derives benefit from the development of a new circulation. It is wise not to cut the ovary crosswise. I never operate on an ovary to save any portion by incising it crosswise, as we in that way section the nerve supply of the ovary and do material injury. If it is necessary to remove portions of the ovary it should be done along the upper horizontal surface of the ovary; one can take out almost any quantity of tissue and still have the remaining portion act because the ova are on the outer surface of the ovary although some follicles are found as low as the hilum. Unless operated on in the manner described by Dr. Pantzer the circulation is renewed through different channels, the uterus is restored to its position, and the ovary after a time receives new life. The thickened tissue will undergo fatty degeneration and in that way the ovary is restored to a normal condition. I am so situated in the Harlem Hospital that I can do anything I please without question. During the past winter I have been experimenting on tuberculosis of the testicle. I find that I can split the testicle in half and unite the wound with fine silk suture, sweep out the tubercular deposit, touch it with formalin and carbolic acid, and have a distinct recovery without rise of temperature. So the work described by Dr. Pantzer is only another evidence of how much work can be done on the uterine appendages of women.

DR. H. O. PANTZER—The method of operating in this case is open to the objection that raw surfaces were left involving the possibility of intestinal adhesions. This risk is unavoidable here. A close search subsequently for evidence of adhesions in this case failed to detect any. Perhaps the risk from a raw surface is magnified in our minds. In days past when adhesions were frequent, non-absorbable sutures were generally used, and undoubtedly often were the cause of adhesions. Permanent adhesions giving trouble nowadays are certainly rare. In the class of cases to which this belongs the family interest at stake is great and seems to warrant taking an unusual risk. In the light of the result obtained in the case reported the procedure may be justified. I have done conservative work on the ovary many years. Nine of my cases were followed by one or more pregnancies. I have attempted conservatism where sclerosis is associated with shrinkage of the ovary, so far with no more result than to produce the evidence of menstrual molimen in cases which had been without this and without any flow for months, and even several years. This result would seem to indicate the possibility of obtaining definite results if operation is early undertaken. Waldeyer confines the area in which ova are found to a small rim one-eighth of an inch in thickness adjacent to the greater part of the outer surface of the ovary. This does not tally with microscopic evidence often found where the internal tissues about the hilus disclose ova. Clinically I have had the opposite evidence in two cases, where all but the parts of the ovaries about the hilus were removed and yet pregnancy followed.

AN OLD-TIME QUACK EYE DOCTOR,

THE CHEVALIER JOHN TAYLOR.

BROWN PUSEY, M.D.

CHICAGO.

Indexed under the heading "Charlatans," in the magnificent library of ophthalmologic literature of Dr. Casey Wood, there is to be found "The Life and Extraordinary History of the Chevalier, John Taylor, Ophthalmiater, Pontifical, Imperial and Royal; in two volumes; written from authentic materials and published by his son, John Taylor, Oculist; London, 1761." In looking this book over, I happened on Chapter V of the second volume, which is an oration said to have been delivered in the streets of Oxford. I quote this chapter extensively, and when one has read it, I think no apology from me will be necessary for calling attention to it; and when one realizes that this oration is said to have been delivered in the public streets, and after Taylor had sent "his harbingers before him" to deliver his hand bills, I believe the desire is natural to inquire as to what manner of man this ancient quack was.

"The Eye," says the Chevalier Taylor, "that most amazing, that stupendous, that comprehending, that incomprehensible, that miraculous Organ, the Eye, is the Proteus of the Passions, the Herald of the Mind, the Interpreter of the Heart, and the Window of the Soul. The Eye has Dominion over all Things. The World was made for the Eye and the Eye for the World.

"Let there be Light, that first Fiat of the Almighty, and there was Light. For whose Use, I pray? For the Use of Man, for the Use of the Eye. The Angels wanted it not. The Sun was kindled, the Stars were lighted up; the grey Dawn and the Milky way, the Constellations, the Morning Planets, and all the bright Chandeliers over Head, were all hung out, rank and file, to minister to this little Speck, this Peep-hole of the Mind, this Inlet of the Soul, this Surveyor of the Universe, this Lord of all Things, the Eye.

"The Eye is the Husband of the Soul; through it she conceives, becomes pregnant, and brings forth Knowledge.

"Amazing how such large Objects find a Passage through so small an Aperture.

"The Eye is indefatigable. The Eye is an angelic Faculty. The Eye, in this Respect, is a Female. The Eye is never tired of feeling; that is, of taking in, assimilating, and enjoying all Nature's Vigor.

"All Nature is but one great Act of Love. The material and immaterial World conceive and bring forth together. The other Senses are the Soul's Gallants, such as Hearing, Feeling, Smelling, and so forth, with which she intrigues a Moment or two, and then returns to her lawful Husband, the Eye.

"The Children got between the Soul and the Eye, are legitimate Nature's genuine Issue; some of which can only with herself expire; the Brats of the other Senses die as soon as born.

"In corporal Generation too, how powerful is the Eye! It is the Signal of the Affections; and with a single Glance can proclaim the Pulsations of the Heart. It is the Lightning of Desire, and the Loadstone of the Soul; whose magic Effluvia inchant the Imagination, attract the Coalitions, irritate the Muscles, stimulate the Nerves, and brace up the whole Apparatus of Propagation.

"The green Mantle of the Earth, the azure Night-gown of the Sky studded so thick with Gold, the Trees, the Flowers, and the Gardens, the Gems, the Carbuncles, and even the Diamonds themselves, begot by Nature in the secret Womb of the Earth, are all brought forth by the Midwife Industry, are all polished to the purest Ray, to entertain, to regale the Ravished Eye.

"We owe the Ladies to the Eye, those Transcripts of the Angels, those Specimens of future Bliss, those Fountains of Joy, those Dainties of Desire, those Cordials of all human Care, who people the Earth with their Energy, and the Sky with Inhabitants; these Patterns of Purity and Love, these Master Pieces, these lucky Hits of Heaven, are the finest Regale for the Eye of Man, where it feasts on the Ruby of the Lips, the Vermillion of the Cheek, the Snow of the Forehead, and the Cherub in the Eye; and yet even these are but the Signs, the Invitations held out of that extatic, that soul absorbing—But Language is too weak:

"This is the greatest Good the Eye can give us. Without the Eye what were all this amazing World of Charms? a mere Mouthful of Moon-shine, a Sheet of blank Paper, a Candle in the Desert; for my Lady is no more than Joan in the dark.

"What an Orator is the Eye! that Short-Hand, that Cypher of the Soul, whose single Glance conveys a Volume.

"The Tongue is an Upstart, a tedious Intruder, a limited Prate-roast; who speaks the Language of a single Kingdom or County perhaps, and that but poorly too. Words are an artificial, tedious, contracted, obscure and imperfect Commerce, a Kind of *Hocus Pocus*, a juggling Compact, agreed upon by a few and understood by fewer still; a Messenger sent a round-about Way to the Understanding through a certain, dirty, winding Canal; where a little Wax can stop its Career, or a paltry Fiber unbraced, destroy the whole Business.

"As far as the bungling Productions of human hands are inferior to the exquisite Works of Nature, so far is the Faculty of the Eye above that of the Tongue. How many Ages old was the Creation before that Babel, that Jargon of Sounds called Language, was sent among Men as a Curse?

"The Eye is the Orator of Nature, and talks the Language of the Universe, of all beneath the Moon, of all above it: It talks the Language of Heaven too; it renders useless all Sounds except the tender Moanings of Lovers, those turtle Cooings of Desire, those nameless Throbbings of Fruition; these, these are the genuine Dictates of the broken Raptures

of the Soul, which she scorns to shape into Words; nor can she lose Time in so base a Labor.

"The Eye is the quick Flash, the instant Lightning of the Piece. Language is the Shot that loiters after with much Noise, indeed, but seldom hits the Mark.

"O ye Sons and Daughters of Minerva, ye Children of Wisdom, ye Offspring of Oxford, how precious is the Eye! . . . Of what importance is its Office? How deserving is the Art that keeps its Springs in Order, and preserves the Interchange of Office betwixt the Works of Nature and the Soul! Mind and Matter are kept in constant Traffic by the Eye.

"The three mortal Foes to Sight (my learned Sons of Wisdom) are the Glaucoma, the Cataract, and the Gutta Serena; with these I wage eternal War. These Auxiliaries of ancient Night, that would restore her gloomy Reign, and bring back Chaos to the World once more.

"My Art, O ye Sons of Oxford, my Art is the Ally of Heaven itself, and aids even the Almighty, obeying still, and still performing the omnipotent Behest, *Let there be Light.*"

Fortunately, it is possible to learn something of the Chevalier Taylor and his family—a family which becomes more interesting when it is known that the Chevalier's father, as well as his son and two grandsons, were physicians. Indeed, the son and two grandsons, probably influenced by the worldly success of the Chevalier, followed in his footsteps and waged war against the "Auxiliaries of ancient Night."

Our authentic information of the Taylors comes from the writings of the Chevalier and his grandson, John Taylor, the third. We have from the pen of the Chevalier, "The History of the Travels and Adventures of the Chevalier John Taylor," London, 1761, and from the grandson, "Records of My Life," by John Taylor, Esquire, in two volumes, London, 1832.

Mentally the Taylor stock evidently was good stock. The sire of our oculists was a man of ability, and was a surgeon of prominence in Norwich, England. We are told by one of his colleagues that he was highly respected in his private as well as in his professional character. In the light of the history of the son, the Chevalier, a statement of one of the senior Taylor's friends becomes interesting. This statement was to the effect that the old gentleman had so grave and dignified an aspect and demeanor that the superstitious among his neighbors imputed supernatural knowledge to him, and on any disasters or losses consulted him as a conjuror. It is a well-recognized fact that the latent energy in a lie is enormous, and here we have the intimation that the same is the case in other forms of imposition. Maybe the tricks of the sire as a conjuror was the beginning of the quackish proclivities that later were so highly developed in his descendant.

The Chevalier Taylor was born in Norwich, England. In his own memoirs he does not give the date of his birth, nor does he say much of his early life; in another history of him we are told that he was born in 1703. He does, however, suggest the idea that the place of his birth may one day be judged worthy of the notice of posterity. Of his birth and early days the comments to be found in another place are interesting. One finds the statement: "He no sooner began to distinguish objects than he expressed the greatest aversion to all spots, either on the garments or countenances of those to whom he came near. Patches worn on the face being then in fashion, he often scratched them off and sometimes brought the blood along with them; nay, even then he put some eyes in danger!" Certain it is that in the birth of this man there was the beginning of the life of one of the master quacks.

The methods now in vogue among quack eye doctors seem to be used by all of them. In their advertisements they speak of "new system," "cross-eyes cured without the knife," "dissolvment treatment," or "absorption method," "optic nerve diseases." They advertise that they have written books on "Eye Diseases Cured Without Surgery," "Cross-Eyes," "Cataracts," "Eye Tests," etc. These books are usually described as a "Brief Treatise on the Application of His Remarkable Discoveries." In their advertising pamphlets—their "books"—they tell of their extensive travels and of the great opportunities they have had for the study of the conditions they want to treat; they publish the names of people whom they claim to have cured of awful complaints (particularly names

of people in public positions, e. g., a United States Senator), and they publish pictures of conditions which they claim to have cured (these pictures frequently are taken from some standard work, but, of course, are claimed as original). The great standby of the modern quack, as we all know, is the "new system of curing cataract by absorption" and "cross-eyes without the knife."

Our great quack's methods were the same as those in vogue now. He had the new system of curing cross-eyes and cataracts, he published books describing his great opportunities, and giving the names of his patrons and giving pictures of the conditions that he cured. But his was a master's hand. In comparison the quacks of the present day are a cheap lot and they are not to be mentioned in the same class with this old faker.

Taylor's advertisement on settling in England after he became an old man is the book we before spoke of, "The History of the Travels and Adventures of the Chevalier John Taylor, Ophthalmiator, Pontifical, Imperial and Royal." Even the binding of these books—the history is published in three volumes—shows the superiority of his methods over those of the present-day quacks. The volumes are bound in handsome leather with gilt edges. The modern quack puts out his books with paper bindings and his picture on the back. (By the way, these pictures usually show a bald-headed, elderly man, with whiskers and a general expression which may be taken as indicating kindness and knowledge and offer a terrible proof of that truism that appearances may be deceptive.)

The modern quack's pamphlet opens with interviews taken from the daily papers. Not so the Chevalier's history. The three volumes are dedicated respectively to his son, to David Garrick, and to the Merchants of London. The very first paragraph of his preface is interesting and shows his shrewdness. "Notwithstanding, by the title of this work my readers are prepared to be chiefly acquainted with numberless extraordinary adventures of my life, I flatter myself that it will not be displeasing if I here observe that I have not forgot the object most worthy of my attention, I mean the profession in which I have so long labored to be distinguished." The key-note of his book is found here; the book is for the purpose of impressing the reader with the author's professional greatness, while he is led to believe that it is a record of travel and adventure. The second volume of the history at my command has an interesting bit of evidence of the Chevalier's success in this particular in the book plate of some collector, which may be taken as indicating that the volumes at some time were considered worthy of such a mark. No bibliophile of the present would so mark the book of a modern quack.

It would not be profitable to follow far the adventures of the Chevalier. According to his statement he traveled through England, Ireland and Scotland from 1727 to March, 1734; from that time to November, 1735, he was in Paris and the towns of France, then to England for a few months, but back to Paris in 1736 and 1737; during 1738 and 1739 he spent the time in Spain; then to Lisbon and the towns of Portugal until 1742; then to England, Ireland and Scotland, where he remained until February, 1747; then to Germany during 1748, '49, '50, '51; then to Sweden, Russia and Germany until 1755, when in January he went to Italy, where he remained until January, 1757; then to Austria, Germany and Holland; then in January, 1759, to Scotland and through the towns of that country and Ireland and back to London in 1761, where, according to his book, he was ready for business.

In the journey, of course, he had experiences worthy of relating, but with few exceptions his stories are unentertaining and tiresome. In these travels he learned the various languages, and he calls attention to the necessity for one like himself to know the languages of the different peoples.

As was said, it was evidently his method of advertising to publish books written in the different languages of the various countries that he visited, and his travels may be traced by these books. In his list of books written by himself he claims to have published forty-five. One of his favorite titles is "Mechanism of the Eye," which he published in English in 1727, in French in 1737, and in Spanish in 1738.

The year 1743 found him again in England, where he published a "Dissertation on a very Extraordinary Case Under the Care of the Chevalier Taylor." Among his publications was "An Accurate Description of 243 Different Diseases to Which the Eye and Eyelids are Exposed," which first appeared in 1747. He announces this same title in his list of publications as a new book in High Dutch, in 1751, and again the same title in 1771. A copy of this work fortunately is in the possession of Dr. Wood. One of the striking features about it is the handsome binding—just as we would expect from the "Chevalier." The drawings are crude and, at least from our point of view, are worthless, but certainly even now would attract the attention of the untrained observer. We have in the particular volume at my command a singular bit of testimony bearing out this latter suggestion. This volume, in which, by the way, the text is in both German and Latin, in its career has been in the hands of a layman—as was no doubt according to the original plans of the author—who presented it to a relation, an ophthalmologist, with the letter from which the following is copied:

"If it has intrinsic value, so much the better; if not, keep it lying around where your patients can see it. It looks so learned you can without hesitation charge them in two languages."

It has been intimated that Taylor was a successful quack in a worldly way. If his book may be believed he was very successful. Good evidence of this is shown in the letters warrant from the potentates of the countries that he visited. These letters are published as foot notes in the first volume of his "History"—evidently so placed that he who runs may read. The first one of these letters published is from Pope Benedict XIV, who appointed Taylor Ophthalmiotor Pontifical. He was appointed oculist to George II, King of England, and he received similar appointments from Augustus III, King of Poland, Frederick V, King of Denmark and Norway, Adolphus Frederick, King of Sweden, and many other lesser lights. In the list of famous people whom he treated are princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses. He announces that in the thirty years of travel he had treated over 80,000 patients. He speaks of one of his important cases in the person of a man who seems nearer to us than the princes and dukes and the like—of Handel, of whom he says: "I once thought to have had the same success, having all circumstances in his favor, motions of the pupil, light, etc., but on drawing the curtain we found the bottom defective."

It is hardly necessary for us to call attention to the fact that the Chevalier was a knave. This is abundantly shown in all of his career. In a few places he is honest enough to point this fact out clearly, as, for example, where he relates the story of his preparing to marry a dying old woman for her money, and how the plan failed when the fact was exposed that he already had a wife.

The Chevalier, always thrifty, pursued one plan when he finally located in England, which the modern quacks do not use, and which appears to have advantages. This plan is brought out in a notice to the reader in the back of the third volume of his "History." He calls attention to the great suffering of the poor in England from eye diseases, and he suggests to the prosperous of the nation that each subscribe two guineas yearly, and that all who do this are entitled to send during the whole year the poor thus afflicted to the Chevalier's son's house in Hatton Garden, where the Chevalier himself will gladly assist.

And now we come to the winter of this charlatan's discontent. The old man evidently planned to finish his days in London, where he proposed practicing with his son, who had become an oculist and a successful one, as is indicated by the fact that he was oculist to the king. Probably the old man had become fond of his grandchildren, as we hear of him playing in particularly high spirits with John Taylor, third, when he was an infant. But his plans miscarried, and he did not die at home at last. Rather a note in the autobiography of his grandson—the one who became oculist to George III—tells us that he died abroad.

And we have to relate that his grandson, in his "Records of

My Life," deals this master quack a great blow, for he says that the "Life and Extraordinary History of the Chevalier John Taylor" was not written by his son, but was really written by Mr. Henry Jones, a literary hack of the olden days, partly from the recollection of notes once in the possession of the Chevalier's son, but "almost wholly of his own invention." In this case, the great oration at Oxford was probably not made at all by the "Chevalier," and taking this honor away, little is left of him except of unsavory memory.

New Instrument.

A NEW AND SIMPLE DEMONSTRATION OPHTHALMOSCOPE.*

GEORGE F. SUKER, M.D.
CHICAGO.

This little device which I have constructed, and which is to be attached to the indirect ophthalmoscope as made by the

Fig. 1.—The original Geneva ophthalmoscope.

Fig. 2.—Schematic drawing of tubes. 1. Source of light. 2. Mirror (tilting). 3, 4, 5. Indirect images of fundus. 6, 7, 8. Convex lenses to suit observer. 9, 10, 11. Convex lenses, stationary. 12, 13, 14. Plain lenses placed at an angle of 45 degrees to axis of tubes. This gives a reflection of 90 degrees. 15. Patient's eye. 16. Observer's eye.

Geneva Optical Company of Chicago (Fig. 1), is solely intended to simplify the teaching of ophthalmoscopy in the schools. With it, two or three students in addition to the demonstrator can see the same fundus at the same time. The patient's eye is under the direct control of the demonstrator at all times, in that it can follow the movements of the latter's finger.

The chief value of the instrument consists of these points: It is simple; a number of students are able to see the same

* Exhibited before the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association at the Fifty-fourth Annual Session.