

NEARLY EVERY QUESTION
CONCERNING THE INSTITUTE IS ANSWERED
IN THIS PAMPHLET. READ EVERY PAGE OF IT
AND THEN COME OR WRITE US FREELY.

THE

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

NATIONAL

SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Indianapolis, Ind.

U.S.A.

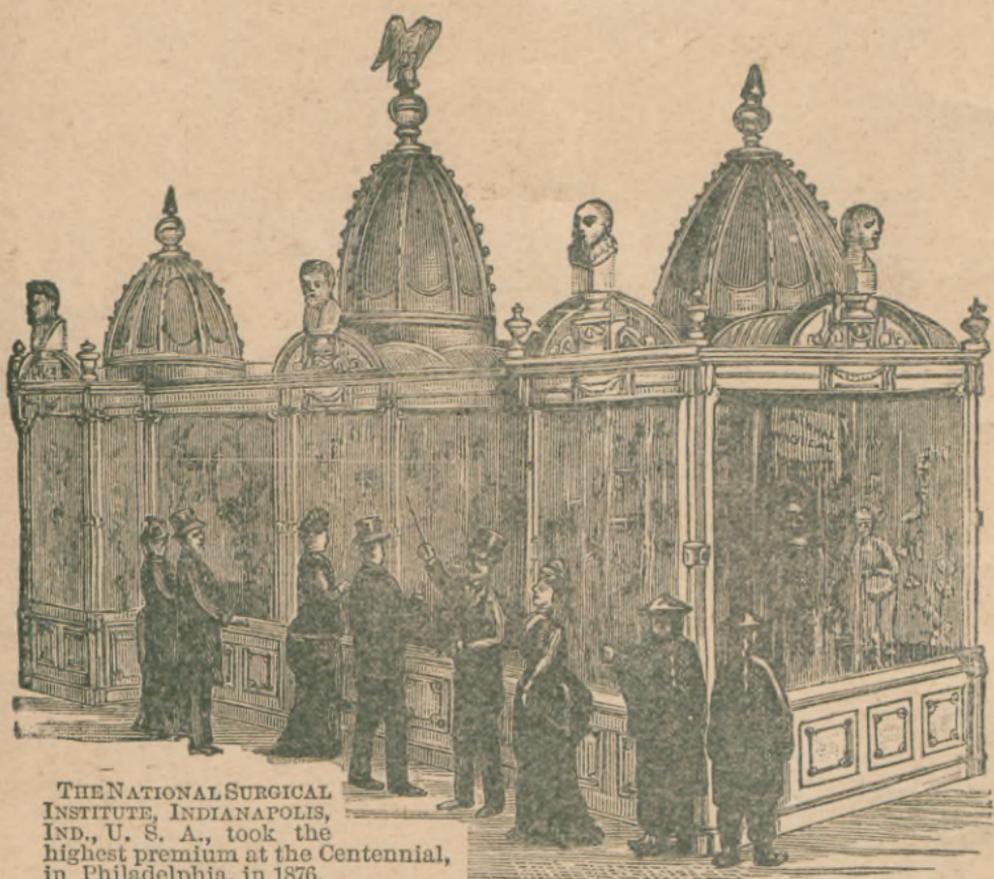
THE ONLY INSTITUTION
OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD;
BEWARE OF DANGEROUS
IMITATORS.

JOS. A. MINTURN, SC. INDPLS., IND.

THE NECESSITY FOR,
AND THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE INSTITUTE
WILL BE UNDERSTOOD AFTER READING THIS
PAMPHLET ENTIRELY THROUGH.



The above picture represents the Union Depot on the right and on the left a part of one of the three buildings of the Surgical Institute, which is only half a square north of depot, as will be seen. The main entrance of the depot fronts north, the narrow entrance fronts west. In passing out of the main entrance of the depot you turn diagonally to the left to Illinois street, where you will see the tunnel on your left, which goes under the railroad tracks. But keep straight forward north on Illinois street to the Surgical Institute on Georgia street. By following the crowd from the depot to the first cross street, you will find the Institute. By telegraphing when you will arrive, the porters will meet you at the depot and look after your baggage.



THE NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A., took the highest premium at the Centennial, in Philadelphia, in 1876.

The above picture represents a show-case used by the Surgical Institute in which to exhibit their orthopedic and surgical appliances at the Centennial in 1876. This case was thirty-six feet long, twelve feet wide and ten feet high. It cost over \$1,200, and in it were exhibited one sample of each of the various kinds of appliances invented by Dr. Allen and used by the Surgical Institute. These samples alone cost \$10,000, and their number was five times as large as those exhibited by all the world besides. This will convey a little idea of the magnitude of the work of the Surgical Institute and the necessities of mechanical surgery.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

This Institution was Established for the
Cure of the Lame and Deformed,

—AND OF—

Chronic Diseases Requiring its Superior Treatment.

The Paralyzed Have Been Made to Walk, and Those
Who Suffered Have Been Relieved by It.

It is the Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind
in America.

With the same right and justice which prompts any man to call the attention of his fellows to those who suffer, this Institution claims a few moments of your time.

The Proprietors feel assured that your desire and duty will prompt you to aid in the relief of those who suffer.

The good Samaritan TOOK the time to help a suffering man. If your family needs no assistance, others do. To know where to direct them for relief is a duty and a great blessing to them.

A few moments' time and thought in reading this circular ENTIRELY THROUGH will enable you to decide and perhaps save many lives from wretchedness.

Full explanations of diseases and their treatment can not be given in this brief work, and some of the diseases treated are not even mentioned for the same reason.

The object of this circular is to refer to a few facts in the Institute's history, its great work and the results accomplished, as well as the necessity for such an institution, and the total inability of physicians in general practice to accomplish the work it is doing.

The Institute is a great aid to the family physician. It furnishes ample means of cure for many cases which his line of work neither demands nor justifies.

Cures actually made are the foundation of its claims and perpetuity. It solicits only cases which must fail to obtain relief at home.

All unbiased persons, including doctors, agree that if one doctor has not the facilities to give relief, others who have should be sought without hesitation.

It matters not from whom or where the sufferer obtains relief so he receives it.

Restraint in business by boycotting is bad enough, but war against specialties, when health and life are involved, should never be tolerated.

This is an age of specialties in all industrial and professional vocations of life.

The determination from the beginning of the Institute has been to make cures with the least possible pain.

To make cures in the shortest possible time.

Thousands of physicians have sent and are sending their patients to the Institute for treatment.

Honest physicians recognize this Institution as a great boon to those who suffer.

For more than thirty years its business has been constantly increasing, and many thousands of helpless cripples have been restored. It has more original inventions in the way of machinery, appliances and facilities than any institution of the kind in the world.

The Institute has no hobbies and no cure-alls, but every successful means of cure are provided.

The determination and practice has always been to cure cases in the quickest and most painless manner possible. Nearly every sufferer is relieved of pain by its treatment almost immediately when treatment begins.

 If the reader, relative or friends are suffering, we urge you to READ THIS CIRCULAR CAREFULLY THROUGH, FROM BEGINNING TO END, that you may get a better idea of the work and its aims than by simply looking at the statements of one particular disease, which must necessarily be brief in a circular of this size.

Then we hope you will write at once to the Institute for any information desired, and will correspond with parties who have actually been cured here, a few of whose names will be found in this pamphlet. What you thus obtain you know will be unbiased information from them.

The Great Progress of Surgery

AND THE SLOW ADVANCEMENT IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.



THE aim of the medical profession has ever been the good of men and the alleviation of suffering.

BUT the progress of medical science has groped in comparative ignorance, and has been tardy and vacillating.

FOR five thousand five hundred years (beginning with the Mosaic record), even the anatomy of man and the circulation of the blood and respiration were not understood.

AND not long since, when Harvey discovered that the *heart* and not the *moon* controlled the circulation of the blood, and afterwards, when Jenner discovered that vaccination would prevent small-pox, *nearly all of the doctors* denounced them as humbugs and quacks, as they are apt to do with all other great innovations in their profession.

AS a relic of barbarism, graduates of medicine, even in the U. S., have been compelled to swear by the heathen god Apollo, to keep inviolate the secrets of medicine, and to adhere to

the dogmas of the profession.

WHEN their leaders said bleed, the crimson tide was seen

from shore to shore. When they said salivate, millions of mouths were tortured with pain, cheeks were sloughed and teeth were loosened with calomel.

DOCTORS broiled the skin of thousands of patients with the red hot iron and the moxa, like a horrid inquisition.

PATIENTS with typhoid fever were bled and reduced with powerful medicines and improper treatment.

AS the people became more enlightened, they refused to be salivated, bled, burned with red hot irons and moxas, and to be tortured with setons, blisters and salivation.

FINALLY this great wrong was discontinued.

THE doctors changed their practice, gave less powerful medicines, and stimulated, fed and sustained their patients, and millions have escaped with their lives.

FEW physicians were willing to admit their errors in practice, and claimed that disease, and not they, had changed.

THE doctors denied cold water in burning fevers, a bath to the parched skin, and fresh air in the sick room.

THE ignorant, in time of sickness, are slaves too often to the powerless hands of physicians.

THE constant dying of his patients is evidence of a most skillful doctor's inability to cure diseases with medicine. **Implicit confidence** in the powers of the physician often causes violation of nature's laws, in the belief that the physician can repair the damage done; but the result is too often irreparable.

ALMOST all physicians follow in the ruts of their predecessors—never expecting by their own efforts to excel their preceptors.

NO honest and intelligent physician pretends to cure typhoid fever, measles, scarlatina, small-pox, apoplexy, softening of the brain, Bright's disease, cancer, consumption, and many other diseases from which nearly one half of all the people of the world die.

NOT every doctor is to blame for the and the little belated light and his profession.

MANY imagine medicine has kept world's progress, as the micro-has been partially explored, emies to human life have been found.

want of knowledge improvements in

pace with the scopic world and new en-

PHARMACY and chemistry have made the "lion and the lamb to lie down together" in the preparation of the most powerful, dangerous and unpalatable drugs, making them more palatable and more controllable.

PHYSIOLOGY and pathology are shedding a brighter light and kindling hope and faith in the future's reward.



BUT man is the most intricate of God's creations, "fearfully and wonderfully made," and the hardest of all things to understand.

SCIENCE has never told us why or how our bodies, which are three-fourths water, retain life and form, or why they die.

SCIENCE has not told us what most of the germs of disease are, how they begin their work, or why they act as they do.

A KIND Providence may some day see proper, through science, to unfold the now unfathomable mysteries.

SHOULD man ever fathom life and its relation to matter in man, then will the cloud be lifted and the knowledge of them widened, by a conception of their relations.

SCIENCE may, without going further, teach us what some of the germs of disease are and how they may be destroyed. Until then medicine will likely grope in darkness as it has in the past.

THE conclusions of thousands of the ablest physicians are well expressed by the few following selections:

DR. RUSH, one of America's greatest physicians, said: "Our want of success is owing to our ignorance of disease and our ignorance of a suitable remedy."

DR. ABERCROMBIE, member of the Royal Society and physician to the King, said: "The only resource of medicine is conjecturing."

DR. D'ALEMBERT, the great physician and philosopher of France, said of medical science: "Nature is fighting disease, and a doctor is like a blind man armed with a club coming to settle the quarrel. If he hits the disease, a cure is effected. If he hits nature, death is the result."

DR. MAGENDIE, a famous physiologist, said to his class: "Medicine does very little when it does not do harm."

DR. CHAPMAN, of the University of Pennsylvania, said: "To harmonize the contrarieties of medical doctrines is a task as impracticable as to arrange the fleeting vapors around us."

THE New York *Enquirer* said: "Year after year produces new theories of disease and its treatment, each condemning its predecessor and alike to be condemned by its successor."

THE allopath denounces the homeopath as a quack, and asserts that his patients die for want of medicine.

THE homeopath claims thousands have died by powerful allopathic doses. One, or both, must be wrong, since patients live and die in the practice of either in about the same ratio. Both may be wrong. They are in direct contradiction of each other. How different the progress of surgery.



THE progress of surgery has been steady and great (because it deals with facts), while the practice of medicine has been whimsically gyrating because it is based upon theories.

ORTHOPEDIC surgery, until the great advance made by the National Surgical Institute, had lingered far behind and made but little progress.

THE family physician, has heretofore controlled such cases, and being as totally unprepared for such work as he is to explore or work in the field of astronomy or microscopy without experience or proper instruments, the results have been failures.

IT is impossible for any man to pass through any medical college now in existence and acquire sufficient knowledge of orthopedic surgery to do such patients justice.

A POSTSCRIPT or addendum called the chair of orthopedic surgery in a few of our colleges, teaches scattered, vague and dangerous ideas of the treatment of this class of cases.

THE result of this is that there are millions of deformed and crippled people left to lament this misfortune.

MECHANICAL surgery is a science with many complications, and to be successful, requires, greater preparation than has ever been provided by medical colleges or any institution, except the National Surgical Institute.

ORTHOPEDIC surgery (the cure of deformities) and orthopraxy (the proper use of mechanical appliances) have never elsewhere been given the attention they deserved.

IT is a special science, as dentistry is, and should be so recognized. For ages, doctors pulled teeth; and in a most cruel manner, often. Dentistry has taken that work entirely out of the doctor's hands, and soon orthopraxy will do the same.

ORTHOPRAXY and orthopedic surgery are far more distinct by their very nature, from the general practice than dentistry, and should long since have been taught and practiced as an independent and special science; with colleges to teach it and institutions to treat such cases.

PHYSICIANS generally, are as totally unprepared to treat deformities, spinal diseases, diseased joints, paralysis, etc., as they are to fill decayed teeth and make artificial ones.

THE family physician has neither the time, money, experience or facilities, to be successful in such cases, and should never undertake them.

ANOTHER reason why your doctor should not undertake them is, that the practice of medicine is guess work, and he never knows whether his medicine cures or not, and he does not seem to comprehend the exactitude and multitude of appliances, details and changes required to cure orthopedic cases. Hence his failure when he attempts it.

REALIZING these constant failures of physicians and that these failures arise from want of proper education in this specialty, want of experience and want of proper appliances, it was determined to establish, on the broadest plan possible, a private institution for the proper care of these cases.

THIS was opposed by innumerable difficulties, and required an entire overthrow of nearly all of the old methods and appliances which had caused so much deformity and suffering.

NEW and proper methods, mechanical appliances and much machinery and many inventions never before used must be employed.

LARGE buildings were required for the accommodation and treatment of patients.

MACHINE shops and steam engines for the manufacture of appliances, and treatment rooms with a large amount of machinery run by steam (for the cure of such cases) were required.

THE National Surgical Institute, at Indianapolis (the largest of the kind in the world), was established by Dr. Allen in 1858.



THE bungling appliances and torturing methods of treating cripples and deformed people, as described in books, were rejected, and a new system of treatment was adopted. Machinery and appliances were required and supplied by thousands of inventions never before used.

THE result has been a wonderful advancement in the cure of such cases.

MORE than half a million dollars have been expended in perfecting the appointments of this institution.

MECHANICS had to be trained expressly, as the ordinary instrument maker, with his old training, was worthless, and a hindrance to the work.

ALL of the apparatuses used by the Institute have been invented, and many patented, by Dr. Allen.

THEY have been copied and used in every civilized nation.

AT the Centennial, in Philadelphia, the Institute exhibited five times as many different apparatuses and appliances for the treatment of diseases and deformities of the body and limbs as all the world combined, and received the highest premium.

ITS original and scientific appliances and methods of treatment accomplish incomparably greater results, with less pain, than any other methods.

IT is a permanent institution, growing out of the demands of the suffering and deformed, and its success has caused its liberal patronage of more than forty thousand cases, with constantly increasing numbers.

THE buildings have been crowded for more than a quarter of a century, owing to its success in curing cases pronounced incurable by other physicians. These patients have come from every State in the Union, England, Germany and other foreign countries.

IT is universally endorsed by all intelligent investigators.

THE moderate fees paid by the rich, the small ones paid by the poor, and the candid manner in which all are treated, have gained universal confidence.

MORE than ten thousand surgical operations have been performed in the Institute without a single death from an operation, anesthesia, from blood poisoning or from erysipelas. All applicants, upon examination, will receive an honest statement as to what can be done.

IF a cure can not be effected, they will be so informed or dismissed *without charge for examination.*

MOST applicants have been deceived by false promises elsewhere. This will not be repeated at the Institute.

IF the Institute could do no more than the general practitioner for such cases, its business would have closed at once, instead of increasing for a quarter of a century.

THE National Surgical Institute has the best facilities, surgeons of the longest experience,

has cured more patients, is older and larger than any institution of its kind in the United States. It deals honestly with its patients, charges the lowest fees, induces no one to remain who can not be benefited, has no experiments to make; its treatment is the mildest and freest from pain, and its cures are made quickly, and at the least possible expense to the patient.



NEARLY all its cures are made upon patients who have failed elsewhere. Scarcely two cases are alike, and new inventions are required for almost every case. These special adaptations are not made elsewhere.

IT contains machinery to make muscles grow larger and stronger, and to feed impoverished and paralyzed muscles, giving them power again to contract.

IT contains machinery and many other remedies to reduce inflammation and congestion.

ITS medicated, steam, electrical, vapor, hot air and other baths, and all facilities for purifying the blood and invigorating the system are full and complete.

IN fact, all things that are useful, old or new, in this special work, known to the medical profession, are combined in the Institute.

BECAUSE you have spent much time and money without benefit is no reason why you can not be cured at the Institute.

SUCH patients are never too weak to stand a journey or the treatment. Hundreds have come on beds and pillows and found relief.

YOU could only have expected a failure at home, as your physicians have not the facilities to cure you.

SOME may say the Institute is too far away, that it is too hot, too cold, too late, too early, or that they are too busy, or have not the money on hand.

FURTHER delay increases the danger and expense. Neglect is cruel and unjustifiable. The present is always the best time to obtain relief. Doctors may have pronounced you incurable.

ALMOST all cases cured at the Surgical Institute had previously been pronounced incurable by their physicians.

BECAUSE your family physician has failed to cure you or advises you not to seek relief, you should not be deterred one moment from coming.

HE did the best he could, but had not the proper facilities, nor has he ever seen them elsewhere. He may speak honestly, but does not know the great relief such patients can obtain at the Institute, where every possible preparation has been made.

THE surgeons of the Institute can not treat the ordinary diseases of the country as well as your physician.

THEY are not prepared to, but can treat the classes of cases they have made preparations for, far better than the general practitioner. All men should be specialists. **No doctor can treat all diseases successfully.**

LIFE is too short to afford him sufficient experience and facilities to cure orthopedic cases and do a general practice.

THE carpenter, blacksmith and machinist are all mechanics, but no one of them can do the other's work successfully. The surgeons of the Institute only claim success in their own calling.

In this they claim greater experience and facilities than the ordinary practitioner, because they have spent a quarter of a century and half a million of dollars to prepare for it.

HONEST and unprejudiced physicians at once admit they are unprepared and have not the facilities to cure this class of cases.



WE HAVE NOTHING BUT PRAISE FOR INTELLIGENT AND HONEST PHYSICIANS IN THEIR GREAT WORK.

REMARKS which we make against physicians apply to those only who attempt to cure such cases, and leave them maimed or deformed for life.

THE avaricious or bigoted physician will tell you that he can treat such cases as well as the Institute, and thus try to prevent your obtaining relief and enabling him to keep his hand in your pocket.

AFTER he has failed, he may direct you to some favored physician who will divide fees with him and help him to hide his faults in producing the deformity of his patient.

PHYSICIANS in the general practice, having never been instructed in this special branch, are no better qualified to practice it than they are to practice dentistry, to make watches, etc.

THEY are giving quinine, morphine, calomel and other drugs, yet they can not manufacture even these simple medicines, and they admit they are not prepared to do so. The chemist and pharmacist make a specialty of such work.

THERE are dental colleges which teach the treatment of the teeth, but there are no orthopedic colleges to teach the proper treatment of this great class of patients.

PHYSICIANS have never seen or used the thousand different appliances and machines necessary and used at the Surgical Institute for such cases.

THE machinery used daily in the treatment room alone, costs thousands of dollars.

THE slavish bondage to the old code of medical ethics deters some physicians from sending their patients to the Institute, where they can get relief and where they would send them if they dared.

THE code of ethics is like a rope around the neck of doctors, which competitors may pull, and it makes them slaves.

IT makes them cowardly often in the face of duty, and they dare not act as their judgment and conscience dictate.

IT forbids advertising a good institution, except through medical journals.

IT forbids physicians to consult with others of different schools, though a life may be saved by it.

IT forbids the exposure of mistakes discovered in consultation, though the mistake may kill a patient.

IT forbids the physician to follow his own convictions of duty, and to send such cases to the Surgical Institute, where they can be cured.

THE great Dr. Sims, President of the American Medical Association, urged the abolition of this unjust code of ethics. He said it might have done for the dark ages, but not for intelligent people, who should be guided by a sense of honor alone. Physicians will uphold medical colleges, although they advertise constantly. Physicians will uphold medical journals which receive hundreds of thousands of dollars for advertising, yet they will denounce the Surgical Institute for advertising.

BUSINESS men can only laugh at such foolishness and littleness.

IT does not injure a good medical college nor the Surgical Institute to advertise it.

MANY honest physicians work reluctantly in these fetters. Many, however, who are in position and power, like the landlords of Ireland, persist in these legal restraints and evictions. This is human. Their interests are served by its restrictions.

ALL that the National Surgical Institute requires to avoid any criticism from the most stickling members of the profession is to refrain from sending this circular to their patients.

IF we were to deprive the sufferer of a right to exercise his own judgment by not notifying him of the Institute, and instead were to advertise it thoroughly to his physician, it would be all right with the doctors, because they could withhold the information, and continue to control their patient, his purse and influence.



SEE *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1881, the best medical journal in America: "The Surgical Institute.—The establishment at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, in this city, known as the National Surgical Institute, has heretofore been under such management that the regular profession could not give it their patronage and approbation. This, we are glad to say, is now changed. It has been taken charge of by a well-known physician of this city, who will hereafter conduct it in a manner that will be strictly in conformity with professional propriety. The institution has exceptionally good facilities for the successful management of many surgical diseases, and will be found to offer resources not easily obtainable elsewhere for the treatment of many cases. An advertisement of its present management will be found in our issue of to-day, and we recommend it to those physicians who are on the lookout for a proper place to send patients needing these special therapeutic manueveres."

THE facts are that the Philadelphia Branch of this Institute, now closed, which was much smaller, and had not the great facilities of the home Institute at Indianapolis, was sold to a doctor in Philadelphia who had no experience in such work, and Dr. McLane, a student of the Indianapolis Institute (where all this machinery and appliances were invented and patented) ordered and applied all apparatus as well as the treatment. Now, the day before the sale, the Institute was denounced, and the day after, praised, without any change except that it had gone into inexperienced hands. When in the hands of regular graduates of thirty years of experience, and doctors who had invented every facility which the Journal praised, it was condemned and denounced. "O consistency, thou art a jewel." Other medical journals indorsed the Institute and advertised it, and one of the journalists took his son there for a cure.

THE most prominent physicians sent their patients there for treatment; some operated upon them in the Institute, and many other acts of recognition and affiliation were performed.

MOST physicians are not slaves to these selfish dogmas, but honestly admit they can not cure such cases and recommend them to the Surgical Institute. Others hold patients, if not as slaves, as property, in their grasp, to obtain their money.

SOME will tell you it is only your money the Institute wants. This is untrue.

IT expects a fair compensation, and no more, but it does expect to give far greater return for what it receives than patients have obtained at home.

THE pride of the Institute for more than a quarter of a century has been its success in curing cases which have utterly failed elsewhere.

NINE-TENTHS of its patients were uncured or made worse by treatment at home, or elsewhere, before they came to the Institute.

SOME may tell you that the treatment is harsh and severe. This is not true. The truth is, the doctor who tells you these things knows nothing of it.

HE has never seen or investigated the Institute, or he could not tell you this.

THE pride of the Institute is its success in curing cases without pain or severe surgical operations.

SOME may tell you the Institute charges exorbitant prices. But this is untrue, for the fees are always smaller, in proportion to the benefit, than are charged anywhere else.

YOUR physician may tell you he will take a measure and send for appliances.

THIS is a ruinous experiment. He might as well tell you he can take the measure of your mouth for a set of artificial teeth, or measure your face and describe it and send for a potrait without your seeing the artist.

CURES are never made in this manner, and thousands have been maimed for life in the effort.

IF your physician is successful in his general practice, he has no time for experiments, or to obtain facilities for the treatment of diseased joints, paralysis, etc., and if he is honest he will tell you so.

YOU can not afford to trifle away life, limb or happiness upon such experiments, either with your home physician or some special friend of his to whom he may direct you.

SOME physicians, forgetting their own failures and the frequent deaths among their patients, try to wrong both the patient and the Institute by asserting that it does not cure its patients.

THIS is untrue, if directions have been followed by the patient, as the Institute receives no patients who can not be benefited.

INCURABLE cases are sent home immediately. The Institute has existed twenty-seven years upon the reputation from cures it has made.

IT could have existed no other way. No humbug or questionable institution has ever lived and been crowded with patients for twenty-seven years.

MERIT alone must sustain it. There are but very few people who can imagine their own doctor to be jealous, selfish or unreasonable.

MOST people consult their physicians on every question of health. This is right, provided the physician has made a life-long specialty of the disease about which inquiry is made.

IF your physician has no institution and no machine shops for the manufacture of appliances, and has not had a life-long experience, it is wrong for him to attempt the treatment of such cases and wrong for you to permit it.

WE invite all to come at once, and every possible means will be afforded for investigation. Every word in this circular in regard to the Surgical Institute is true, and while you may have been deceived by those who oppose it and who have no facilities, **you can obtain permanent relief if treated at the Surgical Institute.**

IF you can not come immediately, send for a catalogue containing a history of the Institute, the work it has accomplished, its designs, and the statements of hundreds who have been cured. To these persons you should write at once for information.

NO investment pays as well as money expended for restoration to health.

ANY sacrifice you may be obliged to make, in order that yourself or loved ones may be cured, is not too great.

THERE is no place in the world where greater effort is made to cure without pain.

IT is the constant aim of the surgeons to avoid painful surgical operations, if a cure is possible without.

HAPPIER hearts or more cheerful faces can not be found anywhere than at the Institute.

"WHY is it that all seem so happy?" is the universal remark of visitors. Because they have no pain and are getting well, is the answer. **Many delay coming until they see how some one else succeeds.**

A DROWNING man might as well refuse help until he sees some one else saved.

TO SEND your measure for braces results in cruelty, torture and loss of money to the patient. As well measure your mouth and send for a set of artificial teeth.

ALL apparatus must be perfectly fitted to the patient at the Institute under the direction of experienced surgeons.

UPON examination, a candid and truthful statement is made to patients as to their real condition and prospects.

IF THEIR cases are incurable they are at once notified of the fact and discharged without cost.

THE Institute will undertake no case that can not be benefited. The Institute can not afford to deceive those who place confidence in it.

THE cost of treatment can not be determined until a personal examination is made.

THE charges are always reasonable, and no exorbitant prices are ever demanded.

FEES charged at the Institute for successful treatment are usually less than have been charged by those who have failed upon the same case.

IN cases where apparatus and treatment can be successfully used at home, the patient may there carry out the treatment.

MUCH depends upon the conscientious and intelligent coöperation of the patient. Happily there are many who can be relied upon for such coöperation, and can be treated at home.

OF what value is a few dollars and a little time in comparison with health and perfection of bodily form.

THE many thousands who have been cured will gladly tell you of their success at the Surgical Institute after failures elsewhere.

THE Institute courts the closest criticism and examination. As stated before, it has ever stood upon its own merits, and expects nothing else in the future to sustain it.

YOU may not get reliable information by consulting your physician. If he has never been at the Institute to investigate it, and is honest, he will tell you so.

OF course, if he is not honest, he will try to persuade you not to come, and tell you many discouraging things, all of which are untrue. **(Please read this pamphlet through.)**

SPINAL DISEASE.

S PINAL disease, called Pott's disease, is a disease or death of some of the twenty-four bones of the spinal column. Parts of the front portions of one or more of these bones are at first inflamed, which continues until a portion or all of the bones affected die.

IT continues until a small lump upon the back appears, which increases until the back is crooked.

NOT all cases have abscesses; many of them do, which may discharge upon the back or in the groin. An opening in each bone allows the spinal cord to pass through them. This cord is injured during spinal disease.

LATER, the spine is bent, the cord becomes seriously compressed, which increases pain and suffering.

DANGER of paralysis always exists in cases of spinal disease. In this form of spinal disease the most terrible afflictions and paralysis often follow. Some may die, and all are left deformed by the ordinary treatment of physicians.

EVERY case begins with a more or less cautious gait or walk, and difficulty in walking fast. A difficulty in stooping afterwards occurs. To reach to the floor, the knees and hips are bent and the arms are kept at the side.

SOME patients show constitutional symptoms, being weak, and suffering pain in the chest and bowels. Every motion of the body, in fact, as well as walking, is made cautiously and carefully.

IF the disease is high in the back, a hacking cough and pain in the chest may occur. Should it be lower down, the pain may be felt in the stomach or bowels. A great depression and loss of strength and flesh occur in some cases. There are constitutions of great vitality; in these the symptoms are less manifest at first.

EVEN in the early part of the disease the bones often become wedge-shaped by decomposition, the spine is bent backwards and the hands are placed upon the knees in walking. Restlessness, short breath and sharp pains soon come. Relief, temporarily, may be obtained by lying down; sudden motion causes pain.

IN most cases the symptoms are deceptive to the ordinary physician, and somewhat like those of other diseases.

BAD cases, even, from their symptoms, are often treated for worms, colds, disease of the lungs, etc., by the general practitioner, the result of inexperience.

LONG continued suffering causes emaciation and debility, and many continue to decline until death relieves them.

EVEN in this age of the world, a great majority are ignorantly left to suffer and become deformed for life. Many more are deformed for life by improper treatment by those who have no facilities.

ALL physicians who are honest and frank should tell such persons they are not prepared to treat them. No blame would then rest upon the physician. (Please read this pamphlet through.)



WANT of experience and worthless appliances have wrought ruin on many thousands of

cases. Among the most cruel tortures to which such patients have submitted is the plaster jacket.

DEFORMITY and death are hastened by the compression of

the lungs, the heart, the stomach, the liver, the spleen, the intestines and the kidneys, produced by this terrible instrument of torture. It impedes their proper action, causing debility and increasing deformity.

YEARS of useless violence to hygienic teachings have been done by this monstrous cruelty of the plaster jacket.

IT is a direct violation of nature's laws, and an injury to the patient's welfare and all the organs involved.

THE plaster jacket has never straightened and cured a genuine case of Pott's disease or lateral curvature of the spine. Such cases always grow worse while such inquisitions are used.

THE doctor who claims to be its author (but who is not), urges its use, but can never atone for the damage it has done. English and other foreign physicians denounce it bitterly. Medicines never cure this class of spinal disease.

THE treatment at the Surgical Institute is scientific, humane, rational, and most successful.

ALL of the vital organs are left perfectly free to act, and there is no pressure on them. All deformity is prevented if the treatment is commenced in time. The patient recovers with the least trace left from the disease.

IF proper treatment commences, even after deformity begins, it will straighten the back, relieve all suffering, and make a sound spine.

WHEN paralysis has resulted, the treatment at the Institute is peculiarly adapted to its cure, and ninety-nine out of one hundred cases are restored.

THE improvement in the treatment of such cases seems more miraculous than a telephone or a telegraph ever did. There never need be a case of deformity from this disease of the spine, if properly treated in time.

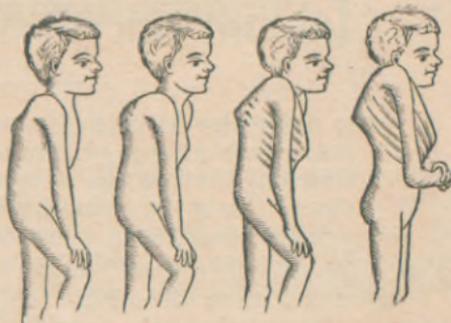
MANY cases considered hopeless, have been restored at the Surgical Institute.

THE charges are moderate, and the treatment successful, and there should be no delay in bringing the patient for treatment.

THERE has never been an unsatisfactory result at the Institute, where directions have been followed.

THE treatment at the Institute gives immediate relief from any pain, and all weight is taken off of the decayed and dying bones. The deformity begins at once to straighten, the health and strength improve. The life which is jeopardized by this terrible disease is safe again.

THERE is no neglect more cruel or fatal to life and happiness than the delay in obtaining proper treatment in such cases. Never trifle away time in experimenting with medicines, plaster jackets, inexperienced doctors, or by uselessly sending for braces.



Lateral Curvature of the Spine.

THIS deformity is more frequently seen in girls than boys. It may occur at any age, but usually occurs between seven and sixteen. At first one shoulder is more prominent than the other. Soon the spine begins to look crooked, and one hip is more prominent than the other.

THE hips and shoulders become more and more distorted.

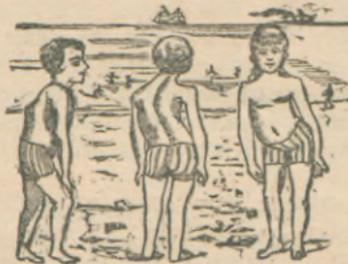
THERE is usually no pain with this affection. When the balance is once lost and the spine is crooked, it never recovers without suitable and persistent treatment.



DOCTORS may tell you that patients will outgrow it. This never occurred. In most cases the disease progresses rapidly, the bones change in shape, the equilibrium and contraction of the muscles is lost, and as a stone in rolling down hill increases in speed, so the body becomes more and more rapidly deformed.

THE family physician's resources are totally inadequate in cases of this kind, as in hip and spinal disease. He should never be employed in such cases. Medicines are worthless.

WITH proper treatment at the Surgical Institute, thousands of these cases have been entirely restored. Such cases should never be neglected if a cure is desired. (Please read this pamphlet through.)



A CURE can never be effected by braces and appliances alone. These may be used to retain the spine in position after the straightening has been done by other means. Medicines are useless.

GREATER improvements have been made in the treatment of such cases in the last ten years at the Surgical Institute than in all the world's history preceding that time.

IT is useless to enlarge upon the necessity for immediate attention, upon the worthlessness of ordinary treatment, or upon the wonderful results to be achieved by the treatment at the Surgical Institute.

OF all things which are damaging and dangerous, avoid the plaster jacket as you would the worst enemy to health, life and happiness. Ruin is the only result of their use. They cramp the bones, chest and lungs, and always make the deformity worse.

A DEFORMITY of this kind is not only unsightly, marring all beauty and personal appearance and prospects, but the lungs are compressed, the health and life of the sufferer are sacrificed. No fortune, education or circumstances, can ever atone for the loss of human form. The mind and nervous system are always disturbed by the thought and effects of such a calamity. **Never rest a moment until the work of cure is begun.**

HIP DISEASE.

ITS SYMPTOMS AND COURSE, WITH THE USUAL TREATMENT, OR NO TREATMENT AT ALL.

HIP DISEASE is an inflammation of the joint and surrounding tissues. Its first symptoms are a sense of weakness, often slight pain, jerking pains from muscular contractions, and inability to lie on the affected hip. Pain in the knee is one of the most prominent early symptoms. Inexperienced physicians treat such cases for rheumatism.

THE leg first becomes apparently too long, and must be moved carefully. Jars, sudden motion or blows often cause pain. Some of these symptoms may continue for months with little progress.

SWELLING, increased pain and soreness will surely follow.

ABSCESSES form and discharge matter for a long time.

Bones die and pieces slough off. These bones sometimes discharge with the matter, and sometimes remain as foreign bodies for years, keeping up the discharge of matter.

THE large bone, or femur, slips out of the socket. The leg is shortened and the hip deformed and useless. Great agony, loss of health, and often death, follows.

IN a few cases, abscesses do not break, but in nearly all cases the leg is drawn up and the joint ruined.

THE above are the results of bad treatment or neglect. With proper treatment, in time, all these troubles will be avoided or cease at once. **Not a single hip ever need be left deformed; proper treatment will cure it.**

NOT one hip need be stiff when healed if proper appliances and treatment are employed. **Not one leg need be shortened if properly treated.**

ALL the pain, jerking, emaciation and abscesses can be prevented. The Institute has cured *thousands of cases*. The treatment at the Surgical Institute is rational, painless and successful.

THE hip joint, if crooked, can always be straightened by proper treatment. If a leg is too short, it is lengthened.

MOTION is always preserved, and the bone can not slip out of the socket. If abscesses have formed, they are healed permanently.

NO BARBAROUS and painful operations are performed, as is done by other doctors. The appetite and general health is improved and flesh increased.

ALL pain is at once relieved permanently, by proper treatment, without medicines, and all deformity is cured.

CURES are performed in a very short time, considering the disease. Expenses are always less than elsewhere, considering the benefits. Satisfaction will always be given, if directions are followed.

YOUR family physician is not prepared to treat hip disease. He has not had sufficient experience. **He can not cure it.**

HE has no machine shops to manufacture the many appliances required. He will make a cripple at last of every case he tries to cure. He has no institution where he can care for such cases.

NO FAMILY physician should for a moment be allowed to apply surgical instruments for such cases, much less should a brace maker, the patient or his parents (Please read this pamphlet through.)



HE can not honestly order proper braces for such cases. It takes at least a week's trial at the factory to properly fit braces. Many changes must be made, and many braces thrown away. It requires many braces to aid in the cure of one case. **Braces never cure hip disease; they are only tools to work with.**

BRACES need daily care and changes to do any good.

The use of braces is a small part of the treatment of hip disease. Hips are often ruined for life with improper braces. Often such cases are treated for rheumatism by mistake of physicians.



THE only braces ever made which will help to cure hip disease, and leave no deformity and perfect use of the joint, were invented and patented by this Institute, and can not be obtained elsewhere.

IF YOU would save death of bones, suffering and deformity, why not come immediately? (Please read this pamphlet through.)

Paralysis and its Resulting Deformities.

THERE is no class of cases treated by the Institute which has received so much attention, investigation and preparation for its cure, as paralysis and its resulting deformities. It is impracticable in this brief circular to enter into details as to the causes of paralysis, its progress, or its symptoms and results.

IT may be briefly stated, however, as a rule, that if paralysis has been caused by an effusion of serum after inflammation, or a clot of blood from ruptured vessels, or other disease or injury, and that after the absorption of the serum or blood, or the reparation after disease or injury, the paralysis should continue, the case has been improperly treated.

AN engine may stop for want of steam when a pipe or valve is closed or burst; but when repairs have been made, the engine will not start without help from the engineer.

So with paralysis. Much is needed to establish motion after repairs have been made. The disease may be removed, but volition continues suspended.

WHEN an engine has stopped with the crank on a dead point, the steam, without aid, will never start it.

So, IF the fibrilla of a muscle have been agglutinated by the serous fluids in them during their inaction, artificial means are required to allow them to glide upon each other again, as they must in the contraction of a muscle.

THE muscles must be made to grow, and all their little fibrilla must be fed with a fresh supply of blood.

A MUSCLE can not contract until it has been fed, and it can not be fed until after it has contracted, unless the methods adopted by the Surgical Institute have been employed.

A PARALYZED muscle must be fed and made to contract by artificial means before any cure can be made, unless nature has done the work.

WHEN paralyzed limbs are left to nature, or the ordinary treatment (which is not so good), some of the flexor muscles only become permanently contracted, and the joints become crooked.

THIS contraction does not secure the use of the limb, but causes it to be deformed. (Please read this pamphlet through.)



W

HEN this continues long, it makes successful treatment more difficult and tedious, requiring much labor and expense. The longer they remain contracted, the greater will be the danger of changes in the articulating surfaces of the bones. Besides, the longer muscles remain paralyzed, the greater is the danger of fatty degeneration or destruction

of contractile tissues in them. The deformities and complications after paralysis are often as hard to relieve as the original trouble.

AS STATED, nature does cure a very few cases of paralysis, and if so, it will be done very soon after it has occurred.

IF it fails to do this, the sufferer remains a cripple for life, unless the means adopted by the Surgical Institute are employed.

IN children, it is of the utmost importance, if the limbs are flexed, that proper treatment be at once secured, to prevent the ends of growing bones becoming misshaped and so deformed that the joints can never be made perfect again.



BESIDES, the weight of the body steadily increases, while the strength in the legs to carry it does not increase, making the trouble constantly worse. In adults, there is not the same certainty, at best, of re-establishing the former power to the muscles, if delay is permitted.

ELECTRICITY was once thought a potent remedy, but, as a rule, it is worse than useless. It kills time, the very essence in such cases, and deceives the patient at last.

MUSCLES should never be made to contract by electricity unless they are properly fed by artificial means. The anatomy of the muscles is such that rubbing never increases their size or circulation.



THE skin may look red when rubbed or kneaded, but the blood is simply pressed out of the muscle and not into it.

VOLATILE liniments carry away the heat from the limb, by evaporation, as ammonia does in the ice machines, and makes the muscles colder instead of warmer. A thermometer applied before and after will instantly confirm this.

STRYCHNINE never cured a case of paralysis. It is impossible for it to do so.

MEDICINES, internally or externally, are not only useless but injurious.

THE usual treatment adopted by many physicians is the use of a little battery, strychnine, liniments, powerful drugs and rubbing, and when this fails, he will tell you the patient will outgrow it or that nothing can be done. It is absolutely impossible for an ordinary physician to properly treat paralysis or its resulting deformities.



HE has not the means or experience, he is perfectly helpless in this affliction, and it is very strange that he should ever be so presumptuous or reckless of the patient's welfare and money as to attempt it.

HONEST and intelligent physicians never do so when they know of the Surgical Institute. (Please read this pamphlet through.)

THERE is scarcely any case of paralysis of the legs or arms which does not require suitable, and often very complicated, mechanical appliances to correct or prevent deformities, and also to aid the muscles in their proper functions. These can not be supplied by the brace makers of cities, because they do not understand the anatomy and necessities; and even proper appliances require constant changes to meet the ever-changing condition in paralyzed limbs, while under treatment, to promote their growth and strength.

THE apparatus and machinery required to restore life and use to paralyzed muscles are very expensive and numerous.

FROM three to five hours faithful treatment for paralysis is required, daily, with the use of ten to twenty different machines, driven by steam.



THE machinery used at the Institute forces an abundant supply of blood into the muscles, and makes them grow larger and stronger.

WHEN paralyzed muscles are properly fed with blood, they regain the power of contraction, provided suitable apparatuses for artificial motion to aid them are used upon the limbs.

IN many cases a lifeless limb seems to regain first a little spark of life, which gradually grows, by proper remedies, into a strong and vigorous contraction.

THE treatment used for paralysis at the Institute,

while it has restored thousands of limbs to usefulness, requires the most constant vigilance on the part of the surgeon, and constantly taxes his ingenuity to invent appliances to meet the changing necessities of each individual case.



SOME suppose that an apparatus or a battery or some medicine which they can carry with them will, by some miracle, bring back usefulness to paralyzed muscles. This they never do.

NOTHING but scientific treatment and proper appliances will ever accomplish a cure.

DELAYS are often fatal in such cases, and the patient should come to the Institute at once, and not wait for nature and to try the worthless treatment to be obtained at home.

THE treatment is free from pain, and the most certain in results of any in the world for paralysis. The expenses are low.



SEND for catalogue of 200 pages, giving references of cures and methods of treatment. Also, write immediately and give a full description of the present condition.

(Please read this pamphlet through.)

BOW-LEGS AND KNOCK-KNEES.

THESE deformities produce the most awkward and disagreeable movements in walking, aside from the great inconvenience, fatigue and mortification from the unsightly condition. Either of

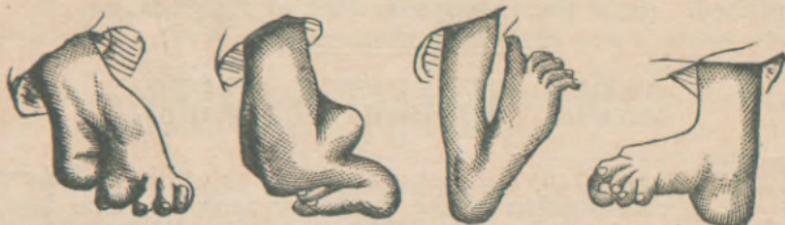
these deformities detracts from all pleasures and comfort in walking and the use of the legs. Both are easily cured without any surgical operation or confinement to the room. **There can be no possible excuse for allowing a single case to grow up deformed from this cause.**

The treatment is gentle, and quickly performed if done in time.



CLUB FEET.

CROOKED feet depend upon two conditions: one is a malformation of the bones and the other is undue contraction of one set of muscles and partial paralysis of the other. The ordinary treatment by physicians or surgeons aims at the correction of both these defects, and accomplishes it in neither.



THE ordinary treatment applied by surgeons never makes perfect feet. The ordinary treatment of physicians and surgeons usually lasts a year before much, if any, good is accomplished. **I**N most cases the feet are made perfect in three to six months at the Surgical Institute; often in half that time.



WHEN crooked feet are treated at the Institute, the work is so complete that they never need and further attention.

FEET treated by ordinary surgeons and physicians require attention for years, and cost a great deal more money than at the Surgical Institute. The treatment



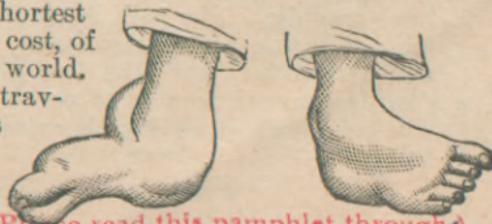
of crooked feet at the Institute is so gentle and free from pain that the patient never will lose a single meal, or lose a night's sleep.

THE appliances used at the Institute are so different that ordinary physicians and surgeons would not know their use if they were to see them.

CASES can be seen in all stages of treatment at the Institute from the beginning to a cure.



THERE is no question as to a cure being produced at the Surgical Institute, and in the shortest time, and with the least cost, of any institution in the world. The Institute will pay all traveling expenses, board fees and everything, if it is not done when directions are followed.



(Please read this pamphlet through-)

THE apparatus used for club feet are all patented, and can not be obtained elsewhere. Remember, you will never pay another dollar for treatment elsewhere if the case is treated here.

THE earlier such cases are treated, the better; yet cases thirty-five years of age have been cured at the Surgical Institute.

REMEMBER, if you have crooked feet, crooked legs or deformities of any kind, the place to have them cured is the Surgical Institute, but delay no time in coming.

THE fees are low, the treatment easy, and a cure is speedily accomplished. (Send three stamps for book of 200 pages.)

SADLY NEGLECTED CASES.

THERE are many children who are unable to walk from want of coördination of the locomotor muscles. The legs become rigid when the child is standing. Walking, if done, is a jerking, tottering, hitching gait. The knees knock together, and the heels never touch the floor.

THESE cases are supposed to be "nervous," and often demented, while the truth is, their minds are often bright and develop rapidly, as the muscles are controlled by the will after proper treatment.

THOUSANDS of such cases have been wrongfully or ignorantly consigned to wretched lives by the advice of physicians to do nothing, or by saying they will outgrow this affliction, which they never do.

THESE cases yield with wonderful results to proper treatment. The Institute has made this class of cases a special study, and the treatment is now so successful that none need hesitate to undertake it.



(Please read this pamphlet through.)

DISEASES OF BONES.

THIS is another class of cases which requires the services of the Surgical Institute. It is a great misfortune that such cases can not come at once and be relieved of pain and the terrible consequence of the death of bones.

NINETY-NINE out of one hundred cases of diseased bones can be cured with proper and early treatment. No abscesses and long suffering need result.

BONES, like the soft tissues, often become inflamed through injury, bad or poisoned blood, etc.



THE inflammation often continues until a portion or the whole of the bone may die. The pain is usually much worse at night. After long suffering an abscess forms, an offensive discharge follows and never ceases until the dead portion is removed.

IN a few instances a portion of the bones pass out with the matter. The pain is of an aching character, sometimes sharp and lancinating.

THE grateful letters received from patients cured are most convincing and encouraging.

DISEASED JOINTS.

ASIDE from diseases of the hip joint, there occurs a most painful and distressing inflammation of the knee, ankle, shoulder, elbow, wrist, etc. Some of these affections are exceedingly painful, and all of them tend directly and rapidly to the destruction of the joint and its usefulness.

RHEUMATISM seems the great scape-goat with ordinary physicians, and they at first attribute nearly every pain in the joints to it. This often prevents timely and proper treatment.

THERE are many rheumatic affections in joints, but when the pain and suffering is confined to one joint, it may be generally decided that rheumatism has nothing to do with it.

RHEUMATISM is a disease of the whole system, and we might, as a rule, expect to have typhoid fever in one leg as to have rheumatism confined to one joint.

THE inflammation of the joint is usually confined to what is called the serous or lining membrane.

THIS inflammation causes pain, of greater or less severity, the joint swells, and if the inflammation is violent, abscesses form and break, or are lanced by the physician, and the knee joint usually becomes stiff and useless for life. Bad treatment destroys motion, good treatment restores it.

ANOTHER termination may be dropsical effusion in the joint. Then, however, the pain and suffering continues for months and years.

TIMELY and proper treatment, with suitable appliances and apparatus, will prevent such results in most of cases.

THESE joints all require the most effective and painless treatment in the beginning, with proper support and extension of the joint, preventing the bones from pressing upon each other.

WITH proper treatment the motion of the joint can be easily maintained without pain or suffering.

HOT applications and want of proper appliances have caused the destruction of thousands of joints.

THOUSANDS upon thousands are stiff and useless to-day from these causes.

THE common treatment of joints, when inflamed from injury or otherwise, is to apply liniments, poultices and hot applications, all of which are absolutely worthless.

GREATER improvement has been made by the Surgical Institute in controlling acute inflammations of the joints than can be found anywhere else.

THE great difficulty is, however, that patients will remain at home, hoping to recover, until the joint is ruined, or nearly so.

THEN they apply for relief, making it much harder to cure such cases, and in some instances impossible. Delays in diseases of the joints are most disastrous.

THE general practitioner has not the facilities and can not produce the results that can be secured at the Surgical Institute.

TUBERCULOSIS, or what was formerly called white swelling of the joints, is a most serious disease of a joint, and nothing but early and proper treatment will save it from entire destruction of motion and usefulness.

MANY limbs have been amputated by physicians who have not the facilities or experience to cure such cases.



(Send for catalogue of 200 pages.)

WRY NECK.

WRY NECK is usually caused by contraction of the muscles of the neck. After this condition has existed for some time, the bones are changed in shape, one side becoming thinner and the other thicker, by pressure caused from an unnatural position of the head.

THIS deformity demands 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 altogether.



RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM is one of the most common affections and leaves very many deformities from unsuccessful treatment. We do not believe there ever need be one case of deformity from rheumatism, if proper means could have been employed.

YOUR physician has not these means for use at hand. As soon as any deformity has resulted, immediate treatment to relieve it should be applied.

THOUSANDS of cases with the hands, elbows and shoulders stiff, or with the hips, knees and ankles immovable, have been made as limber as ever, at the Surgical Institute.

THE medicated hot air, vapor, electro-thermal and other baths, and all kinds of mechanical movements, Swedish movement cure, artificial movements, etc., are provided for the cure of rheumatism and the deformities it has produced.

THERE is no necessity for remaining deformed and having a joint stiffened from rheumatic trouble.

YOUR physicians will treat the inflammatory stage as well as could be done anywhere. But when it becomes chronic or the joints diseased, there is no place in the United States better than the National Surgical Institute.

THE remaining pain is removed, as well as the stiffness of the joint, and motion is restored.

WE HAVE many cases constantly at the Institute whose joints had become useless from rheumatism, but who are made to walk again.

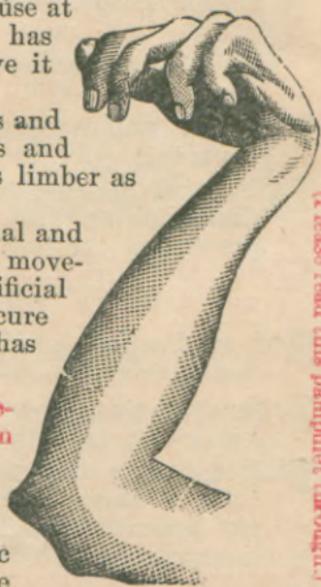
HOT SPRINGS, ARK., is visited by thousands of people who are crippled or deformed, or who have rheumatism, who should never go there. They find their mistake when it is too late.

THERE is but one kind of rheumatism, and that from poisoned blood, which is benefited at Hot Springs, and this can be cured much better by systematic and proper treatment with the use of all the various baths and other treatment at the Surgical Institute.

SPECIAL provisions have been made, not only for simple rheumatism, but for rheumatism produced by poisoned blood and disease.

HOT SPRINGS never cure hip disease, paralysis and many other diseases for which people visit them.

BEFORE spending money so unprofitably, it would be better to write to the National Surgical Institute for a catalogue and information.



(Please read this pamphlet through.)

DEFORMITIES

OF THE NOSE, LIPS, EARS, EYES, CHEEKS.

A DEFORMITY of the face mars the happiness and life of its possessor. A deformed lip, a deformed nose or face destroys the beauty and disfigures a person more than any other deformity. Intelligence, loveliness and congeniality seem defaced, or lost, by the marring of its index. A hare lip, large and homely lips, deformed lips from accident, birth or medicine, destroys the beauty and symmetry of the face.

SUCH cases are often hideous to strangers, saddening to the hearts of friends and destructive to the happiness of those who are deformed. Friends may sympathize and try to ignore the terrible deformity, but in vain.

SUCH defects can be entirely removed by the new and only rational method of operating at the Surgical Institute.

MANY surgeons seem to think that to cut and sew up the face removes the defect, but in nine cases out of ten they leave the face deformed for life, and sometimes worse than before they began.

THE preparation of the face, and the control of its muscles previous to operating, is of far more importance than the operation itself.

EVERY muscle involved should be as nearly paralyzed temporarily as possible before any cutting is done. This prevents the suppuration of the wounds, the cutting of stitches into the flesh and the failure to unite in a proper manner, and bad scars as a result, should the parts heal at all.

THE method adopted at the Surgical Institute is entirely new to surgery, and is not found in any works on that subject.

IF you have a large mouth, thick and unsightly lips, a broad, large, or ill-shaped nose, or if the nose or lips are partly destroyed, write to the Surgical Institute for special instructions and information on the subject.

IF you have deformed ears or eyelids, write at once and describe your case, and an opinion will be given you as to what can be done. But what is much better, of course, is to come at once and have an examination made.

THERE are no surgical operations performed which give more real satisfaction than the operations performed at the Surgical Institute for removing deformities of and beautifying the features of the face. Moles, superfluous hair, blotches and other defects removed.

AMERICAN people seem quite prone to deformities of the nose. Whether the shape and appearance of the nose indicates character, as was believed by the Greeks and later by Napoleon, is a matter of little importance compared with a nose deformed from disease or accident.

ASUNKEN, crooked or deformed nose destroys not only the symmetry and beauty of the face, but the happiness of the sufferer.

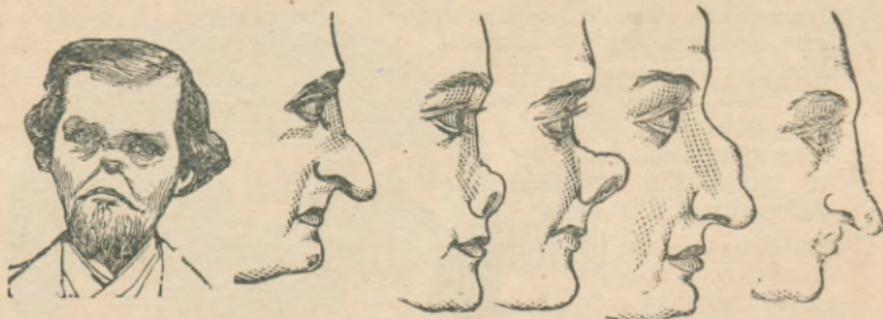
THOUSANDS of lives are marred by defective noses, nearly all of which can be cured and the possessors at once relieved of their great affliction, and that, too, without cutting the skin or leaving a scar.



(Please read this pamphlet through.)

T

HE methods employed by the Institute are entirely new to surgery, and are distinctly original with it. Disfigured faces from scars caused by burns, wounds or disease can nearly always be entirely removed. Also moles, marks, red blotches, superfluous hair, and other blemishes which mar the face. The methods used are always of the mildest and most efficient character.



CROSS-EYES can be perfectly straightened in a minute, without pain or the use of chloroform or ether.

IT is useless for a person to spend a lifetime disfigured with cross-eyes, while the cost of straightening them is so very small.



THE eyelids are often disfigured and drawn out of shape from burns or accident, as well as the nose and lips.

SCARS from burns, salivation or disease, closure of the tear ducts, moles, marks, superfluous hair, brown splotches, etc., removed.



(Please read this pamphlet through.)

C

LEFT 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 plate is their only hope. The operation employed is an invention of our own.



IT HAS NOT been suggested or used by anyone else. We have operated by this method during the last ten years, on many hundreds of these cases, with results highly satisfactory to the patients.

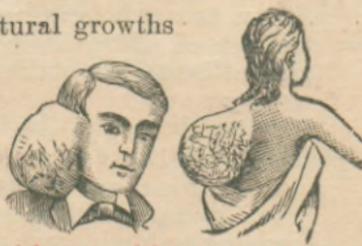
THE operation is free from danger, and is less painful, and more certain to restore the palate and speech than any heretofore performed.

TUMORS.

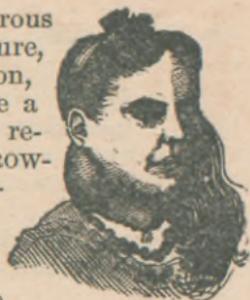
V

VARIOUS enlargements and unnatural growths are found in the human body, which have received the name of tumors.

THESE may be malignant or non-malignant, hard, soft, fleshy, fatty, fibrous, brain-like, watery, cheesy, etc., etc. Those of glandular origin are cured by medicines. (Please read this pamphlet through.)



MANY that are malignant and cancerous even, are often cured by elastic pressure, electrolysis or hypodermic injection, etc.; as the case may require, 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.

A SPECIAL building is provided for the cure of ovarian tumors and uterine surgery.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS

IS A loathsome and distressing malady, and thousands daily suffer needlessly from it. We are told in I Samuel, i, 6, that the Philistines of Ashdod were severely cursed with this torture. But it did not cease with the Philistines.

PILES destroy the health, strength and constitution. Piles aid in developing consumption and other fatal diseases.

ALL kinds of nervous derangements, aches, pains, etc., are caused by piles. The bleeding and suffering produces weakness and general derangement of the system.

SOME are known as bleeding piles, internal piles, external piles, ulcerating piles, etc.

NO MEDICINE will permanently cure piles. Medicines may give a little temporary relief, but the piles are left to torture as before.

INJECTING piles with medicine is a dangerous proceeding, and many have been killed by it. Cutting piles off with a knife, or scissors, is a cruel, barbarous and dangerous treatment. The old method of ligating piles with a thread is painful, and should not be tolerated. The treatment should never produce an abrasion of the mucous membrane. The proper treatment is mild, gentle and positive, free from danger and always successful.

THERE has never been a failure to cure piles at the Institute if directions are followed. Every case will be cured without medicine, without cutting, without injecting, and all cases will be guaranteed to remain well ever afterwards.

NEVER neglect piles; they destroy health, constitution, and shorten life. The treatment never interferes with the patient going about daily. (Send stamp for special circular.)

FISTULA.

IF possible, this is a more dangerous and troublesome disease than piles. After a wasting and loathsome discharge of matter has begun, the pain is not so great but the loss of strength increases. It reduces vitality and ruins the constitution. **Fistula may be complete, internal or external.**

EITHER will finally ruin the health. Consumption very often follows neglected fistula.

THE cure of fistula, like piles, is always certain at the Surgical Institute.

NO CUTTING with the knife, scissors or other instrument is permitted for one moment.

NO MEDICINES will cure fistula. The treatment, like piles, never interferes with the patient going about daily.

TWENTY-FIVE years of experience with the new system of treatment enables us to say positively that every case will be cured if directions are followed. (Please read this pamphlet through.)

IT is quite gratifying to know that in Quain's Hospital, in London, the treatment employed by the Institute twenty years ago is now employed there, and extolled as a new and improved method of curing fistula and piles. Even now, however, they only understand a part of the Institute's method.

Functional Derangement of the Spinal Cord.

THERE is, perhaps, no suffering more severe, less frequently cured, or less understood by the general practitioner than those produced by this derangement of the spinal cord and nervous system.

THE spinal cord is subject to numberless derangements and reflex impressions, and in return almost every conceivable ache and pain, paralysis, nervous exhaustion, neuralgia, despondency, hysteria, hypochondria, affection of the heart and lungs, uterine troubles, affections of the bladder, St. Vitus' dance, spasms, loss of memory, loss of health, etc., etc., are produced.

THOUSANDS of people suffer from this affection, and have swallowed a vast amount of medicine in the vain hope of relief.

IN many cases even the skin is excessively tender over the spinal processes. In some cases the pressure develops but little tenderness or pain. Usually, however, the pain in the back and sensitiveness to pressure are extreme.

THERE are no cases which yield more gratifying results than these with proper treatment.

IT is impossible in this brief circular to enter into details in regard to its causes, all of the ailments it produces or its cure.

IT has, however, been made a special study, and the means provided at the Surgical Institute for its treatment are ample and complete. Very many cases of this character have been cured here.

PERSONS suffering from any of the above symptoms who have not found relief from the ordinary treatment will do well to write to the Surgical Institute for information. **(Please read this pamphlet through.)**

CATARRH.

THIS disease has become so common that any description in this circular of its symptoms seems to be unnecessary. **We would earnestly admonish all who have symptoms of catarrh at once to secure proper means of relief.**

THE ordinary remedies and the methods of their application have more to do with the lingering, uncured and distressing cases of catarrh, some of which have resulted in consumption and death, than in almost any other class of diseases treated.

IF a house is on fire, it is not sufficient simply to throw water into the halls and principal entrances, but it must be extinguished in every room before safety is insured.

THE nasal passages are easily reached by the ordinary syringe or douche, but all of the chambers or recesses behind the convolutions of mucous membrane the ordinary treatment never touches at all.

IN these cavities ulcers and disease, as in hot beds, are fostered and developed, and though the patient may be better after the cleansing of the direct passages of the nose with water and medicines, yet it is only a question of a few days or weeks when the surface will all be contaminated again from the foul excretions from the parts which are not reached by the treatment.

THIS develops disease and degeneration of all the tissues it touches. It is impossible in this brief circular, as stated, to explain the methods of treatment, remedies used, time and expense required for a cure.

THE most effective and successful treatment is constantly curing this disease at the Institute.

MANY highly eulogistic commendations from surgeons of eminent ability and reputation in foreign countries have been voluntarily given, some of which are given below.

J. A. ESTLANDER, Professor of Surgery in Chief to the Surgical Clinique of the Imperial University of Finland, said: "Having personally visited and inspected the great National Surgical Institute at Philadelphia, the highest praise possible is the recommendation which its many invaluable machines and appliances made apparent to all."



THE delegation from the French Government to the Centennial said: "We are not only highly pleased, but must acknowledge that the methods and machinery employed at the Institute surpass anything in use in France or any other country."



THE Belgian delegate, Dr. Debaisieux, said: "The surgical mechanical appliances made and used by the Institute are peerless in their variety and beauty of construction and in their practical interests."



DR. SOMA FONTES, Surgeon-General of the Brazilian army, said: "It is the most complete Institute of the kind in this or any other country. I can cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted."



AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Executive Commissioner of the New South Wales Commission, said: "So rational is their whole system that there is no intelligent person but must accept it, if only he will listen to its explanation."



DR. EARNEST FLEISCHEL, Commissioner from the Court of Austria, said of our appliances: "They are superior in their originality of invention, beauty of workmanship, and adaptability for all purposes designed."



BARON VAN TAUPT HAUSE, of the Court of Prussia, said, upon his visit to the Institute: "It far exceeds anything of the kind in any country."



W. L. HIRST, of Wellington, New Zealand, said: "I take pleasure in giving my unqualified testimony to the inventive genius of Dr. Allen, the inventor of the appliances used in the National Surgical Institute."

J. F. COOK, LL. D., LaGrange, Mo., says: "The Institute is reliable. The faculty is composed of gentlemen of ability and integrity."

VERY REV. AUG. BESSONIES, Vicar General, Pastor of St. John's Cathedral, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "From long observation, I can recommend the National Surgical Institute of this city as a proper place for the treatment of deformities."

M. MESSING, Rabbi of the Indianapolis, Indiana, Hebrew congregation, says: "I recommend the National Surgical Institute as one of the principal institutions of the country. Its cures are almost miraculous."

HON. JOSEPH E. McDONALD, ex-Senator U. S., says: "The National Surgical Institute of this city (Indianapolis, Ind.), has established a reputation of the highest order."

FROM the Indianapolis Sentinel: "Every case is dealt with upon the highest principles of right and justice."

THE New York Independent says: "The secret of the unparalleled success of the Institute seems to be that they rely upon no pet remedies, but bring every known means of cure to their aid."

THE Philadelphia Press says: "This Institution is said to be the largest of the kind in the world. It is conducted upon principles of strict morality."

THE New York *Graphic* says: "We could fill a page of the *Graphic* with items of interest concerning the Institute, but forbear, at least for the present."

THE *Hebrew Observer*, San Francisco, says: "None need fear to rely upon their promises and advice; the surgeons are gentlemen of responsibility."

THE Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution* says: "The National Surgical Institute is the largest and most prosperous institution of the kind in the world. It has no quack methods; employs no secret nostrums, and makes no empiric claims."

TESTIMONIALS.

THE following are brief extracts taken from a few of the many testimonials found in the 200 page illustrated catalogue of the Institute, which will be sent free to any address upon the receipt of six cents, in stamps, for postage. In most of these cases the patients had wasted valuable time, and squandered large sums of money, in vain efforts to find relief:

SPINAL DISEASE.

The Institute saved my life. I was afflicted with spinal disease and paralysis. I am now a stout man. W. O. KOHER, Cromwell, Ind.

When I went to the Institute I was nearly helpless. I had not walked for five years. I was fully restored. F. E. SCOTT, Victory, N. Y.

My daughter could not walk without keeping one hand upon her knee. She is now well and straight as any one. DUGAN JONES, Newton, Kan.

My daughter's spine was so badly curved that it totally paralyzed her lower extremities. The Institute cured her, and she now walks and runs everywhere. MRS. W. H. ERWIN, Jerseyville, Ills.

I had paid out a good deal to different doctors, but my daughter received no benefit. The Institute helped her quicker than they told me they would. MRS. RUBY MILLS, Douglass Centre, Wis.

I tried the Institute in 1870, against the advice of physicians and friends. The surgeons did more for me than they promised. H. BRADFORD, Marion, Ind.

My daughter was cured of spinal disease at the National Surgical Institute. ISAAC M. MASON, Four Courts, St. Louis, Mo.

Before I went to the Institute I had to brace myself up with my hands all the time. I now get about as well as ever. B. F. NEAL, Arcadia, La.

We took our daughter to the Institute with a spinal curvature. She walked with her hands upon her knees. She is now all right. E. H. KEYS, Mingo, Ia.

HIP DISEASE.

My right hip was flexed and stiff, with several abscesses discharging from it. My left knee was also flexed and stiff. I was permanently cured at the Institute. MRS. MARY KROEGER, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Mine was a very bad case, with several running sores from the knee to the hip. I am now in good health and can ride forty miles on horseback. JUDGE JESSE L. ROGERS, Dandridge, Tenn.

In went to the Institute in 1874. I had given up hope, having been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere for two years. I am now well and able to provide for my family. EBENEZER WILLIAMS, Oshkosh, Wis.

Our son, E. F. Stowitz, who was dying with hip disease, could get no relief of other doctors, but the Institute cured him sound and well. HENRY B. STOWITZ, Midland City, Mich.

I took my boy to the Institute, and though one leg was shorter and smaller than the other, they cured him. CHESTER ADAMS, Garrettsville, O.

They cured my son and also the daughter of Rev. Mr. Dickerson, of this city, both of hip disease. W. M. APPELBACH, Lafayette, Ind.

My daughter was confined to her bed four years. She was cured at the Institute, though other doctors had failed. MRS. F. E. MULLENAX, Omaha, Mo.

My son was treated by several doctors, to no benefit. The Institute succeeded where others had failed. JOHN BIRTWISTLE, Cresco, Ia.

In 1876, home physicians said my daughter would be a cripple for life. I had spent hundreds of dollars, to no avail. At the Institute she was perfectly and permanently cured. G. H. BECK, Esq., Newton Falls, O.

My parents had tried everything the doctors could suggest. At last they took me to the Institute, where I was cured. GEO. W. HADLEY, Mumfords, N. Y.

PARALYSIS.

- It is the best place in the United States for the lame. My daughter was treated successfully at the Institute. A. J. DE LASHMUTT, Frederick, Md.
- I was greatly improved by their treatment. I would advise any one with paralysis to go there, without spending money elsewhere. CARRIE V. HALL, Geneseo, Ills.
- I was grateful for their timely aid. If there is help for paralysis anywhere, it can be found at the Institute. JAMES BELLOWES, Media, Kan.
- They helped me; their charges are moderate. I am a great deal better than before their treatment. FLORA SOULE, Davison Station, Mich.
- When I first went there I had never stepped on one of my feet. They helped me greatly. MINNIE PISTOLE, Newport, Ark.
- I shall never cease to feel grateful for the benefit I received from their treatment. MISS LILLIE H. MURRAY, Ithaca, N. Y.
- My condition was greatly improved, to my joy and the credit of the Institute. MISS CARRIE MITCHELL, Marysville, O.
- My son's leg was badly drawn up by paralysis. After treatment at the Institute he could follow the plow all day. J. M. EDDY, Maple Grove, Minn.
- DEAR DOCTOR—I was completely paralyzed in both legs for nine years. I was completely cured at the Institute, and am perfectly well to-day. MRS. HANNAH OVERMAN, 115 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

LAME ANKLE.

- Our daughter was afflicted eighteen months, confined to the bed most of the time, and was thought to be incurable by our best doctors. The Institute made a great cure in six months. JOHN MCCOMB, Fort Scott, Kan.
- We took our little girl to the Institute to be treated for weak ankle, caused by paralysis. In walking her ankle touched the ground. She is all right now. MRS. WM. WILLITS, Cardington, O.
- Our daughter (Lena Spoor) could not use her ankles, they were so weak. She was cured at the Institute. MRS. R. H. SPOOR, New Briton, Ind.
- They helped my boy at once, and I am pleased with their methods. F. B. MILLS, Lincoln, Ills.
- I could not walk without crutches, and they cured me. I am fifty years old and a farmer. A. G. JONES, Grandview, Tex.
- I am satisfied with their treatment in my daughter's case. MRS. JOSIAH HUNT, Hannibal, Mo.

CLUBBED FEET.

- My youngest child was born with her right foot deformed. She was perfectly and permanently cured. D. CAVITT, Galveston, Tex.
- I am satisfied my boy would have been a cripple for life had I not taken him to the Institute. W. DOUGHTY, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
- My boy had two clubbed feet, and walked on his ankles. The Institute enabled him to walk properly. HARVEY THOMAS, Newport, Ky.
- I took my boy to Dr. Allen's Institute with a reel foot, and they cured him. I think it is the best Institute in the country. C. C. LOGSDON, Esq., Independence, Kan.
- I found the doctors at the Institute to be gentlemen. They treated my case (clubbed foot) with success. FANNIE LARIMORE, Union Station, O.
- My daughter was fifteen years old when I took her to the Institute. Hers was a bad case, and I would not take a thousand dollars for the benefit she received. J. H. HEWITT, New Hampton, Ia.
- My boy was treated in Chicago for seven years, and I expended over a thousand dollars to no purpose. The Institute cured him in six months. MRS. A. S. LIFF, Winona, Ills.
- My son was under treatment at the Institute and left there with his feet straight and natural. THOMAS E. GARVIN, Evansville, Ind.
- My daughter walked with crutches ten years. The Institute cured her, and she walks all right without any support. C. P. BUCK, Wattsburg, Penn.
- You can not do better than to take your case to the Institute. They did as they promised for my boy. MRS. MARY WOODFILL, Pine Bend, Minn.

BOW-LEGS.

- I had my daughter at the Institute for treatment. She was bow-legged from childhood. I am satisfied with the result. FREDERICK WOLPERT, East Saginaw, Mich.
- The treatment they gave my boy for bow-legs was satisfactory, and accomplished what the Institute said it would. MRS. BELA W. JENKS, Sand Beach, Mich.
- My boy was soon cured at the Institute. His mother was with him during his treatment, and was pleased with the wonderful things she saw while there. F. B. MILLS, Lincoln, Ills.
- Our youngest son was treated at the Institute for bow-legs. He was entirely cured. A. J. WIAANT, Mount Gilead, O.

CROOKED KNEE.

We had almost given our daughter up as a cripple for life. She would certainly have been, had we not taken her to the Institute. No one else could help her.
S. H. MITCHELL, Longton, Kan.

After trying all the physicians within my reach to no account, I took my daughter to the Institute. The cure they performed on my daughter's diseased crooked knee was worth the State of Missouri to me.

JAS. H. MILSTEAD, Polo, Caldwell Co., Mo.

I was greatly benefited by their treatment, and can recommend the Institute.
MISS A. B. MOSES, Johnstown, Pa.

I had trouble in my knee joint, for which I found no relief until I went to the Institute.
T. B. KEATING, Copake Iron Works, N. Y.

I had disease of the knee joint and walked with crutches when I went to the Institute. Now I do not even use a cane.
THOS. STORY, Georgetown, Ky.

My daughter was treated by them for diseased knee joint with good results.
S. D. OTIS, Sherwood, N. Y.

HARE LIP AND CLEFT PALATE.

I had a double harelip, upon which the Institute performed an excellent piece of work, for which I am grateful.
S. WYNANT, Pendleton, Ind.

W. B. Royster, of Memphis (278 Main street), Tenn., had a child successfully cured.

I consider the Institute a success in the treatment of harelip and other deformities.
D. MONTGOMERY, Strawberry, Mo.

In cases of harelip and other deformities great cures are being performed at the Institute.
ORVILLE OLCOTT, 274 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.

I am perfectly satisfied with their operation on me for cleft palate. I am all right now.
HENRY HAPHAM, Lincoln, Neb.

THE EYE.

I have all confidence in the Institute. They do all they profess. They straightened cross-eye.
MISS MATTIE BUCE, Tallyrand, Ia.

I was left entirely blind after one year's treatment at Cincinnati. I was perfectly restored at the Institute.
MISS AGGIE MILLIKEN, Hamilton, O.

I was afflicted with cross-eye, and was successfully operated upon at the Institute.
EVA UNDERHILL, Terre Haute, Ind.

They operated on my eye for pterygium, and gave me good satisfaction.
R. N. ALLEN, Chanute, Kan.

I would advise any one afflicted with any disease of the eye to go to the Institute.
MISS EMMA KELLY, Greenup, Ills.

FISTULA.

I was successfully treated by the Institute, and would not take ten thousand dollars for the benefit received.
MR. H. BURGER, St. Charles, Ia.

They cured me eleven years ago, without pain, and I feel each year to thank them more and more.
N. H. SWEET, Esq., Webster, Mass.

My father suffered intensely and was incapacitated for labor one-half his time before going. Since his cure at the Institute he has not lost an hour's sleep or a day's work.
EMMA V. SHORTESS, Joplin, Mo.

I took treatment at the Institute for fistula and was cured. I have not been troubled since.
S. W. JONES, Shelbyville, Ind.

I can recommend the Institute in their treatment of fistula.
MILAN BENTLY, 4036 Vanilla street, Philadelphia, Penn.

PILES.

I was afflicted thirty-seven years, was treated at Chicago, New York and elsewhere with great suffering, and at an expense of more than a thousand dollars. The Institute cured me, to the astonishment of my friends.
JAMES SMITH, Greenville, Tenn.

I suffered for years with piles and became almost unfit for business. The Institute cured me permanently.
THOS. H. BREEDING, Hill's Station, O.

I was treated for piles by the Institute several years ago. I was entirely relieved in a short time.
WM. STITT, Berlin, Ills.

I was treated successfully at the Institute for piles. I can recommend their treatment.
L. M. ROBINSON, Dunkirk, Ind.

They cured me of a very bad case of piles, from which I had suffered for ten years.
LEROY SMITH, Hermitage, N. Y.

Mine was a bad case. I had paid hundreds of dollars to other doctors, but found no cure until I came to the Institute in 1872.
JAS. GOSHORN, Sangatuck, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I advise all to go. If there is any cure it is there. I had white swelling, and I am glad I went.
MISS KATE MOSPEUS, Newport, Ky.

I was afflicted twelve years with white swelling, walked with crutches, and found no relief. The Institute cured me, and I can do as much farm work as any man.
NELSON E. WATERS, Plainfield, Mich.

I was perfectly satisfied with their treatment and the result in my case. (Deformed nose.)
A. L. PEAS, Kirkwood, Ills.

I had an indolent ulcer on my leg. I can not express my gratitude for what the Institute did for me. MRS. HARRIET JONES, Dundee, Mich.

I had indolent ulcers, or fever sores, for years. I could get no relief until the Institute cured me. JOHN ROBERTS, Clark's Mills, N. Y.

I sent my daughter to the Institute against the advice of physicians here. She was cured of catarrh. A. R. MCCOY, Van Wert, O.

I suffered dreadfully from polypus in the nose, and was entirely cured at the Institute. MISS AGGIE MILLIKEN, Hamilton, O.

We tried many doctors, and they did my boy no good. His leg was drawn up and he had to use crutches. They made his leg straight. JOHN H. McELHANEY, Tiffin, O.

We were treated with every kindness and had good results at the Institute. MRS. ROSA BENEDICT, 336 Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

I was cured at the Institute of piles and fistula. They are doing great work. MARY J. MATHEWS, Cassopolis, Mo.

Doctor Allen removed a tumor from my back, weighing forty pounds. In two weeks I was well, and have been ever since. MARY DEAN, Westfield, Ind.

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



Mistakes of Patients—Instructions.

(Please read this pamphlet through.)

- T**HE practice of obtaining braces through physicians from instrument makers is most reprehensible. The brace maker may claim long experience, but his experience is simply that of the mechanic or blacksmith.
- H**E knows nothing of the anatomy, nothing of the diseases or defects of the body, knows nothing of surgery, but simply makes instruments to sell, which do more harm than good.
- B**ECAUSE he can make a saw or knife with which to amputate a leg does not argue that the patients can take them home and use them, or that the instrument-maker can successfully perform the amputation.
- I**T would be far easier to teach a patient or his friends how to amputate a leg than to teach them to use the surgical appliances for diseased joints and deformities. The amputation is simple, but the proper use of braces is intricate and tedious.
- T**HIS error of sending for braces or buying them of instrument makers, is a wrong to those who suffer, and should have been denounced long ago by physicians. The doctor should have told such cases that he was unprepared to cure them. He should have notified them that the instrument maker was incompetent. He should have advised them never to buy braces. He should have advised them to seek those who have long made a specialty of this work alone.
- B**RACES are mere tools to work with, but require long experience to use them successfully.
- Y**OU might as well buy brushes and paints and attempt to paint your own portrait, as to buy braces to treat deformities or diseased joints or backs.
- Y**OU may see a lady playing upon the piano, yet without a musical education you would make poor music upon that instrument.
- F**OR humanity's sake, and for the relief of millions who suffer, this reckless and thoughtless practice of buying braces and wearing them should be abandoned.
- T**HERE are very few cripples in the world who have not worn braces, and their deformity or life-long suffering is the result of wearing braces improperly and without other necessary treatment.
- W**E repeat again, never buy braces of any one, but place your case under the treatment of those who are prepared to make a cure.
- I**T is universally admitted that the apparatuses and appliances invented and used at the Surgical Institute are superior to all others, yet it requires the long experience of the inventors to properly use them.
- S**OME people unaccustomed to traveling arrive at Indianapolis, and instead of coming directly to the Institute are persuaded into some bad hotel, are besieged by men to go to some doctor in the city, and are frightened by false tales of harsh treatment and high prices at the Institute.

THIS is simply a scheme to rob the stranger by inducing him to buy braces of some instrument maker or doctor with whom he is in collusion and with whom he can divide the money he obtains.

YOUR doctors at home are just as well prepared to treat your case as pillaging doctors and brace makers in Indianapolis.

THERE are no other Surgical Institutes in Indianapolis. The Institute never solicits patients who desire other physicians.

THE best plan is always to go directly to the Institute, with which is connected one of the largest and cheapest hotels in the city, and thus avoid mistakes and being swindled.

THIS advice is intended only for those unaccustomed to traveling, who are honest and expect others to be so, and are easily misled by these deceivers.

PAY no attention to the urgent advice of strangers, and thus avoid being swindled; they always have a motive.

REMEMBER the good hotels are north of the railroad tracks. Do not cross the railroad tracks or go through the tunnel for a hotel.

THE best hotels in the city are the Bates House, New Denison, Grand Hotel, Spencer House, and the Occidental.

THE Grand charges \$3, the Spencer \$2 and the Institute Hotel \$1 to \$1.50 per day, providing all the comforts and conveniences for their patients.

OCCASIONALLY designing persons on the trains, or hackmen, may earnestly urge you not to go to the Institute, hoping to share your money with some of their friendly doctors, if they can discourage you and deceive you about the Institute.

BAD men are always found where they can find victims. Out of the great number visiting the Institute a few are weak minded enough to drop into their traps, losing their money and encouraging these swindlers to continue their efforts on others.

THE Surgical Institute contains rooms to accommodate about 250 people. It is open day and night for the reception of patients and is kept solely for the comfort and benefit of patients and their friends who desire to stay with them.

THE price of board is \$1 to \$1.50 per day, and from \$5 to \$9 per week, owing to rooms and demands of boarders.

EVERY effort is made for the comfort of the patient. A Nursery Department for the care of children whose parents or friends find it more convenient or economical to leave their children under the care of competent nurses than to remain with them.

NONE improve more rapidly or are happier than children in the nursery. Their cheerfulness is the universal remark of every one, and their almost universal health and improvement is phenomenal.

A KINDERGARTEN (school) is sustained for the entertainment and instruction of the children with music, stories, games, etc.

CLASSES in literature and other studies are formed for the instruction and entertainment of patients and their friends.

RELIGIOUS services are held in the Institute every Sabbath, conducted by the ablest ministers of the city from all of the churches. Entertainments of various kinds, including concerts, recitations, plays, etc., are given for the entertainment and amusement of the patients.

FEES for treatment.—Many persons from necessity, and others for the purpose of economy, desire to know the price of treatment before they come, but if they will take a second thought it will be apparent to them that it is impossible to make any definite statement of cost until the case is examined and it is known what will be required. The fees are always within the reach of all.

OUR services are free to the deserving poor, and at moderate charges to those able to pay. There is a free dispensary connected with the Institute for the treatment of the poor.

❖ WARNING. ❖

COUNTERFEIT INSTITUTIONS AND TRAVELING DECEPTIONS.

WE regret the necessity which compels this warning against unreliable imitators of the National Surgical Institute. It is sad that those who suffer should be deceived by men of no experience and no facilities, and men who are prompted by poverty and avarice to impose upon the credulity of those who are afflicted.

THE people have heard of the National Surgical Institute and its great work, and realize the necessity for such an institution, but some have never visited it, consequently they are not able to understand the falsity of spurious ones.

HUNDREDS have lost money, time and opportunity to be cured, and suffered much by employing them.

THE highest claims they make are false ones: that they have been connected with the Surgical Institute, can do as well, or are endorsed by it, or use the same appliances.

ONE so-called Institution offered Dr. Allen forty thousand dollars for the use of his name alone to secure business.

MANY of these unprincipled imitators have copied the pictures of its patients and its printed matter, and infringed upon its patents for braces and appliances (which they do not know how to use), to deceive an unsuspecting public.

THE Institute would be proud of followers and co-laborers in this great work if they possessed the facilities, experience and genius to do their patients justice; but to prowl like vagrants or swindlers over the country, with no facilities, or to remain in an office and advertise it as a Surgical Institute, and deceive their patients, is a great damage to the cause of the National Surgical Institute and to those who are deceived.

DO NOT patronize these unreliable doctors, although it may seem to save the expense of going to the Institute. Never drink from a foul or poisonous pool when a pure spring is a little further off.

THE great work and wonderful cures wrought by the Surgical Institute is known to millions of people, and the mere name Surgical Institute inspires faith.

THIS Institution has no branches or interests in any other Institution or doctors, east, west, north or south.

REMEMBER, the branch of this Institute was closed, and all the valuable machinery and the surgeons formerly in charge of the Philadelphia and Atlanta branches are at the home Institute, at Indianapolis, Ind.

BEFORE spending money elsewhere, write to the National Surgical Institute for information, thereby avoiding disappointment.

THE name Surgical Institute was never used before its adoption by this Institution. But, like "wolves who wear sheep's clothing," imitators steal this name and appropriate it for their mercenary purposes. If they were honorable men, who wished to stand upon their own merits, there are plenty of other names they could adopt. But deception is their aim.

SOME patent medicine concerns advertise Surgical Institutes to obtain money. They claim to employ a host of doctors who cure everything. Patent medicine and scientific surgery never go together well. None but the thoughtless or ignorant will be decoyed by such monstrosities.

THROUGH ignorance or malice some designing persons have tried to persuade others not to come, telling them the Institute is only a money-making concern. This may seem too silly to require notice, but some may listen to the falsehood and allow their children to remain deformed. **All men work for money; all business, except charity, is done for money. A fair compensation only is demanded of any one.**

Orthopedic Surgery a Separate Art.

(Please read this pamphlet through.)

IN THE effort to elevate orthopedic surgery (the cure of deformities, paralysis, etc.) and to make it a separate branch of the healing art, opposition must be expected. All good things have been opposed. Even churches, public schools, temperance, etc., have been traduced and derided by some people.

EVERY advance and improvement for the good of the public, unsettles or mars the interests temporarily of some one, and he objects. **T**HAT which would please a suffering cripple might not suit some unemployed physician.

THE treatment of this class of cases **should and will become a separate art.**

THE people are not yet quite educated up to that point, but long suffering and the millions of deformities will compel the change, **as they compelled it in the practice of medicine.**

AND doctors must yield to public demands, as they did when salivation, bleeding, and other tortures were denounced by the people.

THERE are a few selfish physicians yet who object to the Institute. But they are fast changing their minds on the subject, and it seems strange that any doctor in general practice should object to the Institute, and it seems strange that any doctor in general practice should object to patients being treated at an institution which treats more patients of the kind in a single day than he does in a life-time.

THE practice of medicine should be as broad as the cause of humanity, and it should not be subverted to mere mercenary and selfish ends; and in proportion to the palpable ignorance and failures of the science of medicine, should be the physician's generosity and humility.

IF the treatment were a mere theory, like that of medicine, easily taught; or if any two cases were exactly alike, and set rules could be followed to success, as has been thought by some to be practicable, the work could be easily accomplished, but the unending changes, conditions and necessities are most perplexing, and place the work far beyond a mere copyist.

WE do not think it egotism, after such a long experience, to make the assertions we make, though many of them may seem short and abrupt, with unsatisfactory explanations in regard to the work, cures and methods of business of the Institute. But the brevity of this circular compels it. By some its claims may seem too great or unreasonable. If so, it is from want of information on the part of the reader as to the great work it is doing and its facilities.

THE fact, however, that cures have been constantly made for a quarter of a century need not be qualified, and too timidly uttered, for fear some one may doubt.

IT has required incessant labor for twenty-eight years, and an expenditure of over five hundred thousand dollars, to complete the facilities of the National Surgical Institute.

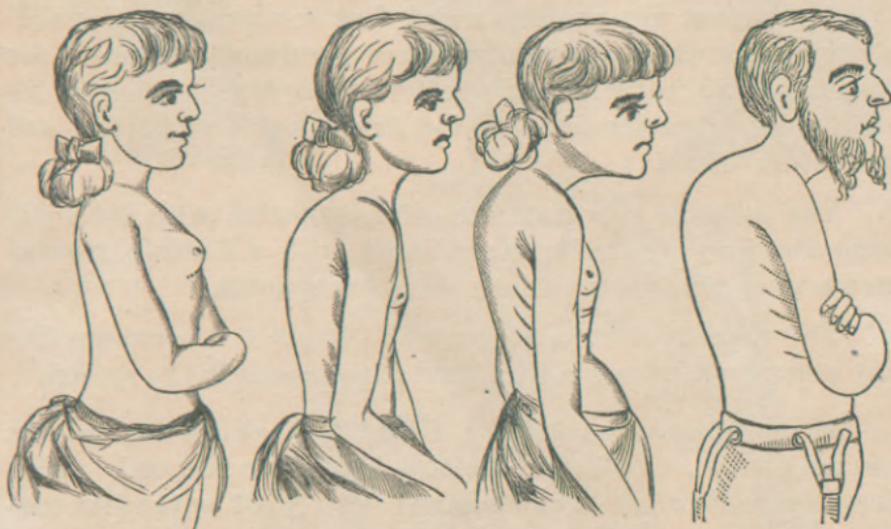
WHEN a child is born with crooked feet or other deformity, or stricken with paralysis, or afflicted with disease of some of the joints or spine, it is not to be wondered at that the parents in their anxiety are bewildered, and do not know what to do, and are apt to embrace the first opportunity, whether right or wrong, in the hope of a cure.

BUT it is far better to do nothing than to do wrong, and that you may decide intelligently write for all information you desire, then act as you deem best.

A BOOK of 200 pages, giving the history, objects and work of the Institute will be furnished to all applicants who will send six cents to pay the postage.

SEND for special circular on any disease or deformity you or your friends may have.

CONSUMPTION.



Full Chest and
Ample Lungs.

Deformed Spines, Chests and Lungs.

More than one hundred and fifty thousand people die annually in the United States from lung disease.

Too often the shoulders are rounded—cramping the lungs by forcing the ribs upon them, flattening the chest, making it hollow or pointed in the center, and in this condition many thousands of young people begin life.

A very uneven race it proves.

Their vitalities are sapped for want of lung capacity and an ample supply of pure blood.

The mind is also dwarfed for want of physical energy, and the child's life, of course, is blighted.

Dwarfed and imperfect lungs can not oxidize the blood sufficiently to make it pure enough to maintain health and life.

That Consumption, or at least the liability to Consumption, is inherited, there can be no question, and there is no question but that many cases of Consumption can be prevented by proper development and care of the lungs.

But the common, reckless, pell-mell American life seems to ignore our physical condition, and thousands of children are allowed to grow with deformed chests, which could just as well have been plump and perfect, and all disease of the lungs prevented.

Gymnastic exercises, shoulder braces and voluntary attempts to remedy this condition are usually failures.

The bones in the spinal column become wedge-shaped—narrower in front than they should be—and round shoulders and

flat chests can never be relieved without first changing the shape of these bones.

The parent who neglects a club foot or a paralyzed leg simply leaves his child's limb deformed or paralyzed and useless for life, but the parent who neglects the proper development of his child's chest, consigns him to the dangers of Consumption and premature death.

The millions of minute air cells connected with the little bronchial tubes in the lungs are lined with a delicate mucous membrane, which is constantly secreting mucous.

This mucous must be discharged. If not it decomposes like any other dead animal matter, and is poisonous in the system.

If the bronchial tubes are closed by pressure the mucous can not escape. Gases are formed, distending the cells which press upon other tubes, and many are destroyed by the foul contents; an abscess, and the work of destruction begins.

Had the lungs been free and unimpeded by round shoulders and narrow chests, this would not have occurred, and death would not have come. It was a little lamp which burned Chicago. It is the minutest germ, which even a microscope has not detected, which causes small pox, cholera, yellow fever, etc.

The work of the National Surgical Institute was inaugurated in 1857, and was incorporated afterwards with a capital stock of \$500,000.

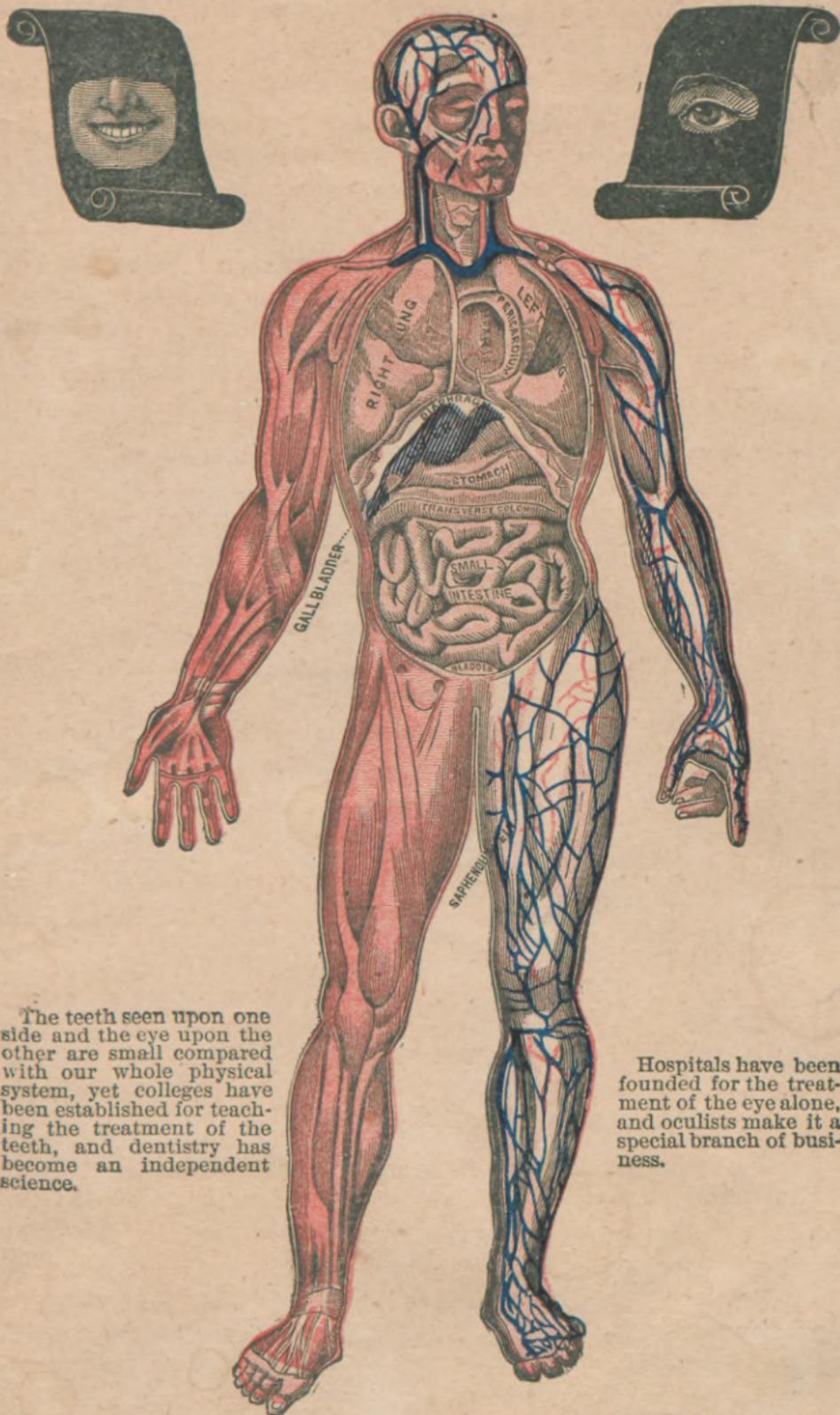
Its object and work has been to perfect the human body as far as possible, and it has the best facilities in the United States for accomplishing this work.

By its treatment the chest is enlarged, the lungs expanded—the capacity often being nearly doubled—thus enabling the patient to inhale twice as much air as before treatment, making full, plump and round chests instead of hollow, dilapidated chests, with cramped lungs.

It has not only cured deformities of the legs and diseases of the joints, but the various deformities and improper conditions of the chest have received its special care, and thousands of children and young people who would have been in their graves from consumption, have been saved this calamity by proper development of their lungs, enabling them to ward off the hereditary taints of consumption and other diseases, as well as to correct acquired diseases.

Believing that no work is of more importance while the terrible death rate from consumption continues, the most ample and adequate methods have been employed for the purpose, and the Institute feels justifiable in warning parents to see to it that their children's lungs are ample and unobstructed from any cause.

This page suggests the importance of making Orthopedic Surgery and Orthopraxy a special branch of the healing art.



The teeth seen upon one side and the eye upon the other are small compared with our whole physical system, yet colleges have been established for teaching the treatment of the teeth, and dentistry has become an independent science.

Hospitals have been founded for the treatment of the eye alone, and oculists make it a special branch of business.

A superficial view of a very little of the complex mechanism of the body is here represented, but sufficient to indicate that if the eyes and teeth demand specialists for their treatment, certainly the mechanical treatment of the whole mechanism for voluntary motion deserves it far more.

How limited the anatomical parts and the diseases of the eye and ear compared with those of the balance of the system, which comes under the domain of Orthopedic Surgery!

More than five hundred muscles, two hundred bones and myriads of nerves, vessels, etc., are involved in diseased joints, deformity, paralysis, etc.

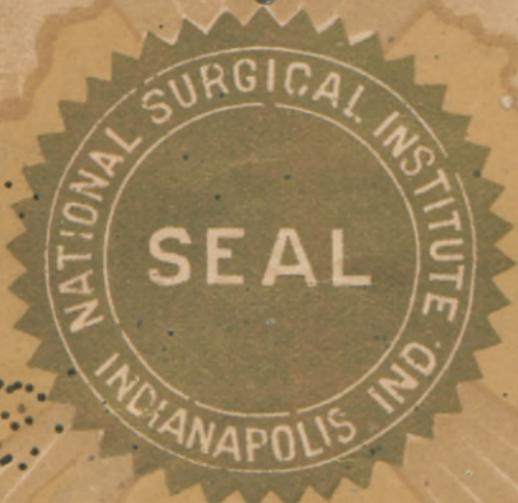
Dentistry is certainly an indispensable art, and independent of the practice of medicine. No one thinks of consulting the physician about the treatment of the teeth. Why should they about mechanical and Orthopedic Surgery, which are so foreign to their business?

PLEASE

DO NOT DESTROY THIS
SEND THIS TO SOMEONE
WHO IS AFFLICTED



NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.



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BOOK OF 200 PAGES