In the years between the two world wars, when spectacular developments were taking place in orthopaedic surgery in great Britain, three continental surgeons formed close ties of friendship with their British contemporaries—Merk Jansen, Vittori Putti, and Jacques Calvé. All three looked to Sir Robert Jones as their leader, and contributed to the Birthday Volume (1928). With the passing of Jacques Calvé another of the few remaining links with the great master is severed.

Calvé will long be remembered as one of the most distinguished exponents of French orthopaedics, and more especially for his illuminating contributions on the treatment of bone and joint tuberculosis. After resident hospital appointments in Paris he became an assistant of the great pioneer Ménard who for so many years directed the Maritime Hospital at Berck, and it fell to Calvé to present the principles and teaching of his master in modern perspective. This he did in a succession of articles and monographs. Many of these were written in collaboration with his colleague, Marcel Galland, whose mechanical ingenuity in the devising
of instruments and operative techniques was in striking contrast with Calvé's essentially conservative approach to the long-term problems of tuberculous disease of the spine and larger joints. After Ménard's retirement Calvé organised a new hospital—La Fondation Franco-Américaine de Berck. As the name suggests, this was launched with funds collected by American residents in France. Madame Calvé herself was an American lady and the daughter of a regular officer in the United States Army. Of Calvé's contributions to orthopaedic knowledge, a few stand out in bold relief—his independent description of pseudo-coxalgia (to be known later as Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease); his article on vertebral osteochondritis in the Robert Jones Birthday Volume; his pioneer attempts to relieve tension in Pott's paraplegia by tapping the intraspinal abscess through an intervertebral foramen. In a letter to the writer of this memoir dated August 3, 1929, there can be found the following paragraph: "Je trouve que tous ces procédés de greffes extra-articulaires iléo-trochantériennes sont insuffisants et j'étudie maintenant, comme je vous l'ai dit, un procédé qui me permettra de placer un greffon inter-fémoro-sciatique. J'espère d'ici peu vous envoyer des documents intéressants à ce sujet."

Calvé was a man of gracious bearing, tolerant, kindly, and a delightful host. After the liberation of France he went to live in the United States of America but returned to Berck in 1953 in failing health, to die in his old hospital.

H. P.

SERGEI YUDIN
Hon. F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Moscow 1890-1954

Professor Yudin who was chief surgeon of the Sklifosovski Hospital for Traumatic Diseases in Moscow and Director of Surgery in the Moscow Postgraduate Medical School died a few weeks ago. He was a bold, brave and resourceful surgeon—and a bold, brave and kind man. His particular experience was in abdominal surgery and he numbered his gastrectomies by the thousand, all done with spinal anaesthesia. He had an incredible series of cases of replacement of the oesophagus destroyed by sulphuric acid—this acid being commonly placed for hygroscopic purposes in tumblers between the double windows of houses in Moscow in the desperately cold winter; he transplanted the jejunum in front of the chest wall and prepared the track with enormous spade-like instruments and they too were passed with local anaesthesia or perhaps with no anaesthesia at all.

He played an essential part in the development of emergency traumatic services in the capital city of Moscow and was a pioneer in the transfusion of cadaveric blood. He made a cadaveric blood-bank long before anyone else talked of "banks." He made important contributions on the surgical excision of gun-shot wounds and practised wide excision not only within the first few hours but also in some cases after many days or weeks. He did his work right up to the front line of the Russian-German battles of the recent war.

The system of civilian emergency service which he developed with its centre at the Sklifosovski Hospital was no less efficient than that of most fire-brigade services in other