

Education and later was amalgamated with the Tokyo Imperial University. This administrative change was carried out without consulting its founder and director, and led to the resignation of Kitasato, followed by that of all the members of the institute.

In order to continue his life work, Kitasato then established, in cooperation with his well-trained and faithful pupils, a private laboratory known as the Kitasato Institute. This new organization was in reality the continuation of the institute which had been established some twenty-five years ago. The small institute building erected in 1914 in a corner of Shirokane Sankocho has since, under its trusted founder and director, grown into the present large establishment.

While he was engaged in the work of the new institute, the Keio-Gijiku University, also founded by Yukichi Fukusawa, invited Kitasato to organize a new medical faculty. He accepted the offer and organized the faculty in 1910, since when it has made steady progress and is now counted among the most prominent centers of medical education in Japan. When Kitasato resigned from his post as dean of the medical faculty, Dr. Kitashima, his lifelong associate, succeeded him.

In 1917, the Emperor appointed Kitasato a member of the House of Peers for his distinguished public service, and he entered into political life. After attempts lasting a number of years, he obtained the approval of the Diet for a bill organizing on a legal basis the Medical Practitioners' Association of Japan, and since the creation of the association some ten years ago, he served as its president. In recognition of his merits in science and in public service in improving the national health, Kitasato was elevated to the peerage and made a baron in 1924.

His scientific achievements and his valuable contribution to human welfare were recognized, not only in his native country, but abroad also. Many learned societies conferred honors upon Kitasato by granting him their fellowship or membership; he was a member of the Imperial Academy of Japan, foreign member of the Royal Society of London, Ehrenmitglied der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften of Berlin, Associé Etranger de l'Académie de Médecine de France, etc.; and was awarded the Harben Gold Medal of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London.

On several occasions he went to Europe and America to attend international scientific congresses. Kitasato always had a firm belief that his mission in life was that of scientific investigation and the advancement of public health. Thus he continued his study on tuberculosis until the end of his life.

All of us who have been associated with him in his work hoped that Kitasato might yet live long years to guide us with his master mind to greater progress in medical science and public health. His sudden loss has deprived us of one of the most distinguished and influential leaders in both scientific and social circles in modern Japan.

In recollecting the dominant characteristics of this great man, I may mention one of his traits which has left us the deepest impression. Kitasato was a man of devoted affection toward his parents and his teacher. While Koch was in Japan, Kitasato always attended him with the utmost respect, as though serving his own father. When Koch died, Kitasato built a shrine in the inner court of the institute in remembrance of his great teacher. Each year, on the day of Koch's death, Kitasato commemorated, with an appropriate Shinto ceremony, the memory of the departed soul. Now that he himself has passed beyond the horizon of life, the two great souls may meet in eternity. Beyond the changes which may come to human life and institutions, the spirit of the great man lives forever.

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#### RECENT DEATHS

DR. PER AXEL RYDBERG, for the last thirty-two years curator of the New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx, died on July 25. He was seventy-one years old.

DR. LEE K. FRANKEL, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, known for his work on statistics and welfare problems, died in Paris on July 25. He was sixty-five years old.

DR. PAUL TOMPKINS HARPER, since 1915 professor of obstetrics at Albany Medical College, died on July 11 at the age of forty-nine years.

THE death is announced on July 24 of Mrs. Lindsay Morris Sterling, sculptor and artist, who had been associated with the American Museum of Natural History for the last thirty years.

MISS HENRIETTA SCHMERLER, a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in the department of anthropology of Columbia University, aged twenty-three years, has been murdered on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, where she was engaged in a study of the ceremonial and tribal home life of the Apache Indians.