

被遺忘的「鼠疫鬥士」陳祀邦醫生 -- 北平扶輪社 1928-1929 年度社長

Dr. Chen Sze-Pong -- the forgotten “plague fighter”

President 1928-1929 of the Rotary Club of Peking

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15 December 2014



In 1910-1911, pneumonic plague broke out in the three northeastern provinces of the Ch'ing Empire (大清國). Dr. Chen Sze-Pong (陳祀邦醫生), MMed (*Cambridge*), MBBS (*Cambridge*), served as an assistant to Dr. Wu Lien-Teh (birth name Ngoh Lean-Tuck) (伍連德醫學博士), MD (*Cambridge*), Chief Medical Officer, to fight against the disaster.

On 1 January 1912, the Republic of China (中華民國) was established. In 1913, Chen Sze-Pong was invited to Peking (*Beijing*) (北京) to design the establishment of the Capital Infectious Diseases Hospital (京師傳染病醫院) and later served as its Medical Superintendent. In 1918, pneumonic plague broke out in Shansi (*Shanxi*) Province (山西省), and Chen served as one of the three quarantine commissioners. In 1924, Chen was appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Peking Central Hospital (北京中央醫院). That same year, he participated in the formation of the Peking Rotary Club (北京扶輪社) as one of the 22 charter members. He later served as Club President in 1928-1929. In January 1929 *《The Rotarian》* magazine, on page 15, briefly profiled Chen Sze-Pong's medical service: “Dr. S. P. Chen, of Peking, is chief medical officer of Central Hospital, the Isolation Hospital and a leader among the younger medical men of China. He is also a former director of the Peking Rotary Club.”



Chen Sze-Pong, ethnic Cantonese, was born in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, in 1884, the second son of a family from Sunning County (新寧縣) (present-day Taishan City 台山市), Kwangtung (*Guangdong*) Province (廣東省). His father, Chen Fook-Nyan (陳福源),

emigrated from his hometown to Southeast Asia at a young age. He first worked in Sarawak, Borneo, and later in Kuala Lumpur, where he served as Chief Secretary to the Department of Health and Investigator for the Chinese Affairs Department, British Federated Malay States. His father retired in 1909 and died in Singapore in 1933.

Chen attended Victoria Institution in Kuala Lumpur and Raffles Institution in Singapore. In 1901, he became the first King's scholarship recipient of the Federated Malay States. He studied medicine at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge University, and also interned at St. Thomas' Hospital in London, United Kingdom. He received his Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Medicine degrees from Cambridge in 1904 and 1907, respectively. He then worked as a senior medical officer at a London pharmacy earning a monthly salary of £40.

In 1908, Chen returned to Singapore to practice medicine. Little information is available about his time there. There is also little information about Chen's career and family life in Singapore. A memorial article accompanying his father's death in November 1933 mentioned that Chen had married a British woman. Of particular note is that on 20 May 1911, Chen convened a meeting as Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Straits Chinese Football Association. At the meeting, participants adopted the charter formally establishing the Association.

[Assisting Wu Lien-Teh in fighting the epidemic](#)

Soon after, Chen left Singapore for the Ch'ing Empire. The exact reason is unknown, but his subsequent activities suggest he was recruited by Dr. Wu Lien-Teh to assist him in his research and epidemic prevention work. In July 1911, Chen accompanied Wu on an expedition to the Russian border in northeastern China. Wu, a Malayan Cantonese born in Penang, also went to Cambridge University to complete his medical degrees, returning to Singapore in 1903. Therefore, Wu was Chen's senior at Cambridge.

Dr. Wu Lien-Teh, who arrived in the Ch'ing Empire in 1908, was already a renowned expert in epidemic prevention and medicine by mid-1911. Between December 1910 and March 1911, his team successfully eradicated the Ch'ing Empire's worst plague in modern times, in Manchuria, earning him the nickname "Plague Fighter".

The pneumonic plague outbreak, known as the Great Manchurian Plague, was an airborne epidemic that killed over 60,000 people in Manchuria of the Ch'ing Empire, from October 1910 to April 1911. The plague is believed to have originated from infected Tarbagan marmots in the region. The disease spread rapidly through a population of migrant hunters and was exacerbated by crowded, unsanitary living conditions among lower socioeconomic classes.

As a pneumonic plague, it was airborne and highly contagious, characterized by symptoms such as shortness of breath, chest pain, and bloody sputum. The disease had a near-100% mortality rate within 24 hours if untreated.

Spearheaded by Wu, the epidemic was controlled through decisive public health

measures, including widespread mask-wearing and the cremation of victims. This event highlighted the effectiveness of international collaboration in epidemic control and the critical role of personal protective equipment in stemming a disease with a near 100% mortality rate.

Wu advocated for and implemented effective public health strategies, including: (1) Mask-wearing: The mass use of cloth masks by medical professionals and the general public was a revolutionary measure for the time. (2) Quarantine and Isolation: Railways were closed, and quarantine measures were put in place to limit the spread. (3) Cremation: The quick cremation of victims' bodies was implemented to prevent further infection.

Then, in April 1911, the first International Congress of Epidemic Medicine (also known as the "International Plague Conference") was successfully held in Mukden (奉天) of the Ch'ing Empire. As its president, Wu led the 28-day symposium on epidemic prevention medicine, establishing his international reputation in the medical community. After the Congress, Wu focused on field research and study of epidemic prevention. According to Wu's autobiography, he was invited by Russian expert Professor D. Zabolotny to embark on a 70-day field survey beginning on 21 July 1911. One of the two Ch'ing physicians Wu recruited to participate in this joint Ch'ing-Russian expedition was Chen Sze-Pong. Their field research began in Manchuria, on the Ch'ing-Russian border, and continued into Borzja of Russia, Charbada and Kherlen River of Mongolia, and along tributaries of the Heilongjiang River (黑龍江). Most of the time, they spent their time outdoors, camping in tents, conducting experiments, and sleeping in very rudimentary conditions. Chen became Wu's right-hand man, earning his trust and appreciation.

At the conclusion of his inspection tour of towns along the Ch'ing, Russian, and Mongolian borders, Wu and Chen proposed at the International Conference on Epidemic Prevention Medicine the establishment of the North Manchuria Epidemic Prevention Office and its affiliated epidemic prevention hospital, a proposal approved by the Imperial Ch'ing Government. Chen actively assisted Wu in organizing the Binjiang Epidemic Prevention Hospital (濱江防疫醫院) in Harbin (哈爾濱). In November 1911, Chen was appointed Chief Medical Officer of Binjiang Hospital, overseeing its daily operations.

At the end of September 1912 (the first year of the Republic of China), the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service (北滿防疫事務管理處) (NMPPS) began operations, with Wu appointed Chief Medical Officer of the NMPPS and concurrently serving as Medical Superintendent of Binjiang Hospital. The NMPPS also relocated from a temporary office to Binjiang Hospital, establishing a unified management system integrating epidemic prevention administration and epidemic prevention hospitals. Chen and several other physicians served simultaneously at the NMPPS and Binjiang Hospital. Chen's high regard for Wu is evident in the contents of the first report published by the NMPPS. Covering operations from 1911 to 1913, the 200-page report contains 23 reports and articles. Eleven

of these reports and articles have named authors, including three by Wu, the editor-in-chief, and one each by two other foreign physicians. Chen had written six articles on his own, including introductions to Binjiang Hospital and reports on its development, as well as reports on his field trips and investigations in various regions. This demonstrated his considerable work experience. Chen's diligent contribution to the report edited by Wu also demonstrated his status as Wu's right-hand man.

Fight against the pneumonic plague in Shansi

In 1913, Wu recommended Chen to Peking to plan the establishment of the Capital Infectious Diseases Hospital (京師傳染病醫院) (also known as the Peking Isolation Hospital 北京隔離醫院). Two years later, Chen successfully became the Hospital's first Medical Superintendent.

Fight against the pneumonic plague in Shansi Province continued to make new contributions. Although Wu relied heavily on Chen, he would not keep him around for long. Chen valued the development and career prospects of talent, which would also expand his network and influence.

In 1918, pneumonic plague broke out in Shansi and other areas, spreading rapidly. The Beiyang Government of the Republic of China recruited three experienced experts to handle the situation. Wu Lien-Teh, Chen Sze-Pong, and Ho Shou-Ren (何守仁) were among those selected. Chen once again collaborated with Wu in the fight against the epidemic. However, by this time, Chen was no longer just Wu's assistant; he was now on equal footing with Wu, serving as a government-appointed quarantine commissioner. Chen tirelessly visited residents and worked to quickly control the epidemic. By mid-February of the following year (1919), the affected area was divided into four sections for more effective control. Chen was assigned to the Third District, where administrative duties were handled by the local officials of Datong Town (大同鎮), acting as instruction only by the Governor of Shansi. However, Chen was responsible for the actual quarantine work. Due to the unclear division of responsibilities between the central and provincial governments and conflicts of interest, anti-epidemic efforts in Shansi were fraught with difficulties. However, Chen persevered and diligently completed his mission.

Eventually, Chen's performance was recognized and commended by the Government. In December 1921, he was conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of Precious Brilliant Golden Grain, 2nd Class (二等大綬嘉禾勳章) by the Grand President of the Republic of China, and in January 1923, he was awarded the Order of Striped Tiger, 4th Class (四等文虎勳章).

President of the Peiping Medical Association

In 1924, Chen was appointed chief medical officer of the Peking Central Hospital (now the People's Hospital affiliated to Peking University 北京大學人民醫院). This appointment was also related to Wu, as the Hospital had close ties with him. Wu initiated the construction of the Hospital in 1915 and personally drafted its design. The Hospital's

foundation stone was laid in 1916, and it was completed in 1917. It was officially opened on 27 January 1918, with Dr. Wu Lien-Teh serving as its first Medical Superintendent.

Chen also participated in the Chinese Medical Association (中華醫學會) which was founded in 1915 in Shanghai (上海). This Association was China's first Western-medicine professional body. Wu served as Executive Secretary during the Association's preparatory period and was elected President at its first congress in 1916, serving two consecutive terms of four years. At the first congress of the Chinese Medical Association, Chen presented two papers, titled 《A Discussion on Medical Education》《醫學教育之商榷書》 and 《The Weaknesses of Traditional Medicine》《舊醫之弱點》. Chen was in Peking at the time and was not able to attend the meeting in person. His papers were read by doctors Tang Nai-An (唐乃安) and Chung Gong-Chen (鍾拱辰), respectively. Furthermore, in the election of officers for the Chinese Medical Association before the congress, Chen was elected Secretary of the Membership Department, becoming a key figure trusted by Wu and assisting him in running the Association's affairs.

With experience in running a medical association, Chen founded the Peking Medical Association (北京醫師會) in October 1922, the forerunner of the current Chinese Medical Association (Beijing Branch), and served as its first President. He also continued to be active in the Chinese Medical Association, then based in Shanghai, and was elected Vice President of the Association in February 1926.

Furthermore, due to his extensive experience, Chen was temporarily appointed Acting Director of the Health Bureau by the Peking Special Municipal Commission in July 1928, temporarily replacing Director Huang Zi-Fang (黃子芳). By this point, Chen had fully grown his reputation in Chinese epidemic prevention medicine and medical administration, becoming a leader in his own right.

Representing China at the Coronation of King VI

From April to May 1937, Chen accompanied the Chinese delegation, led by H. H. Kung (孔祥熙), Vice Premier and Minister of Finance of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China, to London, England, to attend the coronation of King George VI, King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth. It was clear that Chen was invited to participate in this important diplomatic event due to his English language proficiency and familiarity with the United Kingdom.

Ironically, 36 years earlier, Chen had come to the United Kingdom to study medicine as a British subject and recipient of King's Scholarship, while this time he was in London on behalf of the Chinese Government to congratulate the newly enthroned King. This also demonstrated that the outstanding graduates of Raffles Institution were not only capable of serving and contributing to Singapore and the British Empire, but also to other countries around the world.



1911 年，大清國東北地區暴發鼠疫大流行，清廷起用西醫伍連德主持防疫。

伍連德通過一系列的隔離防疫手段，有效地平息了疫情。圖為伍連德主持防疫，實施隔離檢查措施。

In 1911, a plague pandemic struck the northeastern Ch'ing Empire. The Government appointed Western physician Dr. Wu Lien-Teh to oversee epidemic prevention. The photo shows Wu overseeing epidemic prevention in Manchuria, implementing quarantine and inspection measures.



哈爾濱--濱江防疫會臨時消毒所

The temporary Disinfection Station of the Binjiang Epidemic Prevention Society in Harbin



1910 年至 1911 年滿洲鼠疫期間，哈爾濱的消毒隊。

Disinfection teams in Harbin during the Manchurian plague of 1910-1911.

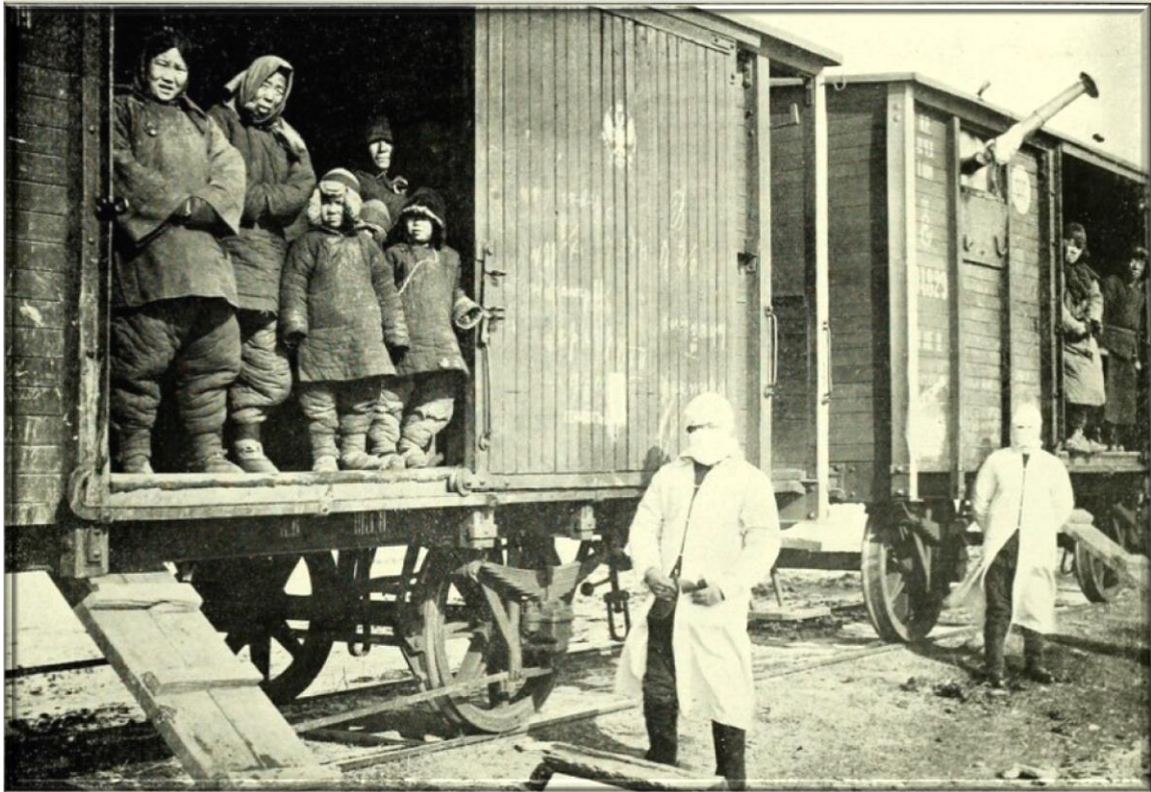
(Photo source: Harvard University Countway Library)



1911 年，在中國長春，衛生工作者準備埋葬一具鼠疫受害者的屍體。

Health workers prepare the body of a plague victim for burial in Changchun, China, 1911.

(Photo source: Harvard University Countway Library)



1910 年-1911 年東北鼠疫期間，貨運列車被用作臨時隔離倉，在這張照片中是婦女隔離倉。
*During the Manchurian plague of 1910-1911, cargo trains were used as temporary isolation cells.
In this photo these were the women cells.*



1910 年-1911 年東北鼠疫期間，長春城外等待火化的棺材凌亂成堆。
*During the Manchurian Plague of 1910-1911,
coffins awaiting cremation were piled up in a mess outside Changchun City.
(Photo source: Hong Kong University Library)*

被遺忘的「鼠疫鬥士」陳祀邦醫生

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1910-1911 年大清國東三省發生肺鼠疫，陳祀邦醫生(Dr. Chen Sze-Pong, MMed (Cambridge), MBBS (Cambridge))為總醫官伍連德醫學博士(Dr. Wu Lien-Teh, MD (Cambridge))的助手。

1912 年 1 月，中華民國建國。1913 年陳祀邦入北京籌建京師傳染病醫院，後任院長。1918 年山西省發生肺鼠疫，陳祀邦為三名檢疫專員之一。1924 年陳祀邦受委任為北京中央醫院總醫官，同年參與組成北京扶輪社(Peking Rotary Club)，為 22 名創始社員之一。1928 年 6 月，因「北京」改名為「北平」，於是 7 月 1 日扶輪社改中文名稱為「北平扶輪社」，1929 年 7 月更改英文名稱為[Peiping Rotary Club]。當年，陳祀邦在 1928-1929 年度任社長。1929 年 1 月，英文扶輪雜誌《The Rotarian》第 15 頁介紹了陳祀邦的職業。



陳祀邦，字新周，祖籍廣東省新寧縣（今台山市），1884 年在馬來亞(Malaya)的吉隆坡(Kuala Lumpur)出生，是家中的第二個兒子。陳祀邦有三個兄弟，分別是祀強、祀仁和祀安。父親陳福源（Chen Fook-Nyan）年少時從家鄉移民南洋，先在婆羅洲(Borneo)的砂拉越(Sarawak)工作，後前往吉隆坡出任衛生署主任秘書、華人政務司調查員等職。父親 1909 年退休，1933 年在新加坡(Singapore)過世。陳祀邦先後在吉隆坡的維多利亞書院(Victoria Institution)和新加坡的萊佛士書院(Raffles Institution)就讀，1901 年成為英屬馬來聯邦（Federated Malay States）第一個獎學金得主。他負笈英國劍橋大學(Cambridge University)的岡維爾凱斯學院（Gonville & Caius College）攻讀醫科，也曾在倫敦的聖托馬斯醫院（St. Thomas' Hospital）實習。1904 和 1907 年陳祀邦分別取得劍橋大學醫學學士和碩士學位，之後他任倫敦藥房的高級醫官，月薪 40 英鎊。

陳祀邦於 1908 年回到新加坡行醫，有關他在新加坡時期的訊息不多。陳祀邦在新加坡的事業及家庭生活也少有資料提及，只有在他的父親 1933 年 11 月逝世時的一篇悼念文章中提及，知道他已經娶了一名英國女子為妻。另外，比較引人注目的是他在 1911 年 5 月 20 日，以「海峽華人足球協會」籌備會主席的身份召集會議。會議上與會者通過章程，正式成立了這個足球協會。

協助伍連德抗疫

不久，陳祀邦離開新加坡，到了大清帝國，具體原因也不詳。但從他以後的活動事蹟來看，應該是受伍連德的招募前往協助他的研究和防疫工作，因為 1911 年 7 月陳祀邦就隨同伍連德到大清帝國東北俄羅斯(Russia)邊界考察了。伍連德是出生自檳榔嶼的馬來廣東人，也是前往劍橋大學完成他的醫科學位。所以，伍連德是陳祀邦在劍橋大學的學長。

1908 年前往大清帝國服務的伍連德，此時（1911 年中）已經是名聲享譽中外的防疫和醫學專家。大清帝國任命天津陸軍軍醫學堂副監督伍連德擔任全權總醫官，負責東北鼠疫疫區防疫救治。他領導的團隊，在 1910 年 12 月至 1911 年 3 月間，成功撲滅了大清帝國晚期最嚴重的東北大瘟疫，因此有「鼠疫鬥士」之號。

爆發的肺鼠疫，又稱滿洲大瘟疫，是一場透過空氣傳播的流行病。從 1910 年 10 月至 1911 年 4 月，在大清國滿洲地區造成超過 6 萬人死亡，主要病原體是該地區受感染的西伯利亞旱獭（一種土撥鼠）(Tarbagan marmots)。這種疾病在流動的狩獵人群中迅速傳播，而低收入階層擁擠、不衛生的生活條件加劇了疫情。這一種肺鼠疫，它透過空氣傳播，傳染性極強。其病徵是呼吸急促、胸痛和痰中帶血等症狀。如果不及時治療，該疾病在 24 小時內的死亡率接近 100%。

在伍連德的領導下，這場疫情透過果斷的公共衛生措施得到控制，包括廣泛佩戴口罩和火化死者遺體。這次疫情凸顯了國際合作在疫情控制方面的有效性，以及個人防護設備在遏制這種死亡率接近 100%的疾病中的關鍵作用。

伍連德倡導並實施了有效的公共衛生策略，包括：(1) 佩戴口罩：醫務人員和一般民眾大規模佩戴布口罩，這在當時是一項革命性的舉措。(2) 檢疫隔離：關閉鐵路，並實施檢疫措施以限制病毒傳播。(3) 火葬：迅速火化罹難者遺體，以防止進一步感染擴散。

伍連德推測，鼠疫桿菌或許變異出人對人直接傳染的能力。他的自傳評論「肺鼠疫或許是所有傳染病中最致命的。」但防疫當下，只能依傳染病學理論推測鼠疫的傳染途徑。

他仿照肺結核的傳染與預防模式，隔離患者。並設計由紗布包裹羊毛與棉花的口罩阻擋飛沫，要求防疫人員在工作時全程配戴。接觸患者的醫護還要穿戴護目鏡、防護衣，這是中國醫學史上首見隔絕傳染用的衣著。

伍連德對疫區採取強勢隔離策略，城鎮內實行分區封鎖，禁止居民離鎮。並派出軍警逐戶強制訪查，若發現有人生病或病死，全家人會被列為接觸者，直接送往隔離所。

中國公共衛生史上，首次出現「傳染病接觸者」概念，也是第一次對接觸者採取隔離防疫。同時在城鎮和家庭層次，阻斷傳染鏈。

當時沒有足夠空間收容接觸者。伍連德和俄國鐵路公司商借 120 個貨運列車車廂，停靠在城鎮周遭作為隔離所。每 25 個接觸者集中在一個車廂，連續 10 天無人發病便解除隔離。出現症狀者單獨隔離 10 天，經醫官以顯微鏡確定染有鼠疫桿菌者，移送集中病院。伍連德對遺體和患者接觸過的物品也十分謹慎，他採用最徹底的手段免除後患。防疫隊不僅焚燒密集傳染發生的屋舍、病院，也大量火化患者遺體，因為屍體是潛在的傳播源。（圖見第 8 頁）

接著，在 1911 年 4 月間，成功召開第一次在大清帝國奉天主辦的國際防疫醫學大會（又稱「萬國鼠疫研究會」），身為大會主席的伍連德，主導了這次為期 28 天的防疫醫學研討會，奠定他在國際醫學界的知名度。國際防疫醫學大會結束後，伍連德專注於防疫工作的田野調查

和研究工作。根據伍連德的自傳，他受俄國專家薩伯羅尼教授(Professor D. Zabolotny)的邀請，從1911年7月21日開始展開為期70多天的田野考察活動，被伍連德徵召參加這次清俄聯合考察活動的兩位清方醫師，其中一位就是陳祀邦。他們田野調查的足跡從清俄邊界的滿洲里開始，進入俄國的博爾賈(Borzja)，蒙古的查爾巴達(Charbada)、克魯倫河(Kherlen River)及黑龍江的支流等地考察。期間大部分日子，都是露天或紮營在帳篷中做實驗和過夜的，條件非常簡陋。陳祀邦成為伍連德的得力助手，也因此取得伍連德的信任和賞識。

伍連德和陳祀邦等人在清、俄、蒙邊境鄉鎮考察活動結束的時候，伍連德曾在國際防疫醫學大會上建議設立北滿防疫處和附屬的防疫醫院的案子，也已得到大清帝國政府的批准。陳祀邦積極協助伍連德，籌辦位於哈爾濱的濱江防疫醫院的工作。1911年11月陳祀邦被委任為濱江醫院的正醫官，主持醫院的日常運作。

1912年(民國元年)9月底「北滿防疫事務管理處」(簡稱「北滿防疫處」)(North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service)開始運作，伍連德受委任為北滿防疫處總醫官，兼任濱江醫院院長。北滿防疫處也從臨時的一個辦事處遷移至濱江醫院辦公，形成防疫行政和防疫醫院一體的管理體制。陳祀邦和一些醫師，同時為北滿防疫處和濱江醫院服務。

陳祀邦深受伍連德器重，可以從北滿防疫處出版的第一本報告書的內容看出。這本涵蓋1911年至1913年業務的報告書長達200頁，共有23則報告和文章。其中有具名作者的報告和文章共11篇，包括擔任主編的伍連德所寫的三篇，另外兩位洋籍醫生各寫一篇。而陳祀邦則獨自寫了六篇，有介紹濱江醫院和報告其院務發展，也有他到各地區考察和調查的報告，可見他的工作相對充實。陳祀邦為伍連德主編的報告書賣力執筆撰文，也顯示他已成為伍連德的左右手。

山西抗疫再立新功

伍連德雖然倚重陳祀邦，但不會長期將他留在身邊。因為他重視人才的發展和出路，也因此擴展他的網路和影響力。1913年，伍連德推薦陳祀邦到北京籌建京師傳染病醫院(又稱北京隔離醫院)，兩年後陳祀邦順利成為京師傳染病醫院的首任院長。

1918年山西等地發生瘟疫，疫情快速擴散。中華民國北洋政府徵召三位有經驗的專家前往處理。伍連德、陳祀邦和何守仁榜上有名，陳祀邦再次和伍連德合作抗疫。但此時陳祀邦已經不再只是伍連德的助手，而是與伍連德平起平坐，同為政府委任的檢疫專員。陳祀邦不遺餘力地查訪居民，設法早日控制疫情。到了次年(1919年)二月中，為了更有效的控制疫情，疫區劃分為四個部分。陳祀邦被分配到的第三區，行政上是由大同鎮地方官秉承山西督軍省長辦理，而實際的檢疫工作由陳祀邦執行。由於中央和省府職權分配不明確並有利益的衝突，山西的抗疫活動困難重重。但陳祀邦堅守崗位，盡力完成任務。

事後，陳祀邦的表現受到北洋政府的賞識和表揚——1921年12月獲中華民國大總統徐世昌授予二等大綬嘉禾勳章；1923年1月又獲大總統黎元洪授予四等文虎勳章。(圖見第12頁)

出任北京醫師會會長

1924年陳祀邦受委任為北京中央醫院(現為北京大學附屬人民醫院)總醫官，這個任命也與伍連德有關，因為這家醫院與伍連德有密切的關係。伍連德在1915年倡議興建並親手草擬

醫院設計圖。1916 年醫院奠基，1917 年建成，1918 年 1 月 27 日正式開院接診，伍連德擔任首任院長。

陳祀邦也參加 1915 年在上海成立的「中華醫學會」。這個學會是中國的第一個華人西醫團體。伍連德擔任中華醫學會籌備時期的執行秘書，並在 1916 年舉行的第一次大會上被選為會長，連任兩屆，為期四年。陳祀邦在中華醫學會第一次大會上，發表了兩篇論文，題目分別是《醫學教育之商榷書》和《舊醫之弱點》。陳祀邦當時人在北京，沒有親自出席會議，論文是分別由唐乃安醫師和鍾拱辰醫師代為宣讀。而且，在大會結束前的中華醫學會職員幹部選舉中，陳祀邦還被選為「會員部」的幹事。成為伍連德重用的核心幹部，協助他推行會務。

有了辦學會的經驗後，陳祀邦於 1922 年 10 月發起成立「北京醫師會」，即今「中華醫學會北京分會（北京醫學會）」的前身，並擔任首任會長。他同時繼續活躍於當時會所設在上海的「中華醫學會」，並於 1926 年 2 月被推選為中華醫學會的副會長。

此外，由於各種資歷完整，1928 年 7 月陳祀邦一度受北平特別市委任為衛生局代理局長，暫代未到任的黃子芳局長的職務。至此，陳祀邦已經羽翼豐滿，在中國防疫醫學和醫學行政界樹立自己的威望，可以獨當一面。



嘉禾勳章



文虎勳章

代表中華民國出席英王加冕典禮

1937 年 4 月至 5 月間，陳祀邦隨同中華民國行政院副院長兼財政部長孔祥熙率領的代表團，赴英國倫敦(London)參加英王佐治六世 (King George VI) 的加冕典禮。可見陳祀邦由於外語能力和對英國的熟悉，也受邀參加這個重要的外交活動。吊詭的是，36 年前陳祀邦是以英國的子民及英王獎學金受益者的身份來到英國學醫，而這次則是代表中華民國政府來倫敦向新登基的英王祝賀。這也顯示出萊佛士書院栽培出來的傑出畢業生，不只是為新加坡或大英帝國服務和貢獻，也可能為世界其他國家服務和貢獻。

