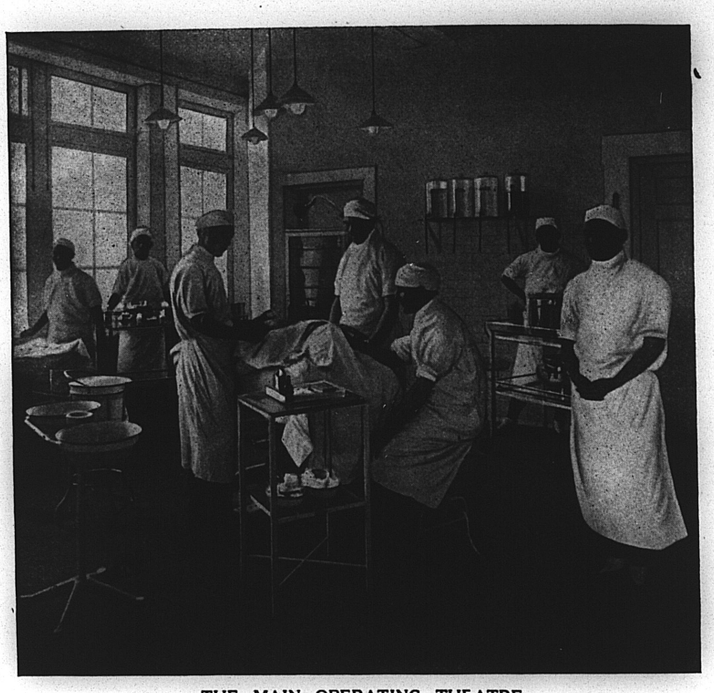
POISONING

Opium			1		
Morphine			1		
Phosphorus	1				
Ptomaine					1
Sulphuric Acid	1				

TUBERCULOSIS

Respiratory Organs:					
Phthisis		5	19		1
Pleurisy		1	1		
Abdomen:					
Peritonitis		1	6		

*I. S. Q. (in statu quo), either not treated or unimproved.



THE MAIN OPERATING THEATRE

II. SURGICAL

N. B.—Diseases of tuberculous origin are classified separately at the end of list.

WOUNDS

Disease	Cured	Improved	I. S. Q.*	Worse	Died
Punctured Wounds	1				3
Gunshot	4	6			1
Explosion	2				
Needle in Abdom. Wall	1		1		
Bite of Finger		1			
Donkey Bite			1		
Crushed Foot		1			
Wound of Scalp	2	1			
Wound of Musculo-Spiral Nerve		1			
Wound of Tongue	1				
Wound of Spine	1				
Wounds of Leg and Foot	2	1			

*I. S. Q. (in statu quo), either not treated or unimproved.

SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS

Disease	Cured	Improved	I. S. Q.*	Worse	Died
Swallowed Gold Ring	1				
Jumped Down Well	1				

SEPTIC INFECTIONS

Abscesses	14	9	4		1
Boils	2				
Carbuncles	2				
Cellulitis	6	2	1		2
Erysipelas	1			1	
Pustular Eczema	1				
Tetanus	1				
Syphilis	1	1	2		

CONGENITAL DEFORMITIES

Hare-lip	6				
Phimosis	23				
Spina Bifida					1
Talipes			1		

TUMOURS

Innocent:					
Adenoma	2				
Fibroma	7				
Granuloma	1				
Lipoma	1				
Myeloma			1		
Naevus	1	1			
Papilloma	1				
Teratoma	1		1		
Malignant:					
Sarcoma	3	4	1		
Epithelioma	2		2		
Carcinoma	7	2	8		2
Unclassified:					
Abdominal			2		
Bladder					1
Liver			1		

CYSTS

Branchial	2				
Sebaceous	1				
Thyro-Glossal	1				
Ovarian	1				
Cyst of Scalp	1				
Cyst of Forearm	1				
Cyst of Jaw		2			
Cyst of Antrum of Highmore		1			
Cyst of Scrotum		1			

*I. S. Q. (in statu quo), either not treated or unimproved.

DISEASES OF MUSCLES AND TENDONS

Disease	Cured	Improved	I. S. Q.*	Worse	Died
Ganglion Back of Hand	1				
Contractions		1			

DISEASES AND INJURIES OF BONES (Non-tuberculous)

Fractures	3	4	3		1
Splintered Humerus	1	1			
Exostosis	1				
Caries and Necrosis	8	6	3		
Sinuses	6	1			

DISEASES AND INJURIES OF JOINTS (Non-tuberculous)

Sprains	2	1			
Synovitis	2				
Arthritis	2	1	1		
Sub-Deltoid Bursitis	1				
Dislocations	3	4	3		
Epiphysitis	1				

DISEASES OF BLOOD VESSELS

Aneurisms	2				
Varicose Veins	4				

DISEASES OF GLANDS (Non-tuberculous)

Glands of Neck	1				
Malignant Glands	1				1

DISEASES OF THYROID GLAND

Goitre	1				
Adenoma Thyroid	1				

DISEASES OF BREAST

Carcinoma	7	2	1		

DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY TRACT

Empyema	1				

DISEASES OF ABDOMEN

Hernia	12				
Appendicitis	3				1

*I. S. Q. (in statu quo), either not treated or unimproved.

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

Disease	Cured	Improved	I. S. Q.*	Worse	Died
Incontinence of Urine			1		
Retention of Urine	2				
Vesical Calculus	21		1		1
Ruptured Urethra	1				
Stricture of Urethra	2	1			
Urethral Calculus	1		1		
Hydrocele	2		2		
Varicocele	1		1		

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Nose:					
Nasal Polypi	2				
Ulcer	1				
Throat:					
Malignant Disease of Oesophagus	1				
Inflammation and Blockage of Stenson's Duct			1		

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS

Glands	16	6	2		
Fistulæ		2	3		
Sinuses	5	4			
Ulcers	5	2	1		
Skin	1	1			
Bones:					
Carpus	1				
Metacarpus	1		1		
Tarsus		1			
Metatarsus	1				
Phalanx	1				
Arm			1		
Tibia		1			
Joints:					
Shoulder			1		
Spine	1	1			
Elbow	1	3	3		
Hip		3	2		
Knee		2	4		
Ankle		2			
Genito-Urinary:					
Orchitis	1				
Epididymitis			1		
Abdominal			2		
General Acute					1

*I. S. Q. (in statu quo), either not treated or unimproved.

III. OBSTETRICAL

	Mother	Child
Parturition	Lived, 15	Lived, 15
Premature Birth	Lived, 1	Died, 1
Abortion	Lived, 1	
Diseases of Pregnancy	I.S.Q., 1	



STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE OUT PATIENTS' SURGICAL CLINIC

The *Causes of Death* were:

Abscess of Thigh and Septicaemia	1	Kala Azar	3
Bullet Wound	1	Peritonitis	1
Carcinoma	2	Phthisis	1
Cellulitis	2	Ptomaine Poisoning	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	Spina Bifida	1
Cholera	2	Stab Wound	3
Compound Fracture of Femur	1	Traumatic Encephalitis	1
Enteritis	1	Tumor of Bladder	1
Gastritis	1	Typhoid Fever	3
Intestinal Perforation	1	Vesical Calculus	1

The *Statistics of Operations* are as follows:

OPERATIONS ON WOUNDS

Suturing	2	Extracting Bullet	4
Excision and Stitching	2	Plastic Operations	2
Extracting Needle	2	General	4
Drainage	2		

SEPTIC INFECTIONS

Incision and Drainage of Abscesses	79	Incision of Boils	1
Excision of Abscess	1	Operation for Cellulitis	2
Excision of Carbuncles	2	Excision of Anthrax	1
Curettage of Carbuncles	1	Excision of Gangrenous Tissue	1
		Excision of Gumma	1

TUBERCULOUS ABSCESSES

Curettage	2	Aspiration	16
Injection	1	Incision and Drainage	5
Excision	2		

SINUSES

Curettage	33	Excisions	4
Injections	6		

ULCERS

Curettage Septic Ulcers	2	Curettage Ulcer of Cheek	1
Curettage Tuberculous Ulcers	4	Skin Grafting, Leg	2
Curettage Syphilitic Ulcers	1	Ulcer of Nose	1

AMPUTATIONS AND DISARTICULATIONS

Upper Arm	1	Leg	4
Hand	1	Feet	4
Fingers	2	Great Toe	1
Hip Joint	2	Thigh	1

CONGENITAL DEFORMITIES

Plastic Operation for Hare-lip	6	Circumcision	23
Excision Meningocele Sac	1	Excision Thyro-Glossal Duct	1

OPERATIONS ON TUMOURS

Epithelioma	1	Lipoma	2
Fibroma	1	Fibro-Lipoma	1
Granuloma	1	Sarcoma	5
Papilloma	4	Miscellaneous	23

OPERATIONS ON CYSTS

Neck	2	Scrotum	1
Face	1	Sebaceous	2
Scalp	1	Miscellaneous	18
Jaw	3		

OPERATIONS ON BONES

Removal of Necrosis	13	Curettage for Caries	4
Incision Periostitis Femur	1	Incision Humerus	1
Removal Portion of Sternum	1	Wiring Humerus	1
Exploration Femur	1	Plating Humerus	1
Curetting Tuberculous Sinuses	12	Removal Cartilage of Rib	1

OPERATIONS ON JOINTS

Arthrectomy Shoulder	2	Excision	8
Breaking Down Adhesions, Knee	2	Curettage Tuberculous Sinuses	7
Aspiration Knee Joint	2	Excision of Bursa	1
Exploration Knee Joint	4		

OPERATIONS ON GLANDS

Enucleation of Tuberculous Glands	39	Curettage	13
		Incision and Drainage	2

BLOOD VESSELS

Arteriorrhaphy	1	Excision of Naevus	1
Ligation of Aneurisms	1	Excision of Varicose Veins	4

SCALP

Trephining	1

THYROID GLAND

Adenoma Thyroid	1	Excision Cystic Goitre	1
Hemi-Thyroidectomy	1		

BREAST

Excision Adenoma	1	Scirrhus of Breast (Radical Operation)	15
Skin Grafting	1		

ABDOMINAL

Herniotomy	14	Suturing Intestine	1
Appendicectomy	2	Abdominal Abscess	1
Laparotomy	3	Anastomosis of Intestine	1
Colostomy	2	Curettage	2
Radical Operation, Hernia	6		

OPERATIONS ON RECTUM

Fistula in Ano (Incision and Curettage)	68	Abscess, Incised and Curetted	3
		Anal Sinus, Opened and Curetted	1
Fistula in Ano (Excision and Suture)	5	Excision of External Tumour, Anal	1
Fissura Ani (Incision)	28	Examination Rectum	1
Haemorrhoidectomy	52	Examination Ischio-Rectal Abscess	1
Rectal Polypus	3		
Dilation Sphincter	2		
Carcinoma	2		

GENITO-URINARY

Supra-pubic Lithotomy	22	Orchidectomy	4
Examination Bladder	7	Enucleation Hydrocele	8
Prostatectomy	2	Enucleation Hydrocele of Cord	1
Cystitis	1	Excision Varicocele	1
Urethrotomy	7	Excision Gonorrhoeal Papillomata	1
Catheter Stitched In	1	Amputation Penis	6
Repair of Urethral Fistula	1		

GYNECOLOGICAL

Enucleation Bartholin Cyst	1	Draining and Curetting	3
Vaginal Examination	2	Perineorrhaphy	1
Ovarian Cyst	1	Excision of small Tumour at mouth of Vagina	1
Ovarian Dermoid	1		
Paroöphoritic Cyst	1	Exploration of Uterus	1
Removal of Uterine Fibroid	1		

OBSTETRICS

Caesarean Section	1	Normal Delivery	15
High Forceps Delivery	1		

EYE

Excision of Cataract	2	Excision of Myomatous Cyst Eye	1
Discission of Lamellar Cataract	5	Exploration of Orbit	1
Enucleation Eye	2	Pterygium	37
Evisceration Eyeball	1	Entropion	11
Excision of Lachrymal Fistula and Sac	1	Trychiasis	76
		Symblepharon	4
Excision of Sarcomatous Growth Orbit	1	Conjunctival Tumour	1
		Tumour of Eyelid	1

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Ear		Nasal Polypi	5
Curettage Mastoid Caries	1	Throat	
Radical Operation	4	Adenoidectomy	2
Nose		Tonsillectomy	3
Sarcoma Ethmoid	2	Adenoidectomy and Tonsillectomy	5
Sarcoma Nose	2	Excision of Tumour of Palate	1
Sarcoma Nasal Cavity	1	Plastic Operation on Parotid Duct	1
Tumour Nose	3		
Curettage Nasal Passage	1		
Examination of Nose	1		

MISCELLANEOUS

Dental Extractions	54	Transfusion of Blood	1
Excision of Bunions and Corns	2	Tenotomies	1

OPERATIONS ON JOINTS

Arthrectomy Shoulder	2	Excision	8
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Laparotomy	3	Anastomosis of Intestine	1
Colostomy	2	Curettage	2
Radical Operation, Hernia	6		

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Catheter Stitched In	1	Amputation Penis	6
Repair of Urethral Fistula	1		

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		Symblepharon	4
Excision of Sarcomatous Growth Orbit	1	Conjunctival Tumour	1
		Tumour of Eyelid	1

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Ear		Nasal Polypi	5
Curettage Mastoid Caries	1	Throat	
Radical Operation	4	Adenoidectomy	2
Nose		Tonsillectomy	3
Sarcoma Ethmoid	2	Adenoidectomy and Tonsillectomy	5
Sarcoma Nose	2	Excision of Tumour of Palate	1
Sarcoma Nasal Cavity	1	Plastic Operation on Parotid Duct	1
Tumour Nose	3		
Curettage Nasal Passage	1		
Examination of Nose	1		

MISCELLANEOUS

Dental Extractions	54	Transfusion of Blood	1
Excision of Bunions and Corns	2	Tenotomies	1



A CORNER OF THE CITY WALL TSINAN

The *Financial Statement* for the year ending June 30th, 1918, is as follows:

Receipts:			
Grants from Missions		Mex. $15,011.54	
Grant from China Medical Board		5,226.39	
Field Receipts		11,405.27	
Expenditures:			
School Department			
Salaries and Wages	$2,086.01		
Fuel and Light	2,042.16		
Laboratories	1,233.31		
Printing and Stationery	632.98		
Repairs, Domestic, etc	509.61		
			$6,504.07
Hospital Department			
Salaries and Wages	$7,136.26		
Drugs, Bandages	4,673.06		
Admin. Domestic	1,484.03		
Equipment and Furniture	1,803.84		
Heating and Lighting	4,086.69		
Kitchen	4,354.03		
Rent, Repairs and Additions	1,485.64		
Food for poor patients	115.58		
			$25,139.13
		Mex. $31,643.20	$31.643.20

The above does not include grants for the salaries of foreign members of the staff, nor a number of items chargeable to the China Medical Board funds.

The Jenson Press, Philadelphia

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REPORT of the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE of the SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY



1919

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WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

DR. JAMES B. NEAL



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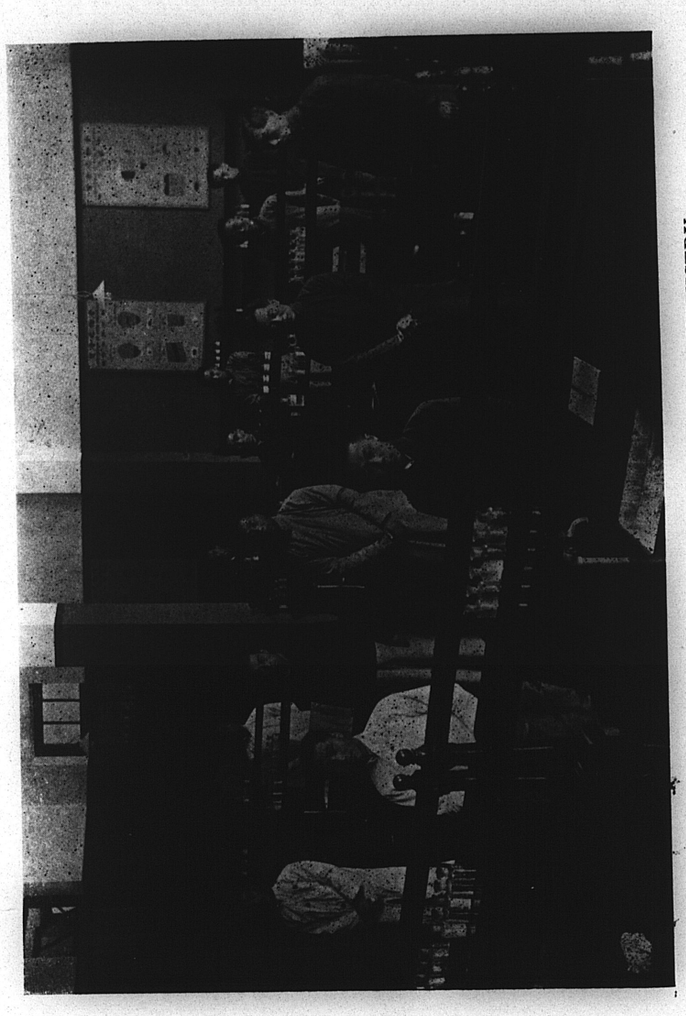

THE LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

OF THE

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, CHINA

1919

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ONE OF THE MEN'S WARDS

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T. REAVELEY GLOVER, M.A., LL.D., Cambridge

SIR A. PEARCE GOULD, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of London

REV. PREBENDARY ISAACS, (S.P.G.)

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., LL.D., Cambridge

R. FLETCHER MOORSHEAD, M.B., F.R.C.S., SECRETARY

SIR WILLIAM OSLER, Bart., F.R.S., Oxford

MR. WALTER SLOAN

H. H. Weir, M.B., B.C., (S.P.G.)
F. Percy Wigfield, M.B., B.S.
Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., Secretary, Baptist Missionary Society

Field Board of Managers

Oscar F. Hills, M.D., American Presbyterian Mission, North, Chairman
Rev. J. Percy Bruce, M.A., President, Shantung Christian University
Rev. A. G. Castleton, English Baptist Mission
Edward Cundall, M.B., Wesleyan Missionary Society
Rev. John Griffith, Canadian Presbyterian Mission
Alan C. Hutcheson, M.D., American Presbyterian Mission, South
Right Rev. Bishop Iliff, D.D., Society for Propagation of Gospel
Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D.D.
Paul MacEachron, B.A., American Board Mission
Rev. C. G. Sparham, London Missionary Society
Professor O. R. Wold, Lutheran United Mission
K. K. Yuan, Alumni Association

The formation of the North American Joint Board and of the Field Board of Managers has not yet been completed.



FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Rev. J. Percy Bruce, M.A. (London) — President

James Boyd Neal, M.A. (Yale), M.D. (University of Pennsylvania)
Dean, Physiological Chemistry and Ophthalmology

Harold Balme, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (London)
Superintendent of Hospital, Didactic and Clinical Surgery

William M. Schultz, A.B. (Princeton), M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) — *on leave*

William Fleming, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liverpool)
Clinical Medicine

Charles F. Johnson, M.D. (Northwestern University)
Children's Diseases, Obstetrics, and Hygiene

Edwin R. Wheeler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. — Clinical Surgery

Charles K. Roys, A.B. (Princeton), M.A. (University of Minnesota), M.D. (College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York) — *on furlough*

William McClure, M.D. (McGill University) — Practice of Medicine

Randolph T. Shields, B.A. (Washington and Lee), M.D. (Medical College, Virginia)
Histology, Embryology, and Parasitology (Anatomy *pro tem*)

Thomas Gillison, M.B., C.M. (Edin.) — Translation Work

Philip S. Evans, Jr., B.A. (Yale), M.D. (Johns Hopkins) — Physiology

Samuel Cochran, A.B. (Princeton), M.D. (College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York) — *absent*

Thornton Stearns, B.A. (Davidson), M.D. (Johns Hopkins) — Surgery

Louis H. Braafladt, B.A. (Decorah, Ia.), M.Sc. (Chicago), M.D. (Rush)
Pathology

Rev. William P. Pailing, M.P.S., B.D. (Lond.) — *on war service*

Rev. B. M. McOwan — English

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Mr. Ch'eng Tsung Yi	Pharmacy
Dr. Wu Chao Hsiang	Anatomy
Mr. Frank E. P. Kwoh	English
Dr. Wang Hui Wen	Anatomy
Mr. Frank H. B. Harmon	Business Manager and Secretary of Faculty

In addition to the above the Faculty of the School of Arts and Science give all instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Psychology during the Pre-Medical Course.

Nursing Staff

Miss M. F. Logan (Royal Infirmary, Glasgow) — Matron of Hospital

Miss Bertha L. Dinkelacker (Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia)

Miss Effie I. Dinkelacker (Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia)

Miss E. Pollard (Royal United Hospital, Bath)

Mrs. Jeannette C. Ratcliffe (York, Pennsylvania, Hospital) — Acting Matron



REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The past year has been marked by the *graduation* of the largest class in the history of the institution. Thirty-two young men have successfully passed their final examinations and have received their diplomas. Of these thirty-two twenty-one came down from the Union Medical College in Peking in 1916 at the time that some sixty men came from there to complete their medical studies here, while eleven were members of the original class. The school has thus completed three years of its five years' contract with the China Medical Board, according to which it took over three of the classes from Peking and in turn has received from that Board large additions to equipment and buildings and annual contributions to running expenses. At the request of the graduating class, no Graduation ceremony was held, the diplomas being presented to each student privately. This was unfortunate, but was due to the disturbed state of the country politically and to the prejudice in the minds of all students against holding any public exercises during such a crisis,—especially exercises implying a joyful state of mind. And it, of course, detracted very materially from the satisfaction that would otherwise have been

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felt in sending out this large class, the largest that we are likely to have for years to come. However, these young men, though denied the pleasure of a public recognition of the completion of their medical course, have the satisfaction of knowing that they are now ready to begin the active practice of Medicine to which they have been looking forward for so many years, and of filling positions in which they are greatly needed.

It was a matter of great rejoicing on the part of the Medical Faculty that when questioned as to their individual wishes, every one expressed a wish to be located in some hospital as an interne for at least a year, or else to go abroad for further study. As the applications for internes and for medical assistants exceeded the number graduating, it was an easy matter to satisfy the wishes of the students and find really excellent places for all. In only one or two instances were men sent where the probabilities are against their having proper opportunities for development such as they themselves wish, and then only in deference to Mission needs which we could not ignore.

We regard this first year out of Medical School as a most crucial time in the life of these young men, both medically and morally; so we are most anxious that they should have the best possible opportunities and the most favorable environment for their professional and spiritual development,—opportunities which for the most part can be found only in well-equipped hospitals and under men of sympathetic nature, who will take an interest in giving them further training and who will not expect too much of them in these first years. We send out this class of young men, with the most earnest prayer that they may acquit themselves as men, and make good not only as well-trained doctors but as leaders in the Christian church of China. "The acid test of our true success is to be found in the personal lives and characters of our graduates; and unless we find them consistent and true, steadfast in the face of the many temptations to which they will be exposed, and unswerving in their determination to spend their whole



THE LABORATORY OF NORMAL HISTOLOGY

time and energy in the fight against ignorance and vice and suffering, we can but regard our efforts as having failed. This is the fundamental problem of our work."

Six men who belonged to this class failed to come up to the passing mark, but at least four of these we

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expect will be able to make good their deficiency, namely, in Internal Medicine, and will be ready to receive their diplomas six months hence.

Our total *enrollment* during the first semester, including three special students from Hankow, was 132, and we closed with 126 on our rolls, which means that four members of the First Year Class dropped out at the end of the first half year, and two of the special students from Hankow finished the work they had come here to do and went back to their homes.

As regards *the teaching staff*, the past year's work has been a very encouraging one, in spite of the fact that two members have been on war service in France and one on furlough. Ten foreign teachers and one foreign-trained Chinese instructor have been engaged in the work of the school, all of whom, with one exception, are full time members of the staff. Besides these, three Chinese instructors, trained in China, have assisted in the work of teaching.

The following particulars of the previous record of those who during the past year have begun their work in the school may be of interest.

Philip S. Evans, Jr., B. A. (Yale), M.D. (Johns Hopkins). A well-known missionary of the Southern Baptist Board. Was formerly engaged in medical work in Yangchow, and subsequently occupied an important position in the School of Medicine of the Nanking University. After accepting an invitation to join

the staff of this school he spent a year in special work in Physiology at Johns Hopkins, after which he took charge of the department of Physiology in this School of Medicine, in which he has been teaching during the past year.

Thornton Stearns, B.A. (Davidson), M.D. (Johns Hopkins). Surgical Interne, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1912-13; Orthopedic Interne, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1913-14; Assistant Resident Pathologist, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1914-15; Resident Surgeon, University of California Hospital, 1915-16. Is a member of the American Presbyterian Mission. After two years of language study, and some experience in mission hospital work, joined the surgical staff of the school last September.

Louis H. Braafladt, B.A. (Decorah, Iowa), M.Sc. (Chicago), M.D. (Rush). Received Master's degree at Chicago for research work done in the department of Physiology. Assisted Dr. E. R. LeCount, Pathologist at Rush Medical College, for one year. Is the representative of the United Lutheran Mission on the staff of the school, having joined the staff in September of last year.

Mr. Ch'eng Tsung Yi. Brother of the well-known pastor, Rev. Ch'eng Ching Yi, Chinese Secretary of the China Continuation Committee. Was educated at the North China



THE LABORATORY OF PHARMACY

Union Arts College, Tungchou, and received three years of special training in Pharmacy at the Union Medical College, Peking, after which he spent two years at the University of Maryland in the study of Pharmaceutics. Has had charge of the Department of Pharmacy during the past year.

Mr. Frank H. B. Harmon, in addition to the above, has joined the school as Business Manager and has lately been elected Secretary of the Faculty. He is a son of the Rev. Frank Harmon, for many years an honored missionary of the English Baptist Mission, and a firm friend of this school since its inception.

The general business of both the Hospital and School Departments is being gradually concentrated and systematised in the office of Mr. Harmon, which we hope will in time become the center from which all such business will be transacted.

We have had the great pleasure of welcoming back from France within the last few weeks Dr. Wheeler, who was absent for more than a year, and whose return greatly relieves the pressure in our surgical department.

The coming of the new men mentioned above has greatly strengthened *the laboratory work of the school,* and as each student, or each pair of students, has his own individual apparatus to work with, there has been much more efficient training than we have ever been able to give before. This applies especially

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to laboratory practice in Practical Physiology and in Pharmacy, the special knowledge and training of both Dr. Evans and Mr. Ch'eng making possible great improvements in these branches. Dr. Stearns and Dr. Braafladt have also added greatly to the training of the Fifth Year senior men in laboratory methods. Human dissection has been carried on throughout the year, Dr. Shields, in the absence of Dr. Roys, being responsible for the oversight of the dissecting room and the teaching of Anatomy, as well as for his regular work in Histology and Embryology. In addition he has given a short course in Helminthology and has had the oversight of Biology in the Pre-Medical Department. We hope to have Dr. Roys with us again in September, so that Dr. Shields may be relieved of some of the heavy burden he has been carrying this year. The Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry has been open all the year and six hours a week have been given to practical training in this branch of the Second Year Class.

One of the greatest improvements in training methods during the past year has been on *the clinical side*. It has always been our intention to make the fifth year of the Medical course a true Hospital Year, the students being divided into groups, and giving their whole time to clinical investigations of such cases as are allotted to them. During this last year it was for the first time possible to put this into effect, one group of students acting as Junior Internes, and the other three groups being responsible for the Medical

Cases, Surgical Cases, and Special Diseases respectively. Each student was given entire charge of all clinical and pathological examinations of such patients as were assigned to him, both in the Out-Patient Department and in the wards, and it was most encouraging to notice the enthusiasm and aptitude which almost all of them showed. Not only were case-histories more carefully taken than ever before, but each student had the opportunity of following out the various routine investigations under foreign supervision, making his own preliminary diagnosis, and ob-



THE HOSPITAL LABORATORY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

serving the subsequent course of the case. Chinese students are notoriously prone to over-emphasize the memorizing of text books in all their studies, and experience is proving that it is only by increased insistence upon such practical methods of instruction, both in the laboratories and in the wards, that this tendency can be overcome.

In connection with *the religious life of the students* it has been most interesting to observe the strong religious note which pervaded the whole student body of the University during the late student demonstrations against the handing over of former German interests in Shantung to Japan. Daily prayer meetings were held and a spirit of self-restraint and self-denial was manifested which was most gratifying. In December last Pastor Ch'eng visited the University and was the means of deepening the religious life of the students, with the result that a number applied for entrance to the church, while others were greatly strengthened in their Christian purpose. Only four of the medical students were unconnected with the church when Mr. Ch'eng came, and of those four two or three have since expressed their wish to become church members.

Twelve Bible Classes for students (in addition to separate classes for nurses) have been held every Sunday morning throughout the year, conducted by various members of the teaching staff and others, and the attendance recorded and the interest evinced have been most encouraging. The School Y. M. C. A. has also been very active in many ways, and a large proportion of the members have taken part in evangelistic work in the hospital, Sunday school classes, and religious services in connection with one or other of the preaching halls in the city.

The preparation of suitable text books in the Chinese language being an integral part of the work

of the School, we are glad to be able to chronicle an advance in *the Department of Translation.* Three members of the staff, viz: Drs. Neal, Shields, and Gillison, have devoted a portion of their time to translation, and these three, with the sanction of the remaining members of the C. M. M. A. Publication Committee, have been formed into a special sub-committee with power to initiate business on behalf of the larger committee. In addition to their three Chinese writers, they have had the co-operation of Mr. T. H. Leo, an English speaking translator supported by the Publication Committee, and of one or two Medical students who also possess a good knowledge of English. The work put through during the past year is as follows:

Issues—Dr. Neal's Physiological Chemistry, 1st Edition, pp. 80; Dr. Shields' translation of Stohr & Lewis' Histology, pp. 542; Mr. Leo's revision of Robb's Nursing, pp. 336; Two Booklets for the University Hospital, translated by Dr. Gillison and helpers.

In preparation—Revision of Fuch's Ophthalmology, Dr. Neal; Revision of Anatomy Essentials, Dr. Shields; Translation of Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy, Dr. Gillison and Mr. Leo,—this is a two years' task, some 400 pages having been translated in the period under review. Dr. Adolph of the Pre-medical Department is engaged in conjunction with a Chinese friend in translating a manual on Chemistry. Besides the above, not a little time has been devoted to revising proofs for Dr. Cousland

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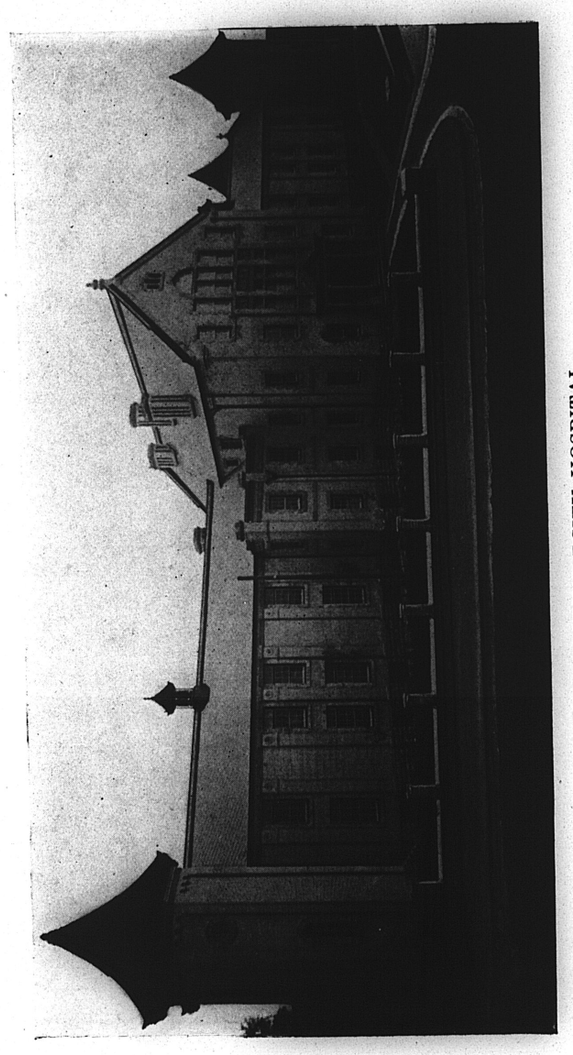

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

of the various medical works in course of preparation, and also in co-operating with a Chinese National Committee in bringing out a unified set of Medical and Scientific terms for all China. The men from Tsinan on that Committee are: Chemistry, Dr. Adolph; Anatomy and Histology, Dr. Shields and Mr. Leo; Bacteriology, Drs. Braafladt and Gillison. The terms on the above subjects should be completed by the summer of 1920, when the remaining branches will be taken up seriatim.

While thankful that so much has been done in the past in the way of medical translation, "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." The work is slow and hard, and the call for new works and fresh editions painfully insistent. We trust, therefore, that missionary societies may set apart suitable men for this important task. Dr. McAll, at present on furlough, is expected to join the School for translation work in the coming autumn, and two additional men for this same purpose are asked for for the School, and we trust they will soon be forthcoming, so that we may more successfully attempt to keep up with the needs of students and teachers in this respect.

Since our last report was issued the English Wesleyan Mission has come into the union, making eight *Missions actively interested* in the conduct of this Medical School; namely, the English Baptist Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (S. P. G.), the London Mission, the English Wesleyan, the American Presbyterian, the Southern Pres-

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byterian, the Canadian Presbyterian, and the United Lutheran Missions. The first four of the above Missions are represented by a Joint Board in Great Britain, on which are some of the most eminent men of the country, this Board controlling the interests in Great Britain not only of the School of Medicine but of all the other departments of the University. The latter four of the above Missions are represented in



ONE OF THE WOMEN'S WARDS

North America by a similar Joint Board, with exactly the same powers and duties. Finally on the field there is a Field Board of Managers, consisting of one representative from each Mission in the union and of various co-opted members, which controls all departments of the University, and which bids fair to be a strong bond of union between the various Mis-

sions represented. It is hoped that still other Missions will join us in this attempt to establish a really strong and efficient School of Medicine teaching in Mandarin, which shall meet the need of such training on the part of numberless young men who could never secure it in English.

We should like to record our grateful appreciation of the help which *the China Medical Board* has rendered us during the past three years in the development of the school. While our connection with this Board was entered upon as a purely business arrangement, by which we took over three classes of students from Peking and received certain grants of money in return for the relief thus given, yet, from the very first, Mr. Greene, as Resident Director, has shown the most hearty and cordial interest in our development and has assisted us in every way, and for this we feel very grateful.

Our *plans for the future* include large additions to buildings and equipment especially in the way of hospital accommodation, and the increase of the staff of the school to twenty-nine men. This will include three men giving full time to translation work, a Dentist and our present Teacher of English and our Business Manager, besides the staff of foreign Nurses. Our hospital facilities are wholly unequal to the demand, so that it is hoped in the near future to arrange for the erection of an additional hospital for men, and a separate hospital for women and children,

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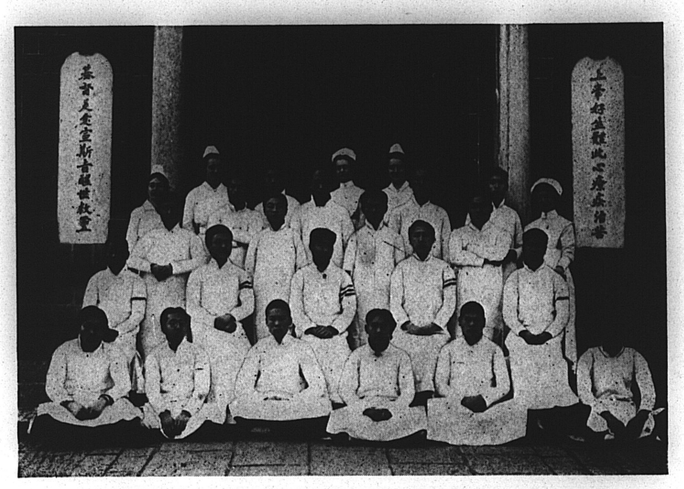
including an Obstetric Ward and a Women Nurses' Home. The need of additional accommodation for laboratory work is also being felt and the plans include a new building to be devoted to such a purpose, as also new dormitories and rebuilding of the old ones. Detailed estimates to meet the above have been made out and have been submitted to the Field

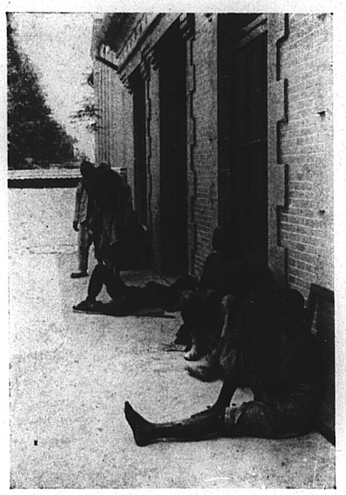


THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MALE NURSES

Board of Managers, and later, if endorsed by this body, will be sent to the Joint Boards in Great Britain and America. Deputations are now on their way from America and England to visit the field and look into the needs of the University, and we are hoping much from the visit and investigations of these men, and the reports which they will make to the home constituencies. Already we are promised four or five

additional men from Great Britain and two more from North America, so the future looks bright with promise.

The University Hospital, which is an integral part of the School of Medicine, has just completed the busiest year of its existence, and it will be seen by reference to the table of statistics following that over 1000 in-patients were received into the wards during the year, and nearly 30,000 out-patient treatments administered. The Nursing Staff was much strengthened last autumn by the coming of Mrs. Ratcliffe, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, who is generously giving us her services until such time as her own hospital in Honan will be ready for her.



OUT-PATIENTS

Our Nursing Superintendent, Miss Logan, after nine years of service on the field, went home last May for a well-earned furlough, Mrs. Ratcliffe taking her place meanwhile. Before Miss Logan left she had the pleasure of seeing the first class of Chinese nurses graduated,—five women and one man,—all

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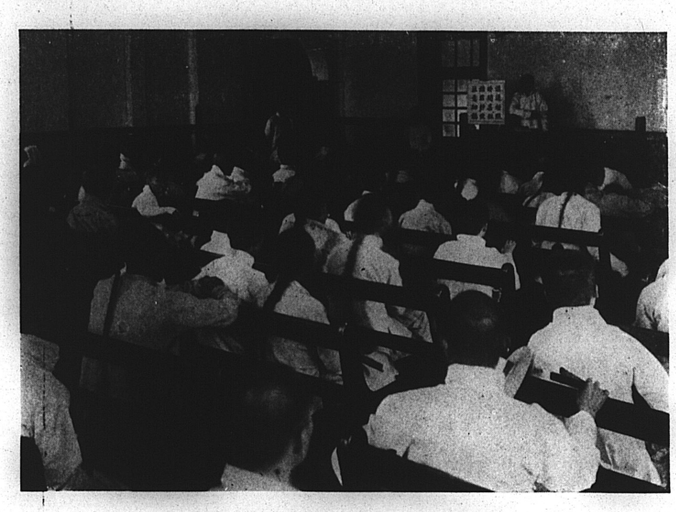
THE GRADUATING CLASS, 1919
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN NURSES

of whom had been for years under her personal training, with the help of others of the staff. One of the six is remaining in the Hospital as Graduate Nurse, whilst the others are taking similar positions in various mission hospitals where an attempt is being made to establish modern nursing methods.



AN EVANGELISTIC SERVICE
IN THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

We are peculiarly fortunate in our corps of five most efficient foreign nurses, besides the Chinese who are in training, and who now number thirty-two in all, twenty men and twelve women.

A separate medical report is being published this year dealing with the more technical side of the work of the Hospital and including a classification of the

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THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

various diseases which have been treated. The following list is therefore confined to the actual *statistics* of the work done during the year:

Surgical Out-Patients:

New patients;	Male	3,762,	Female	1,096	4,858
Return visits;	Male	7,659,	Female	4,353	12,012
					16,870

Medical and Skin:

New patients;	Male	2,556,	Female	1,097	3,653
Return visits;	Male	3,051,	Female	1,275	4,326
					7,979

Ophthalmological:

New patients;	Male	1,287,	Female	413	1,700
Return visits;	Male	2,255,	Female	1,166	3,421
					5,121

Out-Patients, *Total attendance* 29,970

Hospital In-Patients:

Men	680
Women	269
Children	54
In-Patients, *Total*	1,003

Operations:

General Anesthetic	618
Local Anesthetic	364
Without Anesthetic	689
Operations, *Total*	1,671

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The *Financial Statement* of the School and Hospital combined, for the year ending June 30th, 1919, follows:

Expenditure

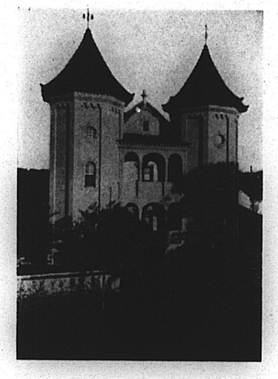
School		
Domestic	M$136.68	
Fuel	1,601.83	
Laboratories	1,447.82	
Library	6.56	
Lighting	992.54	
Miscellaneous	208.67	
Office Expenses	248.38	
Printing, Stationery	802.66	
Repairs	694.28	
Salaries and Wages	2,955.00	
Water	525.82	
Total for School		9,620.24
Hospital		
Administration	498.05	
Dressings and Bandages	3,407.38	
Domestic	1,571.06	
Drugs	3,295.33	
Equipment and Furniture	2,208.95	
Heating	3,447.26	
Kitchen	4,860.55	
Lighting	588.24	
Renewal of Instruments	306.79	
Rent	356.00	
Repairs and Additions	1,043.52	
Salaries and Wages	6,213.99	
Samaritan Fund	394.55	
Total for Hospital		28,191.67
		M$37,811.91

Receipts

Appropriations		
English Baptist Mission	M$6,886.00	
American Presbyterian Mission	6,550.00	
Anglican Mission, S.P.G.	299.85	
American Presbyterian Mission, South	1,200.00	
Canadian Presbyterian Mission	766.40	
London Missionary Society	500.00	
Wesleyan Methodist Mission	555.55	
China Medical Board	5,465.86	
Total for Appropriations		22,223.66
Field Receipts		
School Tuition and other Fees	2,244.00	
School and Hospital Subscriptions	2,148.32	
Hospital Fees, including Food	10,642.74	
School Miscellaneous	91.34	
Hospital Miscellaneous	461.85	
Total for Field Receipts		15,588.25
		M$37,811.91

The above does not include grants for the salaries of foreign members of the staff, nor a number of items chargeable to the China Medical Board funds.





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