

Obituary.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M.D.

DR. LEWIS ALBERT SAYRE, one of the most striking figures in the profession in America, and unquestionably the most widely known orthopedic surgeon in the world, died at his residence in New York, on the 21st of September. For many years he had been a sufferer from rheumatism, and for the last twelve months he had been confined to his room the greater part of the time. His death was due to a gradual failure of vital powers. He was in his eighty-first year.

Dr. Sayre came of old Colonial and Revolutionary stock and was born at Bottle Hill, now Madison, N. J., on February 29, 1820. He was a precocious child, and at the age of four recited verses of welcome in the presence of Lafayette, when the latter was revisiting the Revolutionary scenes of New Jersey. He was graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1839, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1842. He married, in 1849, Miss Eliza Ann Hall, a daughter of Charles Henry Hall, an influential citizen of Harlem, and had four children, Dr. Charles H. H. Sayre, Dr. Lewis Hall Sayre, Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre and Miss Mary Hall Sayre. Of these, Dr. Charles Sayre died in 1880 and Dr. Lewis H. Sayre in 1890.

Immediately on his graduation he was made prosector to the professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue Hospital and in 1859 to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. In 1873 he became one of the consulting surgeons to the latter institution. He was one of the principal founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1860 he was appointed by Mayor Fernando Wood to the position of resident physician of New York, in control of the Health Department of the city, and he continued to fill this office with marked ability and success during the administrations of Mayors Gunther and Hoffman. In this capacity he showed great vigor in combating smallpox, cholera and other infectious diseases, in his efforts in behalf of compulsory vaccination and in dealing with the evils of tenement-house life and other sanitary problems.

When the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was organized in 1861 he became a member of its first faculty, as professor of orthopedic surgery, fractures and luxations, and he continued to fill the chair of orthopedic surgery until 1898, when the college was consolidated with the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He was then made professor emeritus, while his son, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, was appointed clinical professor of orthopedic surgery in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Sayre's achievements in the special field which constituted in a large degree his life work are of world-wide renown.

While he has impressed his original genius upon the progress of this entire branch of surgical knowledge, he will no doubt be best known to posterity for his achievements in connection with the excision of the hip joint and his treatment of Pott's disease and lateral curvature of the spine by means of suspension and the plaster-of-Paris jacket. His first operation for the cure of hip-joint disease was performed as early as 1854, and the gratifying result attracted widespread attention. In 1871 he went abroad and demonstrated his method in a number of the principal European hospitals. During this tour he treated a member of the royal family of Sweden, and King Charles IV created him a Knight of the Order of Vasa. He was also made an honorary member of the British Medical Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, the Surgical Society of St. Petersburg, the Medical Society of Norway and other scientific bodies. At the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia in 1876 he performed an

excision of the hip in the presence of the congress, and in 1877 he visited England again and demonstrated his new method of treatment for spinal disease before the British Medical Association at Manchester. He also gave clinical lectures on the subject in London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Dublin and other cities, and in recognition of his flattering reception, published while in England "An Illustrated Treatise on Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature," which he dedicated to the medical profession of Great Britain.

Dr. Sayre's principal literary work was his "Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints," which is remarkable for its terseness of style and the great practical utility of its illustrations, nearly all of which are taken from actual photographs. In preparing the revised edition of the work he was assisted by the late Dr. Wesley M. Carpenter, and for several years before his death it was a matter of great regret to Dr. Sayre that the condition of his health and the demands upon his time prevented him from making another revision, embodying the latest fruits of his experience and observation. Dr. Sayre also published "A Practical Manual on the Treatment of Club-Foot," which passed through a number of editions, and a large number of monographs on other special topics.

In 1866 he was elected a vice president of the American Medical Association, and in 1880, when it met in New York, president of that body. He was also at various times president of the New York Pathological Society and other societies. At the time of his death he was consulting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Home for Incurables, and other institutions. Among the societies officially represented at his funeral, held September 23d, at Grace Church, were the New York Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and the New York County Medical Association.

Dr. Sayre was of a most commanding presence. He had a powerful voice, under admirable control, and as the play of emotions upon his strongly marked features was remarkable, he was a most impressive speaker. His language was not always polished, but it was invariably vigorous. In his lectures, and in speaking before societies, he brought out the points which he desired to impress with the utmost clearness and force, and as he had a rich fund of anecdote and an unusual gift of mimicry, he was always sure of carrying his audience with him. Truly a notable person has passed away in Lewis A. Sayre, and the news of his death will be received with sincere sorrow not only throughout this country, but all over the civilized world.

FRANK W. GRAVES, M.D.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MIDDLESEX EAST DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Whereas, We are called under the dispensation of Providence to mourn the sudden death of our most highly esteemed professional brother, Frank W. Graves, of Woburn, Mass., the Middlesex East District Medical Society, in regular meeting assembled, hereby

Resolve, That we share in the great grief of the many who knew Dr. Graves in his private and business relations, to whom his useful life and manly character were open and familiar, and who loved him for the genial and noble qualities with which his personal friendships were brightened and dignified, and that we join in the regret and conviction of general loss which always follow the death of an honorable and successful man and citizen. But, as fellow members of this society and as his associates in the medical profession, we feel even more deeply the deprivation of his cheering presence, his kind and efficient counsel and assistance, his courtesy, honor and integrity and brotherly relation to each and all of us.

That, as physicians, we testify to the skill, foresight and wisdom with which he won such signal success in the ranks of our profession, and hereby make record and public ex-

pression of our sorrow for his demise and the great bereavement which has fallen upon us as individuals and as a society.

C. C. ODIN,
S. W. KELLEY,
CHAS. DUTTON, } Committee.

ALFRED STILLÉ, M.D.

THE death of Dr. Alfred Stillé is announced, who for nearly twenty years had been associated with the University of Pennsylvania as professor of the theory and practice of medicine. He was born in Philadelphia in 1813, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as A.B. in 1832 and as M.D. in 1836. He was made resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in the latter year. He subsequently studied in Europe for two and a half years. He was resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1836 to 1841, and lecturer on general pathology and practice of medicine in the Philadelphia Association for Medical Improvement from 1845 until 1859. From 1854 to 1859 he held the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College. He was elected to the corresponding chair in the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. In 1849 he was appointed physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, and in 1854 he was elected professor of theory and practice of medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College. He held that chair until 1859, when he was chosen to occupy a similar chair in the University of Pennsylvania. This position he held until 1884, when he became professor emeritus. He was president of the American Medical Association in 1867, of the Philadelphia College Medical Association in 1862 and of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1885. From 1865 to 1867 he was physician and lecturer on clinical medicine in the Philadelphia Hospital. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1876. Among his publications were "Medical Instruction in the United States," "Elements of General Pathology," "Unity of Medicine," "Humboldt's *Materia Medica*," and a systematic treatment on the action and use of medicinal agents.

HUNTER H. MCGUIRE, M.D.

DR. HUNTER H. MCGUIRE died in Richmond, Va., September 19, 1900, at the age of sixty-five. He had never recovered from a paralytic stroke, which occurred six months ago. During the Civil War, Dr. McGuire was a prominent medical figure in the Confederate Army. He served as the head of the medical department under General Stonewall Jackson, and operated on that officer at the time of his fatal wound. Since the close of the war Dr. McGuire had established an enviable reputation as a surgeon. He was educated at several medical colleges, among them the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He held the chair of anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia from 1856 to 1853, when he removed to Philadelphia. In 1865 he was called to be professor of surgery in Virginia Medical College, where he remained till 1880. In 1885 he was made professor emeritus in that institution.

Dr. McGuire organized St. Luke's Home for the Sick, with a training school for nurses, in Richmond. He was president of the Association of Confederate Medical Officers in 1869 and of the Virginia Medical Society in 1873, vice president of the International Medical Congress in 1876 and of the American Medical Association in 1881, and president of the American Surgical Association in 1887. The University of North Carolina in 1887 conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a contributor to Ashurst's "International Cyclopaedia of Surgery," Pepper's "System of Medicine" and the American edition of Holmes's "Surgery."

RECENT DEATH.

ROBERT FRANCIS FORREST, M.D., M.M.S.S., of Cambridge, died in Watertown, September 18, 1900.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Presentation to Mr. L. M. Griffiths. Reprint. 1900.

Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York for the Year 1900. Published by the Society.

The Diagnosis of Hysteria. Two Cases of General Anesthesia. By Charles W. Burr, M.D., Philadelphia. Reprints. 1900.

Especial Hospitals for Consumption among the Poor in Our Cities. By Edward O. Otis, M.D., Boston. Reprint. 1900.

Some Cases of Dilatation of the Stomach. By John H. Musser, M.D., and J. Dutton Steele, M.D., Philadelphia. Reprint. 1900.

Submucous Ligature for Rectal Hemorrhoids and Prolapse. By B. Merrill Ricketts, Ph.B., M.D., Cincinnati, O. Reprint. 1900.

Transactions of the American Surgical Association. Volume XVIII. Edited by DeForest Willard, M.D., Ph.D., Recorder of the Association. 1900.

New Therapeutic Reference Book for Physicians and Students. By William R. Warner. Philadelphia, New York, etc.: W. R. Warner & Co. 1900.

A Case of Malta Fever. Hemorrhagic Diathesis in Typhoid Fever. By J. H. Musser, M.D., and Joseph Sailer, M.D., Philadelphia. Reprints. 1898-99.

A Case of Pneumomycosis Due to the *Aspergillus Fumigatus*. By Leonard Pearson, B.S., V.M.D., and Mazyck P. Ravenol, M.D. Reprint. 1900.

The Use of the Sphygmograph in Clinical Medicine. By Graham Steele, M.D. Manchester: Sherratt & Hughes. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1899.

Practical Gynecology: A Comprehensive Textbook for Students and Physicians. By E. E. Montgomery, M.D. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1900.

Transactions of the Ophthalmologic Division of the Western Ophthalmologic and Oto-Laryngologic Association at its Fifth Annual Session, held in St. Louis, Mo., April 5, 6 and 7, 1900.

Total Excision of the Scapula Alone, and with the Arm (Inter-scapulo-Thoracic Amputation); Partial Excision of the Scapula for Tumor. By J. J. Buchanan, M.D., Pittsburg. Reprint. 1900.

The Physical Signs of Pulmonary Disease for Use of Clinical Students. By Graham Steele, M.D. (Edin.). Second edition. Manchester: J. E. Cornish. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Ltd. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1900.

Manual of Pathology, including Bacteriology, the Technic of Postmortems, and Methods of Pathologic Research. By W. M. Late Coplin, M.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1900.

Public Health Reports. (Formerly Abstract of Sanitary Reports.) Issued by the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, under the National Quarantine of April 29, 1878, etc. Vol. XIV. Nos. 1 to 52. Washington. 1900.

A Treatise on Mental Diseases Based upon the Lecture Course at the Johns Hopkins University, 1899, and Designed for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By Henry J. Berkeley, M.D. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1900.

Manual of the Diseases of the Eye, for Students and General Practitioners. By Charles H. May, M.D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Ophthalmology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, etc. Illustrated. New York: William Wood & Co. 1900.

XIII Congrès International de Médecine. Paris, 2-9 Août, 1900. Résumé du Rapports sur l'Étiologie et la Nature des Infections Puerpérales. Par M. Portolozza, de Florence; Le Diagnostic et le Traitement de la Pyohémie Otitique. Par le Docteur Dundas Grant (Londres).

Would It Not Be a Gain to Both Pathology and Practice if a Direct Interaction between the Morbific Agent (Noxa) and the Reparative Effort were Recognized and the Conception of an Intermediate, So-called Inflammatory Process Abandoned? By Andrew H. Smith, A.M., M.D. Reprint. 1900.

Amylloid Disease of the Liver with an Abnormally Enlarged Left Lobe. Cancer of the Common Bile-Duct. The Indications for the Use of Alcoholic Stimulants in Typhoid Fever. On the Use of Antitoxin in Diphtheria; with Special Reference to Small and Frequently Repeated Doses. By John H. Musser, M.D., Philadelphia. 1899-1900.

The Student's Medical Dictionary: Including all the Words and Phrases generally used in Medicine, with their Proper Pronunciation and Definitions, with Tables of Bacteria, Micrococci, etc., and a New Table of Eponymic Terms and Tests, Based on Recent Medical Literature. By Geo. M. Gould, A.M., M.D. Eleventh edition, enlarged. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1900.