THIRTY YEARS OF SERVICE
IS RECORD OF ST. LUKE'S

Hospital's Early Struggle
Recalled on Unobserved
Anniversary

Without the fanfare of trumpets, or any demonstration which the occasion would seem to call for, St. Luke’s International Medical Centre has just completed the thirtieth anniversary since it was founded under the direction of Dr. R. B. Teusler.

Three decades is a short time for any hospital to progress as far as has St. Luke’s, and many institutions would be proud to have achieved a similar record for service had they taken a half century.

Thirty years ago, however, St. Luke’s was international in name and spirit only. Its tremendous development did not come after a “running start” of unlimited backing — either financial or moral. In fact its physical beginnings were so humble almost to have been in themselves an omen of defeat.

In 1900, while assistant professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the Medical College of Virginia, Dr. Teusler was selected by Bishop John McKim from a group of highly recommended physicians to go to Tokyo to establish an institution which would be a practical demonstration of Christianity to the Orient.

Many Early Obstacles

When Dr. Teusler arrived in Japan, with a full beard grown to hide his youth, the prospects for fulfilling his mission were not bright. Little enthusiasm for the project could be aroused in the Japanese, nor were the resident Americans too sanguine. Virtually without assistance, the young surgeon acclimatized himself and searched for a suitable building in which to begin his institution. He finally located an old abandoned hospital building which resembled a stable but which had room for eight beds.

That was enough for Teusler. He rented the building, sold for 50 yen the antiquated equipment which he found (Continued on page 6)

FORMAL OPENING DATE SET FOR NEW UNITS;
CEREMONIES TO BE HELD IN TOKYO MAY 27

Mr. Wickersham to Opening

George W. Wickersham, as President of the American Council for St. Luke’s, has been invited by the America-Japan Society in Tokyo, through its President Prince Tokugawa, to lead a delegation representing the Council to be present at the opening ceremonies of the new Hospital units next May.

Other prominent Japanese, including Premier Saito, Foreign Minister Count Uchida, and Finance Minister Takahashi, have been enthusiastic in urging that Mr. Wickersham accept the invitation and have expressed confidence that a party visiting Japan under his leadership would have a nationwide welcome and far reaching value for furthering international friendship.

Mr. Wickersham is unable at this time to determine whether or not he can accept the invitation as he greatly wishes to do. In his reply, however, he expressed the hope that a representative group would be able to attend the ceremonies.

Mr. Greene Accepts Post

Jerome D. Greene accepted in October an appointment as Woodrow Wilson Professor of International Politics at the University College of Wales. Mr. Greene, who has long been closely identified with international affairs, is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Council for St. Luke’s. Following his appointment, he resigned as Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations and as President of the American Asiatic Association. He has retained his connection with the American Council.

Official Delegation From U. S. May Attend on Special Tour

The first two units of St. Luke’s International Medical Centre, which are now rapidly nearing completion, will be formally opened in Tokyo on Saturday, May 27.

Several months prior to the formal opening, probably in mid-February, Dr. R. B. Teusler, Director of the Medical Centre, will move part of the patients and staff into the new quarters, and visitors attending the ceremonies on May 27 will see St. Luke’s in actual operation as a demonstration of American hospitalization to the Orient.

With the completion of the first two units of the Hospital, there are still unfinished three other units which are part of the plan for an American Medical Centre. These are the Out-Patient Department, the Public Health Department and the Administration quarters.

Prominent People to Attend

A number of people prominently identified with Japanese-American affairs both in the United States and Japan, have indicated a desire to attend the ceremonies. The Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, D.D., who as President Bishop, will visit the churches in China and Japan and the mission stations in the Philippines, will undoubtedly attend in company with Mrs. Perry. Dr. John W. Wood, who will also be in Japan near the end of May, will be present.

With the opening of the Central Unit and the College of Nursing, the entire Medical Centre project will be more than half completed. But even though it is unfinished, these two units will in themselves constitute the most up-to-date hospital in Japan.

The Central Unit will provide accommodations for two hundred and seventy

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THE FUTURE OF ST. LUKE'S

An Editorial
By George W. Wickersham

The announcement of the formal opening of the first two units of the new Medical Centre will undoubtedly bring great pleasure and a feeling of no little pride to many of the friends and supporters of Dr. Teusler and the Hospital who reside in America. In the ten years that have passed since the old St. Luke's was destroyed by the Great Earthquake, the number of active supporters of the institution has grown from hundreds to thousands. To-day St. Luke's is one of the most popular missions in the world. It is seldom that anyone who inspects the Hospital does not come back from Tokyo with glowing accounts of the opportunity which lies before the institution and of the tremendous strides it has made in its effort to encourage Western standards of disease control in the Far East.

Japanese visiting in the United States have somewhat the same story to tell. All of them know of St. Luke's, varying from mere acquaintanceship to a detailed knowledge of the institution and the work it is doing.

Even the lowest classes in Tokyo are familiar with the Hospital. For some years Bishop McKim lived near St. Luke's, and he tells a story of how almost invariably when he gave his street address to a 'rickshaw' driver the man would fail of recognition. When he explained, however, that it was near St. Luke's, the driver, regardless of what part of the city they might be in, would unhesitatingly take him directly to the Hospital.

To anyone familiar with the phenomenal development of the Hospital, the universal appeal and sympathetic understanding it has won is easy to comprehend. The history of any great institution reflects mainly the lives of the men who made it great, and St. Luke's is no exception.

The manner in which Dr. Teusler accepted the responsibilities placed upon him by the Episcopal Church immediately upon his arrival in Tokyo in February, 1900, has endeared him to many admirers of the pioneer spirit said to typify so thoroughly the true American. He did not wait until funds were made available for him to construct a suitable building. He found an old structure and, since he was without money for equipment and remodeling, he immediately began dispensary work while building his own practice and earnings among foreigners and well-to-do Japanese.

A few small special gifts from America, added to what his private practice brought him, enabled Dr. Teusler shortly to start an in-patient department, and by the end of 1902 he had furnished two wards and five private rooms. By crowding, he could now accommodate twenty-five patients. The little hospital was immediately filled to capacity and had its first waiting list.

But it is comparatively easy for a good surgeon to fill a hospital in a land where many people need treatment. It is somewhat more difficult successfully to manage the institution. Yet in a twelve-months period ending October, 1903, St. Luke's paid out of earnings all running expenses and saved fifteen hundred dollars. It is characteristic of Dr. Teusler that he immediately put this extra money into new furnishings and new buildings.

These incidents in the early history of the Hospital, reproduced, as they have been, over a period of thirty years, serve to show why St. Luke's is a great, almost unique, institution. They illustrate the reason St. Luke's is so well and affectionately known to-day.

The future of an institution cemented on such solid foundations is assured. Whatever skepticism may have existed in people's minds should be quickly dispelled by comment contained in a recent communication from Mr. Harper Sibley, who is a member of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry group. Mr. Sibley said:

"The Hospital is so equipped and organized that it will serve as a post graduate training center for internes, house officers and other physicians in clinical medicine. The fact that the ranking internist of Japan has recently accepted a full time appointment as chief of the medical department is significant. Graduates of the Imperial University eagerly seek appointment at St. Luke's because, while there are other large and costly hospitals operating in Tokyo, St. Luke's represents a type in design and modern administration which is not found elsewhere and which is greatly welcomed by the leading medical men of the country.

"In particular, there is special need for St. Luke's to make a strong demonstration in two lines which up to this time have not been adequately developed in Japan:

1. The enlistment and training of a high class of young woman for the nursing service; and

(Continued on page 7)
ST. LUKE'S FRIENDS WRITE TO PROCLAIM GOOD WISHES

Letters to Mr. Wickersham Express Gratification at News of Opening

On receipt of news of the formal opening of the hospital, a number of St. Luke's supporters have written Mr. Wickersham to express their gratification and good wishes. We quote excerpts of letters from the Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, D.D., Mrs. Robert B. Gregory, of Chicago, Mrs. H. M. Sherman, of San Francisco, Mrs. Charles R. Pancoast, of Philadelphia.

Bishop Perry said that the formal opening of St. Luke's in the spring of 1933 will be a "notable event in the life of the Church. It will bring the realization of long cherished hopes," he wrote, "the reward of sacrificial effort and the answer to earnest prayers. It will call forth as well the thanksgivings of the Church, offered with special gratitude to Dr. Teusler whose patient and skillful guidance of the enterprise is crowned now with success.

"Three units of the complete plan are yet to be built—the Public Health Department, the Administration Building and the Out-Patient Department. The temporary structures built after the earthquake will for the present serve such purposes. When the equipment thus far completed shall have been put into operation, it may be confidently expected that resources will be forthcoming for the ultimate provision of every requirement both for the care of the sick and for the promotion of public health. The Hospital will constitute another link of friendship and faith between America and Japan."

Hospital a Link of Friendship

Mrs. Gregory writes that "I am one of those who have seen some of the 'milestones' in St. Luke's Hospital, from 1908, when I saw the first low frame building; next in 1912, a three-story one, and in 1929, in pictures saw the plan and was fortunate enough to have a part in the raising of funds for the present steel, fire and earthquake-proof, structures now nearing completion.

"We admire that, but we should give greater admiration to Dr. Teusler's courage, patience and genius in planning not merely a hospital for the sick but a health centre for the Japanese nation and a monument to International good-will."

Mrs. Sherman believes only the wife of a physician can appreciate what the realization of these great plans will mean to their originator, Dr. Teusler, to his profession throughout the world, and to humanity.

"Would that more of us might join in the celebration of the opening of these buildings next spring," she wrote. "Sympathetic understanding will carry us there, however, and those who appreciate the meaning of valiant toil and unremitting service in the face of sickening disappointment and hopes deferred, will truly rejoice at the consummation of Dr. Teusler's splendid effort for International service."

Mrs. Pancoast "Thankful"

Mrs. Pancoast writes Mr. Wickersham from shipboard on her way to Italy, how thankful she is that St. Luke's Hospital is nearly ready for a formal opening. "I remember so well," she said, "Dr. Teusler's plea before the General Convention in New York in 1913—and as I think of his many years of perseverance and his steadfastness of purpose, there comes to my mind the words, so true, that "Those personalities most realize themselves, who live in the constant growth of some great purpose, of an arduous obligation, accepted, and loyally adhered to.

And now it does look like 'A vision fulfilled, a dream come true'—thanks to the support of you and your Committee, as well as to the help from the Church."

BLIND MAN'S BLUFF IN JAPAN

A group of very young ladies pass the time while waiting for a regular health examination at St. Luke's. These children are from St. Margaret's School.

Nitobe Guest of Council On Recent New York Visit

Dr. Inazo Nitobe, one of Japan's leading liberal statesmen, who is now in America, was guest of honor at a luncheon tendered him by the American Council for St. Luke's, on May 17, at the Broad Street Club in New York. Dr. Nitobe told the Council that he had not come to America as a representative of the Japanese Government but was merely making a friendly tour of American cities.

Dr. Nitobe, who is a crown member of the House of Peers, Advisory Editor of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and the author of many books, was a patient at St. Luke's Hospital for several weeks before sailing from Japan. He declared that he has had a warm personal interest in the institution for many years. "I know of no foreigner who has more completely won the confidence of the Japanese people than Dr. Teusler," he said. "As head of the Medical Centre he has inspired immutable confidence in his judgment and implicit faith in his integrity among all factions in Japanese public and private life."

COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

The first annual meeting of the American Council for St. Luke's was held October 4 at the office of the Secretary, at 20 Exchange Place, New York. The report of Council activities during the past year, signed by the President and the Treasurer, was read and received. The Board of Directors was unanimously reelected.
To the reader's right of the new units of the Hospital are the old barracks buildings built of lumber donated by the Japanese Government when St. Luke's was destroyed by the fire which followed the Great Earthquake of ten years ago. These old buildings will remain in use as they house several departments not included in the new units.

The corner of the new St. Luke's development nearest the reader is the much discussed triangle of land which the Institution has finally acquired. The shacks and buildings now occupying it are to be torn down.

In the extreme right centre of the picture Dr. Teusler's house may be seen. In several of the cottages to the left of this home other American staff members reside. Behind St. Luke's is the City Primary School.
St. Luke’s Staff Grows;  
All But 18 Are Japanese

The personnel of St. Luke’s now totals three hundred and ninety, exclusive of architects, engineers and builders working on the new buildings.

There are fifty-seven doctors on the staff, four of whom are Americans; and eighty-six graduate nurses; sixty-one students in the College of Nursing; and thirty-one public health nurses. In addition there are ten midwives sent by the City of Tokyo for a six-months’ period of training in the Maternity Ward of the Hospital.

With the exception of eighteen foreigners, all the personnel of St. Luke’s are Japanese. Dr. Teusler has always considered that St. Luke’s should take every opportunity offered to demonstrate American hospitalization to the Japanese by making them a part of the institution wherever possible.

Thirty Years of Service  
Is Record of St. Lukes
(Continued from page 1)

Cross on St. Luke’s  
Symbolizes Its Work

In a recent communication from Tokyo, Dr. Teusler declared: “Organizing a large Medical Centre, with its many contacts with the general public, as a practical demonstration of applied Christianity, has no parallel in Japan. The placing of the Cross high above the new buildings is symbolic of the fundamental motive actuating all of the work in this institution.”

He also said, “Whatever the future may hold for this work here in St. Luke’s, the Christian ethics must be held as the basic motive for its existence and remain its guide and gauge, penetrating into and permeating the innermost councils and contacts of its leaders.”

Formal Opening Date Set  
for New Units
(Continued from page 1)

five in-patients. It contains the receiving wards, kitchen and refrigeration, an isolation section, and heating and electrical equipment for the whole institution. On the roof of this seven-story unit is a sun porch enclosed with vitra glass, permitting the penetration of the sun’s rays. This porch has accommodations for one hundred patients and there is in addition ample open air deck space on the roof. This entire unit faces Christly south and receives a maximum of sunshine and of fresh air from Tokyo Bay. Utility and service rooms have northern exposure which is less suitable for patients.

At right angles to this building is the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation, the College of Nursing, which will accommodate about two hundred nurses. The whole first floor of its five stories is devoted to lecture and demonstration rooms, laboratories and library.

Equipment Thoroughly Modern

The finish and equipment of both buildings is thoroughly modern. The buildings themselves equal the highest standards set in the United States, and their organization and arrangement led the Japan Society of Architects and Engineers to concede that it is by far the best built and appointed hospital in Japan.

But the work which St. Luke’s is doing and will continue to do is not confined to the walls of its buildings. During the past few years it has established the first intensive, systematic program for concentrated Ward service ever attempted in the Empire. This service, which is now demonstrating public health nursing to the Japanese Civil authorities in Kyobashi Ward, has been built up to where, now, there are thirty-one of these nurses doing house-to-house nursing among the 150,000 people in this district.

A project for the establishment of a post-graduate school for training physicians in all of the many departments of public health and industrial hygiene is now under consideration. The free Maternity Ward, which is maintained in cooperation with the city authorities, gives pre-natal care and enrolls the baby in St. Luke’s Infant Class in anticipation of the time when the child will be admitted to public school. The mother has her child inspected regularly at St. Luke’s, and as rapidly as the Hospital can assume the large responsibilities involved, plans are being completed to take over each of the eleven schools to provide one or more nurses in them for daily observation and care of the children.

Great Opportunities Ahead

These are just a few of the great opportunities which lie ahead of St. Luke’s. If the opening of St. Luke’s new buildings merely enlarged the space in which Dr. Teusler and his associates might work, there would be little significance to the event. The significance lies in the extension of Christianity, of which the work in St. Luke’s is an outstanding example. In Dr. Teusler’s own words: “The building of a great Medical Centre in Tokyo is meaningless unless every phase of its work is permeated through and through with Christian ideals and Christian practice.”
INQUIRY GROUP MEMBERS PRAISE ST. LUKE'S WORK

Dr. Barbour and Mr. Sibley Hail Hospital as “Outstanding Development”

Two members of the Laymen’s Foreign Missions Inquiry, Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, President of Brown University, and Harper Sibley of Rochester, enthusiastically acclaimed St. Luke’s as an outstanding hospital. They indicated the background of interest which brought to my inspection of the present St. Luke’s Hospital, Tokyo, and of the great new building soon to be occupied.

“The impression that this institution made upon me was a most satisfactory one. I found here a splendid group of Japanese doctors and surgeons under adequate leadership, an outstanding training school for nurses, a vigorous and well directed out-patient department, and, what surprised me especially, a program of community public health already stretching out actively into the city of Tokyo.

Should Receive Wide Support

“It is because St. Luke’s is prepared to do a very first class piece of work, therefore, that it receives the whole-hearted endorsement of the Medical Committee of the Laymen’s Foreign Missions Inquiry. It should receive the support of everyone in America who is interested in developing close working relationships between these two world powers. There are too many factors that tend to draw Americans and Japanese apart and to strain their relationship — St. Luke’s happily presents a great opportunity of bringing us much closer together.”

Dr. Barbour said: “During a visit to Tokyo in the spring of 1932 I went to St. Luke’s Hospital not once only, but several times. I had a number of visits with Dr. Teusler. I saw the old buildings in which in spite of inadequate equipment such sterling and useful work is being done. I went into every part of the new building now approaching the time for its dedication.

“I met many members of the staff in

The Future of St. Luke’s

(Continued from page 2)

2. The demonstration of a program of public health throughout the community, with district clinics and supervised nurses.

“While in the very complete plant now under construction funds are not yet available for the wing to include portions of the Out-Patient Department and of the Public Health Services, these two functions can continue temporarily in the present wooden buildings of the hospital which immediately join the new building.

The Japanese Government and the Japanese people recognize the service that St. Luke’s can render in these two fields and not only welcome this leadership but are prepared to give it financial and governmental support.

“Japan is so progressive, so well organized and so scientific that if the people of the United States, through every department and I have nothing but words of appreciation for the whole enterprise. I realize through my conferences with Dr. Teusler that when the buildings now under construction are completed, there still remains much to be done; for example, the Out-Patient Department, the Public Health Department and the Administration Unit will still be calling for attention and for means and should receive them as soon as our deplorable economic depression has passed.

“Count me in always as a friend of St. Luke’s Hospital.”

STARTING THE YOUNGSTERS TOWARD A HEALTHY LIFE

A group of Japanese mothers who bring their youngsters regularly to the Children’s Clinic at St. Luke’s for inspection. These children have just received diphtheria inoculation.

Japan Mothers’ Group Meets in St. Luke’s

Mrs. R. P. Alexander, President of the National Mother’s Association reports in a recent issue of the International Federation of Home and School a meeting of the Japan Mother’s Association which was held in St. Luke’s.

After briefly touching on a part of the public health work done by the Hospital, Mrs. Alexander stated that “There is no other section in Tokyo where the children are as free from disease as Kyobashi Ward where this hospital is located.”
A high tribute to the effect of St. Luke’s Medical Centre in improving the health of the Japanese is paid in the leading article of the “Trained Nurse and Hospital Review” (New York) for October.

Writing on “Japan, The Land of Paradoxes,” Andrew F. Thomas, an authority on Oriental health conditions, who has lived in Japan for the past six years, in summing up Japanese hospital conditions and a review of Dr. Teusler’s work, says, in part:

“What Japan needs most of all, if she is to approach Western standards of hospitalization and hygiene, is a practical demonstration of Western methods of health administration. She can be thankful for the determination, tenacity and ability which have enabled Dr. Teusler, with the help of his countrymen, to establish within the last thirty years one of the greatest medical institutions in the Orient and the only complete American hospital in the Empire.”

Mr. Thomas also pointed out in his article that the Japanese Government has recognized in many ways the importance of St. Luke’s. “Only recently,” he said, “it set aside the whole of Kyobashi Ward for St. Luke’s to use as a demonstration of the work of its public health nursing department, a service entirely new to the Orient. Already more than 6,000 visits a month are being made by these nurses.

“Others, too, are busy working to bring about a healthier Japan,” Mr. Thomas continued. “When at length their goal is attained America will have good reason to be proud of the part she has so nobly played and which she so loyally continues to play. Her philanthropic work in medicine, especially through Dr. Teusler and St. Luke’s Medical Centre, will leave Japan her debtor and in possession of a legacy which, above everything else, will prove the American people’s good-will and real intentions towards a country where America is too often misinterpreted. History will prove that Japan is not ungrateful.”

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 Laymen’s Inquiry Report Pays Tribute to St. Luke’s

A most important tribute to St. Luke’s was paid in the report of the Laymen’s Foreign Missions Inquiry. It said: “One notable mission hospital only has survived in Japan—St. Luke’s International Medical Centre of Tokyo—with its small branch institution in Osaka. Its place among mission hospitals is unique, and the scope and nature of its work differs so widely from that of medical missions in the other countries, that it is reported upon separately.”

Two other statements contained in the report of October 29 are also of direct concern to St. Luke’s, for they serve to reinforce the stand that Dr. Teusler has repeatedly taken. One states: “Our hope is that in the future the work of our Medical Missionaries will come more and more under professional supervision. Only a medical man can judge accurately of medical work.”

On finances the same report said, “Only those hospitals with fully effective professional standards should be financed as may be required by foreign (American) funds. Others should be closed, and their staffs utilized elsewhere.”

The inquiry group was sponsored by seven Protestant denominations and spent nine months of investigation in Japan, China, Burma and India.

Eightieth Birthday Marked By Bishop John McKim

The Right Reverend John McKim, D.D., Bishop of Tokyo, celebrated his 80th birthday last July 17. For over 52 years Bishop McKim has been in the service of the Church in Japan. Immediately after his graduation from the Nashotah Theological Seminary in 1879 he became a missionary and was consecrated Bishop in 1893. For his outstanding service he has been decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Japanese Government.

Bishop McKim has probably been more closely associated with the development of Christian missions in Japan than any living representative of any church. Of the Medical Centre he has said, "St. Luke's is the greatest missionary institution in Japan. It does more in the way of religious education than all our schools. It is a great humanitarian institution (and) its ramifications extend all through the country."