about 62 B.C., and that by the time of the Crusades it was widespread throughout Europe, the following account is taken of the ceremony of separation that was in vogue. Persons suspected of the disease were first summoned before a priestly tribunal, and then sent for examination by two or more surgeons. If the surgeon declared it leprosy, the decree of separation was pronounced and read in the parish church. On the following Sunday the leper was fetched from his dwelling by a deputation of priests, laid on a funeral bier, and covered over with a black cloth; and in this manner was borne to the church, the priests chanting the "Libera me." In the church the bier was placed upon trestles, and the leper lay there and listened to his funeral service, after which the congregation passed before him, sprinkling him with holy water, and each bestowing alms upon him. The service of the dead being completed, another funeral procession was formed, and with the cross going on in front, the leper was carried to the hovel where he must live unvisited and unattended until death claimed him. Gloves, clappers, and a broad bowl were given to him by the priest, who cast over the hut a handful of earth from the cemetery, and the "De Profundis" was then sung. "Dead to the world, be thou alive again to God," said the priest, and then bidding him remember that the Church would be ever mindful of him in its prayers, the priest went on to pronounce sentence of deprivation: "I forbid thee to enter any church or monastery, any mill, bakehouse, or market, or any place in which there is a concourse of people; I forbid thee to walk without thy garment and thy clappers; I forbid thee to wash thyself or anything thou hast in any river, stream, or fountain; what water thou needest fill it into thy barrel with a bowl. I forbid thee to touch anything thou art bargaining for until thou hast bought it; I forbid thee to enter any tavern; I forbid thee if thou art spoken to in the street to make any answer until thou hast observed the direction of the wind; and I forbid thee to walk in narrow streets. I forbid thee to touch the well or the cord of the well with ungloved hands; I forbid thee to touch or to give anything to children; I forbid thee to eat in any company save that of lepers like thyself; and I bid thee know that when thou diest thy body will be buried in this cavern and not in holy ground." This tremendous and blasting sentence being uttered, the priest planted a wooden cross before the door, hung on it a box for alms—and the leper was left alone.

OBITUARIES

PROFESSOR EDOUARD JEANSELME

Professor Edouard Jeaneselme, who died on April 9, 1935, was clinical professor of cutaneous and syphilitic diseases of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, at the Hôtel Saint-Louis. He began to concern himself with leprosy in 1893, and from 1896 gave each year a series of lectures on the subject. In 1897 he represented France at
the first (Berlin) leprosy conference; in 1899-1900 he was sent to Indochina on an official mission to study the disease leprosy there; in 1923 he was president of the third (Strasbourg) conference. In France he was prominent in official considerations of leprosy and participated prominently in three leprosy commissions, those of the Académie de Médecine, the Société de Pathologie exotique, and the Ministère des Colonies.

His studies have borne on the transmission of the disease in temperate climates (he reported numerous cases observed in France), on leprous rhinitis (his findings led to the practice of examining the nasal mucosa), on ocular involvement (in collaboration with V. Morax), on leprous dyschromias, and among other things especially on the functional disturbances and the lesions of the spinal cord and peripheral nerves, and the relation with syringomyelia and Morvan’s panaris. He wrote the articles on leprosy in the Manuel de Médecine of Debove and Achard and in the Pratique Dermatologique, and at the end of his career, in 1934, there appeared his treatise La Lèpre, which bears the mark of his personal work on the subject. Though of advanced age, he continued his active work to the end, spending most of his days at the Hôpital Saint-Louis and in the library.

Endowed with an unusual capacity for work Jeanselme wrote, while carrying on his clinical activities, on historical matters and was one of the most competent of French savants on Byzantine history. He produced two monographs on the history of leprosy in Europe. He was one of the founders, in 1926, of the Société Internationale de la Lèpre which, though prevented by unfavorable circumstances from developing, helped to prepare the way for the organization, five years later, of the International Leprosy Association in which he took an active interest. Jeanselme had a distinctive personality, strong and attractive, and was one of the great physician-leprologists of his time. [E. Burnet.]

SISTER MARTHA LAWLOR

Sister Martha Lawlor, chief nurse and roentgenologist of the United States Public Health Service Leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana, died May 4, 1935. Sister Martha had been chief nurse of the leprosarium since its organization as a Federal institution fourteen years previously. She was likewise prominent during her ten years as superintendent of nurses at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, and for a similar period of time when she was operating room supervisor at St. Joseph’s Hospital in Chinga. She had also had two years of tropical service as superintendent of a hospital in the Panama Canal Zone. As roun-