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. [Et. 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 Chingo. She had also had two years of tropical service as superintendent of a hospital in the Panama Canal Zone. As roent-
gyneumatologist of the leprosarium she showed considerable talent and, on one occasion, pictures taken by her won for the leprosarium the first award from the Radiological Society of North America. [O. E. Denney.]

NEWS ITEMS

Research Institute in Batavia.—For some time plans have been under way to establish a special leprosy research center in Batavia. The Algemeen Indisch Dagblad of Perningeboele reported last August that Dr. P. H. J. Lampe had been appointed director of the institute, to devote himself chiefly to research, while Dr. Sekanski will be in charge of the practical field work. It was also stated that Dr. Lohel, bacteriologist at the Veterinary Institute in Buitenzorg, would probably be assigned to the institute.

New national leprosarium in Japan.—Another addition has been made to the system of national leprosaria (as distinguished from the long-established group of five prefectural institutions) in the opening of a new one late in 1935 at Kagoshima, in the southeastern portion of Kyushu Island in Southern Japan. The first of these institutions was Aisei-en, established on the island of Nagasima, near Okayama, and opened early in 1911, and the second was built about two years ago at the mountain hot-spring resort of Kusatsu. The new one is located in a relatively highly leprous region in which there has been no special institution of this nature.

New hospital building at Carville.—Newspaper reports about the middle of last year announced the opening of the new hospital building which had been under construction for some time at the U. S. Federal leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana. It provides beds for 65 patients, and sun decks for convalescents, and has fully equipped operating rooms, physiotherapy rooms, and X-ray and general laboratories. The building is reported to have cost $343,000.

Work in Rosario, Argentina.—A letter from Dr. J. M. M. Fernandez, who since his world tour in 1933-34 has been connected with the leprosy department of the Carpeno Hospital of Rosario, under the Department of Dermatology of the School of Medicine, headed by Professor Philamn, tells of developments in that city. The municipal government, in cooperation with the Argentinean society Patronato de Leprosos, is building a Leprosy Investigation Institute which will have three main sections: (1) a 200-bed hospital for the isolation of early and moderately advanced cases, (2) a clinic for the detection and treatment of early cases, and (3) laboratories for routine and research work. At present there are 250 patients, including interned and outpatients, under observation.

Expansion of Memorial activities.—As a result of the visit of Mr. Perry Burgess to several countries in the Far East a year ago, the Leonard Wood Memorial (now officially the American Leprosy Foundation) has adopted plans for extending its direct leprosy work to places outside of the Philippines, and also for intensifying its present activities there. Provision has been made for appointing a permanent research bacteriologist as soon as a suitable man can be secured, for enlarging the staff engaged in pathological work, for aiding with personnel and materials special clinical research under the direction of the chief physician of the Culion colony, and ultimately for augmenting the chemistry.