

## OBITUARIES

### J. JADASSOHN

Prof. Dr. Joseph Jadassohn died at Zurich on March 24, 1936, at the age of 73, after a brief illness. Born in Silesia in 1863, he was for a time the assistant of Professor Neisser in Breslau. In 1896 he was made professor of dermatology and syphilography at Bern, but returned to Breslau in 1917 to succeed his former chief. Jadassohn, a man of exceptional personality, was one of the most renowned and most scientifically studious of dermatologists. He was editor-in-chief of the *Handbuch für Haut und Geschlechtskrankheiten* and of the *Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis*. Included in his wide range of special interests were the problems of tuberculosis of the skin, the nature of cutaneous reactions of the allergic group, and, though he was not in an infected region, leprosy. His monograph on that subject, published as a section of the *Handbuch*, is well known. In 1932 he retired as head of the dermatological institute of the University at Breslau, and removed to Zurich.

## CHARLES NICOLLE

Dr. Charles Jean Henri Nicolle, born in Rouen in 1866, died on February 28, 1936, in Tunis, where since 1903 he had directed the Institut Pasteur de Tunis. He had contributed widely to the knowledge of tropical medicine, the subjects to which he turned his attention including the leishmaniases, especially of children and of the dog, recurrent fever, and yellow fever. As early as 1909 he transmitted typhus fever to apes and lower animals, and in 1928 was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discovery of the mode of transmission of that infection. It was in the earlier days of his work at Tunis (about 1904-1907) that he carried out his well-known inoculation experiments with leprosy in monkeys and apes.

## SAM BJARNJEDINSSON

Dr. Sam Bjarnjedinsson, until recently professor of pharmacology at the Medical High School in Reykjavik, Iceland, died on February 21st, 1936, at the age of 72. From the beginning of the nineties in the last century he took a prominent part in the combating of leprosy in Iceland. At that time this island was the most infected land of Europe, but now the disease has practically disappeared. Bjarnjedinsson was deeply interested in leprosy, and spared himself no trouble in throwing light on various phases of the problem, as is evidenced by the many articles that he wrote on the subject. A few years ago illness compelled him to retire from his teaching position and he moved to Copenhagen, where he was at the time of his death. [H. P. LIE]