confirmed in the management of his own surgical team in the Royal Infirmary. His researches both in the laboratory and by the bedside again bore the stamp of his character and ability. He was particularly interested in lesions of the ligaments and cartilages of the knee joints, and also in the static deformities of the feet. His original experimental work on disruption of the collateral ligaments of the knee joint emphasised the importance of early operative treatment. He put his theories into practice and successfully treated several such lesions, a series which he would doubtless have published. His other contributions to the literature and his dissertation at the recent joint meeting of the Orthopaedic Associations brought credit to himself and the Edinburgh School throughout the world of orthopaedic surgery. As a teacher, his genius was the extraction and presentation of the essentials of every problem. This, coupled with his easy discourse, his quiet humour, and his obvious sympathy for the problems of his audience made him a most popular and cogent mentor. Shortly before his death he presented to a meeting of the local orthopaedic surgeons a series of cases of tuberculosis of the hip joint in children treated by the latest methods. This was one of the most impressive and at the same time thrilling presentations that any of us had ever seen, presaging, as it did, a complete change in outlook on this subject.

As a surgeon he immediately gained the confidence of his patients, a confidence which materially helped them on their way to full recovery. Again his approach was conservative, showing a meticulous attention to detail. His operative technique was an essence of the man himself, carefully planned, beautifully and gently executed, with every last detail receiving careful attention. He was a surgeon who, although he did not scorn assistance, always gave the impression that he required little. If one could fault him it was only in respect of his shyness—and an almost pathological modesty. His future held much for him and for his School. As he lived we were aware of his worth, but it was not until his death, and the manner of it, that his full stature was revealed. After a prolonged illness he became aware that death was inevitable and was not far removed. He continued to work until three weeks before he died. It was characteristic of Ewen Jack that he finally gave up, not for his own sake, but because, in his own words, he considered that he was "a bit of a menace" to others. At home he continued to work on a paper which even his brave spirit could not drive his body to complete. Fate spared him little, but it did allow him one dispensation; that was a wife who matched and even surpassed him in courage, and whose devoted care was his comfort and support to the end. To her and their two young children goes our deepest sympathy. This family will be a never forgotten inspiration to all who have known them.

W. M. and J. H. S. S.

RICCARDO GALEAZZI 1866-1952

When Professor Galeazzi died last year Italian orthopaedic surgery lost one of its greatest personalities. For thirty-five years he was Director of the Orthopaedic Clinic in the University of Milan, and his example and leadership, both in clinical surgery and in research, were a tremendous stimulus to orthopaedic progress throughout Italy. Under his guidance the Instituto dei Rachitici grew from small beginnings to become an important orthopaedic hospital, and his influence was largely responsible for the inception and development of rehabilitation centres for the care of the crippled and injured.

His many scientific writings testify to his erudition and wide culture. Especially to be remembered is his great work on scoliosis, to which he devoted a large part of his professional life. Notable also were his studies of skeletal tuberculosis, acute arthritis of infants, and
juvenile osteochondritis. He made contributions to the treatment of chronic arthritis of adults, to the pathology of osteitis fibrosa, and to the pathogenesis of achondroplasia. He made experimental studies on bone grafts and on epiphysial cartilage transplants, and he was able to review more than 12,000 treated cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. In the field of operative surgery he introduced original techniques for the treatment of poliomyelitic disabilities, congenital foot deformities, recurrent dislocation of the shoulder and of the patella, and torn cruciate ligaments of the knee.

Among his many activities he found time to direct for thirty-five years the Archivio di Ortopedia, the oldest periodical devoted to orthopaedics and for many years the official journal of the Italian Orthopaedic Society.

Galleazzi's work was recognised by the conferment upon him of many honours, both in Italy and in many foreign countries. And his great friend and admirer Vittorio Putti collected together a number of important scientific papers in a volume dedicated to his honour.

O. S.