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The National Surgical Institute.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are but few persons in the United States who have not heard more or less of the National Surgical Institute, and the great work it is accomplishing; yet for the benefit and information of those who have not visited it, we make the following brief statements. In the year of 1858, the work of the National Surgical Institute was commenced. After establishing a great Institution, whether of learning or beneficence, that it may accomplish its ends, those for whom it was intended must in some way be informed of its existence. In furnishing such information we have adopted the plan of medical colleges—of sending pamphlets and announcements to those we thought might be immediately concerned, and by notices in the newspapers for the general public.

It is in justice to humanity we issue this circular. Thousands of helpless cripples are daily going beyond the hope of relief, and must be lost or incurably deformed, unless their attention is called in some way to the successful means provided for them. Over one-half million of dollars have been expended upon this Institute in perfecting its appointments. From nearly every county in every State in the Union, and from Canada and Central America, the halt, the lame, the blind, and the diseased have come for relief. The National Surgical Institute is a permanent Institution with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The object and most sanguine expectations of its founders have long since been fully realized. The eminent success attained; the universal indorsement by all intelligent investigators; the thousands made happy by it; the magnanimous treatment of the poor; the moderate fees paid by the rich, and the frank and candid manner in which all are treated, have gained the universal confidence and support of the good people of the United States. All intelligent and unprejudiced physicians who have investigated it, heartily endorse and sustain the institution as one of the great necessities. Conscious that its course has been suited to the wants of the suffering; that the facilities of ordinary practitioners are inadequate; that a specialty should be made of this great work, and trusting the same Providential guidance in the future as in the past, our efforts shall be unflinching, and our determination eager to extend relief. Believing that the enterprise is a work of humanity, we have not sought renown or individual aggrandizement from the profession or the world.

The inventive genius of its surgeons, utilized by large expenditures of time and money, has placed its mechanical apparatus beyond competition in this country.

Its methods of applying remedies are distinctively original; and its success in the treatment of many diseases and deformities heretofore considered irremediable, is no longer doubted, as the fact that a large majority of the patients of the Institute are from among those whom the general practitioner has abandoned as hopelessly incurable, additionally corroborates. "Experience is the best school-master," is a familiar truism. A tuition of sixteen years in the treatment of over forty thousand cases, should of necessity render a practice eminently successful.

The resources of the Institute are ample, and no pains or expense will be spared to keep it with the advance of Medical, Surgical, and Scientific progress. In the buildings of each division will be found pleasant and comfortable accommodations for patients, at moderate rates. Our charges for treatment are low, considering the services rendered, and the benefits conferred. Its surgeons arrogate no innate wisdom above others of the profession, but justly claim the merits accruing

from vast experience and unlimited facilities. The Institute is conducted upon principles of strict morality, and all improper conduct is vigilantly guarded against. Thousands of references and certificates of cure might be given if space would allow.

It is not with egotism that we recount our success of the past, and refer to the fact that out of the thousands of surgical operations, both of a graver and minor character, not a death has occurred, either from the anesthesia or operations. Notwithstanding all our disadvantages and shortcomings, the flood tide of gratitude from the thousands made happy, is to us an impetus to future action. Our aim in the future, as in the past, shall ever be to lift up the downcast, and elevate them to usefulness and happiness.

If you are a sufferer, send for a treatise on your special disease; if not, please hand this to your afflicted neighbor.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

To those who are afflicted with any of the diseases or deformities which are treated by the Institute, and to the parents or guardians of the suffering, we would say:

However opposed to your own preconceived ideas, or to those of your medical adviser, the statements made in this circular may be, the fact still remains, that they are true, and can be verified to the entire satisfaction of any unbiased investigator.

We court investigation, and are satisfied to have our claims stand or fall on their own merits.

There are no secrets in our practice. We only claim to have utilized, in a common sense way, the result of scientific research and long experience.

You owe it to yourselves and to your children, if they are afflicted, to visit the Institute; and, if after personal examination of our appliances, and hearing the testimony of our patients, you shall find that we have misrepresented our advantages and success, we will gladly refund to you the expense you may have incurred in coming.

If you listen to the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, you may not come; but remember that if you allow your children or friends to grow up crippled or deformed when the means for their relief are within your reach, you are guilty of culpable negligence, and are, in a measure, responsible for their pitiable condition.

Let us urge the necessity of prompt action. Every day you neglect these cases you render their chances of relief less.

If, after an examination of any case, the surgeons shall judge it incurable, they will frankly tell you so, as they undertake the treatment of no case that they are not confident of curing or greatly benefiting.

Remember the National Surgical Institute is not a Hospital in any respect. There are none of the objectionable features of a hospital; patients have nice comfortable rooms, parlors, elevator, as fine beds as are found in the best hotels, in fact it is intended to be a comfortable home for those afflicted with this class of diseases and deformities; it is provided with the finest bath-rooms in the city, Swedish movement cure, gnasium, etc., etc. There are no cases of fever, contagious or loathsome diseases, but all are happy and comfortable. Come and see.

WHAT CLASS OF PERSONS VISIT THE INSTITUTE FOR RELIEF?

This question may naturally occur to the minds of some who have not visited the Institute, but a single visit to it will at once convince any one that it is not a Charity Hospital, and has none of the appearances of one. As it is a scientific Institution, with earnest, thoughtful, and sincere managers, its patrons are of that character. In fact, they are made up from the intelligent, thinking classes; from those who dare to think and act for themselves, having failed to obtain relief from their home

physicians, they dare to do as they please about employing others; however much the opinions of those who have failed to give them relief may be obtruded upon them. They are a people who are willing to investigate, and are not bigoted or prejudiced against their own interests, but are willing to acknowledge improvement and advancement wheresoever found, and take advantage of it to obtain relief.

No intemperance, profanity, or improper conduct will be permitted in the Institute. Many ladies and children of the very best families are inmates of it, and every thing is done that can be to render it as home-like as possible.

THE SURGEONS OF THE NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

It would seem but natural that before visiting the Institute you would like to have some idea of what kind of men you were to meet.

Suffice it to say they do not boast of any innate merit above others of the profession, nor do they claim that Providence has with partiality dispensed His favors upon them. But with hearts full of enthusiasm in the great philanthropic work of relieving suffering humanity, and having devoted their lives to one special business, and being supplied with every facility that money and long experience can afford, they do think they have a right without being considered egotistical to claim more proficiency in their specialties than their professional brethren who practice all departments of the healing art.

They are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, and most of them have practiced their profession from twenty to thirty years. You will remember that in going to a surgeon even of reputation, you have but his experience; while at this Institute you actually employ the talent and experience of ten times as many, and those who have worked together for years for one common end, and therefore there can be no question as to the superior advantages afforded by the Institute to the afflicted.

ADVERTISING

Is a legitimate means vouchsafed to an enlightened people to acquaint each other and the world, with their vocations and wants. It is admitted by all intelligent persons, as necessary for the advancement of knowledge, civilization, religion and business.

The National Surgical Institute has no apology to offer for informing the world through this circular or otherwise, of the means of relief it affords to the thousands of sufferers who need help.

Many Medical Societies find it to the interest of some of their members to oppose advertising. Is it the dear people whose interests are to be sacrificed; or are their rigid rules for the protection of a few doctors? For ordinary physicians to falsely proclaim extraordinary abilities is quackery, but to say that a regularly incorporated institution like this, with ample buildings and all kinds of machinery, and every facility for curing surgical cases, conducted by regularly educated surgeons of age and experience, should not be advertised, is simply ridiculous!

CAUTION.

Since the National Surgical Institute has gained such celebrity, and so thoroughly won the implicit confidence of the people of the United States, many itinerant pretenders have by every conceivable means tried and are trying to use its reputation for their benefit.

Some advertise *Surgical Institute, International Institute, Central Surgical Institute, &c., &c.*, and copy the circulars of the National Surgical Institute, almost exactly, and travel over the country claiming falsely to have such Institutions, and to make wonderful cures, and it is sad to see so many honest, unsuspecting people deceived by them.

Almost daily we receive letters from persons thus deceived, who either thought they were patronizing the *National Surgical Institute*, or

one as good; but too late have found they were deceived, and spent their time and money without any prospect of cure. We hope for the sake of the suffering that all persons will thoroughly investigate before they employ such persons.

HARD TIMES.

Our correspondence would indicate that many who are desirous of placing themselves under treatment, are deterred from doing so on account of the financial embarrassment of the country. To obviate this difficulty, the proprietors have reduced their fees to the smallest amount at which the Institution can be supported.

Our charges for treatment have always been lower than other Institutions performing a like amount of service and conferring the same benefits.

This we are enabled to do from the fact that we are treating thousands of cases, and besides results are brought about more rapidly by the use of our machinery and appliances, thus bringing the aggregate cost of treatment down to the minimum. No one can afford to let disease or deformity continue, even if money is hard to get; it is far better to come and be cured, even if to do so should necessitate the sacrifice of other comforts; for, "Life is not to live but to be well." It is certainly but justice to yourself or your child to visit the Institute without delay, and decide for yourself as to its merits, and at the same time have your case examined, without cost, rather than neglect the matter, until it is too late, and the time for cure is past.

Nothing is more natural than for patients to write asking the price of treatment.

Were it possible to know without seeing a patient just what is needed in the case, the surgeons would gladly answer these inquiries, but since justice could neither be done to the Institute nor the patient without a personal examination, let it be distinctly understood that the charges will in all cases be lower than the same benefit can be obtained elsewhere, and always, if possible, within the reach of the suffering. The Institute is designed to furnish the most thorough, scientific, and economical treatment extant.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT AND APPLIANCES.

A vast amount of time and money has been expended in theories and books upon deformities, because the medical profession permits a copyright or patent upon books, that they may be sold for profit; but no patent is allowed upon a useful invention—hence genius unrewarded has sought other fields of usefulness, and the deformed are left to lives of sorrow. In all other legitimate arts or vocations, ingenuity and success are rewarded with more than mere fame or glory—hence mechanical appliances for the cure of human deformities have received little attention, and the successful treatment of these cases is of very recent practice. Our Medical Colleges teach little on this subject, and the knowledge of the general practitioner on the subject, is meagre indeed, for it is as foreign to his business as the practice of dentistry. To amputate a leg or an arm is a very simple thing, but to straighten, cure, and make useful a deformed or diseased spine or limb, requires far greater knowledge and experience. Every physician understands how a dentist excavates the cavity and applies the filling in a decayed tooth, and how artificial sets are made, yet he cannot do it. If he is incompetent to do so simple a thing, how much more is he to take measures, order and adjust surgico-mechanical appliances, which are so much more complicated, and when so much more is at stake. The saddest and most fatal errors occur when he attempts it. Physicians once were compelled in cases of deformities and diseased joints—as with decayed teeth—to do what little they could to relieve suffering.

Owing to the great amount of machinery necessary to manufacture apparatus economically, and the multiplicity and variety of the appliances necessary to success, it is absurd for any physician in the regular practice—with his limited number of cases—to devote the time and means necessary to be successful.

The absurd idea seems to prevail that braces upon the limbs are sufficient to cure those affections, while the truth is they are of little value unless the muscles are developed by other mechanical means. Yet in the treatment of deformities and diseases requiring mechanical appliances, nothing is of more importance than to have an apparatus suited to the case and well adjusted. The greatest disappointments are realized by the suffering, when an ordinary physician attempts to take measurements and adjust apparatus for Spinal Curvature, Hip Disease, Disease of the Knee, Paralysis, Club Feet, or any other disease or deformity. Manufacturers of apparatus seldom know anything about anatomy, and hence are wholly unfit to adjust them. We have often seen sad cases of deformity made or allowed to become so, as a result of badly made and imperfectly fitted apparatus. The old-fashioned Spinal Brace with its crutches under the arms (used by many physicians for most deformities of the spine), is a disgrace to the profession and a curse to the wearer. The torturing, galling, club foot shoes (manufactured by instrument makers), are uncouth abortions, calculated to do more harm than good. The Hip apparatus, with its excruciating plasters, improper pressure, and utter want of support, is a lamentable failure. Daily experience in fitting for years can alone give the adequate knowledge. Many changes are often required in properly adjusting a brace after most careful measurements, and this must be done at the factory. Then as you value your life and health, or that of your child, do not suffer any one incompetent to measure and attempt to adjust apparatus, but come at once where it can be properly done.

You are more interested in the welfare of yourself or child than any one else can be. Consult your own convictions of duty toward yourself or child.

PARALYSIS.



What more pitiable sight can be witnessed than the poor paralytic child—helpless, deformed, deprived of locomotion and self-support, of the pleasures and enjoyments of life? Every impulse or desire for usefulness to himself or society is an abortion; hopes blighted; the future but a long weary life in deformed humanity—to be called and known to others and himself, as a cripple—a maimed and useless creature; and when he contrasts his lamentable fate with those blessed with sound limbs and body, enjoying life's pleasures, and usefulness, the society of friends, the business and social circles—free to move, think, and act—how his very soul must recoil, and how sad his heart must be, as he feels 'twere better had he never been born. And we do not wonder that the compassionate Saviour was moved to the rescue of the paralyzed man; and though his mission was the salvation of souls, yet his loving kindness would not let him turn from so sad a spectacle unrelieved.



CAUSES.

Exhausted vitality of parents, transmitting a predisposition to the offspring, visiting the iniquities upon their children: the use of stimulants, such as tobacco, alcohol, tea and coffee; excessive physical or mental exertion and prostration; syphilis and scrofula; nervous irritability, etc. Acute diseases incident to childhood, induce, or are the exciting causes of this trouble, such as spinal or cerebral meningitis, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, worms, colds, etc. Falls, blows, sprains, injuries from careless nursing of infants and children, often result in paralysis, though months may elapse before its appearance.

Notwithstanding there has been, in every case, a cause for exciting the paralysis, yet in the greater number of cases no cause is apparent or has been known, and doubts, anxiety, and suspicions, never to be settled, exist. A leg is paralyzed without even pain.

Some retire at night well as usual; the morning finds them helpless. With some, a slight fever precedes the malady. It may follow teething, spasms, attacks of severe illness, etc. Sometimes a slight difference is noticed in the usefulness or control of the hand or foot. This difference increases from week to week, or month to month, until paralysis is complete.

With adults the causes are more apparent, as falls, injuries, private diseases, fevers, exposure, over-work—mental or physical, etc., etc. Paralytic affections may be divided into two classes:

The first division includes those in which both motion and sensation are affected.

The second division includes those in which one or the other only is lost or diminished.

Paralysis may be general or partial, affecting the whole or only a part of the system.

When partial paralysis affects one side of the body only, it is called "Hemiplegia." And when it affects only the lower part, or legs, it is called "Paraplegia." When only one limb, hand, foot, one side of the face, etc., it is then called Local Paralysis. Reflex Paralysis is the name given when the irritation extends from the periphery, or the terminus of the nerves, to the spine and brain, producing paralysis.

HEMIPLEGIA.



This is the most common form of paralysis met with. It, in the majority of cases, affects the left side of the body. In a few cases the left arm and right leg may be affected, or vice versa. The mind, in this kind of paralysis, often suffers, and the speech may be impaired;

but in young subjects the mental functions and speech, if injured, usually recover. This, however, unfortunately, is not so often true of adults, especially if past the meridian of life.

Hemiplegia is generally the result of some lesion of the brain by the rupture of a blood vessel, by softening of the brain, disease or obstruction of the cerebral artery, by tumor, syphilitic germinations, or growths, by abscess, injuries of the skull and brain, etc., etc.

PARAPLEGIA.



Or paralysis of the lower half of the body, from disease, injury, or compression of the spinal cord or its membranes, or reflex irritation. In this form of paralysis, although the patient may be unable to move the limb, yet involuntary motion, with jerking and trembling, is quite common and even annoying, caused by continued congestion of the cord.

In very old persons, complete recovery scarcely ever occurs, and the chances usually increase inversely with the age of the patient.

With children the occurrence usually dates back to eruptive fevers, teething, spinal meningitis, falls, or accidents; others, to colds, while in very many cases no assignable cause is apparent.

CURABILITY OF PARALYSIS.

This affection has from its earliest history been deemed incurable. And while the profession denounced many of the vagaries and follies of the fathers of medicine, they have clung with a pertinacity unprecedented to their absurd practices in the treatment of paralysis. The treatment adopted hundreds of years ago, is still in vogue, and is handed down through our medical colleges and books as a sacred relic. Hence the use of the red hot iron along the spine, the moxa, the blister, lotions, liniments, strychnine and chance, are the agents relied upon by most physicians for the relief of the paralytic—all of which do but little except to render the sufferers more miserable.



The many paralytic applicants for relief, urging with constant importunity their claims for help, with the paucity and limited character of the means recommended by medical authorities, induced a thorough investigation of the pathology and treatment of this affection. And feeling that duty and humanity demanded more at our hands, the study was commenced in earnest, experiment after experiment was made, apparatus invented, various plans adopted and discarded, theories advanced and refuted, hopes brightened and obliterated, years of anxiety and investigation were spent, but finally when we concluded to consider the trouble as we found it—meet the plain indications and do what the case seemed to dictate success began to crown our efforts, and



the more closely this course was pursued, the greater the success attending it. Every intelligent mind at once comprehends the superiority and adaptation of our treatment, and that it is philosophical and reliable. Of all the achievements of our lives, we are the most happy and grateful in extending relief and joy to these abandoned and downcast cripples.

In order that we may convey a better idea to the afflicted, we will repeat briefly, what is generally known; that the brain is the centre of the nervous system, and from it originates all volition. It being the centre of the nervous system, it is like the main or central telegraph office from which and to which all communications and dispatches are transmitted and received. We will not pretend to explain how

the will produces and controls muscular contractions in a healthy muscle, but we may make a few general remarks with advantage upon the anatomy and necessities of a healthy muscle for the purpose of making our treatment more readily understood. It is well known that muscles vary in their size, length and shape, yet they are made of the same material and for a common purpose, i. e., to move by their contractions the various parts of the body, each muscle being attached to bones or organs for the purpose of moving the parts to which they are attached.

A muscle is composed of minute fibrillae or little shreds lying parallel with each other. These muscular threads may be readily seen by boiling a piece of muscle for a long time, when they may be easily separated from each other.

These little muscular threads like the threads in a skein of yarn lie parallel with each other, and closely together. They are invested with a thin membrane which prevents their agglutinating together, and facilitates their gliding upon each other when contracting.

These membranous sheaths which surround the fibrillae or muscular threads are filled with water or serum, except the space actually occupied by the tissues, in fact nearly three-fourths of the whole human body is composed of water.

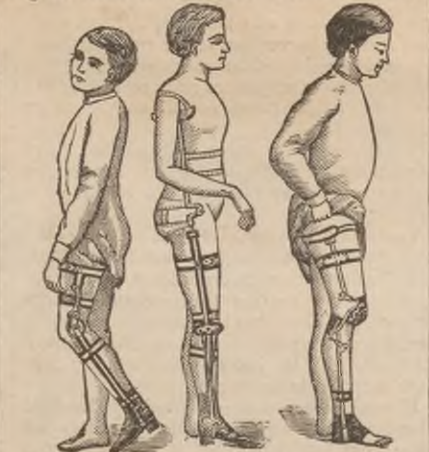


Now the muscles even more than many other tissues must have an abundant supply of blood, the blood is supplied through minute tubes or capillaries which ramify through every portion of their texture.

When contracting the little muscular threads of which it is composed become shorter and thicker, and press with great force upon the vessels lying between them, forcing the blood through the vessels into the surrounding tissues, the valves in the blood vessels prevent regurgitation or flowing back, hence its direction must be ever onward with each contraction.

Muscles frequently contract with a force of hundreds of pounds, therefore we can readily see how powerfully they aid in carrying on the circulation, and how passive and sluggish it would be without their aid.

The contracting of muscles greatly accelerates the circulation even in the muscles themselves, furnishing through the blood injected an abundant supply of nutrition, and facilitating the removal of effete or worn out matter.



In most cases the immediate causes which have operated to produce the paralysis have subsided, and we have only to deal with the results.

Now if a muscle has been paralyzed, it of course ceases to contract, and several very important changes take place as a consequence:

First, the muscles are in a great measure



deprived of their due supply of blood, from which they derive their nutrition, and hence they atrophy or wither away, as a starved child would become emaciated and feeble.

Secondly, the little membranes investing the muscles having ceased to glide over each other become agglutinated or stuck together.

Thirdly, the blood vessels themselves diminish in size and often some of them become almost impervious.

Fourthly, the carbonaceous matters are not

well eliminated, hence the tendency to fatty degeneration.

It not unfrequently happens, that while a paralyzed limb retains its plumpness and normal size, yet upon close investigation it will be found to be mainly due to a deposition of fat in and between the muscular cells, thereby destroying the contractility of the muscle, and impeding locomotion. Whenever the flow of blood to a limb or organ is impeded from any cause, the blood vessels diminish in size and the limb or organ inclines to atrophy for want of proper nutrition.

Hence it will be seen that in as much as muscular action is indispensable in facilitating the circulation, anything interfering with it must necessarily bring about the several conditions already spoken of.

These facts being true, and the above named conditions being present we are naturally led to the following reasons why we cure paralysis:

1st. We increase the size of the diminished blood vessels in the limb, and force an abundance of blood through them, increasing nutrition.

2d. We maintain a higher temperature in the limb.

3d. By revulsion and massage, we expel the fat cells deposited within the agglutinated muscles, promote molecular change, and separate the fibrillae under the influence of artificial motion, galvanism, oxygen gas, regulation of the atmospheric pressure upon the body, medicated vapor baths, triptis, powerful derivative treatment for the relief of local affections of the nervous system, suitable mechanical support to prevent fatigue and correct deformities, vigilant muscular education, and cultivation of the will power.

4th. In a word we surround the patient with every means which science, art, and long experience have developed, having no hobbies, depending upon no nostrum, seeking only the restoration of the patient.

REFERENCES.

My daughter was stricken down with Paralysis causing not only entire helplessness, but deformity of the feet, legs, arms and hands; she wrote letters with a pencil in her teeth. For twelve years I had tried every means in my reach for her restoration, but with no benefit. In this helpless condition, unable to move a limb or help herself, I took her to Dr. Allen of the National Surgical Institute, under his treatment she began to mend rapidly, her hands, arms, feet and legs were made strong and straight, so that she uses them as well as anybody, and the deformity is all removed. GEORGE MURRAY, Linden, Mich.

CASE OF PARALYSIS.

Surgeons in charge of the National Surgical Institute, Atlanta, Ga. GENTLEMEN:—My son, John M. Allen, was born with an ankle out of joint, and with one hip and leg very weak. As he grew up his leg appeared to be withered, his whole right side was weak, and his ankle turned over in walking, thus bending his right leg towards his left and causing a crooked spine. During childhood his deformity was not so conspicuous, but about the age of sixteen he began to grow tall and weak. His lameness and paralysis increased every month. I started with him to your Institute in Atlanta, Ga., where he remained under treatment about eight months, when he returned to Key West, and showed a greater improvement than I ever witnessed in any human being. His lameness was nearly all gone, his leg was as straight as the other. Then he gained in flesh, thirty-five pounds. His gain in bodily strength was still more wonderful; when he went to the Institute, it was a difficult matter for him to carry a bucket of water; when he returned I set him to filling up barrels of Rosendale cement, weighing over 300 pounds each, in order to test him without letting him know that I had such an object in view. To my surprise he handled them easier than any of my seamen or laborers, and they, as well as others who saw him, could scarcely believe their eyes. He is much stronger than either of his brothers and they have never been sick a day in their lives. Since his return home he has continued to gain. I feel very grateful to the officers of the Institute. With kindest regards to all of the faculty, I am gratefully yours, WM. S. ALLEN, Assessor of Revenue, County of Monroe, State of Florida. P. O. Key West, Florida.

I have a son, eight years old, who was paralyzed in infancy in his lower extremities, thus losing all use of his legs, and being rendered completely helpless. After many years endurance of this condition, I put him under the treatment of the National Surgical Institute, where, I am most happy to say, his legs were made to grow and become strong, and he is now walking everywhere in the full enjoyment of a restoration to a life of usefulness to himself and his parents, and gratitude to his benefactor. THOMAS MCHATTON, Nashville, Ill.

I was stricken down with paralysis when I was fifteen years old—entirely helpless in my back and lower extremities. My physicians could do me no good. The cords in my legs were so badly contracted that I could not straighten them. Under Dr. ALLEN's treatment they have been made perfectly straight, and wonderfully strengthened, so that I now get about very easily. I am well pleased with their treatment. W. H. DEWS, Chesterfield, Ill.

PARALYSIS.

Mrs. Sarah Southwick, Ithaca, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Caruthers, Jefferson, Ga.; E. McKittrick, Burlington, Iowa; W. D. Lawrence, West Leno, Pa.; Geo. Murray, Linden, Mich.; J. M. Gambert, Evansville, Ind.; J. L. Gantz, 24 Gr'n St., Baltimore, Md.; Jesse Rogers, Speedwell, Tenn.; E. B. Johnson, Covington, Ky.; John McPherson, Belle River, Ill.; F. S. Carey, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Dr. O. Carey, New Orleans, La.; R. J. McCabe, Baton Rouge, La.; Wm. H. Lewis, Chesterfield, Ill.; Thos. A. Ray, Virden, Ill.; Thos. McHutton, Nashville, Ill.; Gen. Joshua Barnes, Wilson Co., N. C.; E. A. Shaffer, Mobile, Ala.

INDOLENT ULCERS.



Indolent Ulcers (or fever sores as they are called,) are loathsome and painful affections, and while they are often pronounced incurable, yet proper treatment will almost invariably cure them in a very short time. No class of cases yield more readily.

VARICOSE VEINS.

These enlarged veins upon the legs are very troublesome, and very little is ever done for them, except to wear bandages, elastic stockings, &c., which never cure. They are easily cured by our new method of treatment.

The unprecedented success of this Institute has prompted unqualified and unprincipled men to impose upon the afflicted, by copying almost exactly our Circulars, and claiming even more merit than the National Surgical Institute, which is of 16 years' standing. We hope no one will be so credulous as to go to them, spend their time and money, and suffer to no purpose.

A FEW DOLLARS ARE NOT TO BE WEIGHED IN A BALANCE WITH A SOUND BODY.

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No. 852
1876
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THIS INSTITUTION IS DEVOTED TO THE SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES, SUCH AS CLUB FEET, SMALL CHESTS, FEEBLE LUNGS, CROOKED LIMBS, AND DISEASED JOINTS.

DISEASES OF THE SPINAL COLUMN.

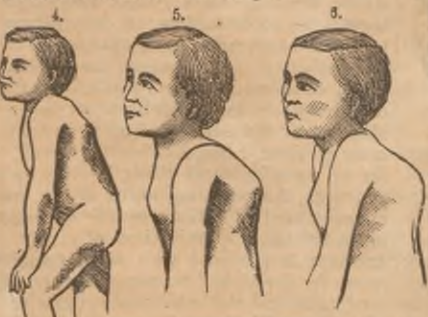


The Spinal Column (Fig. 2) is composed of twenty-four bones or vertebrae, articulating with each other. These bones are convex or circular in front, and flat upon their upper and lower surfaces. They have projections at each side and behind, called processes. Each also has a large opening communicating with its fellow above and below, making the opening for the Spinal Cord. This cord is connected with the brain at the top. The same membranes covering the brain extend down and inclose the cord. The cord gives off pairs of nerves between the different vertebrae, to supply the limbs, the vital organs, muscles, etc.

Now, in all Spinal Affections where there is disease of the bones and deformity is the result, these bones change their shape, allowing the spine to bend gradually, or at an acute angle, narrowing the canal and pressing on the cord. (See Nos. 2 and 3.) To illustrate this, take a lead or rubber pipe, and bend it—the more it is bent the narrower the caliber, and if bent very short it is closed entirely. In this manner, the cord becomes so compressed that paralysis of the parts below often follows, with emaciation, or the growth is stopped. In angular curvature, or Potts' disease, as shown by Figs. 4, 5, and 6, the front or anterior articulating edges become diseased, the bone decomposes, becomes soft, thinner, wedge-shaped, and allows the Spine to bend, as seen in Fig. 3.

The symptoms of Antero-posterior Curvature of the Spine (with caries of the bones) forming a lump upon the back, are so likely to be mistaken by the inexperienced for other diseases, that hundreds of poor sufferers are allowed to become deformed for life before the real danger is detected.

The following are some of the preceding symptoms: The patient, while able to go about as usual, is seized occasionally with pain in the stomach or bowels, sometimes constant for days, or perhaps only momentarily; a hacking cough, difficulty of breathing, pain in the legs, lassitude, sometimes loss of appetite and flesh; laying the hands upon tables, chairs, etc., as they are passed, and leaning upon some support as much as possible. Some of these symptoms occur; but soon a cautious gait is observed, the elbows are thrown back, chest protruded, the body kept straight if possible—will kneel with one knee, or squat instead of stoop, to pick up any thing from the floor. If the curvature is going to come high up, or above the shoulders, the hand is found supporting the chin or head; if lower down the hands are on the knees. As the case progresses, the suffering increases, locomotion becomes more impeded. Finally, a slight elevation is seen upon the spine. Even then many cases are heartlessly neglected, being told it is nothing—will out-grow it. The pains, not always being in the back, mislead those ignorant of their true meaning, deformity ensues, and when the health fails, locomotion nearly lost, and the struggle for life half over, danger begins to be feared, weeks or months after the most vigorous treatment should have been adopted.



In order to show more fully the necessities in the treatment of spinal diseases and curvatures, we add the following explanation: In Fig. 2 the spinal column is represented in its

normal condition, and in such position it is capable of sustaining great weight. But in caries of the spine or Pott's disease, with a hump on the back, the bodies of the bones are decayed, or diseased more or less, as seen at b-c, destroying nearly all support, and allowing the body with its weight to drop forward. In a natural condition half the weight should rest on either side of the bones; that is, the front and back sides of the bones should bear equal amounts of the weight.

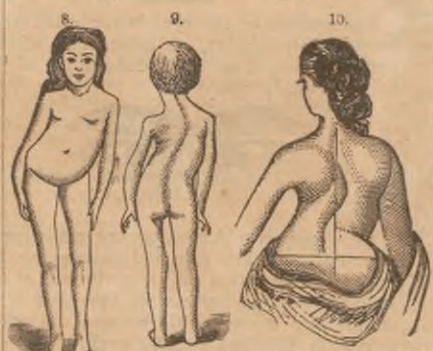
If the weight was equally distributed upon the decaying and ulcerated body of the vertebrae, it would even then be ruinous; but the facts are far worse, for when the body is bent forward the upper part of the spine, from a to b-c, becomes a lever, with its fulcrum at c, and the long end c a, and the short end c b. Now the weight of the body, which we will suppose is 40 lbs., if equally distributed would be 20 lbs. at b, and 20 lbs. at c. But instead of that, supposing the distance from b to c to be one-and-a-half inches, and from a to c twenty inches, then the pressure at c is not less than 250 lbs., making all necessary allowances.

This pressure cannot but rapidly hasten the destruction of bone, and often produce paralysis, from pressure on nerves, &c., &c.

Now, the proper method is to virtually put on an artificial spine: that is, a perfectly fitting apparatus on the outside, pressing firmly against the lateral processes and ribs on the sides of the spine, securely holding the pelvis and shoulders back, with all necessary pads, and means for adjusting, &c.

The old method of trying to straighten or cure a deformed back with an apparatus having crutches under the arms, is utter folly. Remember that the bones connecting the arms with the spine, i. e. the shoulder-blade, simply lays between the muscles, and does not touch the backbone or ribs, but glides loosely over them. (Move your arm, and observe its freedom.) Simply raising the arm by lifting under it does not lift the body, or correct any deformity; besides, if any considerable pressure is used, it presses upon the nerves and blood-vessels, interfering with their circulation, &c.

Cuts Nos. 4, 5, and 6, represent the progressive stages of this disease.



The symptoms of Lateral Curvature (See Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10), in the earlier stages are often quite obscure. Among the first noticed is the loss of vitality, debility, nervousness, loss of appetite, flesh, and strength. One shoulder-blade seems a little larger and more prominent than the other. If a girl or young lady (and the majority of cases are), it will be noticed on fitting the clothing that one side is longer than the other.

This deformity being produced by contraction of muscles on one side and partial paralysis on the other, with a soft condition of the bones, it necessarily grows worse more rapidly as the body becomes heavier and larger. Hence, a case never existed where nature has produced a cure, or the patient out-grow it. If the case is neglected, the vital organs suffer from compression by distortions



of the body, serious diseases of the lungs, liver, heart, or other vital organs supervene, and a life of deformity is the best that can be hoped for, unless proper mechanical and medicinal treatment are employed.

We cannot insist too much upon immediate attention to such cases, or too fully deprecate or denounce the indifferent manner in which they are too frequently treated. We even find physicians, in this late day of scientific research and mechanical triumph, when such ample means for the restoration of the deformed are afforded, so ignorant or indifferent as to grope in darkness, and seemingly shun or denounce the only means of hope and relief: and while they stand as guardians of the sufferers' physical safety, they seem to allow them to struggle in the agonies of pain, torture and deformity, with scarcely an emotion of pity, or an effort for relief. This is, however, we are happy to know, the case with but very few of the physicians at the present day, as all who are honest, and care for the welfare of their patients will tell the truth, frankly, that they have not the necessary apparatus for the successful treatment of such cases, and hundreds of them are sending them to this Institution, established especially for their treatment, relieving themselves of the great care and anxiety, and the fruitless task of treating such cases without apparatus and other facilities, and the censure of patient and friends, on account of deformity and failure to cure.

Great errors are committed and disappointments realized in the taking of measures for apparatus, and in sending to some instrument shop for apparatus to straighten the back. The measure is taken by one who does not devote his time to such work, and in so critical a matter in which he is not thoroughly informed, it would be a wonder did he get it correct. Besides, when the apparatus arrives, its application requires more than theory can suggest. Actual and long-continued practice is the only avenue through which the necessary experience is attained, and if the first apparatus should seem to fit, one, two, three, or even four apparatus never complete the cure. We often apply six, eight, or more, before the case is perfect. To attempt to do it with one set, or one apparatus, would be as preposterous as for a mechanic to follow his trade, and try to build a house with one tool, or you to try to raise a child with one garment or one suit of clothes.



The above cuts, with apparatus on, represent a few of the great variety of appliances made and used by this Institution in the treatment of spinal diseases and deformities. No two cases are alike, hence each case must have apparatus made and adjusted to meet its particular wants and peculiarities.

SPINAL IRRITATION

Is a functional disorder of the spinal cord. Many derangements of the digestive, respiratory, circulatory, secretory and nutritive organs are due to spinal irritation, which, if continued long, may result in organic changes, and permanently impair their functions.

Irritation in remote parts, such as the uterus, stomach, bowels, etc., is frequently productive of diseases of the brain and spinal cord through sympathy.

Any disturbance of the spinal cord, however slight, is cause for anxiety, as it may lead to great mischief, such as paralysis, chorea, insanity, epilepsy, hysteria, etc., etc.

TESTIMONIALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4, 1873. Having a daughter afflicted with Spinal Disease and Paralysis, I last June visited Dr. Allen of the National Surgical Institute. I had tried so often, and with so many different physicians, at great expense and without relief, that I became entirely discouraged, believing that she was doomed to a life of suffering and deformity, but the treatment which she has been receiving from this noble Institution for the past six months has resulted in a cure of the spinal deformity, and relieved her paralysis and general helplessness. After seeing these eminent professors, and witnessing the superior facilities which they have for the treatment of deformities, I am convinced of their ability to treat more successfully all cases of human deformity, than is offered anywhere else in this whole country. While at their rooms, this week, I saw many similar and other deformities undergoing treatment, all of which were being rapidly benefited and cured.

THOS. J. COCHRAN, Brighton, Sacramento County, Cal.

A CARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4, 1873. My son Edward suffered most terribly for nine years from spinal disease (angular and lateral curvature), and consequent physical prostration and helplessness. We took him to almost every physician in our country in the hope of finding some relief for him. We did not expect a cure, as we thought him too badly deformed. In all this time our efforts in his behalf were untiring, yet he continued to grow worse. We had become disheartened and discouraged, and thought it useless to try more. However, finally, we heard of the National Surgical Institute, and took him there. We found at the Institute many similar cases under treatment, all of whom were fast being cured or benefited, and we were satisfied that the surgeons were eminently able to make good all their professions. We placed our son under their treatment (this was about nine months ago), and the result has been most gratifying and satisfactory, as our dear child has been restored to a life of usefulness and happiness to himself and parents, and gratitude to his benefactors.

MRS. P. DOCKERY, 234 Minna Street.

Spinal Diseases with Abscesses.

I can with pleasure and gratitude inform you of the continued improvement of my son, which has gone on steadily since I began treatment at the National Surgical Institute. His sores are all healed up, and his back seems entirely sound. He can now walk without crutch or brace. I take pleasure in publishing these facts, and will be happy if they are the means of leading other suffering and deformed ones to where they can get relief.

JOHN S. FRANKS, Sardis, Miss.

I was born with curvature of the spine. In my childhood it could hardly be noticed, but at the age of twelve it grew worse, and the older I became the larger it grew. All treatment was of no avail, until I applied to the National Surgical Institute, when the disease was instantly checked. When I first went to the Institute my spine was curved in the shape of the letter S. I also had a wry-neck, the head bending to the left. All previous treatment was of no avail—made me even worse, if anything, and was pronounced incurable. I am now almost cured—my spine is nearly straight, my right shoulder as high as the left, and my wry-neck among the things that were.

KITTIE A. SCHNACKE, Waukesha, Wis.

RAVENNA, MICH., December 13, 1875.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.—It is with a heart full of gratitude that I write to tell you that my little boy is recovering very rapidly, to the utter astonishment of our doctors and every one else here—his cure is looked upon as almost miraculous. You will remember he was entirely helpless from disease of the spine; he can now run everywhere without any help, and is a cheerful and happy child, for all of which I am surely under a thousand obligations to the National Surgical Institute.

Gratefully yours, WM. PATTERSON.

VICTORY, N. YORK, Oct. 29, 1875.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.—I desire to express my gratitude for the wonderful results of your treatment. When I came to you in July last, my condition seemed hopeless. I was compelled to support myself by placing my hands on my knees. My improvement has been so rapid that I now feel well; can walk with ease without the aid of any support; am straight and well, thanks to the Institute. I most cheerfully recommend all who are afflicted with any spinal disease to go at once to the National Surgical Institute.

Very truly, F. E. SCOTT.

DEKALB, MO., Jan. 14, 1876.

Messrs. ALLEN & JOHNSON.—I take pleasure in saying that my son, placed under your treatment in 1873, is well. Instead of the puny, weak child whose ribs rested on the hip bones, he is now a stout, straight, healthy lad. I feel that the money paid you was the best investment I ever made, and I can conscientiously and cheerfully recommend the National Surgical Institute as worthy of all confidence.

Yours truly, HARDIN HAMLIN.

RHEUMATISM.



Rheumatism being a constitutional disease and usually affecting the fibrous structures about the joints, the investing membranes of muscles, nerves, etc., it is not an uncommon thing for hip disease and other inflammatory affections of the joints in their early stages to be called rheumatism. Very much valuable time is thus lost in not treating these affections as they should be, and we often see pitiable deformities as the result.

If a case of hip joint disease, where the bones are involved, or a case of tuberculosis, be treated as rheumatism in the onset, the proper treatment is neglected so long that irreparable damage is often done, as the treatment of these diseases is entirely different. As a rule (with occasional exceptions), one joint alone is not attacked with rheumatism, or if so, others are very soon similarly affected. We make this mention from the fact that mistakes are so common. That rheumatism causes inflammation around and in joints, also in muscles, producing loss of motion and great deformity, is sadly true. This being a very prevalent disease in many portions of our country, thousands of cases are deformed by it for life, unless proper treatment is employed to correct the deformities, promote absorption, a free circulation of blood in the parts, break up adhesions and increase motion. And while the cases look most forbidding in their character and especially when the joints have been distorted and stiffened for so long, yet there are very few cases, except those who are very aged, in which the proper treatment is not rewarded with the most gratifying results. With medicine alone these deformities from rheumatism are utterly hopeless. The Surgical Institute is provided with the most elaborate arrangements for the treatment of these cases, such as medicated hot air, hot vapor, electro-thermal and other baths; all kinds of mechanical trispsis, Swedish movement cure, static electricity, galvanism, etc., etc.; besides all kinds of mechanical appliances made to fit and correct the varied deformities. With these and such little medication as may seem necessary, we feel justified in encouraging the most sanguine hope in those who are thus afflicted. We would add that our experience in the treatment of this class of cases is that relief is certain in the great majority of them.

THIS INSTITUTION IS DEVOTED TO THE SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF DISEASED BONES, PARALYSIS, DEFORMED NOSES, MOUTHS AND FACES, PILES AND FISTULA, &c.

PLEASE SEND US A DESCRIPTION OF YOUR CASE, WHETHER YOU DESIRE TREATMENT OR NOT.

THE BUILDINGS
OF THE
National Surgical Institute.



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



ATLANTA, GA.



PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This is the Largest Institution in the World devoted to the treatment of Deformities and Surgical Diseases.

OUR METHOD OF TREATING DEFORMITIES IS SO DIFFERENT AND SO MUCH EASIER TO THE PATIENT THAN THE ORDINARY METHOD, THAT PATIENTS OR PARENTS NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF PAIN OR DANGER.

IF YOU DESIRE RELIEF, COMMENCE AT ONCE; DON'T DELAY UNTIL TOO LATE. DON'T PUT OFF UNTIL TO-MORROW WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE TO-DAY.

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

This loathsome and distressing malady has ever been a curse to mankind, and thousands to-day suffer as keenly from its torture as did the Philistines of Ashdod when cursed by the Almighty.—See *Samuel v. 6*.

In announcing our ability to properly treat and cure this painful disorder, it is only necessary to make a few remarks in regard to its origin and cause.

The circulation of the blood requires two kinds of vessels. Arteries, which are dense, strong, elastic tubes, to carry it out from the heart, to all parts of the body. And veins, the walls of which are thin (and easily compressed), to return it to the heart. These vessels permeate every tissue in the body; and any pressure exerted upon them will compress the veins most. Hence the blood cannot return through the compressed veins as rapidly as it is thrown out through the arteries, and capillaries therefore accumulate (or is dammed up) in the veins at and beyond the place of obstruction, thereby distending them, and thus Piles are produced.

The pressure or cause of distension may be constipation, contraction of the upper fibres of the sphincter muscle, stricture of the rectum, impediments of the portal circulation, or the passage of the blood through the liver, inflammation of the mucous membrane, prolapsus of the bowel, etc. The continuance of any of these causes may produce hard and painful tumors.

When the pressure is great, inflammation may follow, or the tumor may burst and bleed freely. These are known as *bleeding piles*. In some persons these tumors are forced out at each operation of the bowels: after the blood-vessels are once distended permanently, and kept so by the constant power of the heart driving the blood into them, and though the cause may be removed, the tumor remains. Now after a tumor is thus formed, and the veins which carry the blood back rendered permanently too small at the point of stricture, is it possible to apply medicine to the tumor that will enlarge the veins under the mucous membrane and two inches above in the bowel which it cannot touch? Or has the medicine any mechanical power to counteract the force of the heart or gravitation? If medicines increased the size of the constricted veins, they would also increase the size of the tumor; or if they decreased the size of the tumor, they would also decrease the size of the constricted veins; in either case failing to cure. Anodynes may give temporary relief, but it is a lamentable truth that medicines never cure piles, and thousands having been deceived by them have been led to believe that piles are incurable. Now the only rational cure is to prevent the blood from entering these cavities, and thus obliterate the tumors. The great success attending our treatment consists in permanently closing the minute arteries supplying the tumors with blood, and this is done in a very simple manner; relieving instead of producing pain, *entirely free from danger*, does not interfere with patient's daily business during the cure. Among the many thousands treated by us not a single failure has occurred.

FISTULA.

This disease is, if possible, *more dangerous* than piles, though after once formed, not so painful. It sometimes commences with intense itching about the anus, accompanied with a little discharge; or the first symptom may be an abscess, like a boil, attended with more or less pain, which finally breaks. The soreness then in a measure subsides, leaving a fistulous opening, with a continuous discharge of matter. This unnatural opening, with its constant drain upon the system, sooner or later is certain to ruin the health or develop consumption or other maladies, and destroy life.

Fistula in ano may exist in three conditions: First, complete fistula—when the opening is continuous from the cavity of the rectum or bowels to the surface of the skin, so that liquids, gases, etc., escape. Second, internal incomplete fistula—when the opening extends from the inside of the rectum into the tissues surrounding it, but not through the skin. A few cases of this kind exist, while the sufferer is unconscious of the nature of the difficulty, supposing it to be piles or some trouble—they know not what. Third, External incomplete fistula—when the opening extends through the skin into the tissues around the rectum, but does not enter the bowels.

Other complications such as pendulous tits or projections, from one-fourth to one and a half inches in length, are attendant upon fistula. Two or more openings may appear in the skin, all communicating with the same sinus, or opening into the rectum. Sometimes only a small opening, externally is seen, while a large abscess exists internally. But in

any case or condition, the discharge is not only reducing the system, but it is disgusting and offensive.

Our treatment of fistula is simple, *free from danger*, and never prevents the patient from walking about or attending to business, and in a few days, in ordinary cases, *the cure will be complete*.

Having been engaged in this business for over sixteen years, we have treated thousands of cases of fistula, and the expressions of gratitude that flow from the hearts of those who have been restored to perfect health by our mode of treatment, affords us untold satisfaction, and stimulates us to further efforts for the relief of those afflicted with this fearful disease. Remember, we use neither the knife nor other cutting instrument, for the cure of either piles or fistula.

**REFERENCES.
A REMARKABLE CASE.**

To the Editor of the *Saturday Herald*:
Seeing in your last issue, "A Remarkable Case" I could not help but give you another. I had suffered with what the Physicians called piles for over a year, and suffering all that man could suffer. Finding myself failing every day, I through the advice of many friends became convinced that I could receive proper treatment at the Surgical Institute. Upon entering the Institute, I met the gentlemanly surgeons, who upon examination of my case pronounced it *Fistula in Ano*, and one of the worst cases they had met with. They at once proceeded to operate, and I anticipated great pain and suffering, but to my surprise it was done *with very little pain*, in fact, it did not detain me from walking home to my room, a distance of nearly seven squares. A perfect cure was effected, and to day I am enjoying the best health I have had for five years. I shall say to all suffering from that disease *go at once*, and you will find every one from the porters to the operators perfect gentlemen, careful and attentive. Success to the National Surgical Institute, say I.
Yours, very truly, J. E. SHEPARD,
Clerk Bee Line, Indianapolis, Ind.

Messrs. ALLEN & JOHNSON: I would be glad to lay the following facts before the public, and in doing so I feel that I am discharging a duty that I owe you, and conferring a benefit to the afflicted. Some two years since I was attacked with *Fistula in Ano*, and though I made use of every means of relief within my reach I was gradually getting worse. The disease had run its course only six months, when from suffering and constant drain upon my physical system, I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and life had become a burden which I would gladly have laid down unless I could secure speedy relief. I was in this deplorable condition on the 1st of February, 1874, when I learned of the National Surgical Institute. As a last resort, though with little hope, I applied for treatment. After the treatment (which caused but little pain,) I began to mend almost at once. Two months after entering the Institute I was *entirely cured*, and I never had better health in my life than I have had since then. No one who has ever suffered as I have, will wonder that I should feel grateful to those who have been the instruments in God's hand of saving my life, or that I should wish to point others to the place where I found relief. It will give me pleasure to answer inquiries with reference to the Institute, either personally or by letter.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN STRICKLAND,
No. 2, M. & B. R. R., Wayne Co., Ga.

DEAR DOCTORS:
I have delayed writing in order to give your treatment sufficient time to prove its efficacy, and can now say it is most gratifying indeed. I can truthfully say I am entirely cured of my Piles, and the pain and trouble from that cause is entirely at an end. I shall lose no opportunity of testifying to the skill and kindness of the surgeons of the National Surgical Institute.
Very gratefully,
J. S. EDWARDS, Newark, N. J.

MY DEAR DOCTORS:
In reply to your letter of inquiry, I am happy to say that your treatment has entirely cured me of Piles. I never had better health in my life, have gained forty pounds in flesh; have not lost a day from business, and am happy, all of which I owe to the skill and kindness of the surgeons of the National Surgical Institute.
Very sincerely,
F. G. CUQUA, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

DOCTORS ALLEN AND JOHNSON:
Dear Sirs: I am most happy to say that I am now sound, and well of my *Fistula*, and never enjoyed better health in my life. I can never get done thanking you for what you have done for me. I can truly say, God bless the National Surgical Institute.
J. L. VANCE, Paris, Ill.

DEAR DOCTOR ALLEN:
I hasten to express my gratitude for the wonderful relief you have given me, I can truthfully say I am cured of that distressing and annoying malady, *Fistula*, and am once again enjoying excellent health, and owe everything to the National Surgical Institute.
J. B. HAMILTON, Athens, Tenn.

DOCTORS ALLEN & JOHNSON:
Dear Sirs: It is with unfeigned gratitude that I can inform you of my entire recovery from that painful and loathsome disease known as Piles. I have not suffered one moment from them since I left your Institution, my general health is first rate, and I am comparatively happy, thanks to the surgeons of the Surgical Institute.
Truly yours,
A. W. CROWDER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. H. R. ALLEN:
Dear Sir: It has now been over one year since you treated me for that painful disorder, Piles, and I am happy to say I have had no symptoms of return, my health is now excellent, and I feel so grateful to you and so anxious that any others who may be suffering as I was, that I authorize the use of this letter in any way you may deem best.
Truly,
TROTH BRITAIN, Vandalia, Ind.

DEFORMITY OF THE NOSE.



Whether the shape and size of the nose is of so much importance as imagined by the Greeks, or that it so clearly indicates character, as Napoleon declared, is of little moment to the surgeon; but that a deformed nose mars the human face more effectually than anything else, all admit. A face without a nose is horrid. A sunken, crooked, or ill-shaped nose is a great calamity to annoy daily for life unless remedied. Noses flattened from injury or catarrh or other diseases, even if the bones are destroyed, may nearly all be relieved or made as good as before, and without cutting the skin or leaving a scar. This field of surgery is almost totally ignored by surgeons, as they have little experience in it. Hundreds are cured annually at the National Surgical Institute by a new and most ingenious method. References given when desired of cases that have been cured.

DEFORMITIES OF THE EYES AND LIDS.



Deformities of the eyelids are often seen from burns, injuries, or contraction of the parts. These, like other deformities of the face, are easily relieved.



Cross eyes is a deformity very easily remedied with very little pain and no danger to the eye. The operation can be performed at any time during life, and as the operation is so simple and costs so little, no one can afford to remain deformed a single week. The operation if properly performed, improves the sight instead of injuring it.

HARE LIP.



Hare lip is a congenital defect which greatly disfigures the face, and if a person is allowed to grow up with it, the bones of the face change in shape and the deformity is much harder to entirely remove. Every child born with such defects should be operated upon while very young and thus prevent deformity by improper growth of the bones. Many physicians are ready to undertake the operation upon such cases as they feel it is only necessary to "pare the edges and sew it up" to make a cure.

How many little ones suffer from this cause to no purpose, for even if it heals, a notch or deformed lip is the result. No child should be operated upon without proper preparation with apparatus, to overcome the contraction of the muscles of the cheek thoroughly beforehand, in order to prevent pain and the drawing of the edges apart after the operation. This precaution is everything to success, yet not practiced by surgeons outside of this Institute.

WRY NECK.



Wry neck is usually caused by contraction of the muscles of the neck. After this condition has existed for sometime, the bones are changed in shape, one side becoming thinner and the other thicker, by the pressure with an unnatural position of the head. This deformity requires nicely fitting apparatus to hold the head in proper position long enough to lengthen the muscles and change the shape of the bones. This requires but a short time, relieving the deformity entirely.

MALE DEPARTMENT.



While some may question the propriety of an Institution like this treating such diseases, and some would heartlessly consign unfortunate sufferers to miserable lives of torture and premature death, yet we feel that life to the erring is as dear, and pain as severe, as to those whose sins have not found them out, or to those who suffer from unavoidable diseases. All reputable physicians treat such cases (even without proper facilities); why should not we when prepared? The sad lesson and their penitence, as with the prodigal son, brings many a wayward yet noble youth to a life of rectitude; and however some of the Pharisaical and fastidious may think of this matter, we propose to imitate the good Samaritan, and though they have fallen in bad company, we will relieve them, and then say, "Go, sin no more."

No greater field for piracy and quackery ever opened where the unprincipled mountebank with his obscene and disgusting literature with doleful tales of dementia, insanity and death, has done so much harm. By their horrid admonitions and vulgar books, thousands have imagined ruin and woe their lot, when if truthfully dealt with, all would have been well. The object of the Institution is not only to utterly discard all such deceptive horrid trash, but offer in all instances, where possible, such advice as will enable each to cure himself, and, if treatment is actually needed, to furnish the most scientific and radical, without ruining the patient with useless remedies.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The alarming number of wives, mothers and daughters who are daily suffering and sinking from diseases peculiar to their sex, demands our most serious consideration and sympathy; and to relieve as far as within our reach this dreadful scourge upon American women, we have greatly increased our facilities at the Institute for their medical and surgical treatment. To accommodate all who may apply to us for treatment, large additions and varied and valuable improvements have been recently completed in our Female department, and every seemingly indelicate or objectionable feature that occurs ordinarily in the treatment of these cases has been removed. So far as possible, every thing is done by lady assistants, thus avoiding much of the embarrassment and objections usually experienced in the treatment of this class of cases. The Institute is provided with magnificent bath rooms for the administration of hot air, vapor, medicated and electrothermal baths with trip-sis. A pamphlet upon this subject will be furnished free upon application to all who may desire full particulars and information.

PILES AND FISTULA CURED WITH BUT LITTLE PAIN AND NO DANGER, WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

"DO YOUR DUTY AND FEAR NOT," IS A SAFE MOTTO FOR US AND FOR ALL.

CLUB AND CROOKED FEET.



By our new mode of treatment, Club, Reel, or Crooked Feet, can be made as perfect in appearance and use as though no deformity had ever existed. This may seem mysterious or doubtful to those unacquainted with the new discoveries in surgical art.

But we have thousands of most happy witnesses whose feet were crooked, deformed, and useless, who, by our mode of treatment, are now well, and their feet as useful as though no trouble had ever befallen them.

In order to understand the treatment of crooked feet, take a number of square blocks or cubes and place them in a row touching each other. Suppose the row of blocks to be a straight foot made up of bones represented by the blocks, for the part of the foot which gets crooked is composed of cuboid or nearly square bones, all articulating or joining with square, verticle or perpendicular faces. Now take the blocks and place them in a curved line corresponding with the curve of a crooked foot, and only the edges will touch, while large triangular openings will be made on the outside.



Now, it is a law with all articulating surfaces in joints to adapt their surfaces to each other, and when an opening or space between the ends of the bones is made permanent, the bones grow sufficient to fill the space and are thus brought to touch each other. Also, when two bones in a joint are kept constantly pressed against each other, with unnatural pressure, the surfaces are absorbed sufficiently to relieve the pressure; thus the bones of the foot become triangular or wedge-shaped by the unusual and constant contraction of the muscles or the paralysis of the opposing muscles. Now, as nature thus causes the adaptation of articulating surfaces, to each other to make a deformity, we take advantage of the same law to make the foot straight again and keep it so.



We put the pressure on in the opposite direction; i. e., to straighten the foot, and the thick sides of the bones commence to press upon each other and absorb, and the thin edges to separate and the space to fill, so they are converted into cubes again. Now, in crooked feet, the crook is in more than one direction; i. e., the toes are turned in and the foot rolled, so that if you attempt to straighten it with the hand you turn the toes out and up. In this case, the cubes are separated diagonally, instead of laterally, and only the corners, instead of the edges, touch each other; and if you attempt to press the foot out and up at the same time with apparatus, the bones strike each other diagonally or upon the corners instead of the edges, which are absorbed and rounded off, leaving the bones octagonal or like marbles in appearance, and if the foot is thus straightened it will never remain so; besides it has a loose, ill-shaped condition, relaxing as soon as set at liberty and the weight of the body comes on it.



The only way to keep the angles acute and the articulations solid and perfect, is to first turn the toes out by degrees, never allowing them to return but ever holding the advantage gained, allowing the space behind to fill, and that in front to absorb, and the foot is turned out with the toes dropped or the foot in a line with the leg. This process is a very simple one with our new apparatus. Then, with a different apparatus, raise the front part of the foot, and by this method, making two distinct treatments, the foot is easily straightened, and all the articulations are angular—the foot remaining just where it is placed. This process consists in first converting all cases of club, reel, or crooked feet into what is called *Talipes Equinus*, then into perfect feet—always getting the foot squarely under the leg, then raising it to a right angle with the leg.



We effect a cure in one-fourth the time usually occupied in the treatment of such cases, with the best treatment the old method ever did or can afford.

We do it with one-tenth part of the pain and suffering. We care not how careful the physician may be or how well padded the apparatus, for the old principle is radically wrong, and is a painful failure.

We make infinitely better feet when the treatment is concluded, for there is no tendency of the toes to turn in, or of the foot to roll over, and there is no crook or kink with a lump on the outside, or an unusual arch, which are always left with the old treatment.

Walking facilitates the treatment instead of interfering with it, and the weight of the body is made a power to correct the shape of the foot.

In many cases no surgical operation is required; but should it be necessary, it is so simple as not to shed a drop of blood, nor cause any swelling, pain, or soreness afterward.



The treatment never, in any way interferes with health, or causes the loss of a meal or a night's sleep—the skin never becomes sore from chafing or pressure by the apparatus.

The deformity will never return after the treatment is concluded. The motions of the joints are perfect, the gait natural, and all hobbling removed.

Every apparatus is manufactured in the Institute Machine shop under the supervision of the Surgeon, by whom each instrument is fitted and applied.

All apparatus used are the inventions of Dr. Allen, and are made by no one else in the United States. They are light, simple and easy, and are the only common sense apparatus now used for straightening crooked feet. *This you will admit as soon as you see them.*

We do not undertake to sell apparatus at a large price and to charge exorbitant fees for professional services, but we make a cure, relieve the deformity, and make good feet by furnishing all apparatus until the cure is effected.



Most all patients are treated at home after the apparatus are fitted, which will require but one day, usually.

We manufacture more apparatus and straighten more crooked feet than any establishment in the United States; consequently we have more experience and give better satisfaction. And we can straighten feet with less pain or cost to the patient.

WHY THE OLD METHOD OF TRYING TO STRAIGHTEN CROOKED FEET HAS FAILED AND DISCOURAGED BOTH PATIENTS AND PHYSICIANS.

The old style of apparatus attempts *too much at once*, and in so doing accomplishes nothing. They attempt to turn the toes out and to raise them at the same time, thus spoiling the shape of the bones by rounding off the angular articulations.

The foot cannot be secured in the old style of apparatus, even to accomplish what they attempt. This every physician and patient too fully realize in their disappointment. The heel slips up and the foot rolls in spite of the apparatus.

Should partial success attend the treatment, the toes turn in badly, and at every step as the body moves forward so that the weight comes upon them, they rotate, turning in the direction which is the easiest to them, which, of course, is the old position of deformity, and the walking reproduces the old trouble.

The walking, instead of assisting to remove the deformity, helps to retain it; and all the weight of the body tends to spring and wear out the apparatus, which soon fails and has to be repaired or made anew.

The apparatus are not invented or made by the Surgeon, but by mere mechanics, whose business it is not to understand anatomy, or the necessities for the treatment of deformities, or to know when an apparatus should push, pull or support.

When you take a case to any of our ordinary physicians, the apparatus are never fitted by the Doctor, but by the instrument maker, who continues to repair, make new ones and fit them as long as the patient is willing to pay, and the longer the better for him, as each visit brings its fee and he has no responsibility in the matter.

The surgeon performs the operation, charges his fee, and sends the patient to the instru-

ment maker, when his responsibility ceases and the blame or defect in the treatment is referred to the instrument; and upon the return of the patient the cords are cut again and another fee charged, or, should no operation be performed, another fee is charged for advice to go for another instrument.

No one can be eminently successful in any business unless it is made a special study and practice, nor can he succeed unless he has the facilities for its prosecution. If a surgeon, he must have a great many cases and every facility for manufacturing his own apparatus, and for changing, remodeling, etc., as may be required.

Ordinary physicians, though the most honorable, worthy, scientific and successful in the general practice of their profession, wherein their minds must be occupied with the great problems of life and death in the treatment of serious fevers and other maladies, cannot be successful or proficient in the treatment of this deformity, which alone requires all the time and special study of the surgeon.

Great errors are committed and disappointments realized in the taking of measures for apparatus, and in sending to some instrument shop for "club feet shoes" or apparatus to straighten crooked feet. The measure is taken by one who does not devote his time to such work; and in so critical a matter in which he is not thoroughly informed, it would be a wonder did he get it correct. Besides, when the apparatus arrive, the application of them requires more than theory can suggest. Actual and long continued practice is the only avenue through which the necessary experience is attained, and if the first apparatus should seem to fit, one, two, three, or even four apparatus never complete the course. We often apply six, eight, or more, before the feet are made perfect. To attempt to do it with one set or one apparatus would be as preposterous as for a mechanic to follow his trade and try to build a house with one tool, or you to try to bring up a child with one garment or one suit of clothes.

The measure is sent to one who is not a surgeon, and no two cases are ever just alike—in some particular one will differ from the other.

The instrument maker is in no way responsible for the results—his only care is to get his money—and when the instrument breaks or gets out of repair, the manufacturer is too far away and too ignorant of the deformity and the repairs necessary to give the proper attention, and when it is returned repaired as well as they know how, the doctor, not being an expert with apparatus, does not know how to manage it or fit it perfectly.

Two years ago I took my son, who was afflicted with Club Feet, to the National Surgical Institute, for treatment. We had previously had him operated upon twice, by a surgeon of Rockford, Ill., without benefit. I will never regret sending him to the Institute, as his feet are now straight, and he walks nicely.

JAMES W. ANDERSON,
Andrew Jackson Co., Iowa.
January 31, 1873.

Allow me to acknowledge the success of your treatment of my Club Feet. Only four or five months have elapsed since I first visited the Institute. I then had a deformed foot, which I had long supposed incurable; but now, by your successful management, my foot is perfectly straight, and natural in appearance and feeling, and none could perceive that any deformity had ever existed. In concluding, I would say, in remuneration for all the good you have done me in making my life both happy and useful, I will do all in my power to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted, and to direct them to you for relief.

THOS. QUIRK,
Galt, Ontario, Canada.
May 2, 1873.

My daughter "Bessie" was born with crooked feet, and I had almost given up hopes of having them made straight, until she was taken to the National Surgical Institute, at Indianapolis, Ind. The treatment she received there was all I could wish for in its results, as her feet are now straight, and she can walk with ease. I cheerfully publish the above certificate to the world, as I have great reason to be thankful for the results attending Bessie's visit to the Institute.

ROB. THOMPSON, Paris, Ontario.

To THE PUBLIC.—Having been afflicted from birth with club feet, and supposing there was no cure for the same, I was compelled to suffer on for twenty-seven years, with no hopes of ever being relieved from the ungainly deformity. Having heard of the wonderful results in afflictions like mine, produced by Dr. Allen, of the National Surgical Institute, I determined, but with little hope, to place myself under his treatment. The appliances used were purely mechanical, and after five months' treatment, five weeks of which I was confined to my bed from other disability, I am now able to walk on the soles of my feet with ease, and I can safely say that complete cure has been effected in my case, and I cheerfully recommend those persons afflicted as I have been, to call and see them.

J. C. HOLMES, "Morning Call."
San Francisco, December 11, 1873.

My son had Club Feet, I tried many physicians and failed to get him cured until I took him to Dr. Allen of the National Surgical Institute, who cured him sound and well. He has been well for ten years and will ever be grateful for it.

RICHARD MASON,
Bridgport, Conn.

I was born with Crooked Feet, and for years my parents spent much time and money trying to get me cured, and failed until I was taken to Dr. Allen, of the National Surgical Institute, where I was cured, and I most cheerfully and gratefully advise all others who are afflicted to go there.

W. W. JONES,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLEFT PALATE.



Cleft palate is a defect which surgeons seldom attempt to correct. The operations employed by them have so uniformly failed, and so often aggravated the existing trouble, that

these patients have learned to regard their cases as incurable and hopeless, while doctors have taught them to believe that a metal or rubber palate is their only hope. The operation which we employ is an invention of our own. It has not been suggested or used by any one else. We have operated by this method during the last ten years, on many hundreds of these cases, with results highly satisfactory and delightful to the patients. The operation is free from danger, is less painful, and more certain to restore the palate and speech than any heretofore performed.

In the summer of 1871, I was operated upon for cleft palate, at the National Surgical Institute, which operation resulted most satisfactorily, and gratifying. The operation resulted also in restoring my speech.

SAMUEL ENDICOTT, Cynthiana, Ky.

I had a very bad cleft palate cured by Dr. Allen, of the National Surgical Institute, restoring it perfectly, with but little pain. I can now talk, sing, and swallow well.

DORA DAVIS, Knightstown, Ind.

TUMORS.



We relieve our patients of these morbid growths perfectly. Those of glandular origin are cured by medicines. Many that are malignant and cancerous, even, are often cured by elastic pressure, electrolysis or hypodermic injection, as the case may be, while a few, by long continued neglect, may require the use of the knife. Never allow a GROWING VAMPIRE of this kind, by procrastination, to destroy you. Immediate attention is the only safe course to pursue. No branch of our business is attended with more favorable results than the removal and cure of tumors.

Dr. Allen removed a tumor from my back, weighing forty pounds. In two weeks I was well, and have been ever since.

AMANDA DEAN,
Noblesville, Ind.

Send for as many references as you desire and they will be furnished.

THE KNEE-JOINT.



Like other joints, is subject to all forms of inflammation, abscess, tuberculosis, rheumatism and injuries, and being the largest joint, when affected it is subject to the most violent consequences.

Tuberculosis (or White Swelling) is a terrible disease, destroying the membranes and articulations, depositing matter in the cavity of the joint, and is attended with contraction of the limb, loss of motion, great pain, and sometimes death.

Dropsical effusions frequently occur as a result of inflammation, whether produced by injuries, sprains, or other causes. Ligamentous adhesions and stiffening result from rheumatism.

At first, weakness of the limb may be the only complaint; but pain, swelling, and loss of motion soon follow, with prostration of the system.

From any of the above diseases the cords may become contracted, and the limb crooked and deformed. There are no cases requiring more vigilant and correct treatment, than diseases of this joint, as with it great suffering and life-long deformity may be prevented; while without it great suffering and life-long deformity may result. The ankle, shoulder, elbow, and wrist, are subject to the same forms of disease, and are followed by like consequences.

No disease affecting these joints can be successfully treated without proper mechanical appliances.

My son George had tuberculosis of the knee-joint, and was a great sufferer night and day. His knee was for years badly swollen, very painful, and his health became very feeble. By the best surgeons of our Medical Colleges I was told the only remedy was amputation, as there was no cure for it. My great desire to save the limb and the boy's life induced me to go to the National Surgical Institute, where he was cured perfectly sound and well. He runs as well as any boy, and has good motion of the joint. Words fail to express the gratitude of his parents, and the benefits to humanity of the National Surgical Institute.

G. L. BEETLE,
1202 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

New York, Sept. 30th, 1875.
My wife had severe inflammation of the Knee-joint, resulting in abscess, and discharged much matter, confining her to her bed for nearly two years. Amputation was urged by all her physicians if her strength would permit. I finally had her treated at the National Surgical Institute, and entirely cured. She now walks well, is free from pain, and limbs but very little.

E. S. WILLIAMS.

BY ADVERTISING WE CONFER BLESSINGS TO THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATE PERSONS WHO WOULD NOT OTHERWISE LEARN OF A PLACE OF RELIEF.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CASES WE TREAT ARE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN BADLY TREATED AND MADE WORSE BY DOCTORS WHO DIAGNOSTICALLY ADVERTISING.

LIVING WITNESSES OF OUR ABILITY TO CURE THE WORST CASES OF DEFORMITY ARE TO BE FOUND ALL OVER OUR LAND.

DISEASE OF THE HIP JOINT.



Thousands of children and adults annually fall victims to this terrible disease, and from the prosecution of the old, fallacious, tedious, and torturing treatment, many, after long endurance of a cruel regimen, succumb, and in exhaustion, death relieves them of their torment. Others, scarcely less fortunate, endure the suffering until after formation of abscesses, discharge of matter, diseased bones, destruction of joints, untold suffering and wasting of the constitution, nature attempts relief and leaves them deformed for life. Had not hundreds of just such cases, on their way to untimely death or permanent deformity, applied for relief, sympathy never would have been so highly wrought, nor necessity for better means of relief so keenly felt. No one but the pitiful sufferer can know or feel the reality of a disease of one of the largest and most important joints of the body, and the disease of no other bones except the spine is ever fraught with such pain or danger; and any parent who does not, upon the very first symptoms of disease of the hip or spine, at once seek relief at competent and experienced hands, is either unconscious of the child's impending doom, or lost to all parental love or care; and the physician who does not, upon the application of such cases, at once direct them to a surgeon who makes and fits proper apparatus for relief, does not do his duty to the suffering or to himself. The treatment of this disease must be made a speciality, and peculiar and perfectly adapted apparatus, which can only be made by skillful workmen, directed by the experienced surgeon, must be applied, and treatment quite different from that of ordinary inflammation pursued.



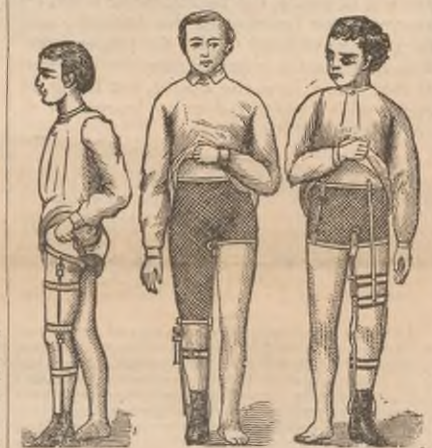
SYMPTOMS.—Some cases of disease of the hip joint are easily traceable to falls, injuries, etc., but the majority of cases come without any assignable cause or accident. Usually the first symptoms are weakness of the leg, lameness, and a sensation of fatigue, and pain in the knee, sometimes in the calf of the leg, ankle, or along the side of the thigh, but in most cases, for a long time, the pain is referred to the knee. The limb is handled cautiously, kept a little drawn up; but when straightened seems a little too long. At night the child is suddenly aroused and cries out with pain, and sleep is disturbed by a twitching and jerking of the leg. During this stage of the disease, the inflammation is confined to the acetabulum (socket) and head of the femur (thigh bone). In the synovial and other membranes now begins the fearful work of destruction. First, the swelling forces the bones apart, giving the limb a lengthened appearance; the hip is flattened, and assumes the peculiar position; the flesh or muscles of the leg diminish; the limb is smaller; softening of the bones, destruction of the synovial membrane and ligaments rapidly follow; and while in this condition the symptoms become aggravated by contraction of the powerful muscles of the hip, and the head and neck of the bone by decomposition is changed in shape. The hip is now more or less swollen and painful, and in



many cases abscesses have either before or during this change formed and broken, discharging great quantity of matter. The leg is contracted. The patient, from long pain and suffering from the terrible disease, losing flesh and strength, looks more or less pale and haggard, loss of appetite, etc., generally occur. As the disease progresses, the destruction of

the bone continues; the dislocation becomes greater as the head of the bone, by contraction of the muscles, slides higher up on the pelvis. Extensive caries (death of the bones) takes place; the disease continues month after month, and year after year, sometimes. Although the agony is to some extent abated, yet a cure is by no means approaching, if left to the ordinary treatment. If nature begins to make repairs, it is simply done by effusion of lymph and binding the diseased bones together, retaining the limb in the contracted and deformed condition, making the leg from one to six inches too short, the hip thrown back and the joint stiff.

Treatment of disease of the hip, should commence early with a perfect apparatus, keeping the diseased bones from being forced together by the contraction of the large muscles of the hip, relieving at once all the pain and twitching of the limb. If your child or friend is suffering severely, is very weak or emaciated, do not listen for a moment to the statement that it is too bad or weak to treat, or to have attention. Hundreds of them are brought on pillows or couches to get free from suffering and pain, and prevent deformity. Do not wait until destruction has done its work, for the joint ligaments, bones, and all the delicate structures are being destroyed. We say again, come at once to save pain and deformity. Sustain the vital forces and prevent decline. We cannot insist too much upon immediate attention to such cases, or too fully deprecate or denounce the indifferent manner in which they are too frequently treated. The old style splint, which is often ordered is as old foggyish, but not as innocent as the wooden mold-board plow, or the sickle, for it really does harm, aside from the failure to accomplish good. The strap passing around the leg at the groin pulls obliquely up and out, in just the direction to pull the bone out of the socket, and it does it most effectually, if it does anything; but it depends for extension upon galling, irritating, slipping, adhesive plasters applied on the leg, which are a great nuisance to the sufferer, as the skin gets sore, slips off, etc., adding annoyance and torture. Of all the cruel fallacies, inflicting pain and deformity upon the pitiful sufferers, this is most to be dreaded.



Take warning, and as you love your child or your own life, do not allow improper treatment, or any apparatus to be applied, which, by straps, pads, supports, plasters, or any device whatever, goes around the diseased hip or groin in any manner; or the most foolish practice of applying a weight to the foot. All such treatment does harm; they excite contraction of the muscles, and press upon the tissues around the joint, increasing the sloughing and deformity.

My daughter, when eleven years old, was attacked most violently with hip-joint disease. Her suffering was intense. The leg became drawn up, and was two inches too short. I finally placed her under the treatment of the National Surgical Institute, when all her pain and deformity was removed, the limb made as long as natural, with the motion of the joint retained. W. H. TYLER, Reeseville, Putnam Co., Ind.

My little daughter was a great sufferer from hip disease, with abscesses, which so reduced her that it seemed at times almost impossible for her to live. The child was treated in the usual manner, but was getting worse all the time, until I was led as a last hope to take her to the National Surgical Institute. The treatment there soon gave relief from pain, her health began to improve, and her limb to strengthen, so that now she is able to walk very well. MRS. A. S. KIMBAL, Warren, Ohio.

I was a sufferer for years with Hip Disease. I found no relief until I applied to the National Surgical Institute, and after receiving treatment from that body for a short space of time, I was restored from a comparative dwarf to perfect health. To my fellow-sufferers I would say that the Institute is worthy your attention. To the skeptical, I would say, investigate the matter. To the afflicted in general I would say, be relieved. JESSE ROGERS, JR., Speedwell, Tenn.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Although the eye is universally regarded as the most delicate organ in the human body, yet ignorant and unqualified persons experiment and tamper with it. Many who are to-day blind, have lost their sight through improper treatment or neglect. Never allow any one to treat or operate upon an eye, unless he makes it a speciality, and is known to be prepared and competent. At the Surgical Institute simple preparations have been made for treatment of the Eye and the restoration or improvement of sight. All curable affections of the Ear treated.



A New and Scientific Method of Developing the Lungs, PREVENTING CONSUMPTION, Curing Bronchitis and Catarrh, EXPANDING THE CHEST, AND PROLONGING LIFE.

NOTHING short of a visit and a personal investigation, can convey any idea of the means employed by the National Surgical Institute for developing the lungs, expanding the chest, and curing those diseases incident to the air passages. The wonderful improvement made in the treatment of such cases, is indeed marvelous. Years of toil, and thousands of dollars have been expended in inventing and perfecting the machinery and appliances for the purposes intended. We point with pride to the improvements of the past century, many of which have done wonders in ameliorating the condition and adding to the comforts of man—yet none have done more for the relief of suffering humanity than the improvements made in mechanical surgery. Many cases are now cured at this Institute which had been deemed incurable by the general practitioner.

The air cells of the lungs are dilated to their utmost capacity; the lungs are expanded, increasing the daily consumption of air, more perfectly oxydizing the blood, and eliminating poisons; the muscles of respiration are stimulated; the chest expanded, preventing and even relieving round shoulders, producing a plump, full chest, so much desired by all; passive engorgements of the capillaries of the lungs are relieved; and an active circulation of the blood promoted. Those molecular changes, so necessary to life and health, are hastened, digestion improved, healthy secretions stimulated, and morbid matters eliminated. The electric fluid bath is also administered (when necessary), charging the whole body with electricity, without removing the clothes.

Medicines in the form of impalpable powders, or vaporized liquids, may be (when necessary) applied to the throat and nasal passages by the use of compressed air, without requiring any effort on the part of the patient at inhalation, by which Bronchitis and Catarrh are successfully treated. The fact that tens of thousands die annually from diseases of the throat and lungs, should certainly be sufficient warning to all who have pallid cheeks, contracted chests, chronic coughs, hurried breathing, or any affection of the air passages. As life and health are valued, these conditions must give great concern. Nauseous doses of medicines poured into the stomach, disturbing the secretions, and impairing digestion, will more likely lower the vital forces than elevate them. Expectorants, tonics, and the like, will not avert the impending danger. Local congestions must be overcome, the chest must be expanded, the closed air-cells must be reopened, and the whole physical system must be developed, so that all the functions of life may be properly maintained.

That disgusting malady,

NASAL CATARRH.

is a loathsome disease, affecting the mucous membrane of the nasal passages, frequently extending to the throat and lungs, developing Bronchitis and Consumption, often involving the bones of the nose and destroying them, producing an offensive breath, in many instances the sense of smell is greatly impaired or entirely lost. By thousands are consigned to a life of wretchedness or to premature graves. The success attending the treatment of this disease by this new method is very satisfactory, indeed.

This disease has become so fearfully prevalent during the last few years, and its destruction of health and life has been so great, that the slightest symptoms should elicit the most prompt and vigilant attention. It commences in the frontal sinus, passes to the nose and throat, then to the lungs.

As all admit that Catarrh does this, how can we in whom the destructive fire is kindled lose a moment or relinquish a single exertion until the last spark of the disease is extinguished. Negligence is premature death. The old, the young, the middle aged, male and female, are alike subject to it. The disease is becoming more prevalent. Victims here, there and everywhere ask, where shall I obtain relief? Its treatment is neither exceedingly pleasant nor profitable to us; but the destruction of thousands seems imminent unless its ravages cease, and the confidence of being a benefactor prompts more than ordinary efforts and determination to extend relief as far as possible. That consumption, that unconquerable foe to life, is often the sequel of catarrh, all too well known. Lingering torture, loss of friends, sad hearts, orphans, and desolated homes, are its conquests. And we can not but warn you of the sad future that awaits you, if you have Catarrh and neglect it. The fire once kindled, unless extinguished, continues the destruction.

With our new method of using compressed air for introducing remedies to every portion of the mucous surface, we can cure many cases heretofore incurable. Call and examine. Send for circulars.

DISEASED BONES.



Any of the bones of the body are liable to caries or necrosis from Scrofula, Injuries, Inflammation, Syphilis, &c., &c., and the portion diseased and dying becomes a foreign substance, often keeping up a discharge of matter, irritation, and drain upon the system, destroying health, and making life miserable. Such cases are easily cured, and often in a short time. Hundreds of limbs are amputated on account of such condition which could just as well have been saved. Special attention for twenty years has been devoted to this class of cases, with the most gratifying success, and thousands of grateful hearts rejoice over sound limbs, which were once so painful and considered hopeless. There is not one case in a hundred which is incurable.

DEFORMITIES OF THE FACE.



The face is often mutilated or disfigured from injuries, scrofula, syphilis, cancers, improper use of calomel, burns, hare-lip, crooked and deformed noses, deformed eyelids, diseases of the skin, etc., presenting such a terrible and unsightly appearance as to require surgical operation and treatment.

A deformed face is most pitiable and unfortunate, being not only loathsome to observers, but most humiliating to the sufferer. In the great majority of cases, the patient is not to blame for its existence as in cases of hare-lip, burns, salivation, injuries, etc. But let the cause be what it may, there is scarcely a case in existence of deformed eyes, nose, lips, cheeks, etc., but can be either improved greatly or made entirely perfect, and among the thousands of cases cured by this Institute, none seem more grateful than this class. One great difficulty is that too many doctors who are not daily doing such work, but eager to operate, attempt to remedy such defects and make bungling bad jobs, leaving the face little better than before, causing suffering without benefit. A greater degree of skill, ingenuity, and experience is necessary for the successful treatment of these cases than for any other class of surgical operations; and no others yield more gratifying results to the patients than these, when they are properly executed. Many cases have been made worse instead of better, by the attempts of inexperienced surgeons to improve them.

Bad scars from burns, cuts and injuries removed; also moles, warts, and marks on the face.

For twelve years I suffered from the loss of the greater part of my left cheek, caused by salivation when a child. I had relinquished all hopes of ever being cured of my deformity, but at last I was urged to apply to the National Surgical Institute, which I did with a most happy result, for, through the skillful treatment of the surgeons there, the deformity was removed, and that side of the face made to look like the other—for all of which I am their most grateful patient. AGNES BRUCE, South Bend, Ind.

South Bend, Ind.

This Institution has now on exhibition at the Centennial, the largest and finest collection of surgico-mechanical appliances for the cure of diseases and deformities ever exhibited, embracing more than five times as many as all the exhibits of the whole world combined. Besides at the Institutes may be seen machinery for treating cases which would occupy ten times more space than was allotted. Call and see.

In writing to the Institute for information in regard to treatment, etc., make your letters as concise as possible, and to insure an answer, always enclose a stamp for return postage; and do not forget to give your name in full, and your post office address in plain handwriting.

NOTICE.

The Institute is now publishing a book containing about 300 pages and 200 wood cuts and colored lithographed plates, and giving a complete history of the Institute, together with its modes of treating the various deformities and surgical diseases which are placed under its care. This book is gotten up with much care and labor, and contains a great deal of information valuable to everybody, whether afflicted or not; and it should be in the library of every family as a book of useful knowledge and of reference. Sent to any address by mail on receipt of the price, Fifty cents.

If you or any persons in your knowledge are afflicted with any Deformity, Chronic Disease, Piles, Fistula, Diseased Eye or Ear, Diseased Joints, Catarrh, or any Surgical Disease, send Name and P. O. Address, stating the trouble.

WE HAVE NO SECRET METHODS OF TREATING DISEASES, AND ARE ALWAYS HAPPY TO EXPLAIN OUR THEORIES AND MAKE KNOWN OUR PRACTICE.

Don't Destroy this, but read and send to some afflicted person, and thus be a Benefactor, by making some sufferer happy.

When you arrive, come directly to the Institute, it is always open and ready to receive you. Thieves infest the depots and may urge you into traps to get your money. Many have been robbed while listening to them.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANTS.
H. R. ALLEN, M. D., DR. L. C. McLAIN,
W. P. JOHNSON, M. D., DR. J. C. ALINSWORTH,
WM. L. PECK, M. D., O. J. R. HANNA,
C. L. WILSON, M. D., K. H. BOLAND,
J. M. HINKLE, M. D., F. L. BALLARD,
G. W. HANDY, M. D., J. B. LEAKE,
J. A. MINIGH, M. D., W. H. TURNER,
W. R. MILLER, M. D., S. H. WRIGHT,
R. S. GAGE, M. D., F. S. CAREY,
W. BLACKSTONE, M. D., J. F. MILLER,
I. H. OLDS, M. D., J. A. GRIGGS,
J. DAVIS, M. D., J. R. ERRINGER,
SIMON STAHL.

CERTIFICATES.
From the Governor of Indiana.
I take pleasure in saying that I am personally acquainted with Dr. H. R. Allen, the head of the Surgical Institute of this city, and that he is a worthy gentleman, and accomplished and eminent in his profession, and that the Institute under his charge merits, in an eminent degree, public confidence.
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Indianapolis, Ind.

From the Ex-Governor of Indiana.
Dr. H. R. Allen, of this city, is about to visit California, and it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to his superior skill as a surgeon, as well as to his high character. He is the founder of the Surgical Institute located in this city, and the success of himself and his associates in the treatment of deformities and diseases which come within their specialty has been wonderful. Personally and professionally, Dr. Allen is worthy of the highest respect and confidence. I therefore cordially commend him to those with whom he may be associated during his absence.
CONRAD BAKER, Indianapolis, Ind.

From the Governor of California.
Dr. H. R. Allen, of the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, is accredited to me by men in whom I have entire confidence, as a man of extraordinary skill in the branch of his profession which he has for many years made a specialty. The testimonials of Governor Hendricks and Ex-Governor Baker, of Indiana, are worthy of the highest consideration, and from my personal acquaintance with the men, I am sure they would not have been given unless deserved.
NEWTON BOOTH, Sacramento, Cal.

A Card from Rev. R. D. Harper, D. D.
From personal acquaintance with Drs. H. R. Allen and W. P. Johnson, during my pastorate at Indianapolis, and subsequently, it affords me pleasure to tender this public testimonial to their personal worth as Christian gentlemen, and their professional ability as skilled surgeons. The Surgical Institute, over which they preside, is worthy the extensive patronage which it has received, and has proved itself a blessing to our suffering humanity.
Yours truly,
R. D. HARPER
Pastor North Broad St. Presbyterian Church, Philad'a.

From the New York Independent.
SURGERY BY WHOLESALE.

One of the most remarkable illustrations of the advancement in the art of surgery we had the pleasure to witness and investigate, a few days since, at the National Surgical Institute. This Institution is the most wonderful and the largest of the kind in America. There are collected there from all the States in the Union hundreds of deformities of every conceivable character, causing the stranger to feel almost that he is in a world of chance. No two cases look alike. There are club feet, club hands, web fingers, bow legs, knock knees, crooked backs, crooked necks, hare lips, cross eyes, &c., &c.; and to think that over four thousand of such cases annually visit this Institution for relief is marvelous. Some sixteen years ago the proprietors commenced their work and their great success in curing these cases, making the lame to walk and the crooked straight. Their rapidly increasing business has from year to year demanded increased facilities and accommodations. A capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars is required to conduct the business. Over ninety thousand dollars worth of mechanical supports, machinery, bandages, and other surgical apparatus were used by them last year, all of which were manufactured in their large factory, and were invented by the proprietors. We found the surgeons not arrogant or infatuated over their great success, but earnest men of genius, science, and business, laden with care, and striving to lift up the many thousands who seek the Institute as a Bethesda or Siloam. The secret of their almost unparalleled success seems to be that they rely upon no sectarian or pet remedies, but, instead, bring every known means of cure to their aid. * * * * * Altogether they have treated over forty thousand cases of deformity, paralysis, and other surgical affections, thus giving the proprietors the most extended experience. Their inventions are so varied as to remind one of the Patent-office model-rooms. They combine the invention of apparatus for each individual case, the manufacture of all kinds of surgical apparatus, and the treatment of patients in the same buildings. One case is there from New York, who rejoices in a new nose, fit for the inspection of artists. * * * * *

From the Westchester Jeffersonian.
NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE
EASTERN DIVISION.
* * * * * There was a formal opening of this Institute to the public a short time since, and many of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia were present on the occasion.

The National Surgical Institute was organized nearly 20 years ago, and is said now to be the largest of the kind in the world, and is devoted entirely to the scientific treatment of deformities and surgical diseases. Thousands are annually treated and cured, whose cases seemed almost hopeless or beyond cure. There are connected with the four divisions twenty surgeons and assistants of the highest standing in the country. It has a world-wide reputation, and thousands can testify to the relief received at the Institute. It is already nearly filled with patients from this section of the country, and many of them have already discarded their crutches and canes, and are fast gaining their natural position and health.

From the New York Graphic.
NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE
Never until to-day was I aware to what wonderful perfection the mechanical treatment of all kinds of deformities had arrived. I think it has been left for the National Surgical Institute to demonstrate to the world the utter absurdity of much of the present system of medicine as practised by the medical profession, which, to its shame it must be said, does not countenance or tolerate the advanced thinkers. * * * * *

The system of cures consists of all kinds of baths, braces and surgical appliances to suit each special case, besides machinery of the most curious construction. About four hundred patients are under treatment in the Institute, and some six thousands in different parts of the United States. * * * * * I could fill a page of *The Graphic* with items of interest concerning this Institution, but forbear, at least, for the present.

From the Hebrew Observer, San Francisco.
NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE
This Institution is one of the most wonderful in the United States, it being an undertaking requiring many years of toil and trouble, and the expenditure of much money. As a result, the Institute has treated over forty thousand cases of crippled and deformed, and has succeeded to the largest and most reputable Institution of the kind in America.

Its surgeons are not itinerant quacks, but honorable gentlemen of responsibility, and of an Institution sustained by the best people and press of the land, backed by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and with a national reputation and practice. Hence none need fear to rely upon their promises and advice, and place any case in their hands which they are willing to undertake. They do not pretend to cure everything, and there are many cases which they will not receive under treatment upon any consideration. * * * * *

From the Philadelphia Press.
NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
This Institution was organized in 1858, and is said to be the largest of the kind in the world. It is devoted entirely to the scientific treatment of deformities and surgical diseases. They have treated upon an average 4,000 cases annually, some of which seemed almost beyond cure. The Institution is conducted upon principles of strict morality, and is divided into four divisions. The Western division is in San Francisco, California; Eastern division, Philadelphia; Southern division, Atlanta, Georgia; and Central division, Indianapolis, Indiana.

From the Philadelphia Herald.
SURGERY.
Opening of a National Institution in this City.

The National Surgical Institute, which has gained a world-wide reputation for its wondrous cures and efficacious treatments, has established the Headquarters of its Eastern division in this city, at the North-east corner of Broad and Arch streets. The building has been remodeled and handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of its patients, and the spacious apartments are now in an admirable condition for the reception of the maimed and suffering. The objects of the establishment are to cure people afflicted with deformities, but disorders of the mucous air passages, such as catarrh and bronchitis, are also taken in hand. The building is equipped with various kinds of appliances for inducing active circulation of the blood, imparting a healthy tone to the deficient parts of the body, and all of them, while striking the observer with curiosity as objects of a sanitary nature, are withal obviously beneficial to the invalid. Indeed, everything in connection with the establishment, seems to be the quintessence of scientific appliances and of undoubted work. * * * * * The officiating surgeons make no secret of their method of treatment, and while they are anxious to give everybody relief who applies to them, they will never take patients who are beyond the power of medical and surgical aid.

From the Christian Index, Atlanta, Ga.
THE GREAT NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

We have watched with care the establishing, rise and progress of this wonderful Institution. Such institutions, when first inaugurated in our midst, often give rise to suspicion and severe criticism, therefore we had but little to say for or against it when it was first located in the city of Atlanta. It is now a fixed fact that great good to suffering humanity has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the National Surgical Institute. * * * * *

We have been visiting, from time to time, for the past two years, the attaches and patients of this Institution, but have never before (until a few days since) visited the establishment for the purpose of noting critically every department connected with it. The Home Institution is located at Indianapolis, Indiana. The branches of the Institute are at Atlanta, Georgia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, California; all now in a prosperous condition, diffusing their benefits to thousands of sufferers all over our common country, who bless the men and means by which they are restored to health and happiness. * * * * * We know that some of our own friends and relatives have

gone from the Institution entirely cured, after having suffered for years. These gentlemen do not propose to take acute cases, but to treat chronic diseases entirely. They will not flatter any one into the idea that a disease can be cured, when there is no possible chance to perfect a cure. Children can be more easily and successfully treated than grown persons, in cases of club feet, and diseases of like character; therefore, it behooves every parent to begin in time with the deformed child.

In conclusion, we would cordially recommend this most valuable Institution to the sufferers and diseased in the range of our circulation.
From the Dumfries Reformer, Galt, Ontario.
A NOBLE INSTITUTION.

No little interest having been excited of late, in Galt and vicinity, concerning the "National Surgical Institute," we give a few particulars respecting that establishment. The "Institute" is the largest and most completely furnished and equipped of the kind on the continent of America. * * * Aided by the most costly and ingeniously contrived apparatus and appliances, their success has been wonderful, over forty thousand cases having been treated with the most flattering results. While hundreds are daily treated within the establishment, hundreds more are treated at their homes all over the United States, having left the Institution in a fair way for recovery. Crippled and deformed men, women and children, paralytics and other unfortunates, have been restored, and are now living evidences of what surgical skill can accomplish, when assisted by the appliances which science and invention have produced. As to the expense, the following is the statement given to us:—"None need fear that the cost of treatment will be larger than their means, for the cost is made to correspond with the ability to pay." We have derived these particulars from patients who have attended. * * * * *

From the Philadelphia Transcript.
A NEW DEPARTURE IN SURGERY.
The National Surgical Institute, incorporated in 1858, and acknowledged to be the largest institution of its kind in the world, made formal opening of its spacious building at the corner of Broad and Arch Streets, last week. The surgico-mechanical appliances employed by the faculty of this institution are certainly rare. * * * The building on Arch Street is in every way adapted to purposes of a health-giving character. * * * The spacious and beautifully-appointed hall in the second story, with many simple yet health-giving apparatus, with uniquely contrived implements, designed with the view of developing the muscles, enabling freedom of action to stiffened joints, straightening crooked limbs, and repairing, in short, every conceivable deformity, deserve more than passing notice. * * * * *

The ideas embodied in the conduct of this institution, are many of them original, and all are in keeping with the well-established laws of science, as applicable to the restoration, invigoration and healthful development of the mind and body of man.

From the Philadelphia Commercial.
PROGRESS IN SURGERY.

The Opening of the National Surgical Institute. (EASTERN DIVISION.) Philadelphia has recently received an accession to its public institutions, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. The National Surgical Institute, probably the largest institution of its kind in the world, has located its eastern division at the corner of Broad and Arch Streets, this city. * * * * * This is an incorporated institution of eighteen years existence, and is composed of four distinct divisions, with large buildings fully equipped and under one management. The institute has been peculiarly fortunate in selecting its location in this city, the surroundings of Broad and Arch Streets being of the most delightful character, as well as healthful in a high degree. * * * The treatment hall is 100 feet long, and contains thirty different machines for the treatment of paralytic cases. * * * To develop the muscles, produce freedom of action in stiffened joints, straighten crooked limbs, and repairing, in short, every deformity to which humanity is subject. * * * All of which are run by a beautiful steam engine. Their electrical apparatus is probably the finest in this country, and their large steam and hot-air room is all that could be desired in that direction. Their bathtubs are very fine, imported from Scotland, are made of terra-cotta, with porcelain linings. All the mechanical appliances for deformities are manufactured by the institute. It is a matter of congratulation to our citizens that we have now a complete surgical institution in our midst, competent to undertake the cure of the most difficult cases, as in the past we have had no other resort than to send patients to Europe for treatment. From the completeness of their institute and the high character of its large corps of physicians, we have no doubt that they will have a large measure of success. We would recommend our readers—especially those interested—to call and inspect the National Surgical Institute.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Oct. 7, 1870.
When life is blighted by deformity, or made miserable by disease, and when the sufferer has knowledge of the existence of this establishment—whether in limited or affluent circumstances—he is deserving of the affliction imposed upon him if he does not take advantage of the relief which is offered, and which can be obtained at this noble Institution. None need fear to apply here for treatment, for the benefits are made available to the poor as well as the rich. Its spacious halls and parlors are constantly thronged with invalids from all parts of the Union; and in nearly every city and hamlet all over our land are living, moving representations of the great success attendant upon such treatment as is here afforded. None are justified in procrastinating for want of means, a more convenient season, or any excuse which may offer itself, for, in such matters, no time or season is so good as the present, and with some cases a very little delay may render the patient hopelessly incurable. No case is treated here that can not be benefited, and every case is dealt with upon the highest principles of right and justice.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 10, 1871.
Dr. Allen has met with a success almost unparalleled in the annals of surgery, and he wisely concluded to make a specialty of this branch of his profession. His patients multiplied upon his hands so rapidly, that he found it absolutely necessary to establish an infirmary in which he could meet and treat his patients daily, and the purchase and fitting up of the Surgical Institute in this city grew from this necessity. He has been absolutely overrun with business, and his great success has given his Institute a national reputation. Hundreds of crippled and deformed men, women and children, whom the verdict of ignorant physicians had condemned to years of hopeless suffering, have found speedy and permanent relief under the treatment of Dr. Allen. Not the least of Dr. Allen's merits is his gratuitous care of many who have been too poor to bear the expenses incident to their treatment. Some of the leading citizens of our State have formed an association whose object it is to assist in this commendable work.

From the Atlanta Herald.
THE SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
An Institution that Atlanta and the State of Georgia should be proud of.
We endorse them heartily.
The Herald feels that it has done Atlanta and the State of Georgia no more signal service, than it has done by proclaiming the excellence of this Institution. It has brought hundreds upon hundreds of patients to the city, and has sent them away cured, to bless Atlanta as long as they live. The several editors of this paper frequently receive private letters, asking if we personally endorse this Institution, and if we know whereof we write. We answer all such inquiries, here publicly—we do, heartily, as journalists and as men, collectively and separately, endorse the Atlanta Surgical Institute as an Institution of thorough probity; of wealth and character; of absolute integrity and truth; and of unequalled facilities for the treatment of paralytics, rheumatics, cripples, etc. We have been through its several departments numbers of times; have conversed with scores of its patients in all stages of treatment; have read scores of certificates, returned voluntarily to the Institute from grateful people it had cured. We hence do know whereof we speak, and we feel sure that we can carry no better Christmas present into any household where there is a person afflicted as is above mentioned, than to carry the information which we have given in these columns.

THE GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 3, 1874.
The following is a copy of the report of the committee on the display of the surgical apparatus exhibited by the National Surgical Institute, at the Georgia State Fair, held in Atlanta, Ga., October 10-24, 1874.
M. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
"Your committee recommend fifty dollars cash premium and such other tokens of appreciation as the State Agricultural Society may see fit to make."
"This surgical display is of great merit, and should receive marked attention from the public."
"F. P. RICE,
"J. W. MURPHY,
"H. T. McDANIEL,
Committee."

From the Alta, San Francisco, Cal.
UNINTERRUPTED SURGICAL SUCCESS.—REMARKABLE CURES OF THE DEFORMED AND DISEASED.—The National Surgical Institute of this city, has been attended with unparalleled success. Scores of sufferers, who long had supposed themselves incurable, have been restored to lives of usefulness and happiness; others, whose cases were more difficult, continue under treatment, and are fast being benefited and cured. The patients all seem satisfied, contented and happy. * * * * * The Home Institute has succeeded to a world-wide, honorable reputation. Almost every county in the United States has been represented there by the afflicted, who have returned to their homes living monuments to the reputation of the Institute, and the remarkable skill and ability of the Professors. A visit to their rooms and seeing the great good they are doing and prepared to do, will convince the most skeptical and incredulous.

REFERENCES.
We have more than forty thousand persons who will gladly testify to the benefits received by themselves or friends at this Institution, and we are ever willing to give the names of any number desired to those seeking relief. It is impossible to publish the thousands of grateful letters and voluntary certificates from those who have been cured, yet we refer to a few below, hoping, however, that you will rely upon a personal examination of the Institute, its wonderful appliances and means of cure, as the best possible way to get at the facts.
J. B. Martindale, 293 Broadway, N. Y.; E. F. Holden, 179 W. 23d street, N. Y.; Alexander Whilden, Broad street, Philad'a; Mrs. Sarah Gregory, Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. Annie E. Compton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Foster, New Alexander, Pa.; Miss Lizzie Ritter, Litz, Pa.; Aaron Baughman, Litz, Pa.; G. C. Harney, Leok Haven, Pa.; W. W. Tomason, Toledo, O.; Walter Mattis, Chester, Pa.; Miss Sallie Christie, Pottsville, Pa.; W. H. Sweet, Cheshire, Mass.; John McNeish, Dalhousie, New Brunswick; Chas. B. Winchell, Scranton, Pa.; D. W. Carner, Huntsville, Weber Co., Utah; Gen. John C. Lee, Lieutenant-Governor, Toledo, O.; Dr. James Williams, Auditor of State, Columbus, O.; Hon. R. B. Davis, Cleveland, O.; Wm. H. West, Judge Supreme Court, Bellefontaine, O.; F. B. Pond, Attorney General, Columbus, O.; O. T. Hammond, President Bank, Greencastle, Ind.; Harvey Thomas, Newport, Ky.; Hon. H. P. A. Bromwell, Denver City, Colorado; H. A. Kelso, M. D., Paxton, Ill.; Richard Mason, Bridgeport, Conn.; George E. Mitchell, Lowell, Mass.; E. Hon. N. Mandana, N. Y.; R. S. Cole, Artesia, Miss.; Hon. N. H. Van Vorhes, M. C., Athens, O.; Rev. L. B. Bradrick, Columbus, O.; Rev. R. D. Harper, D. D., Pastor Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. W. A. Thrall, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Ohio; Hon. T. E. Garvin, Evansville, Ind.; R. D. Spalding, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.; Major J. M. Bellups, Columbus, Miss.; Nicholas Martin, Lutherville, Ga.; Col. H. C. Fletcher, Little Rock, Ark.; H. A. Friar, St. Elmo, Ala.; John Nicce, Hot Springs, Ark.; John G. Houston, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.; Gottlieb Baumgartner, Washakie, Tex.; Bryan Bateman, Byron, Ga.; John Stevens, San Antonio, Tex.; Isaac H. Stanley, Centre, Guilford Co. N. C.; D. W. Long, Waterloo, Ala.; Jesse Rogers, Speedwell, Tenn.; C. C. Jones, Cadiz, Trigg Co., Ky.; B. Farmer, Farmdale, Ky.; Miss Clara Parker, Marysville, Tenn.; John S. Franks, Sardis, Miss.; John Lazenby, Farmersburg, N. C.; T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Sue D. Morton, Marion, Ala.; Professor N. P. Gates, Supt. Public Instruction, Fayetteville, Ark.; M. R. Hughes, Independence, Mo.; Mrs. A. S. Dennison, Litchfield, O.; Hon. A. Dagg, Greencastle, Ind.; Mrs. M. Caruthers, Shelbyville, Ky.; Judge Henry Craven, Pendleton, Ind.; I. F. Burdick, Perryville, Kansas; Thos. H. Allen, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. M. Bowman, Georgetown, Ky.; J. K. Wilson, Denver, Col.; J. V. Shepard, Pueblo, Col.; B. Howard, Amboy, Ill.; George G. Parker, M. D., Cairo, Ill.; William Say, Columbus, O.; J. A. Bullen, Leavenworth, Kansas; A. G. Beasley, M. D., Crawfordville, Ga.; F. J. Parker, Brownsville, Tex.; Nathaniel Wright, Cincinnati, O.; E. B. Johnson, Covington, Ky.; W. B. Cross, Sacramento, Cal.; Israel Metz, San Juan, Cal.; W. F. Ingalls, Alvarado, Cal.; David Osborn, Mt. Pelier, Idaho; Chas. H. Hempstead, Salt Lake City, Utah; Gen. Nathan Kimball, Salt Lake City, Utah; Col. Wm. Markham, Atlanta, Ga.; J. T. Shoemaker, Midway, S. C.; Francis Quirrollo, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. Wm. D. Grace, Howard, Ga.; Gen'l Joshua Barnes, Wilson, Wilson Co., N. C.; Benj. F. Neal, Greenbush, Ga.; E. R. McCall, Lowndesboro, Ala.; Ex-Governor Joseph G. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. White, Griffin, Ga.; Col. D. N. Porter, Oxford, Miss.; J. G. Sims, Summerville, Ga.; Z. DeCair, New Iberia, La.; Mrs. E. A. Askins, Colliodin, Monroe Co., Ga.; Capt. Ed. B. Purcell, Augusta, Ga.; J. F. Farmer, Senatobia, Miss.; Major Wm. G. Rutledge, Blountville, Tenn.; Col. J. I. Scales, Greensboro, N. C.; Capt. C. A. King, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Parish, Montgomery, Ala.; Major Wm. T. Winn, Marietta, Ga.; A. Merritt, Marianna, Fla.; W. A. Hackney, Augusta, Ga.; John M. Jones, Sale Creek, Tenn.; Wm. J. Clark, Paonia, Miami Co., Kas.; A. J. Shelton, Roaring Spring, Ky.; John Snyder, Bloody Run Pa.; Geo. Sanford, Trenton, Ark.; M. L. Lantz, Westminster, Md.; T. S. Haley, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Hillman, Astoria, Oregon; Gen'l J. C. Smith, Galena, Ill.; John Bever, Pawnee City, Neb.; F. G. Cuyque, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; John Millikin, Hamilton, O.; John Dunn, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. John McElwowney, Flint, Michigan; Rev. J. J. Flaharty, Neponset, Ill.; A. J. Griffin, Sherman, N. Y.; Rev. A. H. Zimmerman, Snyderburg, Md.; Mrs. Dr. O. Carey, New Orleans, La.; Col. H. C. Fletcher, Little Rock, Ark.; Miss H. E. Baker, Niles, O.; Henry Newham, Manitowoc, Wis.; Judge S. U. Pinney, Madison, Wis.; A. C. Lehmann, Green Bay, Wis.; Samuel Carter, Attica, Ind.; J. S. Edwards, Newark, N. J.; J. L. Vance, Paris, Ill.; J. G. Timmens, Galveston, Tex.; Douglas Caldwell, Memphis, Tenn.; A. P. Connelly, St. Paul, Minn.



The great principle underlying the treatment by this Institute is, physical development, and by every possible means to assist nature, by imitating and stimulating in every conceivable method, her actions; by kneading, Trifals, artificial motion, relaxing and contracting muscle artificially, extension and flexion, elastic pressure, expansion of the chest and lungs by atmospheric pressure, heat, and forcible dilation of the blood vessels in emaciated and paralyzed muscles, by static and dynamic electricity, by suitable apparatus and appliances to give support and strength to the limbs and correct deficiencies and deformities, etc., etc.

The above cuts convey but a limited idea of all the mechanical appliances used by the National Surgical Institute in treatment of the multiform cases which come to it for relief. Hundreds of other apparatus and appliances are brought into requisition, innumerable kinds of braces, stays, etc., are made to meet the requirement of each individual case, besides magnificent bath rooms in which all kinds of vapor, hot air, and medicated vapor baths are administered. No other Institution of the kind in the world manufacture and use such a variety of appliances, and those suffering from the diseases we treat, may rest assured, that if they can be relieved anywhere, they can be at the National Surgical Institute. Come and investigate for yourselves.

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