

# Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute,

617 La Salle Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



ESTABLISHED 1878. REORGANIZED AND INCORPORATED 1891. CAPITAL \$100,000.  
THE OLDEST, LARGEST, MOST SUCCESSFUL AND RELIABLE  
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT  
FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL  
CHRONIC, SPECIAL AND SURGICAL DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES, ETC.

**N. E. WOOD, A. M., M. D.,**

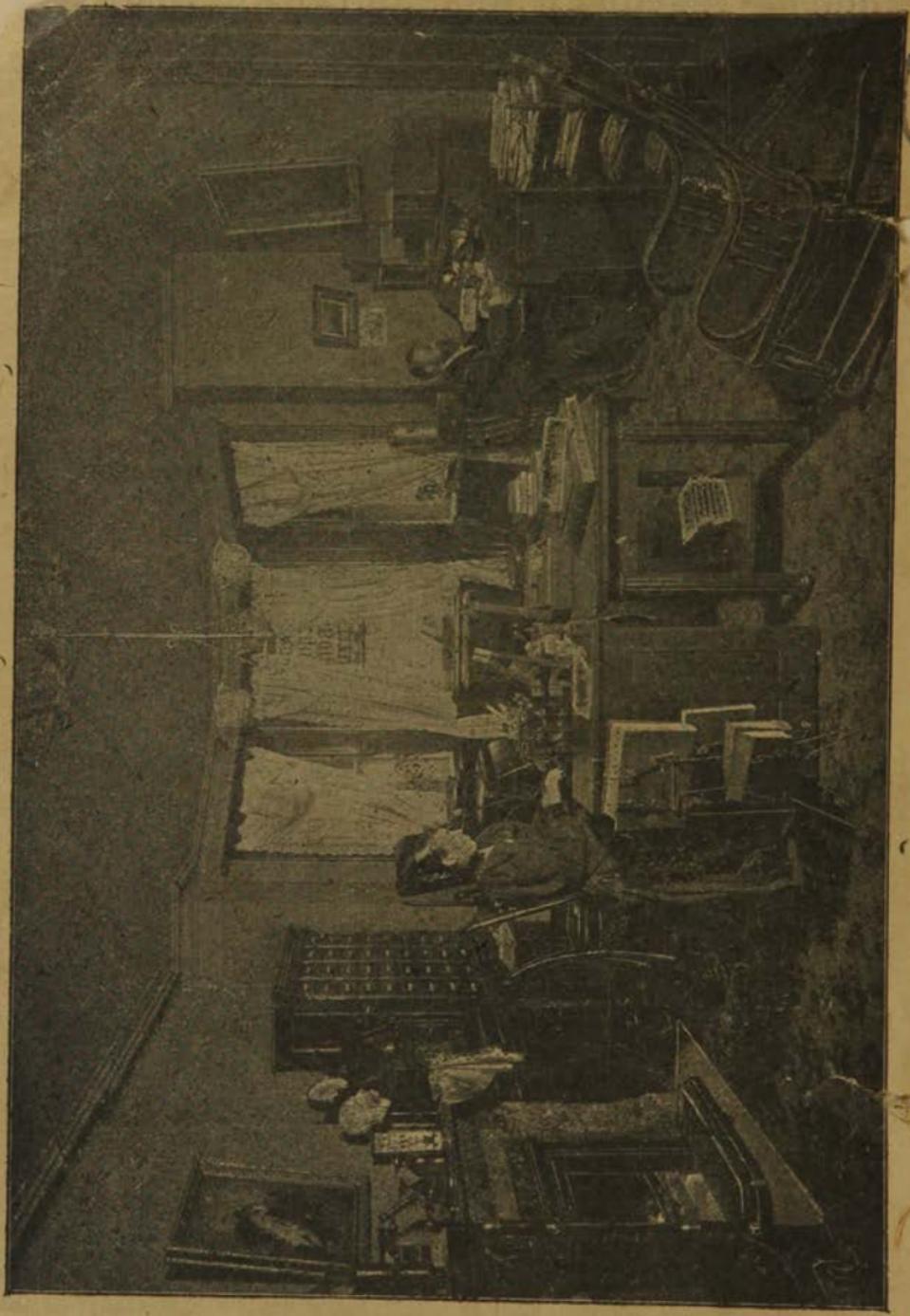
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

(Over Twenty-five Years' Hospital, Special and Private Practice.)

Assisted by a Regular Faculty of Skillful and Experienced Physicians, Surgeons,  
Specialists, Trained Assistants and Nurses.

Particular attention paid to Deformities, Diseases of Women, Diseases of the  
Urinary and Sexual Organs, Diseases of the Nervous System, Lung  
and Throat Diseases, Surgical Operations of every kind,  
Piles and all Rectal Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, etc.

We have superior advantages and facilities for treating diseases, performing surgical operations and nursing patients, which, combined with our acknowledged ability, experience, responsibility and reputation, should make the Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute the first choice of the invalid.



Business Office and Correspondence Department

NY 101

# Introduction.



Nor love, nor honor, wealth, nor power  
Can give the heart a cheerful hour,  
When health is lost. Be timely wise.

—GAY.

“How can lost health be regained?” This book is written and published to give the answer to this question, and to advise those who are earnestly seeking to recover lost health where and how they may do so. It is not expected to interest those who have no acquaintance with disease or deformity.

We seldom appreciate the blessing of health until it is lost; when stricken with the relentless hand of disease the pain-racked invalid loses all the pleasures and joys of life; ambition and hope are crushed, and there is no charm or delight in the things that wealth may purchase or in the pleasures of nature that the humble poor, gifted with health, may have and enjoy.

Early in our medical career we saw the immense advantage to be derived from *system, organization and specialization* in curing the sick, and were among the first to realize that a sanitarium for the care and cure of chronic invalids should consist of a thoroughly equipped medical and surgical institute, with a faculty of specialists working in harmonious unity, yet dividing the work in the various laboratories and departments, which, when equipped with the most complete complement of instruments and appliances, must give the patients the best results that science and skill can produce.

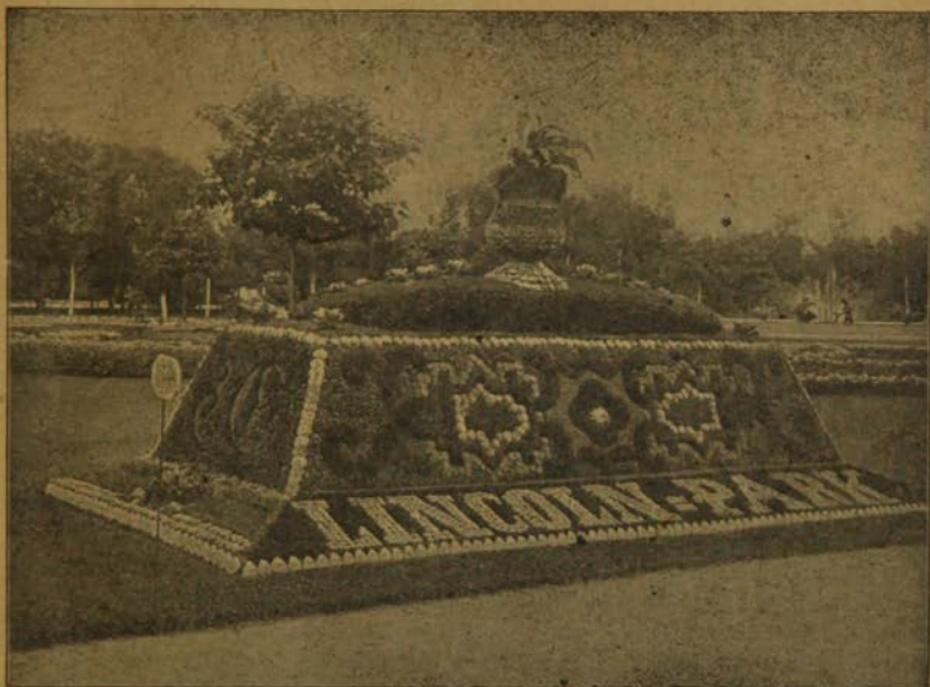
Ample accommodations in the way of offices, reception rooms, laboratories and private rooms for resident and visiting patients, arranged on the plan of a modern home, or private hotel, instead of the old unsanitary method of herding all sorts and conditions of cases in hospital wards, so much dreaded and rightly rebelled against by patients themselves. In the year 1876 we set out to find the most suitable place in the United States to found and establish such an institution. After thousands of miles of travel, and nearly two years search, we decided that on account of its central location, being more easily reached from all parts of North America, Chicago, the coming great metropolis of the conti-

ment, with its equitable temperature, absence of malaria, in a latitude not too far north or south to be extreme, on the shore of a great lake with abundance of pure water and all the healthful influence of a country village, with beautiful parks, magnificent drives, libraries, churches, museums, theatres, resorts and places of interest and amusement, with the advantage of a large commercial city, where everything needful is at immediate command, was the ideal location, and here we established the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* in 1878. Beginning in a humble way with limited capital and small resources, we labored hard struggling against much opposition and many discouraging influences, both within and without the profession, but success came in spite of all efforts to crush us, and in 1891 we re-organized and obtained a charter from the state of Illinois, with a paid up working capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and had a new building erected for our use in the business centre, on the corner of Wabash and Van Buren streets, which we occupied during a period of five years, and built up a large business, treating successfully thousands of patients from all over North America, and also many from foreign shores. The building of the elevated railroad, the increase in the noise and confusion, and the rapacity of our landlord, forced us to seek a new location in the spring of 1896. We resolved to leave the business district and purchase property near one of the parks for a permanent home for the Institute, where we would get purest air, quiet and peaceful surroundings, and a more healthful and delightful place for our patients and ourselves to live. For we recognize that as the tender plant is stimulated in its growth by rich and prolific soil, as the flower buds and blooms where the atmosphere is light and warm, so the invalid becomes well when nurtured by skilled and careful hands, amid surroundings where nature revels and a beauty and charm; where days are pleasant and nights afford the sweetest sleep,



Reception Hall—Parlor Floor.





There is not a lovelier spot on the face of this earth in the summer time than Lincoln Park. We gave this fact full recognition when we selected a place within a block of it, and purchased grounds and erected buildings for the permanent location of the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* at 617 La Salle Avenue, after full investigation of the many places which could be obtained, and which would to a great extent satisfy our desire. We found all had some objections, principally of noise, an absence of pure air and the lack of facilities for patients to obtain rest and quiet. We found at our present location none of these objections, and all the advantages, it being only one short block from Lincoln Park and overlooking it from our rear windows. We look upon it as "our back yard," our house being pervaded with the freshness of the park and the pure lake breezes which are wafted to us constantly during the heated season. Here we have found and fitted up a place such as we had long sought, where nature would assist us in restoring invalids to health—where the sick and the weary could come, and with the assistance of our expert physicians and surgeons could be restored to health, strength and vigor.

We selected La Salle avenue in preference to other streets because it is more quiet and has not the noise and confusion of the cable cars and heavy traffic wagons on the more busy thoroughfares. We have the cable cars one block away on each side of us—North Clark street on the east and Wells street on the west, near enough for convenience and far enough away so we escape the noise and confusion.

Our patients enjoy all the advantages and pleasures of Lincoln Park; it is only two minutes' walk from the Institute to the south-west entrance to the park, and our patients never tire of praising the many beautiful things they see, and the sweet rest and quiet always to be found there.

Children take supreme delight in visiting the animals in the Zoological gardens—the lions, the tigers, the bears, buffalo, elk, deer, moose, the elephants, seals, alligators, as well as the monkeys, birds, and thousands of other specimens in the collection are interesting also to many children of larger growth.

## Our Great Success.

The subject of health and how to regain and retain it, will, it is taken for granted, interest the reader who has followed us thus far if he is an invalid in earnest quest of a means of cure.

We have already hinted something as to our equipment and methods; the reader has also noted ere this the illustrations made directly from photographs both of the interior and exterior of our building, from which he will form a correct conclusion as to our beautiful location, equipment and facilities for caring for him; but in matters of this kind the best proof of our ability to cure him is afforded by our success with others, for success proves success; it is the final test of all theories—the truth of the old proverb that “the proof of the pudding is in the eating” is expressed by the more modern phrase “nothing succeeds like success,” and as our success has been the most marvelous achievement in modern medicine, we shall endeavor to show the reader something of it by introducing a few of our former patients who will tell of the matchless success of our treatment in their cases, previous to which we must by way of a proper introduction explain something of the nature of our practice.

It has been our custom for the past five years, since we adopted our new system, to seek out for treatment chronic, and so-called incurable cases—those who had failed to find relief or cure at the hands of the family physician, or ordinary medical practitioner, and such surgical cases as pertain to the reproductive organs of men and women, the eye and ear, and cancers, tumors, deformities of the limbs and back, rectal, pelvic and abdominal operations, etc., etc.

The reader will observe that these are such as the ordinary practitioner shuns as the least hopeful and most difficult, if not actually pronounced incurable. Our records show during this period over seven thousand surgical operations performed, many of them major or capital operations, yet the astounding and almost incredible fact is that not a single patient out of this vast number died either directly or indirectly from a surgical operation at our hands—a record that the annals of surgical science had never before attained. And what is almost equally gratifying, every operation without exception was a success. We penetrated portions of the brain (and successfully removed tumors), where surgical science had never before invaded. We removed ovarian and fibroid tumors from the abdomen, weighing from fifteen to forty pounds; we located and removed bullets, tumors, cancers, etc., from the stomach, intestines, liver, bladder, kidneys and other internal organs; we opened and drained pus cavities and abscesses of the chest; we repaired knife and bullet wounds in the intestines; we removed cataracts from the eyes and restored sight to the blind, yet in all these hazardous operations no human life was lost, health and life being restored and preserved to thousands who were thought to be hopeless and beyond the reach of human aid.

Our medical cases were of course of a larger number and almost equally successful; yet we claim no supernatural power. We have simply discovered a way to work with nature's laws in harmony with her own purpose in the cure of disease and the preservation of life. In a less enlightened age and among a people not universally instructed and intelligent, the work we accomplish would certainly be deemed miraculous.

Now with a few words on our methods in surgical operations, how we do away with the pain and danger and avoid suppuration, secure healing of large wounds in so short a time and our successful system of treating non-surgical patients at home by correspondence, we will leave our readers to study our success with our former patients who will occupy the balance of the limited space with their testimonials.

## Aseptic Surgery and Surgical Operations.

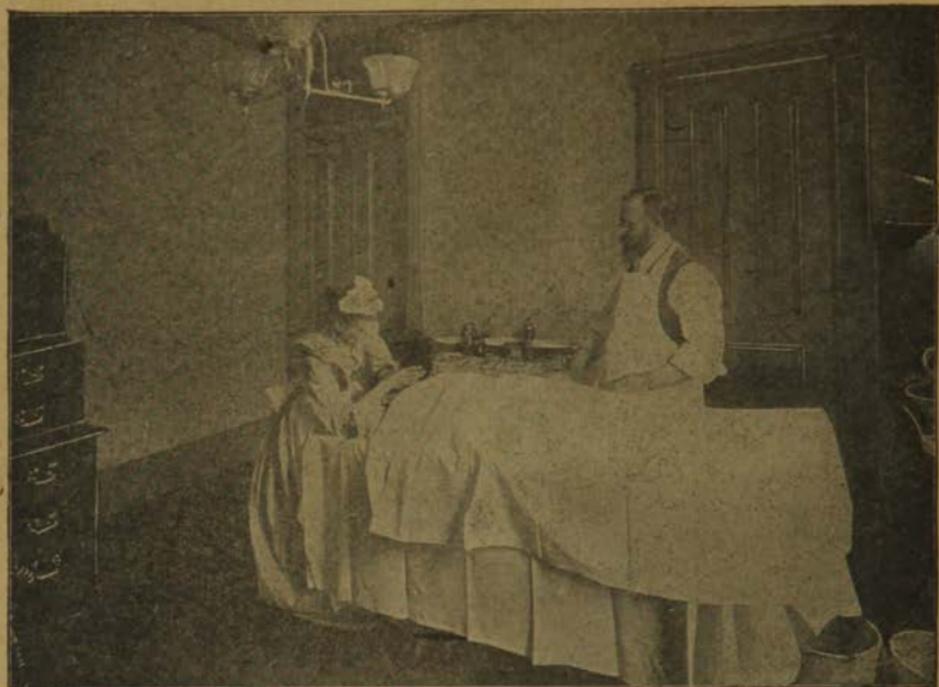
The aseptic, or non-septic, method in surgery, is the outgrowth of the "antiseptic" method, which originated a few years ago in Germany,

The German surgeons were at that time the most advanced and progressive of any in the world, but now the Americans out rank all others. We immediately took up the German idea and improved on it so much, that a new system was evolved.

The German method is based on the well known facts, proved beyond all question, by the microscope, that the germs of putrefaction and suppuration, known in science as bacteria, micrococci, streptococci, etc., are everywhere, in the dust, air, etc., millions of them are generated in a few hours, and it is their presence that causes the putrefaction of meat, when the conditions of *moisture and heat* are present. Everyone is familiar with the fact that canned meat, fruit and vegetables are preserved for an indefinite period, by sealing them from the air, first boiling them in the can to kill the microbes that are already in them; also with the fact that the farmer's wife must scald her milk pails and pans daily with boiling hot water to kill the germs of fermentation in the "sour" milk, otherwise the sweet fresh milk would become "soured" by the infection.

The great source of danger from surgical operations, and the great evil that former generations of surgeons feared, but could not combat, was pyæmia (blood poisoning) erysipelas and gangrene. These diseases, or the fear of suppuration (the forming of pus or matter) with its dreadful consequences, does not now stay the hand of the surgeon when an operation is necessary, as in days of old, when it was a last resort and a forlorn hope. Now, if such a condition takes place, it is the fault of the surgeon, either in ignorance, carelessness, or a lack of proper means at his command, and in this age no surgeon should run the risk of operating without proper arrangements.

The original method of the Germans was to use antiseptic, or germ destroying, solutions in the wound. A spray of the same fluid was constantly kept up over the wound, the instruments, and the hands of the surgeon during the operation and the wound irrigated with it immediately before closing it, and applying the dressings which also were saturated with it.



### Preparing for a Minor Operation.

It was found on experience, that whatever chemical means was employed to destroy the microbes, being of a poisonous character, did more or less harm to the tissues, hence our progressive American surgeons improved on the process, overcoming this objection by greater efforts in the direction of absolute cleanliness of the hands and instruments of the surgeon and his assistants, the sponges, dressings, and everything liable to come in contact with the wound, the arrangement of an operating room so that the germs could be excluded, and careful and thorough cleansing and disinfecting the part to be operated on in advance, thus obviating the necessity of putting anything of a poisonous character into the wound, to intercept or interfere with nature's matchless efforts to heal it.

We also found means of sterilizing the dressings and solutions used for irrigating the wounds, and our hands and instruments, without resorting to chemical poisons. We also made many improvements on the methods of controlling hemorrhage, preventing pain and shock, and insuring the quick healing of wounds. It will be seen by the reader that we have thus, step by step, overcome all the *great dangers*, and thereby removed the dread and fear of surgical operations, as they were usually performed under the conditions which prevailed in the olden times, and which unfortunately still prevail to some degree with those who have not kept up with the rapid advancement of modern surgical science.

We are now able to perform operations with comparatively no danger, and absolutely no pain or suffering to the patient, that until a few years ago were

considered too hazardous to undertake without great danger, and consequently were so much dreaded that they were only consented to as a last resort. Our phenomenal success is therefore not so much to be wondered at, for it follows as a natural consequence, and demonstrates the superiority of our improved system.

## Home Treatment.

This has for many years been an important branch of our business, and with our vast experience we have evolved a wonderful system, so that we are able to treat by correspondence and cure, nearly all the cases of chronic and complicated diseases that have been the rounds of the home doctors, and the local and other specialists, without obtaining relief. We have such a perfect system of diagnosis by means of question blanks, with "Report" blanks for those under treatment, that nothing escapes our notice and attention, and if a patient will but follow the plain printed directions, which he can easily do without hindrance to his usual work or business, he can secure an easy, certain and cheap cure without ever leaving home. We have cured thousands in this manner by correspondence, under our system, that have never been to the Institute, and whom we have never seen personally.

This department is under the direct supervision of our president. Dr. Wood carefully reads every letter "report" and statement received in the mail from patients, and dictates the answer to his private secretary, who is an expert sten-



Prescription Laboratory.



### One of the Private Rooms for Patients

ographer, and who then writes it out on the typewriter, and it is looked over and signed by the president and mailed.

Every patient under treatment receives a register number when treatment is commenced, his case being recorded by that number, with a full record of all the symptoms, the age, sex, occupation, and everything connected with the history of the case, likely to have a bearing or influence in the treatment. The diagnosis and opinion of the faculty, and a copy of every prescription is also recorded, with the date of same, and the contract, or price agreed on, and the amount paid duly credited, and he is furnished blanks for monthly reports, as well as medicines ready prepared for use in a convenient form, and general and specific advice and directions according to the necessities of his case. To such cases as we consider impossible to cure by home treatment alone, we immediately inform them of that fact by letter, and urge them to visit the Institute without delay.

We send medicine to every part of the world, both by mail and express, with such clear and explicit directions for use that no mistake can occur. Our remedies are securely packed in a box with plain wrapper, and sent by express unless otherwise directed. We send medicines in liquid form, which are compounded in our own Laboratory from pure drugs, and certain in their action. They are concentrated extracts, thus being in small bulk, but we can send in the form of tablets or pills in many cases if preferred.

We invite all to correspond with or visit us before taking treatment elsewhere, believing that a visit or consultation will convince any intelligent person

## Our Fees and Charges.

This question is often one of the first asked of us, and many write asking our terms without any accompanying statement or history of the case, never stopping to think that it would make any difference in our compensation whether the case was one requiring only a few minutes attention in prescribing a simple means of quick cure, or one in which weeks and months of careful earnest study and work must be employed, and rare and costly medicine procured, compounded and dispensed, or some delicate or difficult operation performed.

We must first be made acquainted with the details of the case, in order that we may correctly estimate the service we may be expected to perform; then we are in a position to give an estimate of our charges which will always be reasonable, but we wish it distinctly understood that we never attempt to compete in price with those whose chief recommendation is the fact that they are "cheap." Cheap doctors and cheap medicines are usually worse than worthless, and if you are so unwise as to trust your health and life with a doctor who offers to serve you at an unusually cheap price, it is a sure evidence that his skill is worthless, and you will be fortunate if you do not lose both health and life in the end.

In medical practice, as in other professions, the best talent and skill that can be obtained, is the most economical that can be employed. The wisest business men, managers of large corporations and financial institutions, invariably secure the best and most eminent legal talent to defend and promote their interests, not hesitating in paying them munificent fees, they find it prudent and economical to do so, experience teaching them that while they could always secure a "cheap" lawyer for perhaps one-tenth the fee paid the other, and who would doubtless do very well in some cases; yet sooner or later, through lack of talent and trained skill, he would in some important matter cause a loss that would have more than fifty times paid the amount of the fees of the best legal talent to safely protect their interests.

Again, a man on trial for his life, charged with murder, would not consent to go to trial with a third-rate "cheap" attorney to defend him. He would give all that he possessed to secure the services of the most skillful criminal lawyer in the country. Yet, when afflicted with complex and dangerous diseases, sure to result in premature death in a comparatively short time, if not overcome by medical skill, many men look about for a cheap doctor or some cheap medicine, instead of securing the best skill and experience to be obtained regardless of cost.

Our terms are only a reasonable and just compensation for the skill, experience, time and medicine given in any case.

No matter who the parties are, old or young, white or black, rich or poor, or what the disease may be, we always give them our best attention and treatment—do our best to cure them in the shortest time possible, and for a reasonable price. By our professional skill and fair dealing we have built up a big reputation, and half of our business now comes through the influence of old patients—friends. Our motto is: "Try to make a friend of every patient."

## DIET FOR INVALIDS.

Many people who write to us say, "I have dieted and fasted, eaten everything and eaten nothing, and still I am no better." They live upon lean meat, some dry bread, and tea or coffee without sugar or cream, with much self denial, in the vain and delusive search after health. On the other hand many will go to the opposite extreme, and eat nothing but vegetables, which to many are as injurious as a meat diet. "Now," they say, "what shall we eat?"

The value of any particular article of food depends mainly on the facility with which it can be converted into the organized tissues of the body. In this process of assimilation, as it is called, the nutriment undergoes digestion, absorption and secretion. Of the facility with which different kinds of food are absorbed and secreted, we have but little practical knowledge. A variety of circumstances, however, affect the facility with which different articles of food are digested. Some kinds of food are naturally more difficult of digestion than others. This is especially the case with all oily or fatty substances. Tenderness of fibre renders the digestive process more easy, and, therefore, all those circumstances that affect the texture of the flesh have an influence upon its digestibility. Violent muscular exertion, immediately previous to the death of the animal, renders the flesh more easy of digestion. The flesh of young animals, though more soluble and tender than that of the adult, is not so easily digested. Vegetables are generally more slowly digested than meat. Minute division facilitates digestion; hence, if food is perfectly masticated, the process of digestion is more rapid than otherwise.

The art of cooking has as much to do with the digestibility of food as any circumstances belonging to the food itself, or the manner in which it is received into the stomach. The immediate object of cooking, as practiced by all civilized nations, is the gratification of the palate, the promotion of the digestion being a secondary object. Cooking, for the most part, produces no chemical change in the constitution of food; it simply destroys its organization and softens its texture. The process of *frying*, however, has an effect upon all animal fat or oils, which is exceedingly unfavorable to digestion. For the same reason melted butter, buttered toast, butter-cakes, pastry, marrow and suet puddings, are all difficult of digestion, and "lie heavy on the stomach," as it is termed. Butter, and all fat substances, if used as food, should not be subjected to any process by which they become melted and their fixed oils set free. The whole process of pastry-cooking is at war with digestion. Articles of food that are naturally easy of digestion become the most obnoxious to the digestive organs by being compounded together. Thus eggs, fresh butter, bread and sugar, are each very wholesome and readily digested when eaten separately; but when the eggs and butter are combined with the flour and sugar, to form a cake, the compound may almost defy the powers of the stomach. Eggs, too, when slightly boiled, will not offend the most delicate stomachs; but, when fried hard in animal fat or butter, they are exceedingly difficult of digestion by the most vigorous. All compound food, or such as is formed by cooking several simple articles of diet in combination, is found more or less indigestible, according to the richness of the compound. Meat may and should be eaten, but it should be mostly lean, free from rich gravies, and in moderate quantities. Animal substance becomes indigestible by being either too much or too little cooked; vegetables, chiefly by being cooked too little. Fried and stewed dishes—very highly seasoned articles—fish cooked in animal fat—are all prejudicial to the digestive organs. All condiments, unless in small quantities, are hurtful; salt, vinegar, and lemon-juice, are

the most wholesome, under all circumstances. Baked pastry, pies and tarts, and the boiled dough of puddings, are difficult of digestion. A great variety of fruits, at the same meal is also injurious. All preserved and stimulating articles of dessert, nuts, melons, raisins, etc., are always more or less indigestible. Excessive indulgence in fluids of any kind weakens the power of the gastric juice and renders digestion more difficult.

## THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

### DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The function of respiration consists in exposing the blood or circulating fluid to the action of atmospheric air. It has for its object the purifying of the blood, and the generation of a certain amount of animal heat, which is produced by combining the oxygen taken into the lungs with the carbon and hydrogen in the tissues and fluids of the body. Nearly all our food contains more or less carbon, which is laid in store as the natural fuel to supply warmth to the body; and were it not for the existence of this constant demand for carbon, it would accumulate in large and injurious excess. By the process of respiration, carbon combines with oxygen to form carbonic acid, which is thrown from the lungs at each respiration. This work of purifying the blood, and producing heat, requires constant action of the lungs. The perfect performance of their function is more essential to vitality than that of any other organ, since the purity of the nutritive fluid depends on it. To insure health of the respiratory organs, the most important conditions are, that the lungs should at all times be free and unrestrained in their actions; that the blood itself should be presented to the lungs in as healthy a condition as possible, and that the temperature of all parts of the body should be nearly the same at all times.

To a reflecting mind, no argument would seem necessary to prove the importance of preserving the action of the respiratory organs free and unrestrained. It has been seen that the capacity of the lungs is increased and diminished by the alternate depression and elevation of the walls of the chest, together with the contraction and relaxation of the muscles of the abdomen. Whatever, therefore, constrains the free play of the walls of the abdomen and the chest, interferes so much with the natural process of respiration. Just in proportion as the lungs are constrained in their action does the respiration become more frequent—wearing out and exhausting the power of these organs, in the same manner that a piece of machinery will wear out faster when it is propelled beyond its appropriate velocity. It is owing to the diminished capacity of the respiratory organs, that persons tightly dressed can take only moderate exercise without inducing that hurried respiration called *panting*. The lungs seem struggling with intense effort to perform their office, while the whole system is suffering from the imperfect oxygenation of the blood. The extremities are habitually cold, and the countenance pale and sickly, from a feeble circulation of the vital fluid, and the subject becomes an invalid for life, or an early victim of disease.

The health of the lungs also depends, to a very great extent, on the purity of the blood. It should not be overcharged with carbon, or with any other impure matter. When the skin, the liver, or the kidneys, fail to perform their functions properly, the blood becomes loaded with injurious elements, tending to disease.

The respiratory organs are liable to several distinct diseases which receive their names from the part affected. Thus we have pneumonia, or

inflammation of the substance of the lungs; bronchitis, or inflammation of the air-tubes or bronchi; croup, laryngitis, etc., all of which are acute diseases, and are usually caused by cold. The lungs are also subject to a disease of a chronic character, which is the cause of more deaths than any other known disease. This is called *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, or pulmonary consumption. A disease so peculiar in its character, and so fatal to our race, seems worthy of a special description.

### CONSUMPTION.

By consumption is meant the wasting of the body, from the effect of a disorganizing process of the lungs. It is induced by a variety of causes, the most important of which are hereditary predisposition, imperfect nutrition, and exposure to cold. The hereditary origin of consumption is established by the concurrent testimony of almost all writers on the subject; though it is believed by many that the development of the disease may be prevented by proper care, or by removal to a climate where it does not prevail, at an early age before the consumptive predisposition has commenced its work. Improper or insufficient nourishment—confinement in impure air—neglect of cleanliness—exhausting mental labor, or bodily fatigue—exposure to wet or cold—may interfere with the process of perfect nutrition of the body, or some of its tissues, and predispose it to consumption. Confirmation of this is observed in the lower animals. The lungs of cows confined in close stables in the city become tuberculous; and rabbits may be rendered so by confinement in a close place, with bad food, for only a few weeks.

Consumption prevails more extensively in temperate than in hot or very cold climates. Particular localities, especially such as are exposed to damp and bleak winds, and sudden changes of temperature, are most favorable to its development; while, in places which enjoy the greatest uniformity of temperature, it prevails least. The period between the twentieth and thirtieth year appears to be that which is most liable to its attacks; and it is the conviction that many of those into whose hands this work will fall are approaching that period of life, which has induced us to describe some of the symptoms of this fearful disease.

No disease with which we are acquainted is more insidious, or more deceptive, in its progress. In, perhaps, a majority of cases it becomes permanently seated and incurable before its subject is made aware of its presence. In its first stages, it is seldom attended with much pain; or, with pain about the shoulders and chest, so trifling as to create no alarm, or to be referred to some other than the true cause. Nor is it always preceded by a cough. Tubercles, which may be regarded as the germ of the disease, are often deposited before the cough commences, or while the cough is not sufficient to attract attention. The first symptom, however, which plainly indicates the true nature of the disease, is usually a dry hacking cough, accompanied or soon followed, by paleness of the countenance, and general debility. These steal on with little apparent reason for apprehension, till tubercular deposition has so far taken place that the disease runs a rapid course to a final termination. In either case the disease follows one or more severe colds, or inflammation of the lungs, or a fever accompanied by pectoral symptoms. In other cases still, the patients have been out of health, or in a debilitated state, before the commencement of any cough. In most cases there is but little pain or suffering till the very last stages of the disease, and the unfortunate victim is seldom aware of its progress, except as it is learned by an increasing weakness and inability to endure accustomed labor or exercise. The subject of the disease, for the most

part, is cheerful and full of hope, and unconscious of the destructive process that is wasting the vital powers. A kind of balance seems to be maintained between all the functions that secures exemption from suffering. As the available portion of the lungs is diminished, the mass of blood that has to pass through them becomes less and less, and the wasting of the body and the failing of the strength seems to keep pace with the decay of the lungs. Thus the descent is easy, and the parting of the last filament of life very gentle.

### CATARRHAL CONSUMPTION OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

There is an intimate connection between catarrhal or inflammatory diseases of the nose and throat, and that variety of pulmonary consumption, known as *Catarrhal Consumption*. The continuance of the same mucous membrane that lines the nose and throat, downward through the bronchial tubes, to the air-cells of the lungs, is a ready explanation of the fact that a *neglected catarrh*, chronic laryngitis or bronchitis, *so often ends in fatal catarrhal consumption*. In this variety of consumption, originating from the above causes, or from an attack of catarrhal pneumonia, the air-cells and the minute air-tubes leading to them, are in the early stages found filled with a thick, muco-pus secretion discharged from the walls of the cells and tubes, which secretion after a time takes on a more solid consistency, and becomes of a *cheesey* or *caseous* nature. This solid material filling up the air-cavities soon exercises a pressure on the intervening lung-tissue, which gradually checks the circulation of the blood therein until the whole surrounding tissue or even an entire lobe of the lung, becomes one solid mass, and undergoes further degeneration and death. By and by, as the disease progresses, this cheesey, solid mass begins to undergo softening at various points, where the greatest changes have taken place, and this softened, decaying material is gradually expectorated. Those parts of the lung in and around the larger bronchial tubes, and around the blood-vessels, are the last to undergo this softening, so that after cavities have been formed and much of the lung substance wasted, it is no uncommon thing to find blood-vessels and branches of the air-tubes still sound, and extending across these cavities, when much of the surrounding lung material is gone.

Larger cavities are formed by the breaking down of the divisions between the smaller ones. The shape and size of cavities vary with their age. As the upper part and apex of the lung is the part most subject to this caseous process, perhaps from the circulation being more restricted in this locality, so it is that these cavities are usually located in the upper lobes of the lungs. At first the interior of each cavity is irregular, rough, and full of decaying lung material; but as the disease advances, and especially as the cavities find a free opening into the larger air-tubes, and the foul products are discharged, the interior wall of the cavity becomes smoother, and forms a lining of fibrous or connective tissue on its surface.

Armed with the proper remedies in a vaporous or gaseous form, the intelligent physician, by *Inhalation*, administers those medicines, which, breathed into the cavities, tend to dry up the discharge from their walls and heal what has now become an *ulcerated surface*. This is the common sense method of treating this form of consumption, and *you might as well attempt to heal a burn on the hand, or other part of the surface of the body by internal stomach medication, as to cure this form of consumption simply by swallowing medicines.*

## SYMPTOMS OF CATARRHAL CONSUMPTION.

In the chronic form of Catarrhal Consumption, the onset is so gradual that the symptoms cannot be fixed on with certainty. The patient easily catches cold, and gradually a persistent cough, and the expectoration of muco-pus is observed. Each severe cold day may be accompanied by chilliness, loss of appetite, and a troublesome cough. During one of these attacks the spitting of blood may occur, or a mouthful of coagulated blood may be brought up; or there may even be a smart pulmonary bleeding. After such an attack it is observed that the "cold" does not get well; that the cough and expectoration persist; that there may be a daily morning chilliness, an evening fever, and a sweat sometimes during the night. The patient loses flesh; there is a great weakness and feeling of exhaustion on slight exertion, the appetite is poor, the digestion is feeble, and in the female the monthly catamenia becomes scant and irregular. In a portion of these cases, after the catarrh products have become caseous, there is a period of comparative repose, and the patient feels encouraged, the cough lessens, the fever declines, the appetite improves, and a gain in flesh may occur.

*But such hopes and improvements are delusive.* Presently the softening of the caseous products begins (perhaps after some weeks, even after many months) in the lungs; and with the softening, destruction of the lung substance, and the formation of cavities set in. In a few months a marked decline in strength, flesh and activity has occurred, and there is a great loss in weight. Owing to the destruction of so much lung substance, there is a marked shortness of breath. The cough is very troublesome, preventing sleep, and expectoration is profuse and often streaked with blood, or bloody, coming from the lungs. The strength is soon gone, and the appetite entirely absent. All the symptoms increase in intensity, and in a few weeks or months, the case may terminate in true tubercular consumption and death.

## DANGERS OF DELAY.

Delay is more dangerous in this class of diseases than in any other for the reason that these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them, as well as the constitution at large. Consumption, unless checked, is steadily making inroads and destroying the lung substance; asthma and Bronchitis are daily rendering the air-passages more irritable and inflamed; Catarrh is hourly thickening or destroying the delicate mucous lining of the Nose and Throat, and diffusing its poison to the lungs or stomach. Every day's delay is giving the disease a firmer footing in the diseased organs, weakening the system, and rendering the cure more difficult and uncertain. If you, or any one in whose welfare you take an interest, are unfortunately suffering from symptoms of these diseases, be assured that it is the part of wisdom to seek immediate relief. Do not give the enemy time to establish himself in the citadel of life. Do not wait until human effort and human skill may be unavailing, and relief come too late to save.

## TREATMENT AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

In a former edition of this book, and in other writings and lectures, I have stated that consumption was an incurable disease, but one of the consulting physicians of our faculty, who has given more than twelve years to original research and investigation along this

line, has invented and perfected the celebrated Thermic Inhaler, which is now being used and recommended by the leading physicians of the world. It has now been demonstrated to our entire satisfaction, after a thorough trial in a large number of cases, that a cure has at last been found for this disease, which has so long baffled medical skill and science.

We use the celebrated Thermic Inhaler, with dry, hot medicated vapors, heated from 200 to 360 degrees Fahrenheit, each patient being furnished with the complete instrument, with suitable medicaments and such internal constitutional remedies as are indicated in his particular case. The remedies and medicaments being supplemented with a generous diet of suitable and nutrient food, outdoor exercise and rest from all fatiguing labor, the whole being designed and carefully calculated to check the progress of the disease and to rebuild and restore the patient to his former weight, strength and vitality.

This we accomplish by a judicious course of the combined treatment, as briefly outlined above, care being given to every important detail and nothing omitted that experience, judgment and special scientific skill can devise to aid in accomplishing a cure.

By this instrument medicaments are transformed into pure vapor by the action of heat, which vapor can be easily inhaled into the lungs.

The word "vapor" may be defined as an aeriform fluid into which medicaments are changed by action of heat. Vapor is essentially the same as gas, but the term "VAPOR" is usually limited to the gaseous state of a body which is a substance at ordinary temperatures, while the term "GAS" is applied to aeriform bodies which are in that rarefied state at ordinary temperatures. We use the term "dry vapor" to distinguish it from steam, which was formerly so much used. The instrument will produce many different kinds of vapor.

The volume of vapor can be graduated and controlled so that, in beginning the treatment, weak and debilitated patients will inhale small non-irritating doses, which may be gradually increased to any volume, as the condition of the patient requires.

These vapors attack disease at its seat and the curative effect is extended to the entire system. The vapors produce a soothing effect upon the irritated, congested portion of the air passages, the breathing becomes more free, causing a larger amount of oxygen (contained in the air) to be absorbed by the blood, resulting in increased appetite, improved digestion, more restful sleep and a higher tone in vitality.

Our vapors vary from 200 to 360 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the degree of heat in the hot rooms of Turkish baths. The dryness and purity of these vapors prevent the heat from being felt, other than comfortably warm, and they are easily inhaled into the lungs.

Inhalations should be taken twice each day in mild, and three or four times each day in severe cases, extending from ten to thirty minutes as the case requires. Each patient must, therefore, be furnished the complete instrument for use at their home. To this end we have secured the agency of it for the United States and can supply our patients in all parts of the country with them.



In speaking of a method for the actual cure of consumption, we must not be surprised if we meet with doubt, denial, a disdainful shrug of the shoulders, a compassionate smile, or an autocratic denial on the part of those whose verdict the world considers authoritative on matters medical. Neither indifference or opposition of this kind should be allowed to discourage or dishearten us. Astounding discoveries and important acquisitions to human knowledge have ever had to struggle against prejudice and indifference; but the success of these discoveries has been all the greater when once these obstacles were finally overcome.

The scientific facts upon which our method is based can easily be placed before the public in such a manner that, when once thoroughly understood, the efficacy of our curative methods appears a matter of course.

Through microscopic investigations, discoveries and researches we learn that consumption is caused by bacteria—tiny organisms or germs. They increase very rapidly, by subdivision, and damage the organ in which they are found, either by their mere presence or by some specific poison produced by them.

The bacteria which cause consumption are named tubercle-bacilli.

Since the discovery of this incontrovertible fact, it has been the task and the aim of every disciple of the healing art to destroy these germs. Unfortunately, every attempt to this end has hitherto failed, simply because any drug strong enough to destroy the germs inevitably proves destructive also to the human body; so that the bacilli cannot be destroyed by germicides without destroying the cells of the human body at the same time.

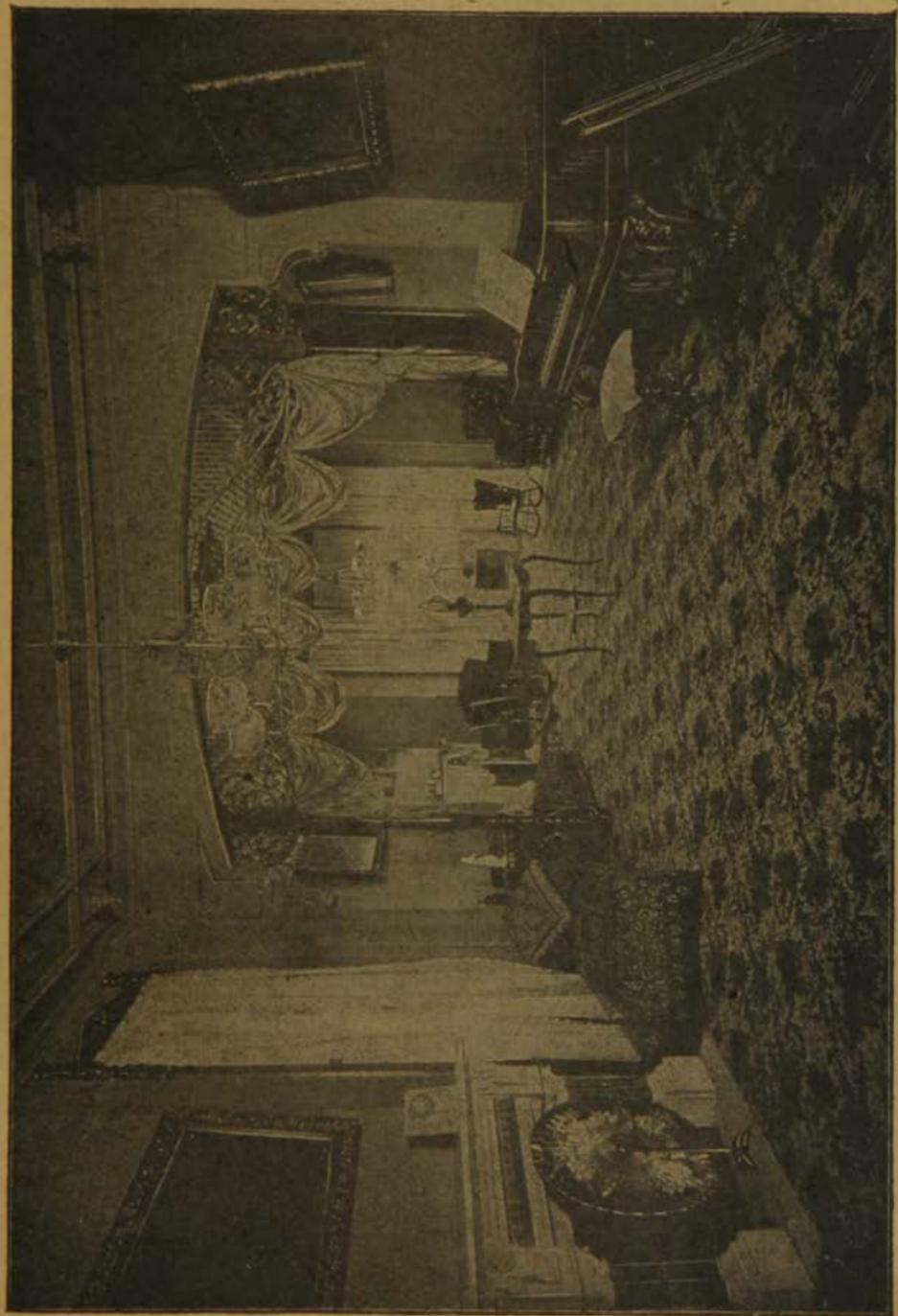
Bacteriologists, by experiments and cultivating these "tubercle-bacilli," have repeatedly demonstrated that they live and thrive only within the narrow limits of a temperature equivalent to that of the human body, their normal temperature being *exactly one degree* above the normal human temperature. (The temperature of most consumptives is about one degree above normal.) A rise of 3 to 8 degrees causes a complete cessation of their growth and development.

Now, it is a well known fact that while these microbes cannot continue to live in a temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit, it is equally well known that in many branches of industry the workmen are exposed for long periods to a temperature of (and breathe) air heated to 122 degrees Fahrenheit, and higher, yet they are not injured by it, and consumption is unknown among them.

I became convinced, by experiments on my own person and others, that man is able to breathe air, directly into the lungs, heated to a temperature as high as 360 degrees Fahrenheit, without any injurious effect whatever. The hot chambers of Turkish and Russian baths are often heated to 212 degrees or more, and I, myself, have repeatedly remained in them for more than one hour at a temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit, and with none but beneficial results.

This gives us the key to the secret of this most rational and successful method of cure, viz: *The breathing directly into the lungs of dry, hot medicated Vapors, heated to a very high temperature (200 to 360 degrees Fahrenheit) at frequent intervals from day to day, until the tubercle-bacilli are completely destroyed and the lungs healed, made strong, sound and well.*

Experience has now demonstrated that this is easily and certainly accomplished if this treatment is adopted in time, with suitable attention to other important aids to the restoration of health and strength.



The Main Parlors.

## STRANGERS IN THE CITY

Sometimes go, or are taken by mistake, to the charitable hospitals which are maintained for the treatment of the city paupers, and are in charge of young, inexperienced doctors and students, who work for nothing to get practice, and a few doctors, who use the paupers for the purpose of experiments.

It is needless to say that persons in search of thorough scientific treatment never go intentionally to such places. Patients at this Institute are treated personally by the Physicians and Surgeons and skilled Specialists and not before any class of students, and are subjected to no experiments.

### DYSPEPSIA-CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH.

One of the commonest causes of dyspepsia is chronic catarrh of the stomach. The mucous membrane lining the stomach is continuous with that of the nasal passages and the throat, through the œsophagus, and is subject to the same diseases. Chronic gastritis, or chronic catarrh of the stomach, is a chronic inflammation of this mucous membrane of the stomach, and may be due to an extension of any ordinary nasal and throat catarrh to the stomach: or, more frequently, the disease is due to that general condition of the system which causes a catarrhal tendency of all the mucous membranes.

When chronic catarrh of the stomach exists, the patient is rarely free from disagreeable sensations, but it is chiefly after taking food that he experiences a feeling of weight or fullness, often of positive pain. Sometimes the pain may be relieved by pressure, but more usually pressure over the stomach at any point, develops the uneasy feeling and soreness. In some rare instances, the pain is greater when the stomach is empty, but generally speaking the soreness and pain are aggravated by taking food. The sense of swelling and fullness that exists is due in part to the irritable condition of the mucous membrane, but more particularly to the imperfect digestion, which gives rise to the gases of decomposition. Less or more distention of the stomach occurs, with a sense of heat and burning, and the eructation of a sour liquid, causing "heartburn." (Pyrosis.)

TREATMENT OF CATARRHAL DYSPEPSIA.—Nearly ninety per cent. of all cases of dyspepsia are due to a chronic catarrhal condition of the lining membranes of the stomach. I have found that this is a disorder which very rapidly yields to proper treatment. My first object always is to allay the irritating condition of the mucous membranes by the proper remedies. Patients who have suffered for months, or years, and whose digestion is so impaired that they were unable to bear anything but a weak diet, will, under a few weeks' treatment, be able to digest a variety of plain foods, and in a two months' course, be entirely restored. Nature has happily provided that the stomach of the civilized man shall be possessed of extraordinary recuperative powers. As the stomach is the organ most abused by carelessness in diet and by irregularities and excesses, it is, indeed, fortunate for us, that it so quickly recovers from improper treatment of any kind. Even the stomach of the habitual drunkard that has been kept inflamed and congested for years, under its daily drams of burning alcohol, will, if left to itself, get into fairly good working order with a few weeks rest. When aided by proper attention to diet on the part of the

patient, I have rarely found more than a month required to perfectly relieve the most intractable cases of dyspepsia, proceeding from this condition of the stomach; and the most marvelous improvement will follow even one or two weeks' proper treatment. So rapid and satisfactory is the recovery, and so great the relief, that I have again and again heard patients reproach themselves for having so long endured the daily suffering when the path to recovery was so simple and easy.

### CATARRH.



Catarrh is a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages of the head, attended by a profuse fetid discharge, which is thrown off through the nose, or dropped into the throat, and then hawked up or swallowed into the stomach.

This disease prevails extensively, and is frequently productive of seri-



ous consequences, often leading to deafness, weak eyes, sore throat, bronchitis, lung diseases, headaches, etc. The manner in which catarrh may

produce these diseases may be more readily explained when it is understood that the whole interior of the body is lined with one continuous membrane, just as the skin covers the exterior. This membrane commences at the edge of the lips and nostrils, proceeds through the nose and mouth to the throat, from which it extends upward to line the Eustachian tubes (the tubes leading to the ear), and proceeds downward to line the wind-pipe and bronchial tubes, to the air-cells of the lungs.

From the nose the membrane extends through the tear passages, until, under the name of Conjunctiva, it spreads over the eyelid and front part of the eye ball. Inflammation of this membrane produces at first a peculiar dryness and irritation, followed by a discharge of thick, viscid, opaque, stringy mucous. Taking into consideration that this membrane is continuous; that, in fact, part of the same membrane lines all of these passages, it will be readily comprehended how a disease of one part can extend to or affect another, as Catarrh causes deafness or Diphtheria, ear and eye diseases.

The symptoms of Catarrh are too well known to make it necessary to enumerate them. The cure of this disease is much more easily accomplished than formerly. Vaporized medicines are, by means of inhalers brought into immediate contact with the inflamed membrane, allaying the inflammation and healing the ulceration.

We use the celebrated Thermic Inhaler or Chemical Atomizer for the cure of Catarrh in all its forms, in cases where patient cannot remain at the institute for treatment.

#### INHALATION.

This invention is a simple apparatus, by means of which any medicine may be converted into a vapor or spray, inhaled through a tube, and thus be brought into direct contact with the membranes or parts of the respiratory organs diseased, thereby cleansing, disinfecting, neutralizing, soothing and healing. It is a well-known physiological fact that when we take medicines into the stomach, they have to be absorbed into the blood, and through the circulation reach the parts affected; but in taking medicines into the system by inhalation, we not only bring it into immediate contact with the diseased parts, but as the blood in its passage through the lungs absorbs oxygen from the air we breathe, it also takes up the medicine contained in the vapor inhaled into the lungs, and thus the vaporized or atomized medicine acts both locally and constitutionally. For the benefit of physicians who, through ignorance, may pronounce the treatment by inhalation unscientific, I quote from Flint's Practice of Medicine, a standard work on that subject, page 215. He says: "A late improvement by inhalation consists in the pulverization or atomization of liquids by means of apparatus adapted for that purpose. Medicated liquids may thus be employed much more efficiently than by any other method in chronic inflammation of the air passages. The objects to be affected by the topical application of spray or atomized medicated liquids are as follows:

1st—To check profuse expectoration by an astringent effect, and so modify favorably the inflamed condition of the membrane. 2d—To promote mucous secretions and expectoration. 3d—To produce a sedative effect on the inflamed membrane. 4th—As an antiseptic and alterative."

Dr. Felix Von Niemeyer, of Germany, in his work translated by Humphreys, of New York, says: "The introduction of the inhaling apparatus marks a new era in the therapeutics of the treatment of diseases of the air passages. Inveterate bronchiæ, pharangeal, laryngeal and nasal catarrh, which have resisted all methods of treatment, are now readily cured."

Every physician should understand inhalation; it is a part of the medical profession, and in time will become as familiar to the profession and public as taking medicine into the stomach now is. The preparation of medicine for inhalation requires care, skill and study. Different diseases require different remedies. It is not the vapor, but the medicine atomized and inhaled by means of the vapor, that cures. We have all the medicines used by inhalation, and also the inhaler used in the principal cities of Europe and America, and have a larger experience in treating diseases by this method than any physician in the West.

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## STOMACH AND LIVER.

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### DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

When the liver, stomach and bowels fail in the proper performance of their respective functions, health and comfort soon take their flight. The process of digestion, assimilation, secretion and excretion are of the greatest importance in the nutrition of the human system. If the process of digestion is not properly performed the whole system must suffer, if the food taken into the stomach is not digested it spoils, gas (or wind) and acids are formed from its decomposition which distend and irritate the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, causing congestion and inflammation; the food not being digested, the strengthening elements it contains cannot be absorbed into the system, consequently the body suffers; first, from the lack of nutritive elements which it should obtain from the food; second, the whole system suffers from the absorption of the poisonous matter created by the decomposition of the undigested food; the kidneys and bladder are irritated and become diseased from the acids formed in the stomach and carried out of the system through the water. The urine is loaded with the chemical elements of decomposition, if allowed to stand deposits a sediment, at times high colored and scanty, then clear and very abundant. The blood becomes thin and impure, being loaded with impurities and deficient in the life giving elements, which it can only obtain from nutritious, perfectly digested food. The liver receiving this impure blood through the portal circulation becomes congested, torpid, inactive and fails to secrete the bile which it should furnish to assist in carrying the excrement from the system, failing to do this the impure, venous blood is again carried into the system, charged with bile, causing all the bilious symptoms known too well to the sufferer; owing to the lack of bile in the intestines, we have constipation or costiveness, the fecal matter being retained in the intestines, the fluid portions being again absorbed into the blood to further poison it, leaving the remainder dry, hard solid and very hard to evacuate, or at times being perfectly rotten, passes off in a diarrhœa. These conditions develop Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, General Debility, Flatulence, Constipation, Dizziness, Despondency, Gloomy Feelings, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste and Breath, Sallowness and Dryness of the Skin, Moth Spots, Pimples, etc., etc. In females the constipated condition of the bowels and debility often leads to congestion of the womb, leucorrhœa, prolapsus, retention of menses, etc., etc.

The treatment of this class of diseases requires a thorough rebuilding up, invigorating treatment, restoring the organs to their natural functions and conditions, renewing vitality and vigor, and directed at the foundation of the disease and not at the symptoms. Our success in curing this class

of diseases has been most flattering, and warrants us in saying that persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Neuralgia or Debility cannot afford to neglect to visit us at once

Our remedies act directly upon the tissues, restoring wasted energies, giving back to the human structure the animating elements of life which have been wasted, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, sluggish disposition which the debilitated experience.

## DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND THEIR COMPLICATIONS.

The most prominent and most common diseases of the Rectum are PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, ULCER, PRURITUS, PROLAPSUS, POLYPUS, STRICTURE and CANCER.

The complications of these diseases are DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA and other diseases of the stomach; CONSTIPATION, CATARRH, and other diseases of the bowels; diseases of the LIVER, KIDNEYS, WOMB, OVARIES, and the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS; diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, or GENERAL NERVOUS DEBILITY, extending to CHRONIC CATARRH of all the MUCOUS MEMBRANES, CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, HEART DISEASE and CANCER.

Rectal diseases present such a diversity of phases, that it is impossible to make a satisfactory diagnosis until after a personal interview and examination of each case. The expense of treatment and the time required for treatment can only be approximately given. The length of time required for a successful and curative treatment will vary according to the condition of each case. An ordinary, uncomplicated case of Rectal Disease can be treated and cured in ten to eighteen days; other and complicated cases require a longer time. Patients, residents in this city and vicinity can be treated at stated intervals of ten days to three weeks, and not be detained from their usual occupations, and receive a satisfactory and permanent cure. Ordinarily, however, it is best to give the whole time for a few days and be treated promptly.

Recently much has been printed about peculiar "methods" of treating Rectal diseases—each self-constituted "rectal specialist" has a peculiar method and the method is "known only" to himself. His "method" is "painless," *entirely* "painless," and "causes no detention from business," and effects a cure in "each and every case." Having had occasion during the past four years and three months (as per record on our books) to treat 907 cases which had been previously treated (and *not* cured) by some one of the many so-called "painless methods," we are prepared to demonstrate that any like number of cases taken consecutively and anywhere from our case-books, and that were originally treated by us have suffered very much *less* pain and inconvenience. To have a "manufactured" and "stereotyped method" or "system" by which to treat every case of Rectal Disease, is professionally impossible and scientifically untrue. Each and every case must be treated skillfully and scientifically according to the conditions and complications as presented in that individual case. Our patients suffer very little pain with their treatment, and, in no class of ailments is the result of efficient treatment more satisfactory, or are cures more permanent and far reaching in their influence for the restoration of the general health of the patient. Nothing can be more convincing and encouraging to one suffering with some rectal ailment than an interview in person or by letter,

with a number of people who have been similarly afflicted, and who have been treated and cured one, two, three, five or ten years since.

Within this city, and within 300 miles of Chicago, the full name and address of any number up to nearly 11,000 of such people can be had by addressing us. We can furnish references and letters by the thousands, and we ask those needing treatment to investigate for themselves. It is sometimes said that references and testimonials are "cheap," and that it is only the successes that are published. We claim to have cured ninety-five per cent. of all patients treated. This high per cent. has not been attained wholly on account of our superior skill and professional ability, but because we have accepted for treatment only such as we believe can be benefited or cured, and because rectal ailments when skillfully treated and managed, are *more amenable* to treatment and cure than are most other ailments to which flesh is heir.

Rectal ailments are often deluding and deceptive to the patient, and are often neglected until a cure is not possible. Truly a deplorable condition. People who do not suffer much pain are likely to conclude they are not ailing enough to apply for a physician, and they go along for years, gradually giving out and growing less able for the ordinary duties of life. Many of them take a bottle of medicine for their kidneys, then something for their liver, another time a "stomach medicine," and again a bottle of tonic, etc., as is advertised in their papers, and with all they are about the same. The barrels of patent medicines, and the bushels of patent pills annually consumed by "the people" is no detriment to the business of the medical profession. In fact it makes their business better. Take no medicine other than such as is *prescribed* and *furnished* by a competent physician is much the safest and cheapest way.

When the people more fully appreciate and realize the exquisite delicacy of the nerves of the "stomach, bowels and rectum," they will be much more cautious as to what in the way of drugs and medicines, they pour down their throats. Notwithstanding, all these drugs and medicines and curative means and appliances are of inestimable value when rightly used and applied. No other class of ailments is capable of producing the amount of physical suffering, systemic functional disturbance, and general nervous debility, as are Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Ulcer, Pruritus, Polypus, Stricture or Cancer of the Rectum. To treat these obscure and often complicated ailments successfully, requires surroundings, assistance, attendants, instruments, equipments paraphernalia and armamentaria adapted to the task, and these supported by experience, practice, skill, dexterity, and medical and surgical learning and qualification of the highest order. The "general practitioner" has a too diversified practice to give the special attention to these persistent chronic ailments that is necessary to attain beneficial results. He cannot have the facilities. Nine-tenths of our practice is such as the family physician cannot, for the very nature of things, treat successfully.

### SYSTEMIC DISEASES.

Recent investigation and discoveries by pathologists and scientists show that most diseases are caused by disease germs, propagated within the system with incalculable rapidity. The whole drift of medical thought and investigation is now directed to means and methods of preventing the entrance of these germs into the body, or to means and methods of destroying them after they have entered. There are numerous varieties of these germs, a variety for each disease.

A special peculiarity of these germs is that a wound, sore, ulcer or

injury of some kind is necessary or specially facilitates their entrance into the system. An inflammation of the lining membranes of the nose is good soil for a catarrh germ, a sore throat is prepared for a diphtheria germ, a little ulcer in the mucous membrane of the small intestines invites the typhoid fever germ to stop as it is passing; an injured air cell in the lung is the entrance of a germ from the sewer, a privy vault, or from the deadly breath of a consumptive. Then in view from a hygienic and health standpoint, of the vile stuff and gluttonous quantities that people eat, and in view of the horrible potions and debauching quantities that people drink, the appalling discovery is made that piles and fistula or fissure or ulcer or any other ailment of the rectum is the most prolific of all sources, for the general constitutional infection of disease, by means of infectious germs. This deduction is incontrovertibly true from the anatomical construction and physiological functions of the rectum.

The rectum is more abundantly supplied with nerves and blood-vessels than any other organ of the body. It is nearer to, and by means of the sciatic plexus of nerves, it is more intimately connected with the spinal column than any other organ of the body. Sensation at the verge of the anus is more acute than any other point of the body—a thousand times more sensitive than the tongue, the throat or the stomach. Over 100,000 people die annually of consumption in the United States alone, and the surprising fact has been revealed that fully 25,000 of these originated from fistula, ulceration or some diseased condition of the rectum, without the connection of any hereditary cause. While the rectum is so sensitive and is the most fruitful source of systemic infection, on account of the amount of infectious matter daily passing through it, it is equally true that no part of the body is more amenable to treatment, both medical and surgical, for the cure of its various ailments, than is the rectum. The rectum will digest and assimilate food and nourishment, both liquid and solid, for the support and maintenance of the body, without the assistance of any received by the mouth and stomach. No fact in medical science is better established than that an ulcer, or other injury to the rectum, is the best adapted of any of the many sources for the entrance into the system through the lymphatic glands and blood vessels of parasitic germs of consumption and cancer. Consumption is a disease not of the lungs alone, but of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys as well. Cancer is a disease of all parts of the body, but especially of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and rectum—and in nearly every instance the origin of the infection can be traced to a disease of the rectum that introduced the infecting germ.

It has been stated above that the more frequent diseases of the rectum are Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Ulcer, Pruritus, Prolapsus, Polypus, Procidencia, Stricture and Cancer. There are, usually, some characteristic *symptoms* of these by which the patient's attention is directed to the part. But in a very large proportion of cases, the disease is well advanced before the patient regards the matter of sufficient importance to investigate it, or to consult a competent physician.

It may be proper to state just here that the statements made in this pamphlet are not copied from anybody's "treatise" or "circular" or "method" neither are they made solely on the authority of any of the recognized books on rectal diseases. But they are made after a careful study of *every* work extant on the subject that is entitled to any respect as an authority, and after an extensive clinical experience in the treatment, in actual practice, of many thousand cases of every known disease of the Rectum.

## PILES.

Piles is the people's name for any ailment of the Rectum. It is well, however, to observe that there are twenty-three or twenty-four well defined diseases of the Rectum, and that there are ten specially *common* diseases of the Rectum as stated above. So when we speak of Piles in this pamphlet we *mean* Piles, and not Fistula, Fissure, Rectal excrescent growths Condyloma, Polypoid Warty or Fungus growths, Stricture, cancer, or any other Rectal disease.

The causes of Piles are *extremely* numerous. Among them are constipation, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Congestion and other diseases of the liver; straining at stool, excessive use of purgative medicines, want of cleanliness, accumulation of fœcal matter left for hours or days in the rectum; Tumors of any of the organs of the abdomen, excessive sexual intercourse, alcoholic drinks, smoking, too high living, tight lacing, dyspepsia; these and like causes produce rupture or permanent enlargement or distention of the smaller blood vessels of that part of the lining membrane of the rectum situated within the sphincter muscles, and piles are formed. There are two classes of Piles, external and internal Piles. External Piles are always caused by a rupture of the blood-vessel, just under the skin at the verge of the anus, appearing as a hard, very sensitive and painful boil-like lump or clot.

Internal Piles are an enlargement (rarely a rupture) of the blood-vessels of the mucous lining of the lower one-third of the Rectum. There are varieties of these two classes of Piles. External Piles are probably always of the arterial variety. Internal Piles are venous, arterial or capillary (bleeding). Either or all of the varieties may be present in the same case. Internal Piles possess an erectile power and when first observed they come on in "attacks of Piles," which after a few days seemingly disappear or "get well." After a number of attacks they are present all the time, but not with the same degree of severity.

An external Pile will appear, be intensely sensitive and painful for a few days and then for the time seemingly disappear. Some one of the "causes" may produce it again, and again it may seemingly disappear, or an Abscess and a Fistula may result.

## SOME OF THE SYMPTOMS OF PILES.

The earlier attacks of Piles are characterized by either heat, fullness, pain, burning, aching, itching, or bearing down sensation of the rectum, also constipation or diarrhœa, backache, weakness across the loins, dizziness, headache, drowsiness, fever, slight chill, or fretfulness, wakefulness, melancholia, lassitude, general mental depression, loss of appetite, desire to sit long at stool, almost constant desire to go to stool, slight protrusion of small tumors at the rectum that will "draw up" when the straining ceases, attended by a special mental distress and anxiety undefinable and indescribable. Later attacks are characterized by the above symptoms greatly intensified. The pile-tumors may protrude very much more, and seem very much larger, and after repeated attacks will not "draw up" of themselves, but have to be replaced with the hand. And finally the sphincters lose their tone, the Pile-tumors lose much of their erectile power, and will protrude on the slightest provocation, requiring replacing often, and eventually remain "down" all the time. In other cases the Pile-tumors never protrude, but the distressing symptoms and the systemic disturbances are equally great, or even more severe.

### FISTULA OF THE RECTUM.

For appearance and location of a Rectal Fistula see illustrative cuts on another page of this pamphlet. The causes of Fistula include many or all of those given above for Piles. Further, a fall astride of a wagon wheel, a fence, a box, a jar on the saddle, or on a wagon on a rough road, contusion and pressure in child-birth, or an injury about the Rectum from whatsoever cause, may produce an Abscess, and from want of proper attention and treatment it may develop into a tube-like sinus or sore and produce a Fistula. Again, a very hard and large discharge, a cherry stone, a piece of bone or other substance passing through the rectum, may wound the lining, and matter or a body be forced under the first layer of the bowel wall, and as the discharges are pressed in after and against this entering body, it cannot recede and must continue to burrow, and ulcerate from the force of gravity and other circumstances until an opening is made through to the outside, varying from one-half inch to six or eight inches from the Rectal orifice, and a discharging and extremely offensive sore called a Fistula is the result. A costive stool may burst a Pile tumor on the wall of the Rectum, and the bowel matter pressing into the wound is the start for a Fistula. Once started they may branch and divide extensively and indefinitely, sometimes making a spiral track almost entirely around the Rectum, the two extremities being very near together.

### FISSURE OF THE ANUS.

A Fissure of the Anus is a crack through the lining of the bowel just at the verge of the opening. It may be caused by the passage of a large and hard discharge from the bowel which tears the lining, or by a fruit seed or other hard and sharp substance that cuts and lacerates the lining. Once the wound is made the pain will cause the sphincter muscles to contract and spasmodically "jerk" and a state is produced in which the pain produces the spasm, and the spasm increases the pain; a most peculiar physical condition, and a condition in which the pain and nervous shock and systemic debility is altogether out of proportion, seemingly to the extent of the wound or injury. A movement from the bowels may produce almost complete prostration for hours, and the nerves become so sensitive that an examination sufficient to determine the cause and location of the ailment must be made with special dexterity and skill in order not to increase the suffering of one thus afflicted.

### ULCER OF THE RECTUM.

Ulcer of the Rectum is one of the two most serious afflictions to which human kind are liable. The cause of an Ulcer of the Rectum may be the same or similar to the cause of Fistula or Fissure, but the results or consequences of Ulcer of the Rectum are vastly more damaging and far-reaching in their destructive influences upon the human body. Unlike Fissure, Ulcer of the Rectum is situated higher up in the bowel, and from the fact that its location is above the abundant nerve supply of the verge of the Anus, pain is not generally a prominent characteristic symptom. From one or more of the many causes the lining of the lower part of the Rectum may be wounded, torn, or in some way injured, and the conditions are such that the wound does not heal promptly, and a chronic sore or Ulcer is the result. The only thing that may attract the attention of the patient may be a little moisture or itching about the Anus; later on a discharge of matter and a smarting or a dull, heavy, aching after a movement of the bowels. Still later, perchance months later, the above symptoms are in-

tensified and the patient observes that he has attacks of dyspepsia, constipation or diarrhœa, with more or less lassitude, followed by a time of poor appetite, a little fever, with slight chill, "takes cold" easily, has some catarrh with a little cough; and finally arrives at a state of general systemic debility, involving the liver and kidneys with a tendency to rheumatism and some irregularity of the heart, and finds he has progressed to a state of general nervous prostration. Such is the history of many cases of Ulcer of the Rectum. And the original cause of all this damage is so remote and the complications so numerous that the patient, and very often the physician who may be consulted and who may be treating the case, is misled, and may not have suspected the real nature or first cause of the many ailments which are present. Tens of thousands who annually die of some of the many kinds of consumption could date back to an Ulcer of the Rectum as a starting point of the fatal disease. Hundreds of thousands who are now in their graves could have been restored to health if the cause of their ailments had been early observed and properly treated. This is no exaggeration of the terrible evils following Ulceration of the Rectum. It is by far the most fatal disease of the Rectum, and one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases known. Ulcer of the Rectum is not of itself incurable. It is, if observed sufficiently early in its career *curable*. It is after the whole system has been damaged, the liver, kidneys, lungs and heart involved, the blood poisoned by the continued and prolonged absorption of the disease germs which find entrance into the system through the Ulcer of the Rectum, that the vital forces become so far injured as to thwart all efforts at repair, even with the aid of the most expert modern skill and remedies.

### CANCER.

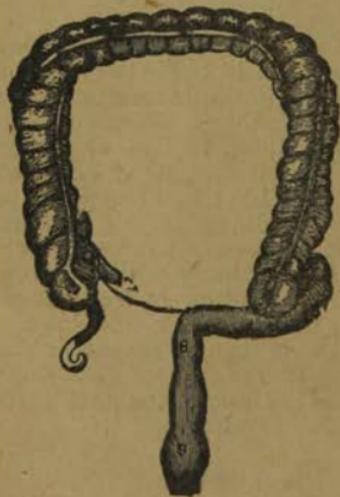
Cancer of the Rectum is a fatal disease. Cancer is of such formation as to render recuperation or repair impossible. It is believed to be a disease originating from a disease germ, and in no single instance has a case of cancer of the Rectum been observed but what there was a connected history of years of disease of the Rectum, from Piles, Fistula or Ulcer. Cancer of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Rectum is the most common seat of this disease, and it is universally fatal. We have had an extensive experience in the treatment of Cancer. Many kinds of simple tumors, growths and sores which often closely resemble Cancer, can be entirely cured, but a well defined and fully developed case of cancer of the Rectum has never yet been cured. Treatment may be, and often is, very beneficial. By expert treatment the disease may be held in check, and do comparatively little harm, and is wholly desirable in every respect. The patient may often, be made so comfortable and free of disease as to seem to be well, while in other stages of the progress of Cancer, the most skillful treatment seems to be wholly void of beneficial results.

### OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

We have separately treated of Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Ulcer and Cancer. There are eighteen or nineteen other diseases of the Rectum, but it will be impossible within the limits of this pamphlet to speak of them separately. Prolapsus, polypus, Pruritus, Procidencia, Proctitus, Stricture, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Condyloma, Excrescent Growths, etc., of the Rectum, are all important diseases and all amenable to treatment and *cure*. Pruritus (itching), Polypus and Stricture of the Rectum are of very frequent occurrence and from common causes, and can be cured.

## TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND THEIR COMPLICATIONS.

We have before stated that in the treatment of these ailments we practice such methods and adopt such means as extensive experience has proven to be safe and successful. We have most thoroughly and efficiently investigated all the so-called "special methods," "the only methods," "the universal cure," methods, the "never fail" methods, the "patent methods," the "patent cures," etc., and we have found in the treatment of over ten thousand cases that no two of them can be treated by a stereotyped method, but that every case must be treated on the basis of its own merits and strictly according to the indications as presented in that individual case. It should always be observed that we "treat diseases of the rectum and their complications," and it should also be observed that the *complications* of the "Diseases of the Rectum" are often very remote and consequently very obscure. It is not too much to say that *no* diseases require more thorough and extensive qualification, practice and experience to diagnose *correctly* and to treat successfully than do the "Diseases of the Rectum and their Complications." Every man, woman and child knows the changes and improvements that have been made in the past few years in farm implements, manufacturing machinery, commercial industries and public education. Yet, as wonderful as these have been, and as useful as they are, they do not approach in beneficence and blessing to the human family, the unparalleled progress and marvelous improvements that have been made in even shorter time, in Medicine and Surgery. A review of the knowledge and discoveries of science, art, and literature, will show



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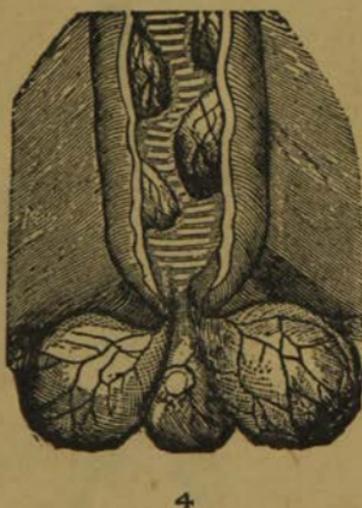
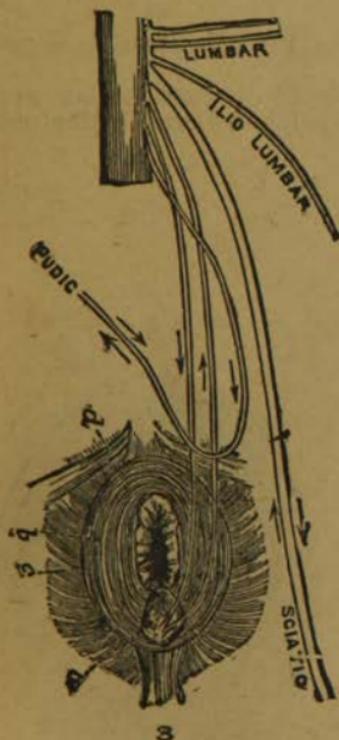
that more has been done in the past five years in the way of developing easy, safe and successful means of treating and curing such diseases, than has been done in all the ages of the past. Patients suffering with any of these ailments should, without delay, place themselves in the care of a physician competent to diagnose them correctly and treat them successfully, for in no instance is it more true that "delays are dangerous." No

class of ailments is more amenable to relief and permanent cure, when rightly understood and properly treated, and in no class of ailments is the service more highly valued and appreciated by the patient, or the benefits and the results more lasting and satisfactory.

The cuts used in this pamphlet to illustrate the various forms and phases of Rectal diseases are after Ashton, Agnew, Esmarch, Cripps, Bryant, Curling, Kelsey, Hilton and others,

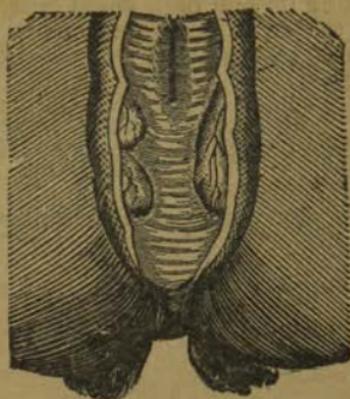
Cut 1. Showing the large intestine, or ascending transverse and descending colon, sigmoid, flexure and rectum.

Cut 2. Showing the abundant nerve supply of the Rectum, and especially to the sphincter muscles.



Cut 3. Showing a nerve of sensation and one of motion, connecting the surface of a Rectal Ulcer with the Spinal Cord.

Cut 4. Showing three Protruding Piles and four Internal Piles. These can all be treated and entirely cured with very little, if any pain or inconvenience.



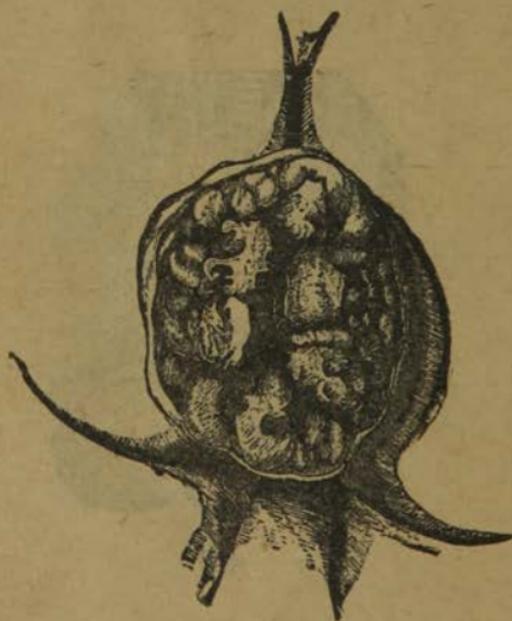
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6

Cut 5. Showing an Ulcer and three Internal Piles ; presenting a case that may be easily cured.

Cut 6. Showing a very severe case of Ulcer with three fistulas openings through to the outside. If taken in time, it is readily cured with proper treatment.



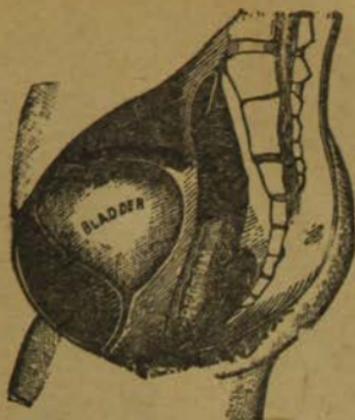
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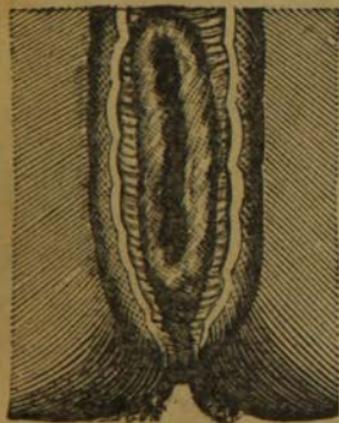
Cut 7 shows a mass of Protruding Piles, some of which have been ruptured. They can all be removed, but require special care in treatment as they are liable to bleed.

Cut 8 shows view of Internal Piles that have been protruded. Very easily cured when properly treated.



9

Cut 9 represents an impacted Ulcer lying between the Rectum and the Spine.



10



11

Cut 10 represents an Elongated Ulcer of the Rectum with thick and rounded edges. It discharges a whitish matter, and requires special and persistent treatment to effect a cure.

Cut 11 shows six Pile Tumors that are protruded. They can be treated and pressed back into the bowel. They are readily cured.



12



13

Cut 12 shows a medium case of internal Protruding Piles, entirely curable.

Cut 13 represents an Ulcer with both an internal and external incomplete Fistula and a partial Stricture of the Rectum just at and above the Ulcer. The cavity of the Ulcer is nearly two inches deep and discharges pus; a condition requiring special facilities for its successful treatment.



14



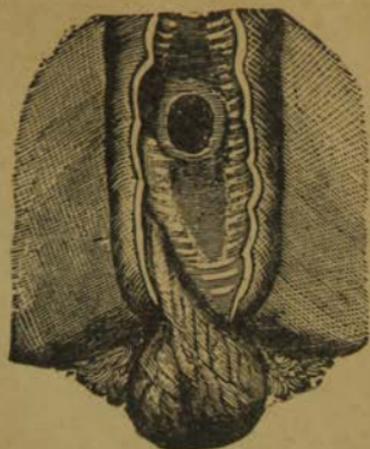
15

Cut 14 represents a case of Pruritus or Itching of the Anus. The skin about the anus has become thickened and formed into pleats or folds. This condition is due to ulceration inside of the Rectum and contraction of the sphincter muscles. Some cases of very long standing are very difficult to cure.

Cut 15 shows a Fissure, a Polypus and a deep Ulcer; a combination and complication only curable with good facilities and expert treatment.



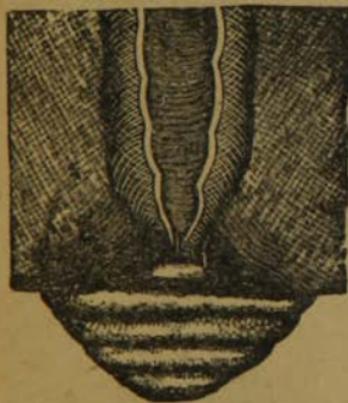
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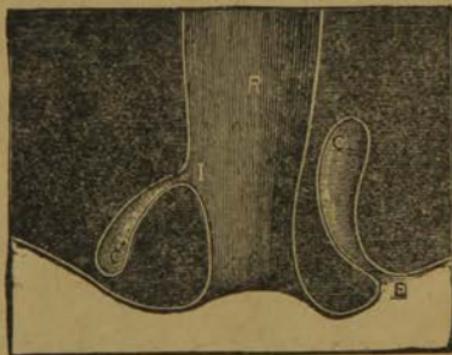
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Cut 16 represents a form of Cancer of the Rectum, causing an hour-glass contraction of the bowel, and finally closes the passage. Incurable.

Cut 17 represents an impacted Ulcer and one large Pile Tumor. The Pile is easily cured. The Ulcer is of a bad form, and difficult to cure.



18



19

Cut 18 shows a Prolapsus of the Rectum, protruding in folds or pleats, sometimes coming out several inches. It is a very distressing condition, but one that can be cured with suitable facilities and proper treatment.

Cut 19 represents an internal incomplete and an external incomplete Fistula. A dangerous condition, on account of the constant absorption of poisonous matter, a condition often observed in consumptives. The Fistulæ are curable, and if not of too long standing the patient will then regain his health.

Cut 20 shows a Stricture of the Rectum nearly closing the bowel, a very troublesome ailment for both the patient and his attending physician; requires great care to keep the bowel from entirely closing up. Generally, but not always, curable.



20

Cut 21 shows an Anal Fissure with Polypus and a Rectal Ulcer. The Fissure may cause the most intense suffering, and produce complete nervous prostration; a condition that is curable, and yet one that may effectually resist all paliative means of treatment such as the patient can apply himself.



21



22

Cut 22 shows a Cancer of almost the whole cavity of the Rectum.  
*Incurable.*

## SKIN DISEASES.

There are no diseases that are less understood than the common skin diseases so prevalent in the United States. There are vast numbers of skin diseases, too numerous to mention in the space allotted here to this subject. All have their specific origin. Some are blood diseases; others are nervous in character, while a great majority have their origin in microscopic animaculæ. Many cases are caused by specific virus, such as indiscretions, venereal excesses, or are the result of improper eliminative treatment of the primary diseases.

There are numerous types of blood and skin diseases of great diversity of character, which frequently give rise to different symptoms. The ability of the physician to discriminate with precision between the different varieties, forms, and complications is, therefore, the first element of successful treatment. This ability is a qualification difficult to acquire, and consequently one which few possess; yet without it no doctor can reasonably hope to treat blood and skin diseases with any degree of satisfaction either to himself or his patients. There are many, both doctors and patients, who ignore this fundamental principle. With them "blood medicine" is a hobby. They act on the theory that every itching, pimple, or eruption of the skin, is an indication of bad blood, and use their favorite "blood purifiers" indiscriminately for every disorder. This is the reason why thousands suffer from year to year meeting disappointment after disappointment until they are completely discouraged. The worthless remedies they take to "purify" the blood derange the functions of the stomach, bowels and other organs, without reaching the disease for which they are intended, and the patient is thus left in a worse condition than before. It is true that an almost innumerable array of disorders are the result of impure diseased and impoverished blood and sluggish circulation, but many other diseases may exist, when the blood is perfectly healthy, and to give treatment for the blood in such cases is only to aggravate the misfortune and sufferings of patient. It should be further remembered that the blood may be disordered in many different ways, and only an experienced physician can determine the nature of the remedies required to restore the life fluid to a healthy condition. For this reason the "blood medicines" and "skin cures" recommended as infallible remedies, usually fail. The only successful treatment is that which is carefully modified and adapted to the peculiar requirements of individual conditions. In diagnosing these cases it is first necessary to determine whether the disease is on the skin, in the skin, or under the skin, and whether it is a local affection of the epidermis, or a constitutional taint in the blood.

We have made a special study of these disorders, and our clinical and hospital experience warrants us in promising radical and permanent relief in these dreadful maladies. Correspondence by letter strictly private and confidential.

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CANCER.

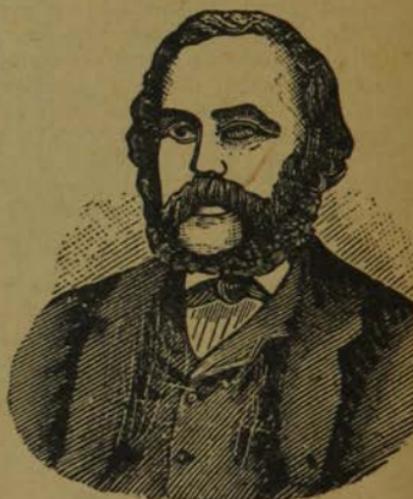
The light of science, developed by a more thorough knowledge of Physiology and Chemistry, has brought to light facts—truths that were not formerly known in regard to this terrible disease. A more perfect understanding of the tissues and organs of the body, their functions, the circulation of the fluids and their compositions, the formation of cells, and of tubercles, their locations, functions, persistence or non-persistence, their

malignancy or non-malignancy, has, by repeated search and research, been so fully and clearly demonstrated that we are not now left to grope our way in the dark, or rest our opinions and practice upon uncertain conjecture, but have the light of demonstrative truth laid open to our view, leaving no doubt as to the real nature and cure of cancer.

The discoveries made by microscopical examinations of the cancer-cells (or atoms which go to make up the substance of the cancer) have enabled us to clearly distinguish cancer from all other malignant ulcers or tumors; and studying the effect that different drugs and chemicals have



*Before Treatment.*



*After Treatment.*

upon these cancer-cells, in neutralizing and destroying them, has enabled scientific men, after careful research, to find an antidote or specific capable of destroying the cells or germs of cancer, and thus curing this loathsome disease. The cancer-cell or germ, may lie dormant beneath the skin or membrane for a long time, even for years, without causing any disturbance of the system, pain or other symptoms; it may show itself only by a small enlargement or bunch beneath the skin, or small, dark colored spots upon it. After a time, sooner or later, from certain conditions of the system acting as an exciting cause, the cancer-cell enlarges, bursts, and discharges a corrosive, poisonous fluid, capable of destroying the healthy flesh which it comes in contact with; other cells form and go through a similar course.

These minute cells and their poisonous exudation, infiltrated with pus or matter, are absorbed and taken up by the glands and the blood circulating through the parts affected, and thus the whole system becomes poisoned, and death ensues.

Every case of cancer should be put under proper treatment as soon as the disease is known to exist, although many have and are now recovering after the disease has existed for years. We effect cures with ease by our new treatment which were formerly deemed impossible. Our remedies are quick, certain, and almost painless, completely eradicating the disease from the system.

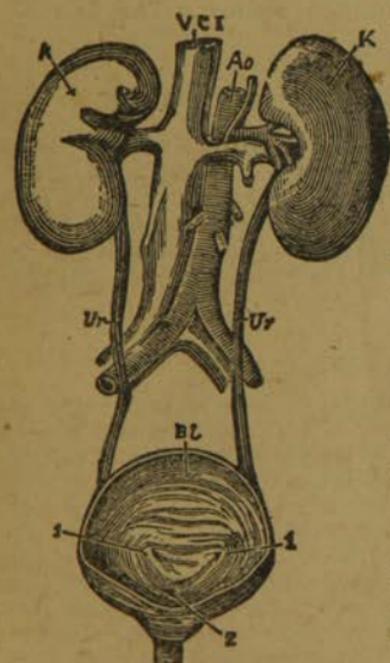
## DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

When the skin and lungs are in a healthy condition a large amount of the waste fluids of the system pass off in the form of sensible or insensible perspiration and in vapors exhaled, but the excretory pores and lungs would be quite insufficient, unaided, to dispose of the soluble effete matter, and consequently the Divine Artificer created in the human body, and in the bodies of all vertebrated animals, organs called the kidneys, together with other organs, which have been named by anatomists the ureters, bladder and urethra, to act subordinately to them. The kidneys in the human being are brownish-red, bean-shaped glands, located on either side of the spine in what is denominated the lumbar region. They are largely made up of tubes and cells and of membranes of so thin texture that, as the blood passes through the kidneys, the watery portions pass through the membrane as readily as water passes through muslin, and then it trickles down through tubes to the little reservoirs in the kidneys and then through the little canals called the ureters, to the bladder, which is the great receiving reservoir of the urine. In health the bladder retains the urine until it becomes full, or until it is convenient to void it. In both

sexes the bladder is located in the lower part of the bowels. In men it is bounded at the back by the seminal vesicles and rectum. In front, it lies just back of the abdominal walls. The bladder empties itself through the urethra, or water passage.

Through the water that we drink, the food that we eat, and the action of the digestive and other organs of the body certain chemical changes take place and poisons are formed that, unless speedily carried out of the system, would produce disease and death.

The organs whose office it is to carry these poisons out of the body are the kidneys, which separate the urine containing these poisons in solution from the blood and through the bladder carry it out of the system. If the kidneys fail from disease or other cause to perform the work for which nature intended them, serious consequences must necessarily follow. The poisons left in the blood are deposited in different parts of the system and produce Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Paralysis, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, etc., etc.



The kidneys at the top are connected by canals, called ureters leading to the bladder.

*Human Water Works.*

The first symptoms noticed are debility, pain, or weakness of the back, sediment in the urine, sudden repeated changes in the urine, from dark-colored and scanty to clear like spring water and very large in quantity, and back again to dark-colored; difficult and painful urination, and many other symptoms denoting dangerous disease.

Diseases of the kidneys assume many complications that cannot always be readily distinguished by the outward manifestations, making a

careful microscopical and chemical examination of the urine absolutely necessary, as the only reliable means of diagnosis.

Those who have any reason to believe that they have the least trouble with these organs should not delay having a thorough examination made at once, as such diseases almost invariably prove fatal unless checked by prompt and skillful treatment.

Our treatment of these troubles has been reduced to a science, and anyone consulting with us will be told at once the nature and extent of their trouble; and by placing themselves under our care, will secure such treatment as will speedily remove the cause and restore them to perfect health.

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## ORGANIC DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

Although the kidneys are subject to many different forms of disease we have not the space to notice more than two or three of the most prevalent as well as the most important to be guarded against. The first we shall consider is

### NEPHRITIS OR INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

When the kidneys become congested, and the condition is neglected or improperly treated, it may result in inflammation of these organs, attended with an increased tenderness and soreness of the back on each side of the spine, accompanied with fever and a scanty secretion of high colored urine, etc. When the inflammation results in suppuration it will be followed by a purulent discharge, resulting in disorganization or degeneration of the kidneys, commonly called

### BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Albuminuria, or Bright's disease of the kidneys, is caused by structural change or disorganization of these organs. There are various stages of this disease, commencing with nephritis or simple inflammation, followed by a second stage, or the secretion of albumen, and a third or last stage, desquamation, or discharge of epithelial casts, from the lining surface of the urinary tubes in the kidneys. The presence of albumen in the urine is generally significant of the nature of the disease, especially if this condition continues for any length of time. Degeneration of the kidneys causes albuminuria by allowing the blood to pass through the cortical substance of the kidneys into the urinary tubes almost unchanged. In fact the disorganized kidneys are worn out, and have lost their power of separating the urea from the blood sent to them for the secretion of the urine. This disease, which is one of the most dangerous, may be caused from intemperance in living, or by *abuse* or neglect of the genito-urinary organs.

### GRAVEL.

Healthy urine should contain about thirty parts of urea in one thousand. When it exists in urine above this quantity, the specific gravity of the urine rises, and when we add a few drops of nitric acid, it will soon form crystals of nitrate of urea. When there is an excess of uric acid in

the urine it is generally high colored when it is voided. After a short time a brick-dust colored sediment is deposited upon the bottom of the vessel, caused by the decomposition of the urea, and the formation of the salts of urea, such as nitrate of soda, with coloring matter. These products are popularly styled, red gravel. Sometimes the phosphates are present in such excess in the urine as to form a copious white deposit in the bottom of the vessel, when the urine stands in it over night, and is commonly called white gravel. Oxalic acid combined with lime, forming the oxalate of lime frequently occurs as a morbid product in the urine. All these forms of gravel are found chiefly in persons broken down by exposure, excessive mental application or the various *abuses* of the reproductive function. In patients afflicted with this disease, concretions usually form in the cavity of the kidney and pass through the ureters into the bladder, from whence they are carried by the urine, if not too large, through the urethra and expelled. In their passage through the urethra these concretions often lacerate the delicate membranes of this canal and cause it to contract at one or more points, thus forming one or more strictures.

This is a dangerous complication, which must be relieved by surgical interference.

### DIABETES.

There are two varieties of this disease, called *Diabetes Insipidus*, attended with a copious discharge of light colored urine, with a low specific gravity, with excessive thirst, and *Diabetes Mellitus*, attended with profuse secretion of the urine loaded with sugar. This is a very dangerous affection, and in a chronic form, like Bright's disease, always tends toward a fatal termination. Like the other forms of kidney disease already referred to, diabetes is usually caused by exposure, neglect or abuse of the reproductive organs. Its slightest symptoms should always warn the patient of his danger, and cause him to seek the advice of some physician especially expert in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the urinary organs.

### INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

The bladder may become irritated, inflamed or ulcerated from a variety of causes, such as injuries, the presence of stone or gravel in its cavity, retention of urine from stricture, or from the enlargement of the prostate gland, etc. When the mucous membrane lining the bladder becomes irritated or inflamed it will cause pain and bearing down feelings, inclination to urinate frequently, sometimes with chills followed with fever. In severe cases the discharge of urine becomes scanty, mixed with mucus, blood and purulent matter having a strong alkaline and fetid odor.

### THE MICROSCOPE AND URINE.

Physiology teaches us that the main function of the kidneys is to remove water and nitrogen from the system, at the same time taking from the blood most of its salts. The excreted liquid contains, therefore, a variety of elements, and by its study we are fortunately enabled to arrive not only at the condition of the organ which secretes it, but also at the state of the circulating fluid, and often indirectly at those of several organs, the disorders of which give rise to impurities in the blood, which the kidneys

endeavor to eliminate; hence the urine, besides being the most accurate index of the condition of the urinary organs, also becomes a fair indication of that of many of the most important secreting glands in the body; and furthermore, though to a less extent, throws some light on the workings of the nervous system. The urine to be examined should be the last that passes from the bladder the first thing in the morning. Three teaspoonfuls, in a small vial should be packed in blotting paper or sawdust, and will come safely to us through the mail. We have one of the largest and most expensive microscopes in the West, and would advise all young or middle aged, where they suspect disease, to send us a sample for examination. No country physician has the instrument or apparatus for scientific examination.

### EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

A careful microscopical examination and chemical analysis of the urine is absolutely necessary in determining the nature of many chronic diseases of the urinary and sexual organs and nervous system, blood and liver. Our *valuable Binocular Microscope* is one of the most powerful and accurate in existence, and experience has made us experts in its use. Medical authors, professors, and practitioners of all schools, admit and even insist upon the importance of urinary examinations in diagnosticating diseases. Many practitioners neglect to take advantage of this valuable aid, from the fact that they are not in possession of the expensive apparatus necessary. Persons consulting us and wishing to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by these examinations, can send small vials of their urine by express. The vials should be carefully packed and enclosed in a box. All charges for transportation must be prepaid, and a complete history of the case, including the age and sex of the patient, must accompany each package, or it will receive no attention. This saves valuable time by directing examination into the channels indicated, and thus avoiding a lengthy series of experiments. As we are daily receiving numerous vials of urine, every sample should, to prevent confusion, be labeled with the patient's name and \$2 enclosed to pay for examination and report.

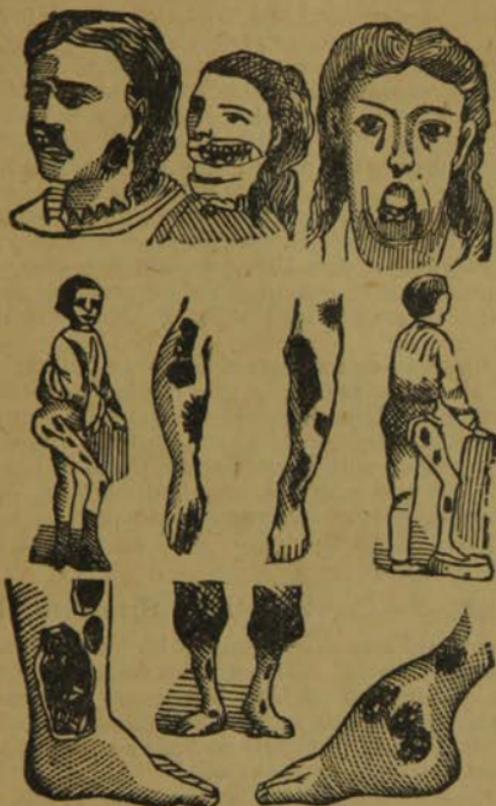
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### TAPE WORMS.

The numerous disorders that arise from the presence of entozoa, or animal parasites, has induced us to thoroughly investigate the subject and discover remedies that would kill and expel them from the system. There are about two hundred distinct species of tape worm, divided into three families, two of which infest the human body; the others being found in the lower vertebrated animals.

The symptoms of the presence of tape worms are: Dizziness, itching of the nose and anus, noise in the ears, impairment of the sight, dyspepsia and loss of appetite, colic and pains in the abdomen. But in ladies with a delicate nervous system, hysterical convulsions, and in children spasms and convulsions are frequently caused by tape worms. We never fail to get the worm in one day, so that patients know they are cured.

## DISEASED BONES.



Any of the bones of the body are liable to caries or necrosis from Scrofula, Injuries, Inflammation, Syphilis, etc., and the portion diseased and dying becomes a foreign substance, often keeping up a discharge of matter, irritation and drain upon the system, destroying health and making life miserable. Such cases are easily cured, and often in a short time. Hundred of limbs are amputated on account of such condition which could just as well have been saved. There is not one case in a hundred which is incurable.

## INDOLENT ULCERS.

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

## NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia may be defined as pain of more or less severe character, confined to the course of a particular nerve or set of nerves. The pain usually is felt on one side of the body, but may attack both sides at once. Neuralgia may occur from various causes, but is more apt to occur in persons suffering from an impoverished condition of the body, and generally accompanies debility, weakness, poverty or thinness of the blood, etc., no matter what the condition of the body, an impoverished condition of the blood makes it worse. The further the body departs from a strong, healthy, vigorous condition, the more liable it is to some nervous affection, such as neuralgia, hysteria, sick headache, dizziness, insanity, etc. The proper remedy is to build up the whole system by means of medicine and diet; improve the blood both in quality and quantity; strengthen the muscular and nerve fibre; restore the stomach and liver to their normal condition; the appetite will return, the food be properly digested, new, rich blood made, and the neuralgia and other nervous disorders will depart never to return.

The use of the galvanic or constant current of electricity in the treatment of neuralgic affections is one of the triumphs of modern medicine. It is one of the most reliable and quickly successful agents in the treatment of painful nervous affections with which I am acquainted, and a constant and daily experience with it justifies my faith in the great efficacy as a remedy for neuralgia and other nerve affections. A severe attack can often be relieved at one sitting; in chronic cases the applications should be made frequently, assisted by medicine in the form of nerve and blood tonics.

## EPILEPSY—Convulsions, Spasms, Fits.

The symptoms of this terrible disease which has ruined the lives of so many unfortunates are various. The subject usually feels the approach of the attack and is taken with sudden blindness, flashes of light vertigo, fright, pain in the head, etc., and usually falls unconscious to the ground; many victims of this disease, however, are always taken while asleep, and are therefore not conscious of its approach.

Epilepsy was once considered incurable, but now, by means of proper medication, and the galvanic current of electricity properly applied to the brain and spinal cord, cures are possible in cases heretofore considered hopeless. If the sufferer is a child, not an hour should be lost in placing it under proper treatment, as its mind may be ruined by delay, and though the fits may be stopped afterwards, the intellect may never recover its former strength. Delays are always dangerous.

*St. Vitas Dance, Catalepsy, Spinal Irritation*, and all this class of diseases which affect the brain, spinal cord and nerves, are among the specialties to which we have devoted years of study and practice.

Owing to this large experience and our remedies drawn from every quarter of the world, we are enabled to cure after many skilled physicians have failed; we have every remedy and appliance known to science, and if a cure is possible *we are always successful*.

## GOITRE, WENS AND ALL TUMORS OF THE NECK CURED BY ELECTRICITY.

In years past the knife was the only remedy for this class of tumors, but the electric needle and galvanic current of electricity is now our main reliance.

## RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND SCIATICA.

Experiments upon dead and living subjects by means of the microscope and other scientific appliances, under the direction of the German government, made by Drs. Koch, Dawoski, Guttman and others, have demonstrated that the germ theory advanced some years since by the greatest scientists of the world in England and Germany, is correct, and that rheumatism, gout, neuralgia and several other diseases of this character have for their primary cause the action of bacteria and microbes, which are minute poisonous atoms or germs that are taken into the system in food, water or air, and brought into contact with the acids formed by the decomposition of food, thus producing a new compound of lactic, uric and other acids, which, if eliminated from the system by the kidneys are inert, but if not carried out of the system through the kidneys are deposited in the white fibrous ligaments of joints, muscles and membranes, and cause a thickening and hardening of these parts, resulting in intense inflammation, swelling and stiffness, which gradually develop into what is known as chronic articular rheumatism, gout, etc.

Unless treated at once by means of remedies which act by neutralizing these substances and causing them to be carried out of the system, great and sometimes irreparable damage will take place. The parts will become deformed, drawn up, contracted and twisted in almost inconceivable shapes, and the unfortunate victim becomes a helpless cripple for life, doomed to drag out a miserable almost unendurable existence until death happily comes to his relief. In many of these cases, although the patient may be in this crippled condition, he may live to an advanced age, as the disease seems to exhaust itself in time, leaving the sufferer in this deformed condition. It is unnecessary to tell any person of ordinary intelligence, that to avoid this condition, they should upon the first appearance of the disease, place themselves in the hands of skillful men, who with the means that science has placed within their reach during the last decade, can make a rapid and permanent cure; and even after the patient has passed into the second stage and considerable deformity is present, by the means of mechanical appliances, electricity, electric baths and proper medicinal remedies, a cure can be effected.

Rheumatism is not incurable in itself, but in cases that have been neglected, the deformities resulting from rheumatism may become incurable.

I will also state that chronic articular rheumatism is the indirect cause of nine-tenths of the deaths produced from HEART DISEASE, as the same white fibrous tissue enters into the formation of the valves of the heart, a super-abundance of lactic acid causing a thickening of the valves of the heart, preventing their proper adjustment, more especially in the semi-lunar valves, permitting regurgitation of the blood and thereby causing the heart to become more rapid in its action than in a state of health. For a time the heart will continue to enlarge by hypertrophy, it being a muscular organ composed of longitudinal and circular muscular fibres. While this is the case, I do not say that the patient is in absolute danger of sudden death. However, this continues only until the heart has reached its utmost capacity of hypertrophy, when dilation takes place and the walls of the heart may become as thin as tissue paper, and are liable to rupture at any time, if violent exercise is taken.

The remedies that act as antidotes to deposits in the joints will act in the same manner upon disease of the heart, as the tissue formation is the same.

## NEW REMEDIES.

### CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS AND ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

The science of pharmacy and chemistry has advanced rapidly within the last ten years. Previous to that period, when a physician wished to administer any vegetable, root, leaves, bark or berry, he was obliged to give the crude plant to be made into a decoction or tea, the powdered herb, or the strength extracted by alcohol, called a tincture. These methods were very uncertain in their action, often disordering the stomach, and were loathsome to the taste, so sensitive with many invalids. But the experiments of pharmacologists and chemists have demonstrated that the real medicinal strength of plants is not distributed throughout the whole herb, but is located in certain parts, just as the strength of wheat or oats is contained in the seed or kernel. The farmer does not grind up the straw, stalk, root and kernel, but by machinery removes the grain containing the strength and nutrition, and by grinding and sifting obtains the purest of that, and so makes his bread of the real strength of the vegetable. Following this principle, the chemist removes the woody fibre, separates the true medicinal principles from the inert or useless parts, and obtains the active principle containing all the strength of the plant or herb in a very concentrated form. The real strength of one ounce of root or leaf may thus exist in from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 1 grain of the active principle. These active principles we dissolve in elixirs and cordials, and they will be borne by the most sensitive stomachs, and are pleasant to the taste, and more certain in their action than any other form of medicines; can be hermetically sealed in bottles and exported from foreign countries without danger of injury, and will keep for an indefinite time. The crude herb is always in danger of becoming injured from damp, heat, improper care, etc. These are not homœopathic remedies, although many of them are used by that school and claimed as such. They are the standard medicines of the most scientific medical men of the world to-day. If your merchant or machinist should offer you machinery of a half century ago, you would be disgusted with him; yet you are taking into your stomachs from your doctors or druggists the same crude roots and preparations used by your forefathers, and, indeed, by the aborigines of the country.

We use the concentrated extracts and active principles. Nearly all our medicines are of purely vegetable origin. We use nothing that can possibly injure the system. Our medicines are prepared under our own supervision by an experienced chemist, pharmacist and botanist. We therefore run no risk from the ignorance or carelessness of druggists. We know that our remedies are properly compounded, fresh and active.

We keep a complete history of each case taken, the name, number date, disease, contract, P. O. address, etc. Each preparation of medicine given is numbered, and the prescription put on record, so that no mistake can possibly occur.

### ELECTRICITY.

We find that in advocating the use of Electricity in its various forms for the cure of diseased or unnatural conditions of the human body, we have to combat the ignorance and prejudice of uneducated physicians more than in any other branch of medicine. It is hardly necessary for us to assert that no one can be proficient in any department of science without at the same time having a thorough understanding of its foundation princi-

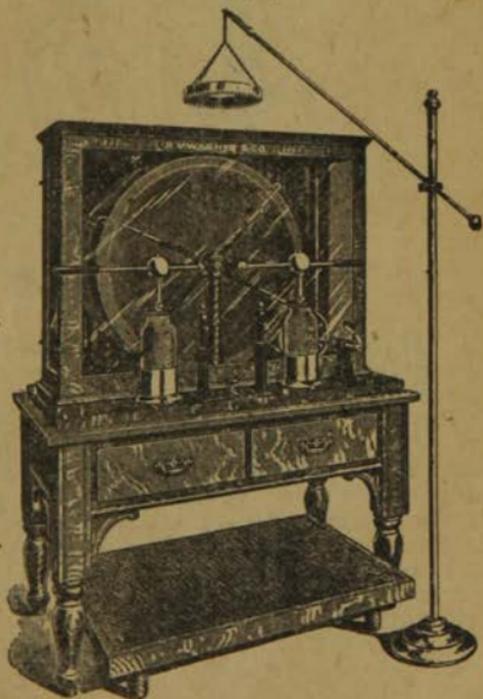
ples; yet we find doctors declaring "There's nothing in Electricity," who are and will admit that they are perfectly ignorant of the leading principles of Electrophysics, or Electro-therapeutics, and if possible, more ignorant of the practical workings of this great principle or power that has made itself felt in every branch of science and mechanics, by means of which those born deaf are made to hear, the darkness of night turned into noon-day brightness, and we are able to hear the voices of those miles away from us. Happily medical electricity stands upon too sure a foundation to be affected by the ignorance or stupidity of self-sufficient conceited doctors.

The nerve fluid is admitted to be analogous to the electric fluid which undergoes in the brain and great nerve centres those changes which fit it to become the connecting link between the mind and the organs and functions of the body. It has for its great highway and fountain the brain, spinal chord and nerves of sensation, voluntary and involuntary motion. The vital or life fluid is subject to laws of electrical polarity, both in its general circulation and in every organ in the body. In health, the positive and negative poles balance; any agency which changes this relation may be the cause of disease. We correct the abnormal polarization by properly applying the poles, thus curing the disease. Experiments performed upon living animals, as well as human bodies, dead and alive, have demonstrated the powerful effect of electricity upon the brain and nervous system, and cures performed in cases of neuralgia, paralysis, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, spinal disease, nervous dyspepsia, constipation, etc., place it among the most valuable remedies in the hands of the physician.

In advocating Electricity as a remedy for various diseases, we wish it to be distinctly understood we do not endorse the use of any so-called "Electric Belts," "Electric Shields," or "Magnetic Clothing," and other alleged "electric" devices advertised and sold extensively as the *sine qua non* of electrical treatment. We warn the public against everything of this kind as they are *all made to sell and are, without exception, fraudulent in character.*

You cannot get the rational action of electricity in a form fit for medical use without a complete battery with resistance, coils, rheostats or current controllers, and, in addition, an intelligent physician or specialist to properly apply it. The electricity generated by belts, etc., is the coarsest and harshest form of current. It being produced by the action of acids on copper and zinc plates, it only burns and irritates and does more harm than good.

We formerly supplied our patients with a closed cell family battery, and instructed them how to use and apply it, but we found so few persons competent to use it properly and intelligently, even when



GUR X-RAY MACHINE.

safely instructed, that we have now discontinued all home treatment with electricity, and patients are treated by this agent only at the Institute with our large batteries under the immediate supervision of our specialists.

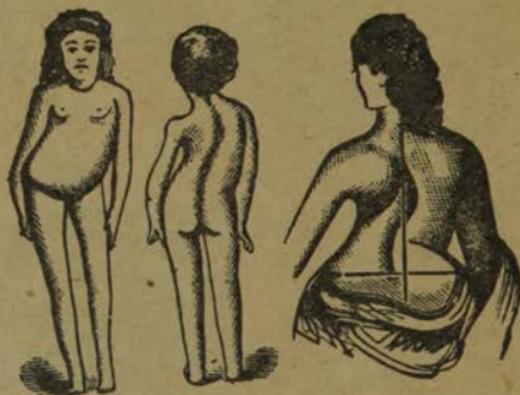
### X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

Most of our readers have doubtless read of the wonderful X-Ray by which we are enabled to illuminate and distinctly see every internal organ and part of the body and detect the presence of various diseased conditions, or of bullets, needles and other foreign substances that may be lodged or hidden in any part of the body.

Our Institute is equipped with one of the finest and most powerful X-Ray machine in the United States, and we find frequent use for it in making special examinations in suitable cases whenever there is doubt as to the diagnosis.

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### DEFORMITIES.



If you have a child with a crooked foot, leg, or back, it is evidently your duty, as the parent or guardian of such a child, to do all in your power to have the deformity corrected. The child is wholly dependent upon you, and can do nothing without your consent and assistance. While it is small it will bear the infirmity without a murmur, but as it grows to manhood or womanhood it will feel very keenly your neglect and will heap reproaches upon your head during its life for allowing it to grow up a maimed and helpless creature, when opportunities are time and again presented for its relief. A few dollars cannot be weighed in the balance against such disability, and your plea that you have not the means at your immediate command will not be allowed by your child as a sufficient excuse for your culpable neglect. The time to correct deformities is when the patient is young and growing, when the bones are comparatively soft and yielding. Children are like twigs, if they are crooked from any cause they will grow and remain so. Then let us urge upon you the necessity of prompt action in so important a matter. Time is everything; do not idle it away in fooling and temporizing with this or that thing, or rely upon the hopeless fallacy that it will grow straight.

Your family physician, though he may be skillful in treatment of fevers and other acute diseases, should not be employed in this class of diseases, as he is not prepared to treat deformities and probably has had no experience. In times past many physicians have attempted to cure curvature of the spine by means of the Plaster Paris Jacket, but it proved a painful failure and is no longer used by scientific men. It has been the means of inflicting untold misery upon the sufferers and destroying their chances of perfect recovery. Many cases are sent us by physicians as soon as the disease is discovered, when a perfect and permanent cure is easily made by means of our improved appliances, manufactured for each particular case by our brace maker and under our supervision. Other cases are sent us after their family physician has experimented with them for months, has applied liniments, bandages, plaster of paris, etc., called the disease Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, and by various other names, and has been finally obliged to admit that he did not understand the case, could not effect a cure, and advised taking the patient to a reliable medical institute, prepared to treat and cure such cases.

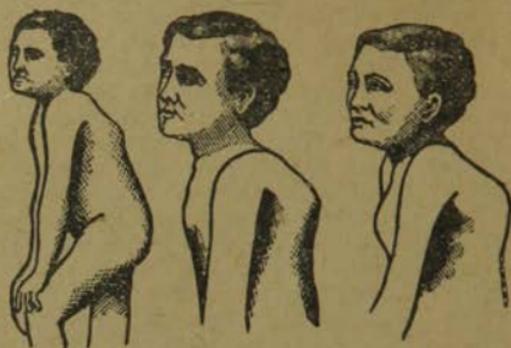
These are facts which thousands of persons who are or have been afflicted will substantiate.

#### OUR METHOD OF TREATING DEFORMITIES.



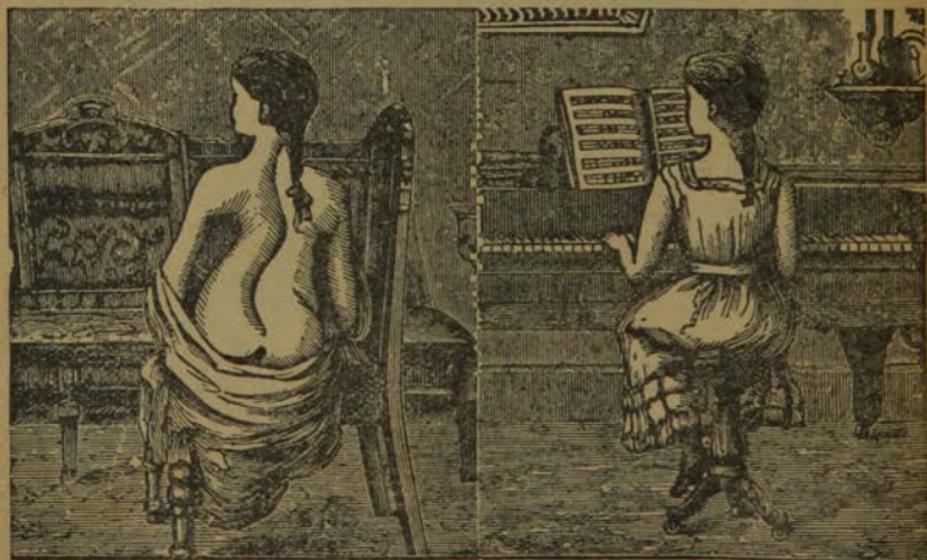
We treat all physical deformities by means of our new and improved surgical appliances and apparatus, perfected after many years of practical experience, entirely ignoring the old torturing modes of treatment, and thereby dispensing with all pain and danger to the patient. Upon all cases of deformities, surgical appliances and apparatus will be fitted and perfectly adjusted. The patient can then return home and prosecute the treatment to a successful termination under our directions. The surgical appliances can be worn by the most delicate without pain or inconvenience, and patients need not be confined to their rooms.

## DISEASES OF THE SPINAL COLUMN

*Angular Curvature.*

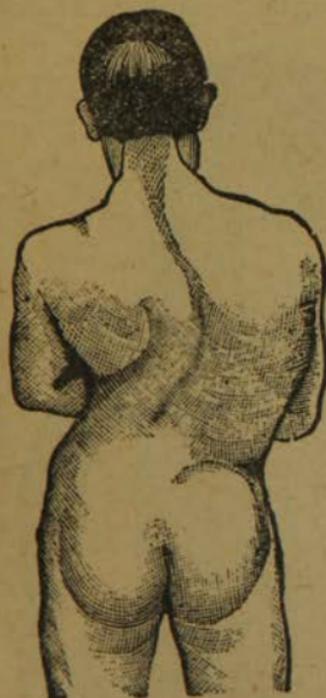
The spinal column is composed of twenty-four bones, or vertebræ, articulating with each other; these bones are convex, or circular, in front, and flat upon the upper and lower surfaces. They have projections on each side and behind, called processes. Each, also, has a large opening, communicating with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

Now, in all spinal affections, where there are diseases of the bones, and deformity is the result, these bones change their shape, allowing the spine to bend gradually or at an acute angle, narrowing the canal and pressing on the cord.

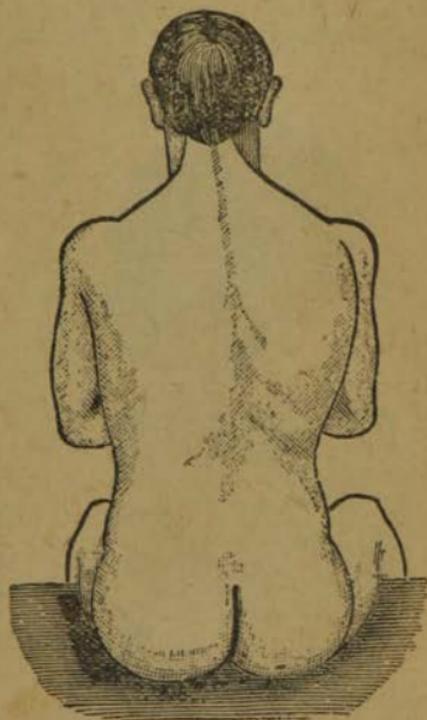
*Before treatment.**After treatment.*

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

The following are some of the preceding symptoms: The patient, while able to go about as usual, is seized occasionally with pain in the stomach or bowels, sometimes constant for days, or perhaps only momentary; a hacking cough, difficulty of breathing, pain in the legs, lassitude, sometimes loss of appetite and flesh; laying the hands upon the tables, chairs, etc., as they are passed, and leaning upon some support as much as possible. Some of these symptoms occur; but soon a cautious gait is observed, the elbows are thrown back, chest protruded, the body kept straight if possible, will kneel with one knee, or squat, instead of stoop, to pick up anything from the floor. If the curvature is going to come high up, or above the shoulders, the hand is found supporting the chin or head; if lower down, the hands are on the knees. As the case progresses the suffering increases, locomotion becomes more impeded. Finally a slight elevation is seen upon the spine. Even then many cases are heartlessly neglected, being told it is nothing—will outgrow it. The pains not always in the back, mislead those



*Before Treatment.*



*After Treatment.*

ignorant of their true meaning, deformity ensues, and when the health fails, locomotion nearly lost, and the struggle for life half over, danger begins to be feared, weeks or months after the most vigorous treatment should have been adopted.

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

The case in which the spine is drawn or curved to one side is known as Lateral Curvature; it affects the female sex most frequently. The symptoms are often obscure and undefined; as the disease progresses a slight elevation of one shoulder blade is noticed. The curve or distortion of the spine increases until it often assumes the shape of the letter S, unless checked by proper treatment.

The symptoms of lateral curvature (see cuts above) in the earlier stages are often quite obscure. Among the first noticed is the loss of vitality, debility, nervousness, loss of appetite, flesh and strength. One shoulder blade seems a little larger and more prominent than the other. If a girl, or young lady, it will be noticed on fitting the clothing that one side is larger than the other.

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



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

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

Great errors are committed, and disappointments realized in the taking of measures for apparatus, and in sending to some instrument shop for apparatus to straighten the back. No one but an experienced surgeon and practical brace-maker should be intrusted with so important a case. Actual and long continued practice is the only avenue through which the necessary experience is attained.

We cannot insist too much upon immediate attention to such cases, and would advise you to come at once to us, where you will find every facility for treating diseases and deformities of the spine successfully.

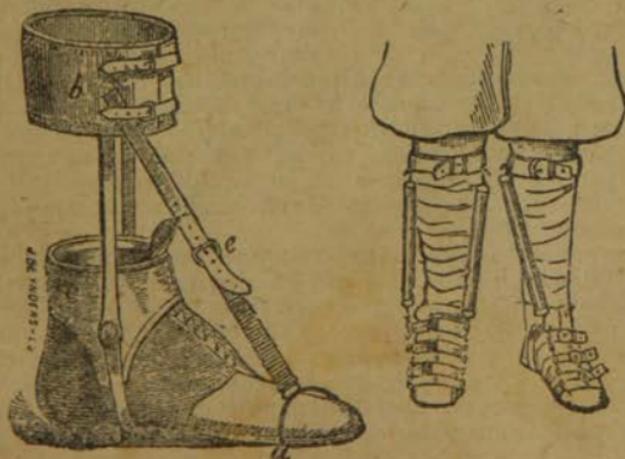
### CLUB AND CROOKED FEET.



By our new mode of treatment, club, reel, or crooked feet can be made as perfect in appearance and use as though the deformity never existed. This may seem mysterious or doubtful to those unacquainted with the new discoveries in surgical art.

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

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



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

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

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

We make a specialty of its treatment, and by the use of appliances of our own manufacture, meet with invariable success.

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

We are frequently asked by parents at what age the foot should be straightened. We answer, as soon after the child is three months old as possible. In very bad cases we think the best results can be obtained by cutting the cords, which can be done by an expert surgeon without danger. A very narrow knife being passed beneath the skin, and the cord cut without scarcely any external wound, rubber plaster is placed over the small opening made by the knife. A club foot shoe and brace applied, the patient returns home and is soon well. If the case is not a bad one we can make a brace and shoe that will gradually bring the foot perfectly straight; in all cases it is best that the child be brought to us for measurement, although in cases where it is impossible to do so we can send rules for measurement, which the patient can take and return to us when the brace will be made as accurately as possible, if it is not a perfect fit we will change without extra expense to persons ordering. Over five hundred cases of club feet cured by us without a failure.



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

Great errors are committed and disappointments realized in taking measures for apparatus, and in sending to some instrument shop for "club foot shoes," or apparatus to straighten crooked feet. The measure is taken by one who does not devote his time to such work; and is so critical a matter, in which he is not thoroughly informed, it would be a wonder if he did get it correct. Besides, when the apparatus arrives, the application requires more than theory can suggest.

There are several adventurers throughout the country claiming to have regularly established institutions, and by copying our cuts and the language of our books, induce many afflicted persons to believe that they have the same means of cure that we possess. The fact is, however, that they have nothing better than any general practitioner can obtain, and they are entirely unreliable. Those who are unfortunate enough to be deceived by them will always regret the useless expenditure of money and cruel suffering from the application of improperly constructed apparatus. Never place

your child's case in the hands of any surgeon unless he can show you that he has a skilled instrument maker at hand.



*Before Treatment.*

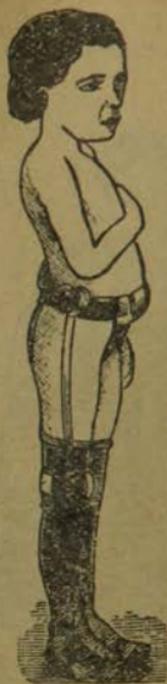
*During Treatment.*

*After Treatment.*

### HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

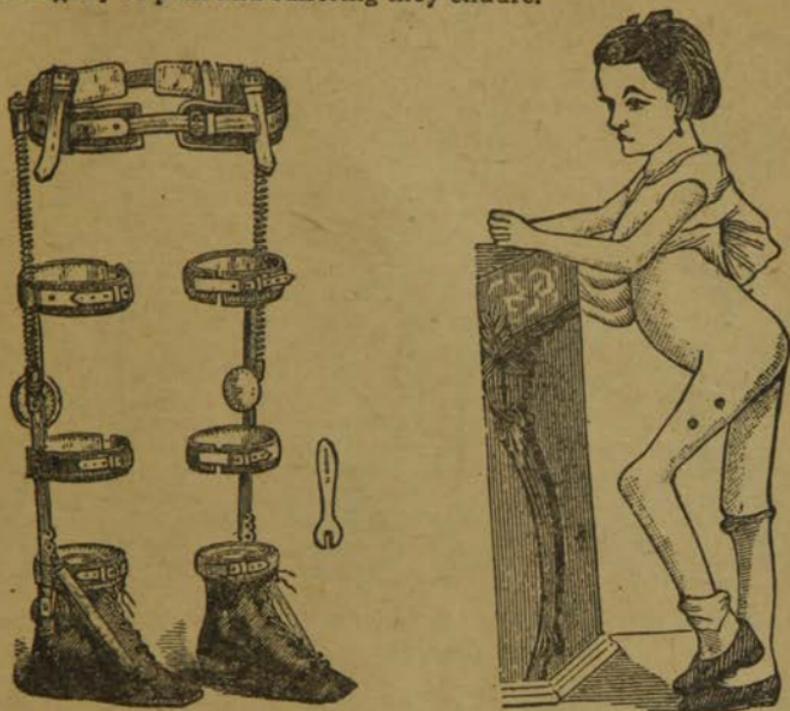
Inflammation and disease of this, the largest and most important joint of the body is fraught with danger and the most serious consequences. It is the joint to which more force is applied, with more varied and extensive movements, with a closer contact and larger amount of friction surface when the parts are inflamed, and is surrounded by more powerful, important and numerous muscles than any other joint in the body.

The disease is more prevalent among children and youths, yet adults are not infrequently its victims. Its common causes are external injuries, blows, falls, or strains, yet, occasionally, arises without any apparent cause, induced, probably, by a scrofulous or strumous diathesis. Inflammation of the synovial membrane and articular cartilages of the hip-joint, commencing in the usual subacute form is so obscure, in the early part of the disease, that its true character is seldom observed and properly understood by the inexperienced surgeon. It would, however, require several pages of this book to give in detail the various symptoms attending the different stages of this disease. We can, therefore, only mention the more prominent symptoms. It first manifests its presence by a feeling of uneasiness and fatigue of the affected limb after exercise, with more or less pain in and around the knee joint, especially at night, when the child will cry out with



pain, and the sleep will be disturbed by twitching and jerking of the leg; the cause of the pain being first experienced so remote from the real point of attack is that the hip-joint is deeply seated, and the parts thus far attacked are destitute of the nerves of sensation. As the disease advances an apparent elongation of the limb is often, if not always, observed, caused by the inflamed and thickened condition of the synovial membrane lining the socket and head of the thigh bone. The disease, in its inflammatory state, insidiously progresses until the entire joint is involved, the deep-seated nerves of sensation are encroached upon and the pain shifts to the hip-joint, becoming severe and at times intense; a distinct limp is now observed; the slightest motion or weight borne on the limb now increases suffering, and the joint becomes tender to pressure and often swollen. In its fearful ravages, destructive ulceration invades the synovial membranes, cartilages and ligaments, in and around the joints; matter forms, and in many cases seeks egress through the abscesses or opening formed on the exterior, while in other cases the matter is absorbed and no abscesses make their appearance. Caries, or disease of the bone, now supervenes, causing softening or gradual decomposition and wasting away of the head of the thigh bone, which, in many cases, becomes shorter and sometimes almost obliterated; the powerful muscles of the hip are wasted away, become atrophied and rigidly contracted, drawing the limb up and hip out of position, presenting an apparent dislocation, and the fearful destruction is complete, and the poor unfortunate victims, if they have survived the shock to their systems from the long-continued sufferings, are left at death's door, pale, haggard and emaciated, with the leg drawn up, hip forced back and upward, muscle and flesh of leg wasted away, leaving it a deformed, useless and cumbersome appendage. Nor is the picture overdrawn, as thousands throughout our land annually fall victims to this terrible disease,

and are left in this sad condition, and none but they can ever know the intense agony of pain and suffering they endure.



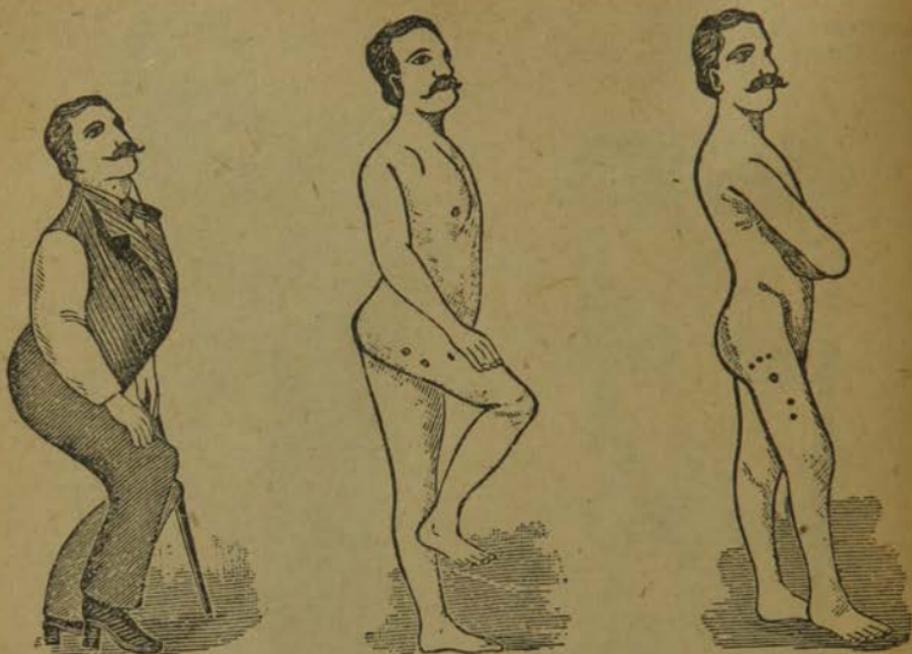
### TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE.

Treatment of disease of the hip should commence early, with a perfect apparatus, keeping the diseased bones from being forced together by the contraction of the muscles of the hip, relieving at once all pain and twitching of the limb. If your child or friend is suffering severely, is very weak or emaciated, do not listen a moment to the statement that it is too ill or weak to treat, or to have attention. Hundreds of them are brought on pillows and couches to get free from suffering and pain, and prevent deformity. Do not wait until destruction has done its work, for the joints, ligaments, bones and all the delicate structures are being destroyed.

We cannot insist too much upon immediate attention to such cases, or too fully deprecate or denounce the indifferent manner in which they are too frequently treated. Take warning, as you love your child, or your own life, do not allow improper treatment.

*We challenge investigation of our method of treating this fearful malady.*

The old style splint, which is often ordered, is useless; it may do harm, aside from the failure to accomplish good. The strap passing around the leg at the groin pulls obliquely up and out, in just the direction to pull the bone out of the socket, and it does it most effectively, if it does anything; but it depends for extension upon galling, irritating, slipping, adhesive plasters applied on the leg, which are a great nuisance to the sufferer, as the skin gets sore, slips off, etc., adding annoyance and torture. Of all the cruel fallacies, inflicting pain and deformity upon the pitiful sufferers, this



*Engraving showing result of treatment of deformity from hip disease of twelve years standing.*

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

The experience of twenty years in the treatment of hip-joint disease has suggested many very valuable improvements, not only in the treatment of the disease in its incipient stages, but also in cases hitherto considered deformed for life. One of the frequent results of the strong, persistent muscular contraction in such cases, is to force the joint out of its socket and carry the head of the femur, or thigh bone high up on the side of the pelvis, thus producing shortening of from two to six inches or more; and usually the leg is so flexed on the body; and when both hips are diseased, the knees are brought nearly, if not quite together. With our new appliances and machinery, we are enabled to take these cases, and, by motion and gradual pressure, first straighten the limbs, and afterwards, by suitable appliances for extension, bring the head of the femur back to its natural position, with motion restored. If the bones have become so decomposed and the tissues so seriously destroyed as to allow shortening of the limb and the formation of an artificial joint upon the pelvis, we find it best to have that joint as low down as we need it, or as near the original position as possible, which can just as well be accomplished as to leave it to chance. All this is accomplished with little or no pain to the patient. In some cases where the disease commenced in early childhood, we find a

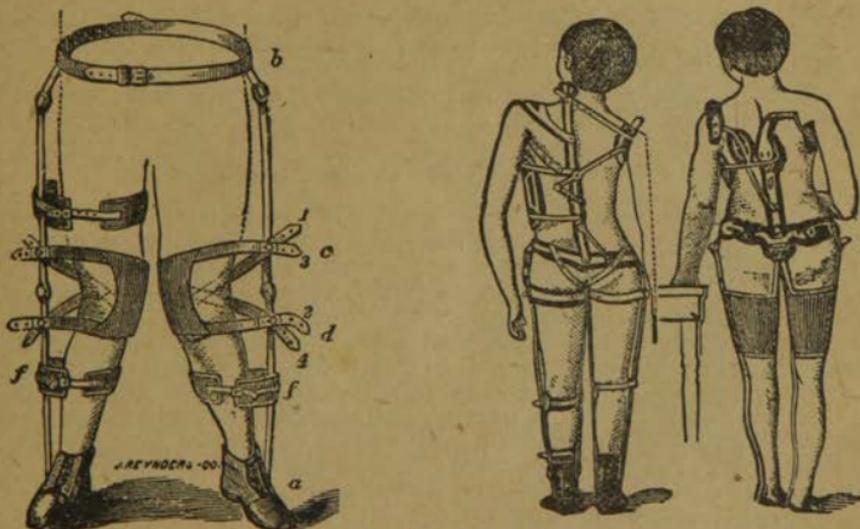
shortening in the femur, caused by arrested growth of the bone, when, of course, nothing can be accomplished toward lengthening the limb. In these cases, should there be flexion, we first straighten the limb, and then apply an extension apparatus to the shoe, enabling the patient to walk with comparative ease and comfort.

In fact there is scarcely any conceivable deformity, resulting from hip-bone disease, which can not be greatly benefited by proper mechanical treatment to be found in this institution. Visit us, and we can, after examination, tell you exactly what can be done.

## PARALYSIS.

What more pitiable sight can be imagined than the poor paralytic—helpless, deformed, deprived of locomotion and self-support, of the pleasures and enjoyments of life? Every impulse or desire for usefulness to himself or society is a failure; hopes blighted; the future but a long weary life in deformed humanity—to be called and known to others and himself as a cripple—a maimed and useless creature; and when he contrasts his lamentable fate with those blessed with sound limbs and body, enjoying life's pleasures and usefulness, free to move, think and act—how his very soul must recoil, and how sad his heart must be, and how anxiously he must look for medical aid and cure.

CAUSES.—Excessive physical or mental exertion and prostration, syphilis and scrofula; nervous irritability, etc. Acute diseases, incident to



HEMIPLEGIA.

childhood, induce, or are the exciting cause of this trouble, such as spinal or cerebral meningitis, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, worms, colds, etc. Falls, blows, sprains, injuries from careless nursing of infants and children often result in paralysis, though months may elapse before its appearance.

Some retire at night, well as usual; the morning finds them helpless. With some a slight fever precedes the malady. It may follow teething, spasms, attacks of severe illness, etc. Sometimes a slight difference is

noticed in the usefulness or control of the hand or foot. This difference increases from week to week, or month to month, until paralysis is complete.

With adults the causes are more apparent, as falls, injuries, private diseases, fevers, exposure, overwork—mental and physical, etc., etc.

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

When paralysis affects one side of the body only, it is called "*Hemiplegia*," and when it affects only the lower part of the legs, it is called "*Paraplegia*;" when only one limb, hand, foot, one side of the face, it is called Local Paralysis.

This is the most common form of paralysis met with. It, in the majority of cases affects the left side of the body. In a few cases, the left arm and right leg may be affected, or *vice versa*. The mind, in this kind of paralysis, often suffers, and the speech may be impaired, but in young subjects, the mental functions and speech, if injured, usually recover. This, however, unfortunately is not often true of adults, especially if past the meridian of life.

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

#### PARAPLEGIA,

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

#### HOW WE CURE PARALYSIS.

We increase the size of the dismissed blood vessels; thus the perishing muscles are supplied with a greater quantity of blood and nourishment, causing them to grow stronger and acquire their natural power and motion. We reproduce the natural heat in the cold and perishing limbs, impart to them new life and animation, causing them to develop in size, grow in strength and establish a vigorous circulation therein. We keep the limbs from being drawn out of shape, prevent all deformity, and if the limbs are already crooked when we take hold of the case, we at once straighten them without pain, and give proper support and passive motion to the weak joints. We adjust upon the limbs perfectly fitting surgical appliances, that support the weight of the body, thus relieving the weak joints and muscles, giving them freedom of motion and action, without injury or fatigue. We cleanse the blood of all impurities, stimulate the circulation, and give tone and vigor to the constitution. Our treatment causes no pain or torture; cases can be successfully treated at their homes under our direction; we furnish them with all the necessary machinery and appliances. The patient at once comprehends the philosophy of our method of treatment, soon feels that he is surely improving, is convinced that it must do all we claim, is therefore encouraged and inspired with faith, and thus greatly facilitates the treatment; and finally, our treatment is rational, plainly indicated by common sense, wholly and solely based upon the nature and requirements of the case. We are happy in being able to relieve the suffering, and frequently restore the long-neglected, helpless paralytic. Electricity, the great

restorer of nerve and vital force, is used by us in Paralysis by means of improved Galvano-Faradic apparatus.

Our methods of using electricity, as well as our electrical apparatus, are according to the new discoveries in electrical science and entirely different from the common electric battery used by physicians in general practice. We treat patients at the Institute, until they are on the road to recovery and understand the treatment and use of instruments, and then furnish them with the necessary apparatus and appliances to use at their homes, where they can continue the treatment until cured, with our braces and appliances. Many who are helpless can be made to stand and walk in a few days. Hundreds throughout the west can substantiate this statement; any person who remains paralyzed or allows a child to grow up in this condition, without making an effort to cure, and placing the case in the hand of scientific men, supplied with the latest treatment for this condition, deserves the condemnation of every intelligent person.

The second or third attack, which is always looked for with dread by the victims of this terrible disease, can be warded off or prevented by our present mode of treatment, which has been perfected by years of experience. Hundreds of persons now enjoying good health whom we have cured of this malady can testify to these facts.

Our medical, electrical and mechanical treatment for paralysis is not surpassed by any medical establishment in the world, and our physicians and assistants have had an unequalled experience in this class of diseases.

### BOW LEGS.



*Before treatment.*



*After treatment.*

We manufacture a brace which can be worn under the clothes, is not painful or unpleasant to wear, and never fails to cure this deformity.

## WRY NECK.

Wry neck is 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 the pressure, with an unnatural position of the head. This deformity requires nicely fitting apparatus to hold the head in proper position long enough to lengthen the muscles and change the shape of the bones. This requires but a short time, relieving the deformity entirely.

## THE KNEE JOINT,

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

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

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

From any of the above diseases the cords may become contracted, and



the limbs crooked and deformed. There are no cases requiring more vigilant and correct treatment than disease of this joint, as with it great suffering and life-long deformity may be prevented; while without it great suffering and life-long deformity may result. The ankle, shoulder, elbow

and wrist are subject to the same forms of disease, and are followed by like consequences.

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

### HARE-LIP.

Hare-lip is a congenital defect which greatly disfigures the face, and if a person is allowed to grow up with it the bones of the face change in shape, and the deformity is much harder to entirely remove. Every child born with such defects should be operated upon while very young, and thus prevent deformity by improper growth of the bones. Many physicians are ready to undertake the operations upon such cases, as they feel it is only necessary to "pare the edges and sew it up" to make a cure. How many little ones suffer from this cause to no purpose, for even if it heals, a notch or deformed lip is the result. No child should be operated upon without proper preparation with apparatus to overcome the contraction of the muscles of the cheek thoroughly beforehand, in order to prevent pain and the drawing of the edges apart after the operation. This precaution is everything to success, yet not practiced by surgeons outside of this Institute.



## TO PERSONS LIVING AT A DISTANCE FROM CHICAGO OR IN OTHER LARGE CITIES.

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Many persons living at a great distance from Chicago hesitate about coming here for treatment, thinking that they should find medical and surgical skill, and physicians possessing equal facilities for curing them nearer home. To such persons we will say that a medical establishment of this kind is not located on account of the size of the city, but springs into existence more from the fact that the location selected is central, easily reached and is the home of physicians of noted skill and experience, who have prospered and succeeded in building up a large practice, and who come into prominence on account of the cures that they have performed and the reputation they bear among the people of the State in which they live. Furthermore, it is impossible for many medical establishments of this magnitude to exist in one section of the country, as on account of the large expense incurred in furnishing such an institution with the medical and surgical apparatus necessary to conduct it, and the large outlay constantly required to keep it in proper working order, it is necessary that its patronage be drawn from a large extent of territory. Therefore, while there are many physicians in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee, who are scientific men, and are well thought of in the community in which they live, none of them claim to treat as many cases or draw their patients from so large a section of country as the physicians of the Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute.

The patronage of this institution has been constantly on the increase since its opening, and persons come here for treatment from not only the Western, but many of the Eastern and Southern States. To an intelligent, thinking person who has watched our growth, and to those who visited us years ago, who now see the difference in our equipment, the number of our patients, and who know our standing among professional and business men, no other proof is necessary of the uncommon skill of the physicians constituting the faculty. As was remarked by a gentleman of this city not long since, the large number of persons that have been treated here within the last few years alone would give any physician an immense experience, let alone our career of the previous twenty years, which were spent in the leading hospitals and medical institutions of the world.

We have been very much annoyed, and perhaps injured in the estimation of persons not acquainted with us, by men claiming to be physicians and representing us, who are unauthorized and unqualified to treat cases.

Beware of all physicians claiming to have held positions in this institute, and to have left it and started other establishments, or engaged with other establishments, as no men occupying any other positions than assistants or servants in the Institute have ever left or been discharged. The physicians who really gave the Chicago Medical Institute the reputation it enjoys to-day are still with us. Those who have been here in the capacity of assistants and have been discharged were either incapable, intemperate or dishonest. We know of several parties who claim to have been members of the faculty, who simply came here and applied for positions, and after a few weeks trial were found untrustworthy. Beware of them.

# DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

There is no branch of Medicine or Surgery which requires a more thorough scientific knowledge of the subject than diseases of the Eye and Ear. The ordinary physician will admit that he knows little more of these diseases than the patient; to the specialist, therefore, both physician and patient turn for relief and cure. The family physician can often prescribe some remedy to allay pain, but seldom attempts more. We fully appreciate our responsible position in taking charge of these important organs, and have supplied ourselves with every new instrument and medicine known to be of value, and are from time to time adding to our faculty men skilled and experienced in this branch of the profession, and do not hesitate to claim superiority over any oculist or aurist in the west; and the thousands whom we have cured, after others have failed substantiate our claims. To those afflicted with eye and ear diseases, we simply say, call and consult us, get a scientific opinion, then visit whom you like, and if you are an intelligent person you will return to us for treatment and cure.

The following pages, describing the eye and ear and their diseases, in plain language, with numerous illustrations, are written for the benefit of patients and physicians who write us in regard to cases. By reading them carefully they will have a clear understanding, and can describe cases to us more intelligently.

## ANATOMY OF THE EYE.

The eye is held in its place in a bony cavity, called the *orbit* or "socket," by the aid of six muscles.



The *internal rectus*, the shortest of these muscles, is designed for drawing the eye in a direction toward the nose. The *external rectus* draws the eye outward toward the temple. The *superior rectus* is designed for raising the eye upward; the *inferior rectus* draws it downward. The *superior oblique*, the largest of the muscles of the eye, passes forward to near the upper edge of the socket, and nearer the nose than the centre of the socket, where the tendon of the muscle passes through a tendinous loop, when it turns back and becomes attached to

the upper, outer and back part of the eyeball. When this muscle contracts, therefore, it rolls the eye inward and down, as when the eye is directed toward the tip of the nose. The *inferior oblique* is attached by one extremity to the front part of the socket, near the nose; it then passes under the eyeball and becomes attached to its back part, between the *ex-*

*terner rectus* and *inferior rectus* muscles. It tends to roll the eye upward and outward, causing it to look toward the outer end of the eyebrows.

Such are the muscles charged with moving the eye in all directions. The movements of the eye are accomplished with great smoothness and ease, for the entire ball is surrounded by a cushion of fat.

Before entering upon a description of the eye, now that we are acquainted with the muscles that serve to direct it, let us speak of the eyelids, those veils designed for protecting the apparatus of vision. As every one knows, these are bordered by the eyelashes, which as well as the eyebrows, prevent dust and foreign bodies from falling into the eye.

The tear apparatus consists of the *lachrymal gland*, the *lachrymal caruncle*, the *lachrymal points*, the *lachrymal canals* and the *lachrymal sac*. The *lachrymal* or *tear gland* consists of a small organ, of about the size and form of a sparrow's egg, of a whitish yellow color, situated above the eye, a little outside of the middle of the socket, and near its front edge. In this the tear fluid is formed from the blood. At the inner corner of the eye, and as it were, between the ball and the inner corner of the lids, is small, somewhat prominent substance called *lachrymal caruncle*. Near the caruncle may be seen two orifices, which further examination will show to be the opening of two minute tubes called the *lachrymal canals*; these come around and open into a large tube called the *lachrymal sac*, or *tear duct*. This opens into the nose. The tears

are of use, ordinarily to moisten the eye and afterward the nose. When the flow of tears is so copious that the *lachrymal canals* cannot carry them off into the nose the surplus runs over on to the cheek.

The anterior surface of the eyeball is covered with a delicate mucous membrane, called the *conjunctiva*, which is reflected upon the lids, and forms their internal surface. This membrane also invests the *lachrymal canals* and the *lachrymal sacs*, and extending downward through the *nasal ducts*, becomes lost in the *nasal fossæ*, and then acquires new properties; it is called the *pituitary* or *schneiderian membrane*. It will, therefore, be seen how liable the lining of the eye will be to disease if a person take cold, both on account of its similar structure to the lining of the nose and intimate connection with it.

The form of the eyeball is that of a sphere, of about one inch in diameter, having the segment of a smaller sphere ingrafted on its anterior surface, which thus increases its antero-postero diameter. The outer part of the eyeball, from its color, is commonly called "the white of the eye," and, from its firmness, the *sclerotic coat*. It has two openings, a large one in front to admit light and a, much smaller one, a little to the inside of the back center, to admit a bundle of nerves, called, collectively the *optic nerve*.

The transparent *cornea* forms the front part of the eyeball; it is fitted into the *sclerotic coat* very much as the crystal of a watch is fitted in its case.

Immediately beneath the *sclerotic* is found a membrane of a rich chocolate brown color externally, and of a deep black within; it is called the *choroid*.

The *ciliary ligament*, or circle, is a thick grayish band, almost a line or two wide, situated between the *choroid*, the *iris* and *sclerotic*.

The *iris*, so named from its variety of color in different individuals, is a membranous partition placed vertically behind the *cornea*, in the anterior part of the eye. It is pierced somewhat to the nasal side of its center by a circular opening called the *pupil*.



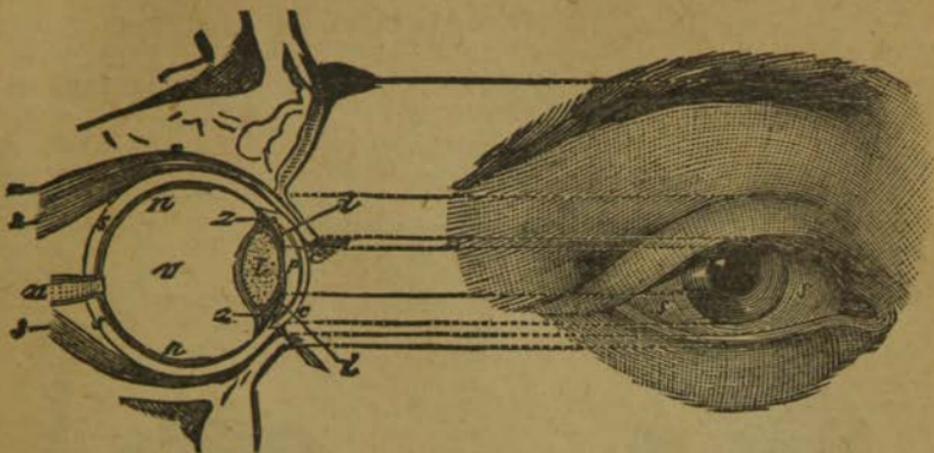


Fig. 4.—The Eye, and the corresponding parts shown in a vertical section.

1. The levator muscle of the eyelid. 2. Superior oblique muscle. 3. Inferior rectus muscle. *n*. Optic nerve, which spreads out internally to form the retina *n n.*, *v*. Vitreous humor. 2, 2. Ciliary processes. *l*. Lens. *p* The anterior chamber. *c*. Cornea. *i*. Iris.

The *Crystalline Lens* (Fig. 4 *l*) is more convex on the posterior than on the anterior surface; in the foetus it is nearly spherical.

The space intervening between the cornea and the iris is called the *anterior chamber* (Fig. 4. *p*.) The *posterior chamber*, less than half a line in depth, is situated between the internal face of the iris and the external face of the lens.

The *aqueous humor* (Fig. 4, *p*) a transparent fluid, is situated in the anterior and posterior chambers. The *vitreous humor* (Fig. 4, *v*.) is a highly transparent fluid, inclosed in a delicate membrane, the *hyaloid*. It forms the principal bulk of the globe of the eye. The crystalline lens, retained in its place by a prolongation of the *ciliary zonule*, is composed of a capsule, which contains a small quantity of fluid. The lens itself consists of concentric layers, of which the external are soft, the next firmer, and the central form a hardened nucleus. Immediately around the circumference of the lens is a triangular canal—the *canal of pettit*—which allows the ciliary muscle to move the lens.

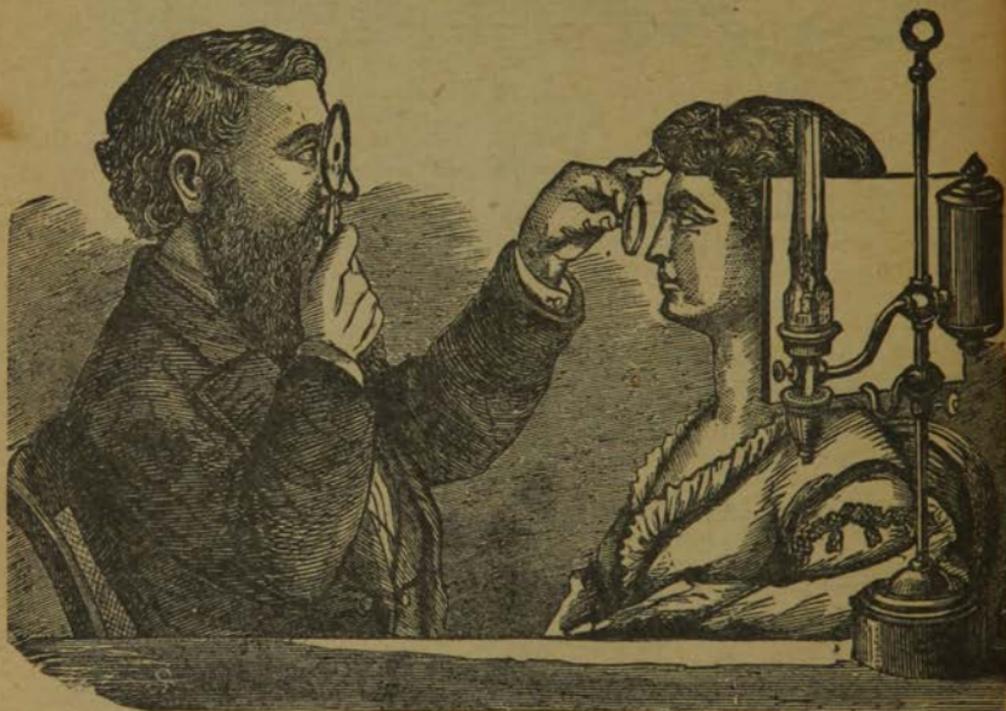
The *retina* (Fig. 4, *n n.*) a knowledge of the structure of which, is of the utmost importance in the theory of vision, is a pulpy, grayish membrane (transparent during life) extending from the optic nerve (of which it is an expansion) to the lens; it lies immediately upon the choroid, but does not adhere to it. The retina is not a simple membrane; it is formed of eight layers.

The *optic nerves*, two in number—one for each eye—arise from a portion of the brain called the *optic lobes*, and intercross. At their origin they are wide apart, then they cross each other and again diverge to penetrate the orbits, where, spreading over the choroid, they form the retina. This reunion of the two optic nerves explains why vision is single, although we possess two eyes.

## THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

### ITS VALUE AS A MEANS OF DETECTING DISEAS IS OF THE INTERNAL EYE.

This wonderful instrument was invented by Professor Helmholtz, of Königsburg, Prussia; with it the oculist can see the inside of the eye as distinctly as the ordinary observer can the outside. In examining the internal eye with the Ophthalmoscope, the oculist holds the Ophthalmoscope before his own eye in such a position that, while he looks through the small opening in its center, the mirrored surface receives the rays of light from the lamp, and reflects them directly into the eye of the patient; in his left



*Fig. 6—Examination of the internal eye with the Ophthalmoscope.*

hand he holds a lens before the patient's eye, so adjusted that it concentrates all the rays of light within the eyeball, thus illuminating the whole interior of the eye, enabling him to observe the optic nerve, where it enters the eye, the retina, choroid coat, the blood vessels that supply the back part of the eye, and the vitreous humor. All of which are as distinctly visible to an educated oculist as the engraving here shown are to the ordinary observer. Its intelligent use requires long practice and much experience.

#### DISEASES OF THE RETINA AND NERVE.

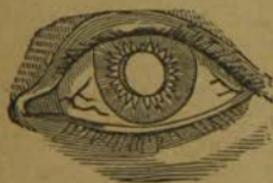
Many people are surprised when told that the ophthalmic surgeon can examine and plainly see the retina and nerve of the eye, and so form a correct opinion as to the nature and extent of any disease affecting these parts, by means of the wonderful instrument—the ophthalmoscope—by

which he is permitted to examine the entire internal eye, not a particle of which can elude his keen observation.

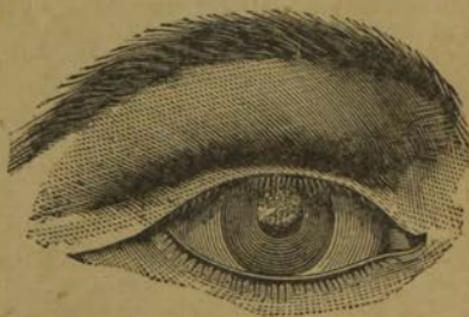
The most common disease of the internal eye is known as congestion of the retina, caused by straining the eye. It is also often caused from certain constitutional diseases. Should the symptoms be disregarded which usually attend this condition of the eye—such as pains in and about the eye, sensitiveness to light, a disposition of the eyes to close when using them, watering, a tired feeling always pervading them, etc., and if the patient has not proper care and treatment under this condition, the congestion is apt to bring on inflammation of the retina, accompanied by violent pain and great intolerance of light, and this may be followed by rupture of the engorged blood vessels and extravasation of blood under the retina. This is a very serious mishap, leaving the patient nearly or completely blind. It is regarded as very serious, and should be early discovered and means taken to absorb the fluid as soon as possible. Very many other diseases of the retina and nerve remain to be described, varying in appearance, symptoms and danger, but space will not permit here. Nearly or quite all of them are of a graver character, requiring early treatment to avert blindness.

## CATARACT.

Cataract is an opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or its capsule, caused from the supply of nutrition being cut off, from injury to the lens, or other disease, some cases being congenital (at birth). There are several varieties of Cataract, designated as *Hard, Soft, Fluid, Lenticular, Capsular*, etc. (See cuts.)



*Hard Cataract in which the Opacity is but recently completed.*



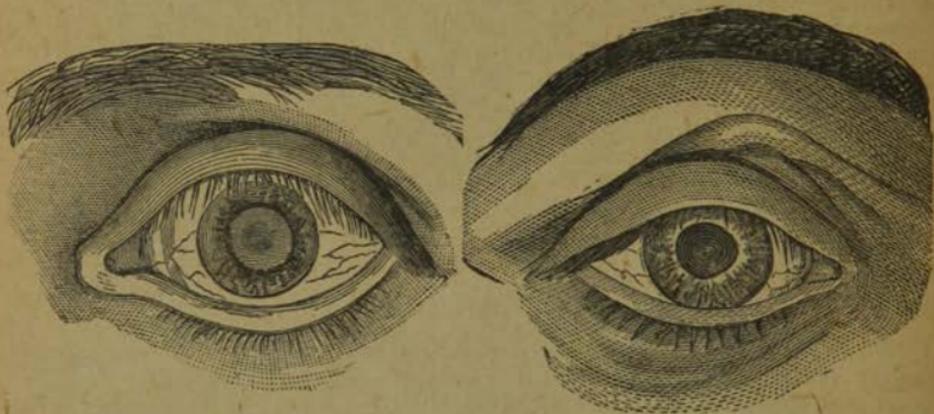
*Hard Lenticular Cataract.*

There are degrees of blindness produced by Cataract. Most persons suffering from Cataract can usually see shadows and flashes of light, and with "unripe" Cataract they may see large objects, at a short distance, quite distinctly; they always see better on cloudy days, or at twilight, when the eye is shaded and the pupil becomes dilated, allowing some rays of light to pass into the eye, around the margin of the opaque lens. There are medicines that will dilate the pupils temporarily, and thereby improve the sight while the effect continues; but no medicine can clear up a lens that has once become opaque, or stay the progress of a forming Cataract. Cataracts are never formed on the external portion of the eyes, as most people, and, in fact, many doctors suppose. The *opaque "spots"* and *"films"* on *cornea*, that are called cataracts by the average country doctor,

are not such; but are usually *albugo* or *leucoma* of the cornea; described elsewhere in this work.

I desire to call particular attention to this distinction, for the reason that they are so often confounded, even by doctors who actually profess to know all about the eye, and frequently go so far in their ignorance as to attempt to cure the disease by some eye-water, or, still worse, "scrape it off."

Patients under 25 or 30 years of age usually have "soft" cataract; after 30 or older it generally is "hard" or *senile* cataract.



Extracting the lens is the most successful operation, one for the permanent relief and cure of cataract, but it requires great skill to accomplish, and should not be attempted by novices. The operation is not painful, but it is the most difficult one in the whole range of surgery, and, when properly performed, is attended with the most brilliant results. If sure that the cataract was not complicated with other diseases of the eye, affecting vision, I would not hesitate to promise my patients to *restore vision in every case of cataract*, by this operation, having performed it so many times without a single failure.

Persons can be operated on for cataract at any age. I have operated on several who were over 70, and three were over 80, restoring useful vision in each case. One case had been blind thirty years, and could only go about by being led. I operated on him at 73; three weeks after the operation he began to read the daily papers every morning, and his sight still remains good.

A case of cataract *seldom gets well without an operation*, though electricity is reported by some reliable authorities to have cured cases in the first stage.

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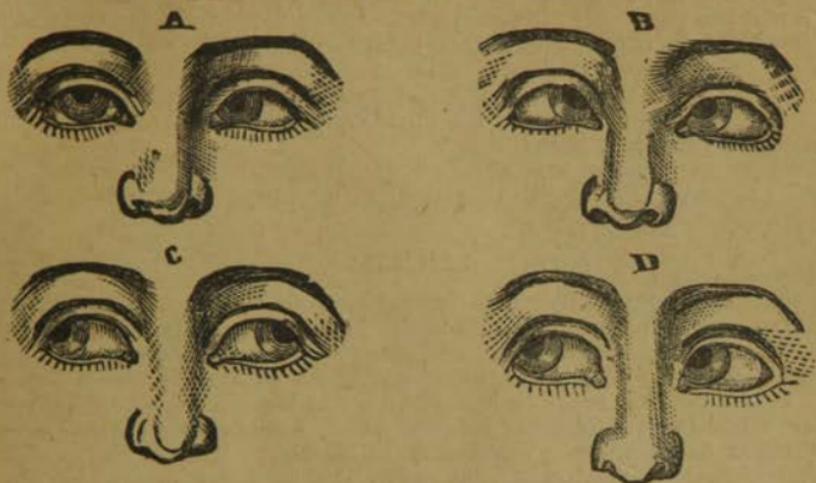
## STRABISMUS.

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### CROSS-EYES OR SQUINT.

There is no deformity of the eye that attracts greater attention and is really more unsightly than cross-eyes. The eye rests in a socket, and is moved and controlled by six muscles; a contracted condition of one of these muscles, caused by a defect in the nerves supplying the muscles, or from a shortening of the muscle itself from disease or habit, or at birth,

constitute the deformity, the eye turning in or out (sometimes up or down), in the direction of the shortened muscle.

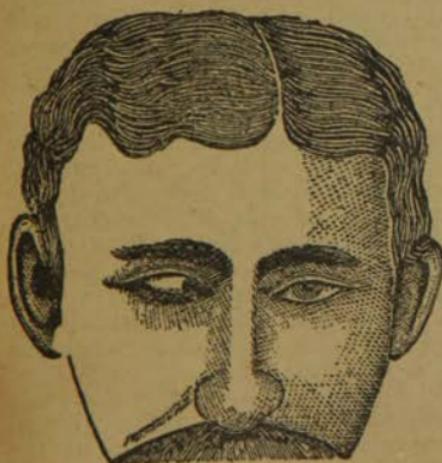


In the cuts A represents a *single convergent squint*; B, a *double convergent squint*, C, a *double divergent squint*.

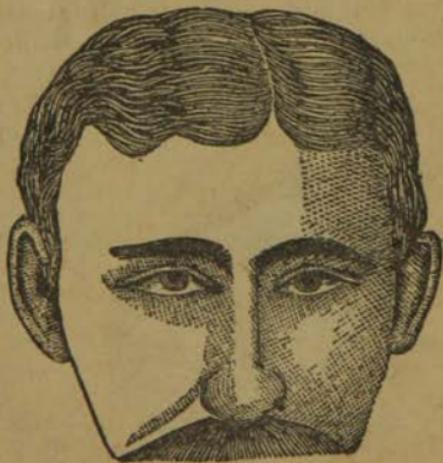
No medicine will cure this disease, but an operation which is *simple, safe, and painless*, will relieve it in *two minutes*.

The operation is easily and quickly performed by the skillful ophthalmic surgeon, and results in a complete cure in almost every case. Occasionally the operation is attempted by unskillful and inexperienced operators, and the result is not perfect, and requires a second operation, more difficult than the first, but when skillfully done completes the cure.

Having operated on so many during the last ten years, many of which had been operated on before with imperfect results, and not having to record a single failure in my own operations, I feel that I can assure all who are afflicted with this repulsive deformity a perfect cure.



*Before Operation.*



*After Operation.*

## WHY IT SHOULD BE DONE IN EARLY LIFE.

If you ask any grown person who has a cross-eye, in nine cases out of ten he will tell you: "My cross-eye is partially blind." If the eye had been straightened in youth, it would have been as good as the other.

Fathers and mothers! your children will never outgrow it. Do not let your child reach maturity with this deformity, which ruins the sight of the eye, and subjects the child to a life of ridicule, when a simple and almost painless operation will cure it.

Cross-eyes can be straightened at all ages, but the improvement in *sight* is not so great in middle age as in early youth.

## GLAUCOMA.

Glaucoma is generally miscalled neuralgia of the eye. One severe attack may leave the eye totally blind. More frequently the first attack leaves the eye in a damaged condition, and this is succeeded by others, until vision is lost. The pain, at the time of the attack, is almost unbearable. If one sees circles of light around a gas lamp or candle, like a rainbow, or, when looking directly in front, objects at one side appear more indistinct than usual, there is danger of an attack. This frightful disease, fortunately not very common, has, until within a few years, baffled the skill of the best ophthalmic surgeons.

An operation has been devised which acts as a perfect cure. If you have had severe pain in the eye, accompanied by a partial or total failure of sight, apply for advice without a moment's delay.

## DISEASES OF THE TEAR PASSAGES.

The tears enter the eye at the upper and outer corner, and after flowing over the eye-ball, pass into the lower part of the nose by a narrow passage, an inch long, which commences by two small openings in the edges of the lids, at the inner corner of the eye. They are plainly seen by turning the lids slightly out. An obstruction at any point causes the tears to run over on the cheek. It is observed, when facing a cold wind and, should be at once attended to, for, aside from the annoyance and deformity of a perfect closure of the passage, the person is liable at any time to have an *abscess* in the passage at the corner of the eye, which causes pain and disfigures the face. Success in the treatment of this class of cases requires care, patience and skill.

## IRITIS.

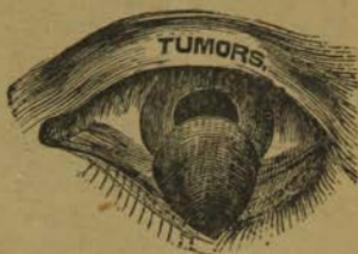
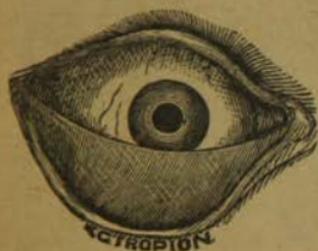
This is an inflammation of the Iris and is frequently mistaken for ordinary sore eyes, and treated as such, with the result of partially or totally destroying the sight. The symptoms are intolerance of light, redness around the colored part of eye, much pain, sometimes so severe as to entirely prevent sleep, and, if very closely observed the color of the Iris would be found to have changed.

This acute disease requires prompt and intelligent treatment. If neglected or improperly treated, the pupil of the eye becomes blocked with lymph, and you may have all grades of poor sight,



Iris.

from slight falling off of vision to total blindness. This unfortunate result can always be prevented by proper treatment, but where it has occurred, however, it can be entirely relieved by an operation for *artificial pupil*, and, when needed, it should always be performed, for if the eye has been left in an imperfect condition by this affection, the disease is almost sure to make its appearance again, and it will recur again and again, until the sight is lost beyond all hope of recovery.



### PTERYGIUM.



*Pterygium.*

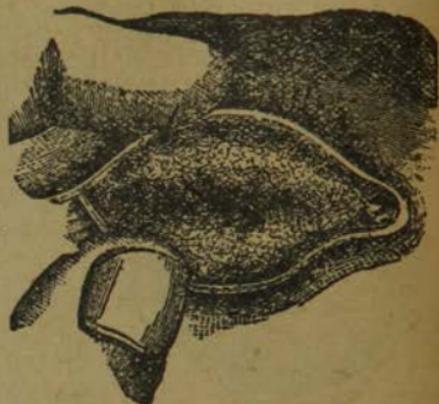
This cut represents a growth called Pterygium. It commences, generally, at the inner corner of the eye, gradually advances toward the center, and finally *covers* the *sight*. It occurs most frequently, but not always, in persons exposed to the weather. It is first observed as a slight thickening of the skin or membrane covering the eyeball, between the sight and corner of the eye. It can be cured by an operation, which causes little or no pain. The sooner it is removed the slighter the operation.

### GRANULATED EYE LIDS.

Chronic granulation is one of the most common of the diseases which affect the eye. The inflammation is very slight at the commencement of this affection, so that persons may be suffering from it and notice only that the eye lid is a little glued together in the morning, or that there is a slight feeling of roughness under the eyelids. This condition is soon followed by inflammatory symptoms, the membrane soon becomes thickened, swollen and red, with small minute pimples or granulations scattered over them; a thick matterly discharge, and a feeling as of grit or sand under the lid. If the development of the granulation is not checked, the eye lid, from severe inflammation, becomes contracted, the outer edge being drawn or rolled in, and the eye lash will sweep or rub against the eye ball. The condition is commonly called wild hairs, from the mistaken idea that hairs have grown on the inside of the lid.

The constant friction of the eye lashes and the surface of the lids, roughened by the granulations rubbing against the conjunctiva, or front of the eyeball, irritate it, cause it to become thickened, opaque or milky, and if not arrested, the disease will terminate in partial or complete blindness. Some so-called eye doctors have attempted to treat this disease with

## GRANULATED EYE LIDS.



TRACHOMA (or granular lids.)

This cut represents an aggravated form of granulations. The eye lids are partially turned, but have such a wonderful growth of granular matter that the eye ball is hidden. If allowed to continue, or improperly treated, the eye will ultimately be lost, but every case that has not been too long neglected can be cured.

caustics, blue vitriol, potash, nitrate of silver, etc. This is an erroneous and dangerous practice, and many eyes have been ruined by it. The proper treatment is to allay inflammation as quickly as possible, which we are enabled to accomplish by means of a newly-discovered remedy, which acts by contracting the blood vessels of the eye, and thereby preventing the flow of blood to the inflamed part. It is a well known principle that if the flow of blood is stopped or decreased, inflammation subsides. We keep up this contraction or closure of the blood vessels until the inflammation is allayed; the granulations not being irritated by the inflamed condition, soon atrophy, or dry up and disappear.

If the case is of long standing, the thickening and opacity of the membranes covering the sight of the eye, will require treatment to cause its absorption.

The different malformations of the lids can all be remedied by an operation. The horrid deformity represented in Fig. X, was completely

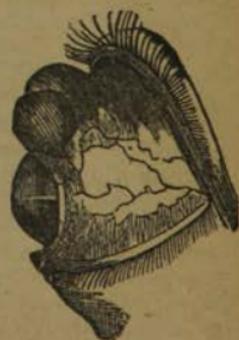
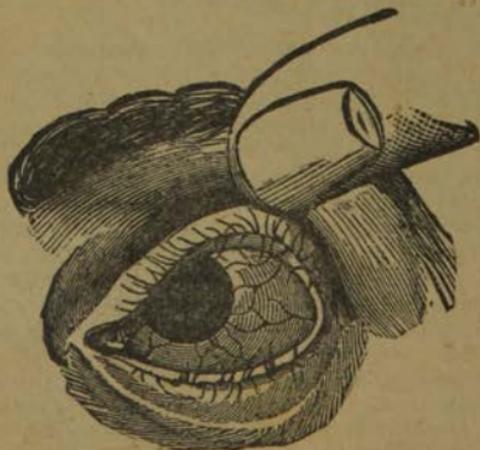


Fig. X.—Staphyloma.

Fig. Y.—Trichiasis (inversion of the lids.)

cured by an operation. It is astonishing how the different displacements and malformations, in and about the eye, can be so thoroughly cured, without leaving a *perceptible scar*.

A neglected case of sore eyes or granulations very commonly causes the lids to turn or curve in, and the lashes scratching on the clear part of the eye make it rough. The light soon passes into the eye with difficulty, and finally the person becomes blind. A simple operation, performed in time, prevents this sad conclusion to a painful disease.

### WARTS ON THE EYELIDS.

It is not necessary to describe them, for they are observed as a small lump in the lid. They are a deformity, and they also grow quite rapidly, and seriously injure the eye. They should be removed as soon as observed. The operation is almost painless.

Abscesses and styes, if allowed to take their own course, not infrequently cause the lashes to grow in an irregular manner and irritate the eye. A timely interference saves the patient all the pain, and guards against future danger of ending in a malignant disease or cancer.

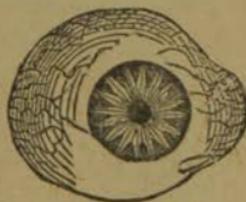
### CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EDGES OF THE LID.

The edges of the lids are red and inflamed, especially when used by artificial light; crusts or scabs collect at the roots of the lashes; the lashes themselves are observed to fall quite rapidly, and there is danger of losing them entirely. The treatment is simple, and a cure can be guaranteed in every instance.

### ARTIFICIAL EYES.



*Artificial Eye.*



*Artificial Eye.*

Patients always couple the idea of pain with the wearing of an Artificial Eye, and this arises from the supposed size. An artificial eye, as seen by the cuts, is a very slight, thin shell of enamel, made to represent the front of the living structure. The shape and size must vary, to suit different cases, each requiring a different model, and the correspondence in size with the other eye demands much more nicety than is necessary to match the color. The improvements which have been lately effected in the coloring of the enamels for artificial eyes render the imitation so perfect that not only is the casual observer deceived, but even the professional man may not detect the substitute.

We furnish patients, when desired, with the best French and German artificial eyes at reduced prices.

## GONORRHOËAL OPHTHALMIA

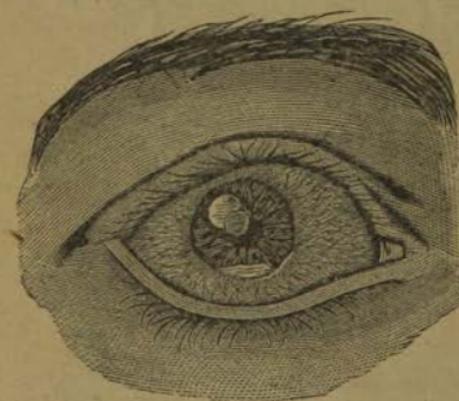


A form of sore eyes attended by a very abundant discharge of matter. No hours should be lost before proper treatment is obtained.

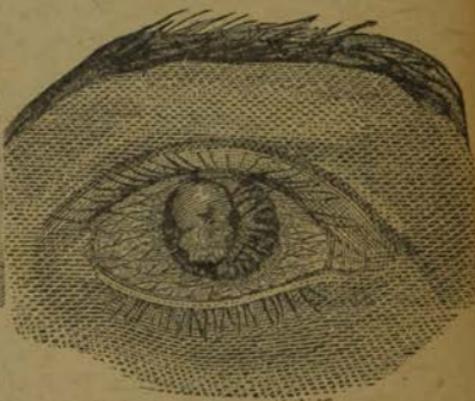
It is a well recognized fact that Gonaorrhœa will cause a dangerous disease of the eye. The matter may be communicated from the diseased person to his own eyes or the eye disease may be communicated by gonorrhœal matter from another diseased person. It is a dangerous disease, and the only safety lies in prompt treatment.

## SYPHILITIC DISEASE OF THE EYE.

Constitutional Syphilis very frequently attacks the eyes. The symptoms are similar to rheumatism of the eye, but the ultimate effects are much more dreadful. Where there is the least suspicion of Syphilis in connection with the diseased eyes, lose not a moment in seeking the advice of a competent oculist—the happiness of your whole life may depend upon it.



*Neglected Syphilitic Iritis,  
with loss of sight.*

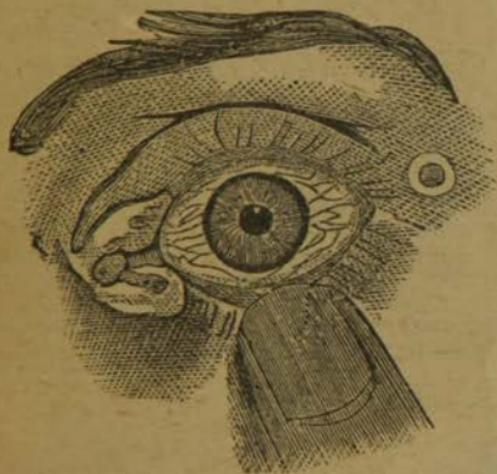


*Neglected Syphilitic Iritis,  
with loss of sight.*

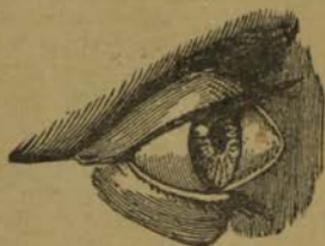
Thousands of causes may bring about visual troubles, and various names have been given to the afflictions which result therefrom. We will examine them, and then will take occasion to describe those which are most interesting.

Thus, in *amaurosis*, the eyesight will be gradually extinguished if, at its inception, care be not taken to arrest it by therapeutical treatment. In certain cases the eye presents grave interior disorders, and yet vision is little changed.

It may happen, too, that one portion of a body is seen more clearly than another (*meropia*) or, again, that one part of an object only is clearly seen, the other being covered with a dark veil (*hemiopia*.) Often, in paralysis of the retina, objects can be seen only by inclining the head; often, too, a bar seems to hide everything. The eyes are occasionally different, and this trouble is known as *assymetropia*. Sometimes spots are seen stationary with regard to the visual axis (*scotopsia*); now these spots are seen moving or flying (*muscoe volitantes*), as it happens, at the beginning of the cataract; now, again, these bodies that are seen are luminous (*photopsia*.) When light fatigues and irritates the eyes, the affection is designated as *photophobia*; and when bright light facilitates vision it is called *photolimia*.) Objects may also be seen of some other color than they really possess;



*Syphilitic Ulceration of the Eye.*



*Conical Cornea.*

they may also appear as if they were seen through a lattice work. Sometimes objects appear distorted. Often vision is doubled; or, again, multiple. Objects may also be seen larger or smaller than they really are.

*Trichiasis* (see cut Y) is a turning of the eyelids inward, it may lead to a stubborn inflammation, and often to a swelling of the follicles of the palpebral conjunctiva. "Films" on the cornea may often form after inflammation. When the eyesight is weak a cloud may exist; then the "film" is simple. If the "film" is opaque it is named *albugo*. When the opacity is complete it is called *leucoma*. In this disease a peculiar form of spectacles is used, which serves to limit the places that remain transparent; in this way the eyesight is made more perfect.

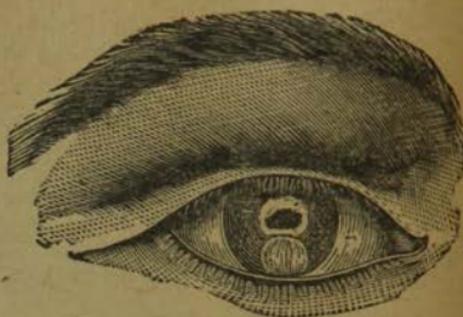
*Muscoe volitantes* (*myodepsia*, "flying insects") is a trouble that affects a great many persons. Filaments and dots swim before the eyes, changing form and moving wherever the latter are turned. The trouble is sometimes caused by small bodies in the liquids of the eye, and sometimes by congestion of the retinal vessels.

In "diplopia" two objects are seen instead of one. We distinguish "binocular diplopia" when two objects are seen with the two eyes, and "uniocular diplopia" when two objects are perceived with a single eye. This trouble arises from a paralysis of one of the muscles of the eye. It is treated with the aid of medicaments and the use of prismatic glasses.

*Ophthalmia* is an inflammation of the conjunctiva. According to its as-



*Lenticular Cataract.*



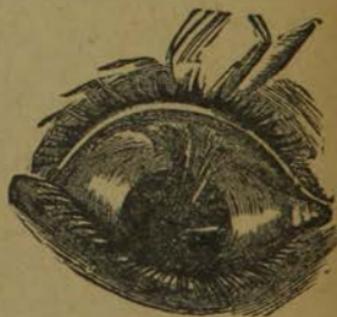
*Ulceration of Cornea.*

pects, it is designated as "simple," "pustular," "granular," or "purulent" conjunctivitis. The first is a slight affection and readily yields to medicine. In the second, besides a redness, there is seen near the edge of the cornea a small pustule, into which the injected vessels empty. In the third, granulations form under the eyelids, sometimes in such numbers as to raise the lids in a notable manner. Purulent conjunctivitis is common to children. A current of cold air may determine this horrible affliction in a newly-born babe, and if care be not taken the eyesight may be forever lost.

*Staphyloma* is a tumor situated under the conjunctiva, at the anterior or posterior part of the eyeball. There is, also, a *staphyloma* of the cornea



*Capsular Cataract.*



*Symblepharon.*

(see cut). There may exist *staphyloma* of the sclerotic, called *scleritis* (see cut). In abscess of the cornea there often forms a deposit of pus in the anterior chamber.

In regard to treatment for diseases of the eye, there are considered three distinct kinds—Medical, Surgical and Optical—the medical and surgical pertains to the oculist, the latter only to the optician. In any cases of visual trouble it is always wise to first procure the advice of a competent

oculist, who will advise the proper glasses to use when there is no better remedy for the case.

If you have any trouble of the eye, hasten to a competent Ophthalmic Surgeon. In very many more cases than is generally believed, every hour is fraught with danger.

Is your little child born blind? Have your children defective eyes? Be sure to have them carefully examined. Many in your blind asylums could have been given good sight in their youth, and even many adults, who have been blind from infancy, can, by a skillful operation, obtain useful vision.

In a large majority of cases of partial or total blindness, the retina and optic nerve, which lie in the back part of the eye, are in a perfectly healthy condition. The structures in front of these have from some cause become thickened and opaque. Light does not pass through to those regions where the sensation of sight is produced; but if light can be admitted by an operation the patient will receive the great boon of sight, become a useful citizen, and bless the great advances of modern science, which have made him happy and independent.

Have you weak eyes, pain on using them, or can you use them but a short time without suffering? Does the bright light affect them? Have you floating specks in front of the eye, or an appearance like a shower of sparks or bright colored spots? All these difficulties require careful and intelligent treatment if you wish to retain perfect eyesight.

Something more grave may follow if you neglect to secure proper advice and skillful treatment.

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## SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

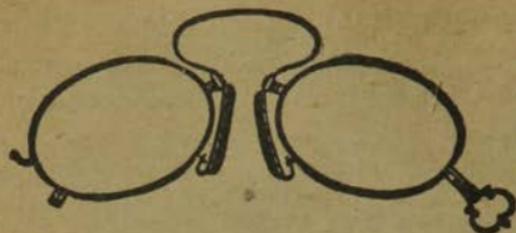
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### WHEN GLASSES SHOULD BE WORN AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

The eye, as is well known, is the most sensitive organ in the human body. Few people, however, are aware of the disastrous results which follow when delicate machinery is strained or overworked.

The conditions of the eye which constantly strain the ocular muscles, and are therefore the most dangerous, are known popularly as long sight, and short sight. These are both defects of vision which depend upon the shape of the eyeball. In the former it is too short from before backward, and while near and distant vision may be good, near objects are only seen clearly when the little muscle in the eye called the ciliary muscle is severely strained.

The use of such an eye by artificial light at night or for too long a period during the day is certain to result in serious trouble. The first symptoms are blurring of the print while reading, floating spots (*muscae volitantes*) in the field of vision, soreness in and around the eyeballs, redness and inflammation of the edges of the lids, and of the white membrane covering the eye, sharp pains shooting over the head and side of face, and increasing dimness of vision. If the eyes are neglected, or poorly fitting glasses worn, the symptoms increase in severity. The headache becomes neuralgic in character, and almost constant, and is often accompanied with vertigo, nausea and vomiting. The vessels in the interior of the eye become choked with blood, and if the strain still continues an artery may break and vision



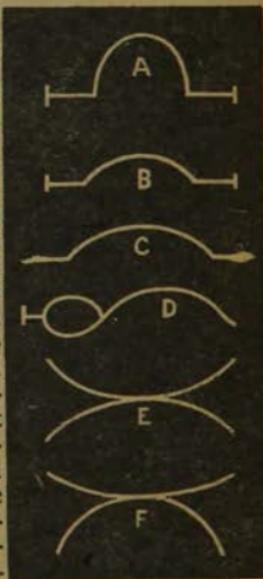
be entirely destroyed. From the close connection between the eye and the brain the best authorities in Europe and America are of the opinion that neglected long sight or imperfectly fitting glasses are frequently the direct cause of various diseases of the great

nerve centers, which sap the vital strength and shatter the strongest constitutions.



In short sight the globe of the eye is too long from before backward and vision for the distance is imperfect. When overworked, the chief danger to fear in eyes of this character, is that the thin layers of tissue in the interior of the eyeball will be torn through and total blindness result. Statistics show that this fatal accident happens in a large percentage of neglected cases.

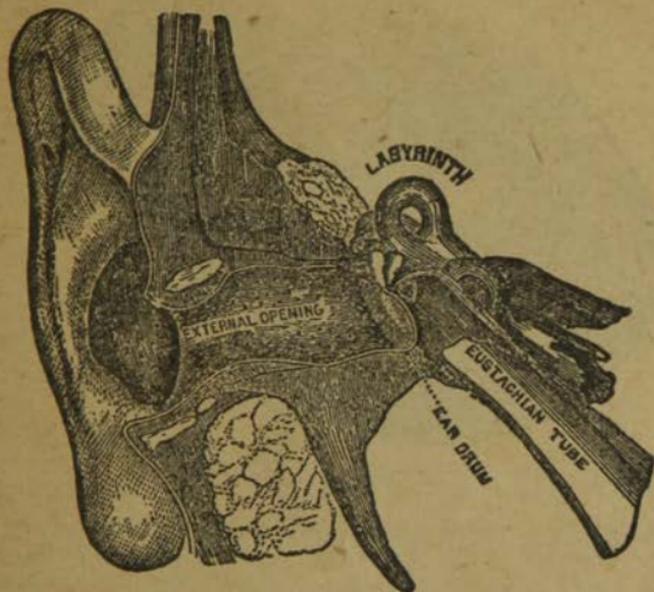
The only safety for persons with long or short sight is to submit the eyes to an experienced oculist for examination and wear the glasses which he prescribes. It will not do to trust such delicate organs in the hands of a country doctor or to inexperienced oculists; it is dangerous to wear the glasses which the spectacle vender sells you; and it is equally dangerous to select your own glasses simply because you can see better with them. Glasses, in order to do good, must be fitted with scientific accuracy by a trained and experienced specialist. This department in our Institute is in charge of an oculist who has studied for years with the foremost eye specialists in Europe and America, and has had large practical experience in testing eyesight. His time is devoted exclusively to treating diseased and abnormal conditions of this organ. All tests are made in the most scientific manner with the ophthalmoscope and a complete set of Natchet's test glasses. We keep a full line of eye glasses and spectacles of the best pebble and crown glass, and also a large stock of gold, tortoise shell, nickel, steel and every variety of the newest styles of frames. All persons suffering with defects of vision, or with any of the symptoms enumerated above will find it to their advantage to consult our optician.



## ANATOMY OF THE EAR.

In man, and nearly all mammals, the ear consists of three parts, viz: The external, middle and internal ear. The external ear is simply a sort of a funnel for collecting and transmitting sound waves, which are sent through a passage called the auditory canal to the middle ear. The middle ear, or tympanic cavity, as it is sometimes called, is separated from the auditory passage by a membranous partition termed the tym-

panum or drum. It communicates with the external ear by means of the Eustachian tube, which opens into the back part of the mouth. Within this middle ear are found three small bones, which, from their respective shapes are termed the hammer, anvil and stirrup. These bones are fastened together and form a chain, which connects the tympanum with the



*Vertical Section of the Ear, Showing the Internal Structure.*

internal ear. The internal ear, sometimes called the labyrinth, is separated from the middle ear by a bony partition, which is perforated by two small holes, one round and the other oval. The round one is closed by a membrane similar to the tympanum, and the oval by the base of the stirrup bone. The internal ear is the true auditory apparatus and consists of three parts, the vestibule, the semi-circular canals, and the cochlea. They are all situated in the most solid part of the temporal bone of the skull. It is to the internal ear that the auditory nerve is sent, its terminal filaments floating freely in a limpid fluid, with which the whole of its cavities are filled.

By this mechanism the vibrations of air are collected by the external ear, conveyed along the auditory canal to the tympanum, which transmits them to the chain of small bones. These, in connection with the air that surrounds them, convey the vibrations to the internal ear, in the labyrinth of which they come in contact with the filaments of the auditory nerve, and this conveys the impression to the brain.

The particular functions of the different parts of the ear, with reference to the qualities of sound of which they take cognizance, is only partially understood. It has been supposed that the tympanum judges the intensity of sound, their pitch is measured by the cochlea, and their quality by the semi-circular canals.

Hearing is one of the most important of our senses. Good hearing is requisite in every department of life for the rapid interchange of our thoughts,

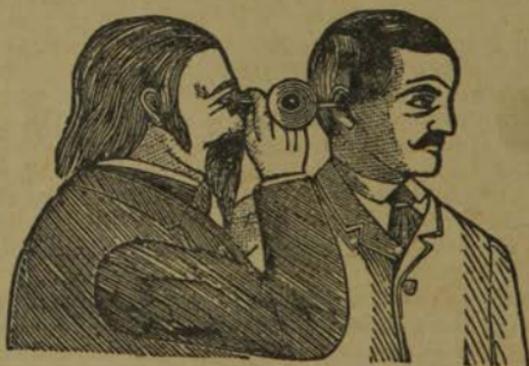
ideas, and wants, and its loss or impairment a misfortune, which makes itself felt at every step, and seriously interferes with our usefulness and success in all relations of life.

The most common causes of loss of hearing or deafness, are cold draughts of air, bathing, especially if water is allowed to enter the ear,



*The Ear Drum (Magnified.)*

violence to the ear, loud reports, throat afflictions, scarlet fever, influenza, diphtheria and diseases of the skin, brain diseases. fever, quinine, if used for a long time. The diseases most often met are inflammation of the auricle or external ear, inflammation of the canal leading to the tympanum



*Our Method of Examining the Ear with Otoscope.*

or ear drum, polypus, inflammation of the glands, hardening ear wax, inflammation of the tympanum or ear drum, inflammation of the eustachian tubes arising from catarrh or throat afflictions, paralysis, or atrophy of the auditory nerves, or discharge from the ear.

There are a large number of persons suffering to a greater or less extent from deafness, owing, in a great measure, to neglect in seeking competent medical advice and treatment, upon the first appearance of disease

of the organ, or to improper treatment. The majority of the diseases of the ear are chronic, commencing very insiduously, give scarcely any pain, and impair hearing so gradually that it is not detected until in the second stage. To treat deafness successfully, the treatment should be directed to the cause which produces it, as deafness is not a disease, but the defects of a diseased condition. The curability does not depend upon the age of the person affected, nor the degree of deafness, but upon the source from which it emanates. The new method of treatment consists of the introduction of gases and warm vapors, impregnated with such medicinal substances as each particular case requires by means of appropriate apparatus, sounds, ear catheters and electricity, and is not attended with any pain or inconvenience. The pouring of powerful liquids, caustics, etc., into the ear has been abandoned as not only painful and useless, but as positively dangerous.

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### WHAT EMINENT PROFESSORS AND AUTHORS SAY OF THE TREATMENT OF EAR DISEASES, AND THEIR NEGLECT BY DOCTORS GENERALLY.

Professor Von Trolsch, Aural Surgeon and Lecturer in the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, says in his work on the ear: "The number of ear patients is very large, and the consequences of ear diseases in every respect are very important since they not only extend an influence upon the life, happiness and social position of the adult, but also on the intellectual development of the child, yea, they even bring the life in danger. We are able to diagnosticate diseases of the ear quite as well as many other classes of disease, certainly better than diseases of the kidneys, liver or spleen, which, however, no physician to whom they come would designate as afflictions in which there is nothing to be done. So much as refers to the diagnosis, refers also to the treatment, which we will hereafter speak of in detail. Here as in other cases, constitutional remedies are at our service; we know that the external surface of the membrani tympani and auditory canal are entirely accessible to local treatment, and we are enabled through the Eustachian tube, in various ways, to affect the middle ear. We can find here no reason why the efforts of the physician cannot be as successful as in other branches of disease. Considering all these things, it is peculiarly hard to understand why this branch of medical science has been so little attended to—in general, entirely neglected."

Professor Toynbee, of London, England, the great author on diseases of the ear, who spent over twenty years in writing one of his books, during which time he made nearly 2,000 dissections or post mortem examinations of ear cases, and who is regarded as most eminent authority, says, in his work on the ear: "The result of my own experience is that diseases of the ear are not more difficult to diagnose, nor are they on the whole less amenable to treatment, than those of any other organ that can be named."

There seems, indeed, to be an extraordinary degree of indifference on the part of practitioners and even teachers, in regard to the diseases of the ear. It is only necessary that we should devote the same amount of study and attention to these diseases that we bestow upon other branches of surgery, and we shall soon wrest this practice from the hands of the charlatan and place it upon the exalted footing to which its importance entitles it.

## DISEASES OF THE MIDDLE EAR.

## "RUNNING EAR," ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Otorrhœa, commonly called "running ear," is a very common affliction of an extremely loathsome character, and is generally a *sequela* of some grave disease, such as scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, or it may result from catarrh or "cold in the head."

The inner parts of the ear are so hidden from observation that the public generally does not appreciate the sad results of neglect. A discharge from the ear, however slight, is indicative of a destructive inflammation going on within. The delicate parts of the ear, are constantly bathed in the foul discharge, and before one is aware the organ of hearing is totally destroyed. This frequently occurs with children, who often bear pain without complaining, and there is a prevailing opinion that the discharge ought not to be stopped, and that it will injure the child to do so. This is a grave error; the sooner it is stopped the better chance the child will have to regain hearing. Let it continue and you take the consequence of consigning the child to a deaf and dumb asylum, an idiotic institution, or to the grave.

This is not overdrawn, for the ear is separated from the brain by only a very *thin shell* of bone, which this inflammation destroys, and the disease extends to the membranes of the brain, which causes death or makes the child an idiot. The remorse of many fond parents, who allowed what they thought a harmless discharge from the ear to continue until it was too late, will more than justify this statement.

Professor Von Troltsch says: "You will still allow me a few words concerning the prejudice felt against the local treatment of "running ear," as having a bad effect upon the general health. I have *always* found the opposite to be true; that with a gradual diminution of the discharge the general health is improved, and that very many persons lose their lives because the discharge is allowed to go on." He further says: "I have learned that a sudden cessation of the discharge is *not* productive of evil results," and he intimates in the following language *why* so many physicians and surgeons seem prejudiced against arresting the discharge: "We will be very likely to regard each view of the surgeon or physician against the sudden stoppage of the discharge, as very like the idea of the fox in the fable when the grapes were beyond his reach."

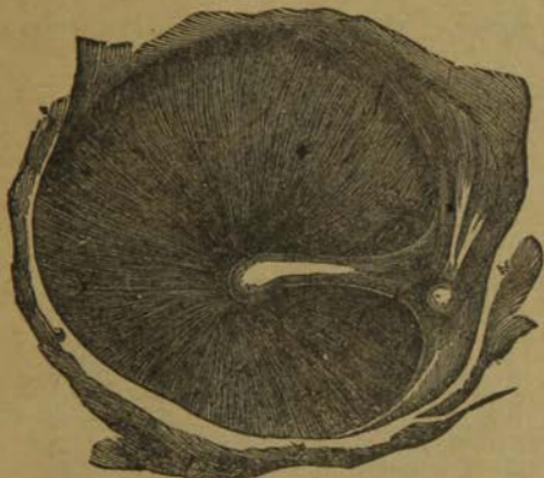
"I, like Sir W. Wilde," says Professor Allen, of England, "have never been able to discover one well authenticated instance when disease in the head has resulted as a consequence of checking otorrhœa and we should by every means in our power endeavor to heal them."

## CLOSURE OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

Closure of the Eustachian Tube, due to catarrh of its lining membrane, is a common affliction at almost all ages. It may be complete or incomplete, and the deafness will be in proportion to the degree of obstruction. With grown-up persons it is not unusual to find only one tube affected. If the deafness is very extreme, there will often be a little ringing as well. The symptoms in these cases are recurring attacks of deafness during colds, increasing in degree and duration as they are repeated; swelling and congestion of the throat, often also of the tonsils; sniffing of the nose with disposition to blow it. But the diagnosis rests on the appearance of the drum membrane, which is pressed inward toward the drum-wall.

The treatment proper is the inflation of the drum by Politzer's process, which generally gives instant relief, and should be followed by vapors medicated and used by means of proper vaporizers. We have had wonderful success in the curing of ear diseases by our improved vaporizer and electricity applied by ear electrodes and proper electrical apparatus.

### DISEASES OF THE DRUM.



The drum may be thickened by chronic diseases, or there may be deposits of bony or calcareous matter in it, or there may be a hole in it, or it may be entirely gone. It is evident that any of these difficulties would seriously interfere with hearing. When the drum is thickened, applications can be made to improve hearing. When there is a small hole in the drum, it can generally be caused to take on a new action, and close the hole.

### WE CURE DEAFNESS.

MARION, Iowa, Feb. 24th, 1899.

*Dr. N. E. Wood, Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, 617 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill. :*

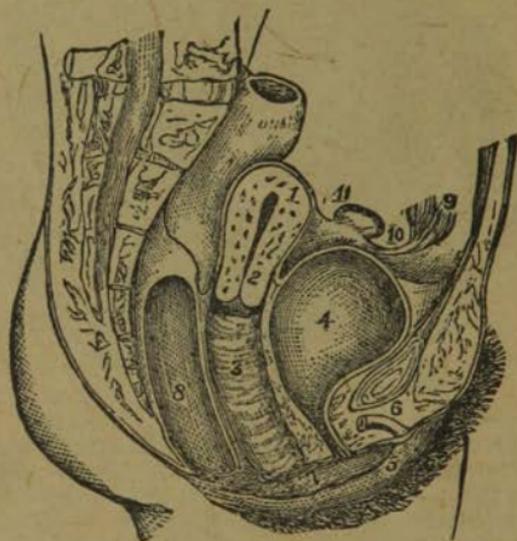
DEAR SIR—I have to acknowledge that you cured me of deafness, in 1894, and the cure seems permanent. My left ear was afflicted for twenty-five years, and my right ear for two years. I tried several doctors and used medicines they gave me, which done me no good, until I went to your Medical Institute, which is the best one I know of in this country, and it did not take you long to cure me. I have since recommended several of my friends to go to you and I shall continue to do so.

Yours Truly,

*B. F. Beach*

## DISEASES OF WOMEN.

## THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.



*Explanation of Cut; No. 1, the Uterus or Womb; 2, the Cervix or Neck of the Womb; 3, the Vagina; 4, the Bladder; 5, the Outer Lip; 6, the Clitoris; 7, the Inner Lip; 8, the Rectum; 9, 10 and 11, the Ovaries, Fallopian Tubes and Brood Ligaments.*

In ages past diseases peculiar to women have not received the attention from the medical profession necessary for the proper understanding of their location, cause and treatment. And even at this age of the world, an age noted for invention, discovery and research, this branch of medicine and surgery has been so sadly neglected that it is an exception to find a physician capable of understanding and treating in a scientific and skillful manner many of the obscure and mysterious diseases of the female organs. Women are more subject to disease than men, for the following reasons: First, their natural delicate organization. Second, they are liable to the ordinary diseases of the race, and, in addition, owing to their peculiar functions, child-bearing and lactation, and menstruation, they are subject to diseases unknown to men. Third, the rules and usages of civilization in habits, food, dress, exercise, etc., tend to impair a woman's health more than man's. We could say much upon the mode of dress, weight of garments, tight lacing, lack of protection to chest, neck and head, sudden changes from the crowded theatres, heated room at parties, balls, etc.,

to the cold air; light, thin shoes, etc., but it would be a waste of words. We propose to take people as we find them, knowing that it is impossible to change fashion or custom. Fourth, a woman, from a false delicacy, often conceals her disease and suffers rather than make her condition known; especially is this true of young and unmarried women, who frequently lay the foundation for a life of misery as an invalid by concealing her sufferings and symptoms. Fifth, ladies are usually treated by a poorer and less skillful class of physicians than men, for the reason that a woman will consult some ignorant old drone, or superannuated physician, who has outlived his usefulness, or ignorant midwife, rather than the active, skillful, energetic physician, as she feels more free to talk to and be examined by them; while her brother or husband, if sick, will have the benefit of a scientific physician. And too often women are encouraged in this by their male relatives or guardians, who forget that a patient, male or female, to a physician, is as a piece of machinery which he is called upon to repair, and it matters little to him what organ or what part he is called upon to treat. It has become a matter of business with him.

So prevalent have become chronic diseases of females, and so many have applied to me in person and by letter, and so rapidly has my practice in this specialty increased (owing, I am proud to say, mainly to my success in effecting cures, after others have failed) that I have been obliged to write this little book in order to make known my views and methods of treatment; more especially to those who state their cases to me by letter, and are treated by correspondence. The vast majority of cases can be treated without a personal interview. Long experience in treating cases by letter enables us to treat persons scientifically without seeing them. Each disease has certain unmistakable signs or symptoms, which, when told to the scientific physician, point out to him the exact nature and location of the disease and enables him to choose the proper remedies to effect a cure—often without seeing the patient. Every case consulting me, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention.

We ask you for your own benefit, if you are in any way affected, to read these pages carefully as far as concerns your disease, and then give us a careful history of your case in your own language. You can write at your leisure better than you can state to me if here or fill out question blanks. Or, if you find it convenient to call, do so, and I will give you a personal examination and explain your disease to you, by the aid of manikins, models, anatomical preparations and charts so plainly that you will understand your condition thoroughly. I can convince any intelligent person that we have the best facilities and most complete medical and surgical institute in the country, east or west. Most of our outfits was procured in Europe regardless of expense. In every case give age, postoffice, county, state, express office, married or single, how long out of health, what has been done for you, as well as you know, and whether you can visit me if it would be necessary in the course of treatment, and then describe symptoms in your own plain language, reading all the articles that have a bearing on your case, and as you read write your statement. Upon the receipt of the history of your case we will thoroughly analyze your disease and give you a scientific, candid opinion of the disease and treatment required to effect a cure if it can be done by science and skill. It is very unwise to neglect your maladies from false modesty and when proper and timely attention will relieve them, render life agreeable and prevent a long list of diseases, among which those of the spine are prominent. There are thousands of homes in the land which would brighten with the appearance of offspring; and in many cases such a desirable end is attained with

a slight but appropriate treatment. There are cases entirely beyond treatment, but no one except a skillful physician can decide as to that. Until the age of maturity the female sexual organs are small and exert little influence upon the constitution, and are not liable to disease, except in rare and exceptional cases. But after menstruation is established, until middle life the functions of the uterus are subject to serious derangements and diseases. At a more advanced period of life malignant diseases, cancers, tumors, etc., are more common. In old age the uterine system undergoes a great diminution in size, frequently atrophies or shrinks to such an extent that the internal openings or canals can hardly be discovered.

### NATURAL MALFORMATIONS.

The uterus has been found wanting in some women; others have had the orifice closed by a membrane, or a dense fleshy substance, or the os uteri has opened into the rectum. The vagina is also sometimes manifold. Its orifice has been impervious from unusual strength of the hymen, or a considerable portion of the canal has been closed by thick, fleshy substance. Cases have been recorded in which the whole vagina has been filled up with a dense, solid mass. An extreme narrowness and shortness of the canal has also been repeatedly observed; and in some it has been altogether wanting. In the neck of the bladder, urethra, and parts situated around the orifice of the vagina many varieties of malformations have occurred. Nearly all cases of malformation can be remedied by proper surgical operations, but in such cases it is absolutely necessary for the physician to personally examine the case. Usually after the operation the patient can at once return to her home and continue the treatment there. We ascertain the presence of disease in the uterine system chiefly by the uneasy sensation of the patient, by the distorted functions of the organs, and by the changes in their situation, form and sensibility. The mammæ, stomach, brain and nervous system are all, from sympathy, affected in many of the diseases of the uterus; and in most of the organic affections of the organ and its appendages, there is severe burning or lacerating pain experienced in the abdomen, or dull, gnawing pains in the sacrum, loins, pubes, and upper part of the thighs; often sickness and vomiting, loaded tongue, impaired appetite, and other signs of gastric derangement; frequently, also, dull pain, sense of giddiness, confusion of the head, and many irregular nervous affections. The mammæ, or breasts, sometimes become enlarged and painful, as in the early months of pregnancy. The functions of the uterus, more particularly of menstruation or conception, are interrupted or disturbed from disease.

The uterus changes location, size and shape. A discharge may be present, either mucus or pus (matter), or bloody water. The mouth of the womb may be open, or unnaturally contracted. The discharge may be offensive, indicating malignant disease. It is by an examination of the vagina that we determine the numerous displacements to which the uterus is liable.

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### MENSTRUATION.

The functions of menstruation last, upon the average, for about thirty years of the life of a woman, beginning at puberty and ending somewhere between forty and fifty years of age, unless interrupted by disease, by pregnancy, or by suckling. During this large portion of female life there is a great liability to derangements of one form or another in the menstrual

process, and to which much importance is attributed; more anxiety is generally expressed in cases of diminished or suspended discharge than in those where it is unnaturally profuse.

For a very considerable period before puberty, often two or three years, symptoms of the approaching important change in the system may be detected. It is not at all uncommon to meet at this age with very obstinate disorders, such as headaches, epileptic fits, cutaneous affections, and upon finding the usual plans of treatment fail, some medical men are in the habit of prophesying a cure when menstruation is established.

If the symptoms alluded to continue, scientific medical advice should be obtained. It is not often necessary to use much medicine, but the little needed is indispensable if you wish the girl to become a healthy wife and mother. The mother, if a close observer, can state the case; or, when far from the city, write it out in plain detail.

When the function of menstruation has been once fairly established, it may become disordered in several ways, each forming distinct classes of diseases. Menstruation may be faulty in respect to the quantity of the discharge, the quality of the discharge, the regularity of its appearance, the time of its duration, and the degree of pain with which the process is accompanied.

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### AMENORRHŒA.—Suppression of Menstruation.

Amenorrhœa has been usually divided into retention and suppression of the menses.

**RETENTION OF THE MENSES.**—The non-appearance of the menstrual discharge at the usual age does not in itself constitute a disease. The condition of the bodily development must chiefly be taken into consideration, for the age at which ovarian functions are first manifested varies exceedingly. Instances of very precocious puberty are numerous; neither is it at all uncommon to meet with cases where menstrual discharge does not occur till a very late period of life.

We have met with young women of eighteen and twenty years, resembling children in conformation, with a weak and languid frame, a feeble circulation, attenuated, colorless and stunted of growth. These cases are obviously one of constitutional debility, and as such require medical treatment.

When, at the usual age of puberty, a decided change in the system is observed, and a struggle is evidently taking place to bring about the sexual functions, although followed by no actual development, we may conclude that the defect is only in degree, and by proper medical assistance nature will accomplish her object. But if from false modesty on the part of the young female, or the want of proper regard for her situation, either from carelessness or ignorance on the part of the parents, the case is neglected, three chances out of four are that she will become the victim of consumption and fill an early grave, and the fourth case all her life long have some or all of the menstrual derangements so common in this country.

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### DYSMENORRHŒA.—Painful or Difficult Menstruation.

This disease is an important one, owing to the extreme delicacy of the parts affected and the great suffering which it produces. In healthy menstruation there is often no warning whatever of the period; more generally there is some degree of discomfort consisting of a sensation of weight and

fullness about the pelvis, with a bearing down and aching of the thighs; but usually the suffering is so slight as not to call for medical aid. In dysmemorrhœa, however, the menstrual period is accompanied with such acute pain and suffering, and is looked forward to with such apprehension, that the patient is eagerly inclined to seek for relief, and is but too often driven from one remedy to another with but trifling advantage.

The time at which the pain comes on varies in different cases. In many the pain precedes the discharge, or else the discharge is exceedingly scanty as long as the pain lasts, but as the quantity increases to a flow, a subsidence of the suffering takes place. In these cases the pain will last only a few hours. In other instances the discharge is more profuse than natural during the whole continuance of the pain, is apparently expelled in gushes, and is then usually mixed with coagulated blood. In a few more rare cases the pain will only occur in the latter part of the menstrual period, accompanied either with a diminution or an increase of the flow, and ceasing only after every vestige of the discharge has passed off.

All these varieties will be found in practice, though in the histories of this disease some have been often omitted, and most authors have described the pain as occurring only at the outset and ceasing when the full and free evacuation takes place.

The pain often resembles the grinding pains of the first stage of labor, and is similarly in paroxysms of short duration and frequent recurrence. There is also, in the intervals, a constant aching pain down the legs, with a dragging sensation in the back and loins; there is sometimes also a sensation of bearing down on the pelvis, with even an actual lowering of the uterus. All these pains will vary in degree; for in some severe cases the paroxysms have been so violent that the patient has rolled on the bed or on the floor with agony, and in a few instances the writer of this article has noticed severe convulsions.

It would appear that the immediate cause of this distressing disease is extreme irritability of the uterus; and as it is well known that great irritation is but a step removed from inflammation, it is very probable that in some cases, where a membrane is expelled, inflammation of a peculiar character may be excited. Hence the necessity of attending to this form of disease, that you may avoid the more serious complication of inflammation or ulceration of the womb.

### MENORRHAGIA.

This term implies morbidly refuse menstruation. The term uterine hemorrhage is so constantly limited in practice to cases unconnected with menstruation, and occasioned by organic disease, accidental injury, or the consequence of pregnancy in parturition, that it is much more convenient to include under the title at the head of this article all those instances of a discharge of real blood from the uterus, which occur in connection with the menstrual functions. The cases, indeed, are very rare in which any strikingly profuse menstruation exists without more or less of real blood escaping at the same time.

Menorrhagia is a disease occasionally of great obstinacy, and sometimes of alarming severity. It not only includes the immoderate quantity of discharge at each monthly period, the time remaining regular, but it is also understood to comprehend the too great frequency of menstruation, even when the quantity lost is not unusually abundant, still the definition of "morbidly profuse menstruation" ought to be remembered, because to constitute the disease the quantity lost must be relative. In healthy menstruation the discharge takes place every twenty-eight days and lasts from

two to four days, and the quantity lost, upon an average, is about five or six ounces.

Menorrhagia may occur in entirely opposite states of the system, and has, therefore, been divided into active and passive; the former arising from too great activity in the vessels of the uterus, the latter from a want of tone in their secreting orifices. Either of these states may exist in a plethoric habit of body, or in one of great debility. After a long continuance of the disorder, the strongest and most plethoric frames are brought down to a state of weakness, and the active menorrhagia may thus become passive. In active menorrhagia for a short time, sometimes for two or three days before the expected period, there is a sensation of unusual fullness about the pelvis, with throbbing referred to the situation of the uterus, itself, along with sense of heat and weight; the external parts of generation are often slightly swollen, and the mammæ become hot, tumid and painful. The circulation is quickened, the mouth hot, the tongue dry with thirst, and there is a general feeling of oppression, with headache and giddiness. After these symptoms have lasted for a certain time, the function of menstruation begins, but the discharge comes on with violence, in gushes, and usually accompanied with pure blood, as proved by the presence of coagula. The progress is then variable; sometimes, after the first few hours, the patient feels relieved, lighter and cooler, and the rest of the period passes over more quietly and naturally; but in more aggravated cases the flow still proceeds in equal or increased quantity, and lasts for several days, occasionally subdued, but again breaking forth on the slightest exertion, till at the end of the period the patient is left weak and languid, with a feeble pulse and pale countenance.

The CAUSE of MENORRHAGIA may be divided into the constitutional and the accidental; but it often seems to require a combination of both to excite the disease. The active menorrhagia is found to occur in plethoric habits, apparently as a natural relief to the overloaded system, but aggravated or excited by luxurious living, a sedentary and indolent life, hot rooms, and also by very violent exercise or any other fatiguing exertion. The passive menorrhagia, on the other hand, is caused by all those circumstances which lower the bodily powers and weaken the action of the heart and arteries. But in both these cases there are local causes which peculiarly tend to direct the mischief to the uterus and increase the circulation in the vessels of that organ, leading to the increased discharge, whether that be the immediate effect of excess of activity or diminished power of retention, such as blows or falls or any other local violence, frequent and recent abortion, leucorrhœa, over-indulgence in sexual intercourse, irritation of the bladder, disease of the rectum.

There is a frequent cause of menorrhagia not much attended to and not mentioned in systematic works on the subject, but the knowledge of which is highly necessary. It has been often observed that the most obstinate forms of chronic menorrhagia occur in those persons who have an impeded or disordered circulation through the abdominal vein, particularly where there is organic or functional disorder of the liver. I have no doubt this is not an uncommon cause of obstinate menorrhagia,

TREATMENT.—The medical treatment of all disorders of menstruation consists of enriching the blood and improving the general health of the system. Remedies that exercise a stimulating effect upon the uterus and ovaries, powerful emmenagogues that force the menstruation, should be avoided. Medicines that restore the organs to their natural functions and aid nature, the great restorer, are the safest and most certain. Our treatment is based upon the laws of nature and experience.

## CHLOROSIS.

Chlorosis, or Green sickness, is a disease common to females, especially at the age of puberty, and is very apt to be associated with a retention of the menses, though it may and often does occur without any chlorotic tendency.

**SYMPTOMS.**—Chlorosis is characterized by a state of melancholy and disposition to inactivity, the female becomes silent and gloomy, frequently sighing involuntarily or shedding tears without any cause, the countenance becomes pale, of greenish tint, and bloated, the eyes languid and the eyelids swollen with dark rings around them, especially in the morning; the skin is dry and cold and has a flabby or doughy feeling; the pulse is frequent and easily suppressed; the breathing hurried or laborious; the digestive functions deranged; the bowels costive and irregular; the stool sometimes white and hard; at other times fluid; the sleep is disturbed and dreams unpleasant; the intellect becomes dull and the mind is occupied with fanciful notions or projects; headache is usually present; ringing of the ears; the nostrils dry; neuralgic pains and palpitation in the neighborhood of the heart or stomach. The tongue is generally coated white, and acid regurgitation takes place frequently, with nausea, especially in the morning. There is often an accompanying cough of an irritable and distressing nature, leading the friends to suppose that the patient is affected with consumption. Sometimes dropsical swelling occurs in various parts of the body, or the patient may be attacked with St. Vitus dance, hysteria or epilepsy. Leucorrhœa is generally present, with a retention or suppression of the menstrual discharge, or, if any fluid escapes monthly, it contains but little coloring matter and less fibrin than usual. All the above symptoms will not be present in any one patient, but a great proportion of them will, and they vary in their character according to the circumstances attending each case.

**CAUSES.**—The causes of chlorosis are various and numerous. It may be owing to indigestion, to living in low, damp situations, secluded from the rays of the sun, bad food, late hours, excessive use of indigestible food, indulgence in warm drinks, want of exercise and a sedentary mode of life. Females of a rapid and premature growth, those of weak, delicate constitution, of a scrofulous habit, or of a nervous temperament, are more especially liable to it.

Many young females produce this disease by a violation of the physical laws of nature. Such females labor under great depression of mind, are often affected by some menstrual derangement, and become almost unfit for society.

Women thus afflicted suffer long and severely because of a false delicacy in not seeking early the advice and counsel of a scientific and skillful physician, whose sympathies and kindness, in addition to his skill, might soon restore them to their wonted health and vigor.

The treatment consists in blood tonics to restore the blood to its natural condition in quantity and richness, stimulating the secretions and action of the kidneys and liver; improving digestion and assimilation, thus overcoming constipation, if it exists, and bringing up the whole system to the natural standard of health.

If St. Vitus' dance (twitching of the muscles) exists, or a numbness of the limbs, showing a tendency to paralysis, then electricity will be found a valuable remedy, and no time should be lost in placing the patient under proper treatment.

**THE CHANGE OF LIFE.**—Cessation of the Menses.

Menstruation commonly occurs in the human female at regular monthly intervals, during a period of about thirty years. It commences at about the fifteenth year and, consequently, should terminate at the forty-fifth year. Instances are common, however, in which it has been prolonged until the fiftieth or even fifty-fifth year.

As women approach the critical period of life, if the general health and habits be good, the discharge may gradually diminish and at length totally disappear, without producing any particular inconvenience; but if the general health is poor, the blood impoverished, bowels constipated, liver sluggish, kidneys inactive, the system may not be able to withstand the shock, and the patient may become an invalid for years.

The cessation of this function occasions irregularities and disturbances of the general health. When the flow of blood is diverted from the uterus, it is liable to be directed to the head or some other part of the body. In fact there appears to be constitutional agitation and disorders of all the organs. Perhaps one reason for calling this a critical period is, that if there be a morbid tendency in the system, a disposition to develop tumors of the breast or uterus, these are very liable to make rapid progress at this time, since they are not relieved by the customary local exudation of blood. It is a time favorable to the awakening of latent disorder and morbid growths, for at the decline of the menstrual function the uterus is not so capable of resisting vitiating influences.

There is greater liability to irritation of the bladder and rectum, and the menstrual flow may be superseded by a white, acrid discharge, caused by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina. So that if the system be not enfeebled by the excessive loss of blood, debility may result from a continued irritation of the uterine organs, and cause the morbid discharge. The nervous system sympathetically responds, becoming exceedingly sensitive and irritable, and thus implicating in this disorder every bodily organ. It is of the utmost importance that every debilitated woman approaching or having reached this period of life, should take a course of medicine to enable her to become in the future a robust, healthy woman, and avoid the risk of becoming an invalid for life.

**STERILITY.**—Barrenness.

Men and women exhibit but little concern, mere idle curiosity perhaps, upon this subject, there be, perchance, no evidence of failure in their own reproductive powers. If, however, these appear to be deficient, then few topics are more deeply interesting or investigated with greater personal solicitude. Such persons will seldom submit their condition to the family physician, for it is a delicate subject involving personal considerations, and therefore they prefer to consult with one who cannot connect their unfortunate situation with any of the occurrences which enter into the history of their lives. This is very natural, and sometimes the only way to keep private matters profoundly secret. Being widely known as specialists, devoting our undivided attention to chronic affections, and having proper facilities for the investigation and treatment of such cases, we are often consulted and called upon for treatment.

**CAUSES.**—The cause of barrenness may be obliteration of the canal of the neck of the womb, sealing up its mouth, or inflammation resulting in adhesion of the wall of the vagina, thus obstructing the passage to the uterus. In the latter case the vagina forms a short, closed sac. In some instances the vaginal passage cannot be entered in consequence of an im-

perforate hyman (vaginal membrane). Again the cause of barrenness may either be a diseased condition of the ovaries, preventing them from maturing healthy germs, or chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the neck of the uterus, which does not render conception impossible, but improbable. It is one of the most common causes of unfruitfulness, because the female seldom, if ever, recovers from it spontaneously. It has been known to exist for twenty or thirty years.

Chronic inflammation of the vagina also gives rise to acrid secretions, which destroy the vitality of the spermatozoa. Suppression of the menses, or any disorder of the uterine functions, may disqualify the female for reproduction. Flexions of the uterus, displacements, congestions, and local debility, may likewise prevent fertility. Sterility may result from impaired ovarian innervation or undue excitement of the nerves, either of which derange the process of ovulation.

**TREATMENT.**—An extensive observation and experience in the treatment of sterility convinces us that in the majority of cases barrenness is due to some form of disease which can be easily remedied. If the passage through the neck of the uterus be closed or contracted (and this is the most frequent cause of sterility) a very delicate surgical operation, which causes little if any pain or inconvenience to the patient, will remove the impediment to fertility. In many of these, we have succeeded in removing the contraction and stricture of the neck of the womb by dilation. When the vaginal walls are so firmly united as to prevent copulation, a surgical operation may be necessary to overcome their adhesion. When due to misplacement or ulceration of the womb, leucorrhœa or suppression of the menses, proper treatment will afford a cure. The first indication with the scientific physician is to determine the exact cause, then the cure is comparatively certain.

### DISEASES OF THE OVARIES.

Sterility may be due to diseases of the ovaries. Chronic inflammation of the ovaries may result from uterine disorders, or peritonitis, and is commonly attended with a sense of fullness and tenderness and pain in the ovarian region. These symptoms are more apparent upon slight pressure, or during menstruation. This disease is curable, although it may require considerable time to perfectly restore the health. When this chronic difficulty is the result of other disorders, the indications are to restore health in the contiguous organs, and to relieve excess of congestion and nervous excitement in the ovaries. The patient should be very quiet during the menstrual period and avoid severe exercise or fatiguing occupations, not only at these periods, but the intervals. All measures calculated to improve the general health should be adopted, and the patient put upon remedies to act directly upon the ovaries; a short course of proper remedies used in time may prevent serious after consequences as abscess, dropsy, tumors, neuralgia, etc.

### LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES.

By the terms Leucorrhœa, or Whites, is meant a whitish or colorless discharge from the vagina, being the result of unhealthy condition of the vagina, the womb or both combined. It is a very common malady among women, but few passing through life without having one or more attacks of it.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The leucorrhœal discharge is more or less profuse, and varies much, both in quantity and color, in mild cases it is whitish; in others it is a brownish or greenish hue, and frequently so acrid as to excoriate the

**external parts.** When the discharge is abundant or of long standing, it occasions much debility, with a sense of pain and weight in the back and loins, pain in the stomach, colic, impaired or depraved appetite, acid stomach, headache, paleness of the countenance, hollowness of the eyes, chilliness, palpitation of the heart and great mental depression. If no beneficial measures be obtained, the constitution soon becomes impaired and exhausted emaciation ensues, the flesh becomes loose, the pulse small and frequent, the breast soft, the breath fetid, the eyelids bloated, hysterics are common, and the feet and ankles swell and are constantly cold. The menstrual discharge frequently becomes diminished or suppressed, obstinate constipation is a common symptom, and the urine is generally turbid and scanty. Dropsical swelling of the whole body is often present.

Leucorrhœa is divided into two varieties, the mucous and the purulent, Of the mucous there are two forms, characterized by the properties of the discharge and the part from which it is secreted.

When the mucous discharge is from the neck of the womb, or its canal, it is a transparent, glairy fluid of the consistency of the white of an egg, communicates no stain, but only a starchy, harshness to linen upon which it has been allowed to dry; has such a slimy, ropy and tenacious consistence that it is with great difficulty it can be removed from the neck of the womb. Examined under the microscope it is found to contain a large number of mucous-corpuscles. This is a common and most obstinate form of leucorrhœa.

When the mucous discharge is from the vagina it is of an opaque, whitish character, of the consistence of cream, has an acid reaction, communicates a stiffness to the linen upon which it has dried, leaving a grayish spot, deepest at its edges, is never ropy, and under the microscope exhibits a large number of epithelial scales. This form is frequently accompanied with a relaxed condition of the vagina and troublesome itching of the parts.

When a leucorrhœal discharge is of a purulent character, it is colored greenish or any intermediate scale between a light yellow and a dark brown; leaves deep stains on linen which are removed with difficulty by washing, and exhibits under the microscope a large number of pus globules. Most generally this discharge issues from an excoriated or ulcerated surface on some part of the neck of the womb; occasionally it proceeds from the vagina. This, however, may be determined by its acidity or alkalinity. Women laboring under this form of leucorrhœa are very subject to abortions.

Leucorrhœa sometimes becomes of so acrid and irritating a character as to communicate a disease very closely resembling gonorrhœa, and the determination of this matter, upon which the happiness of the family may depend is attended with much difficulty. Great care must be taken by the physician in pronouncing positively in cases of this kind, as a mistaken diagnosis will be the source of much misery and mortification.

**CAUSES.**—Leucorrhœa arises from many causes, the most common among which is excessive coition. And to this cause is no doubt attributable by far the largest number of those diseases so common at the present day among women. Other causes, however, may produce leucorrhœa, as a rapid succession of children, colds, dampness, difficult deliveries, masturbation, abuse of warm baths, purgatives or emmenagogues, prolonged suckling, irritation of the rectum by thread worms, relaxation of the system by too much warmth, abortions, mechanical injuries by pessaries, secondary syphilis of the husband, sedentary life, sudden mental or physical shocks, excessive menstruation, etc.

When the leucorrhœal discharge is considerable and continuous

throughout the greater part of the menstrual interval, it is generally occasioned by chronic inflammation in the uterine region, and very frequently the neck of the womb is the seat of the inflammation. It is to this fact that the intractability of leucorrhœa is attributable. When the ordinary means for the cure of this complaint have been employed for a length of time without giving permanent relief, there is ample reason for suspecting that the medical attendant does not thoroughly understand the case; that he has failed to recognize the fact that the leucorrhœa is but a symptom of that serious trouble, inflammation, with perhaps, ulceration of the neck of the womb. It is almost a daily occurrence for persons to apply to me for treatment for what their physicians have termed a simple leucorrhœa, and find upon examination that they have extensive ulceration of the womb.

**TREATMENT.**—Is both local and constitutional. The local remedies are of a disinfecting, healing, and soothing nature, removing congestion, irritation and inflammation; can be used as injections dissolved in warm water, or in the form of ointments applied at night to the affected parts on medicated cotton, and thus remain a greater length of time in contact with the organs diseased. This method we prefer to all others, as patients can use treatment at home and are not apt to neglect it.

The constitutional treatment acts by giving vitality and vigor to the system, purifies and enriches the impoverished blood, and acts directly upon the mucous membrane, aiding in removing mucous inflammation. Remedies for this condition can be sent to patients to use at home with assurance of cure.

#### HOW TO USE VAGINAL INJECTIONS.

The effect of vaginal injections depends very much upon the manner in which they are applied. A rubber bulb continuous spray syringe (largest size) should be used. This instrument is preferable, because the patient can use it conveniently without an assistant, and the required amount of fluid can be injected without having to remove and re-insert it. These injections should be applied while lying down, the hips being well elevated on bolsters or pillows. After introducing the syringe, which should be pressed up as far as possible without causing pain, so as to bring the end of the tube into contact with the *os uteri*, or mouth of the womb, the external parts should be firmly compressed around the instrument with a large napkin or towel. The fluid (*which should not be less than from two to four ounces*), should then be injected and *held in contact with the walls of the vaginal canal for at least five minutes*. If these precautions be not observed, the syringe not being introduced far enough, or being used in a standing or sitting posture, the injected fluid will come in contact with only a *small* portion of the diseased parts, and *do little or no good*. Warm water should be plentifully used with the syringe, according to the above instructions, to cleanse the parts of all acid, irritating and offensive excretions, *previous to using the medicated fluid*.

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### DISEASES OF THE UTERUS, OR WOMB.

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#### INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

Acute inflammation of the uterus, or Acute Metritis, is occasionally met with; the inflammation may be confined to the internal mucous lining of the organ, to its serous coat, or to its proper tissue; or the three may be simultaneously affected.

**CAUSES.**—The womb may be attacked with inflammation as a consequence of exposure to cold, menstrual suppression, excessive coition, and indeed the same causes that induce congestion of the organ.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The attack may be very slight and of short duration, or it may be manifested suddenly and with much severity. A deep seated pain, of more or less intensity, will be experienced in the pelvis or hypogastrum, with occasional or constant pains in the back, extending to the thighs, groins and pubic bones; the pain is aggravated on deep pressure being made over the affected organs, and also by urinating, sneezing or coughing. The pulse is quick, sometimes full or hard, at others weak and compressible.

The general symptoms vary considerably; it is generally ushered in with chills, succeeded by febrile symptoms; there will be heat and dryness of the skin, constipation, irritable stomach, dry and furred tongue, headache, slight delirium, etc. Anteversion of the uterus, or retroversion, sometimes takes place; or the breasts may become painful and enlarged; and frequently the patient will faint when sitting up. Menstruation is usually suspended, but not in all cases.

On a vaginal examination the womb will be found swollen, tender and more open than natural, with more or less heat. Ocular inspection will frequently discover small, whitish, hard or soft granulations on the cervix, with redness and vascularity of the surrounding parts, pain, discharge and a tendency to bleed upon the least touch; and to which condition the term "granular inflammation," has been applied. The disease seldom proves fatal, unless the inflammation extends to the peritoneum and intestines. It more commonly passes into the chronic stage, occasioning various annoying and even serious consequences. Among its terminations may be named abscess, induration and gangrene of the uterus.

### CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS.

Chronic inflammation of the uterus, or chronic metritis, may be the result of an acute attack, or it may exist as the primitive affection, developing itself very gradually. The inflammation is generally confined to the cervix and its lining membrane, though the whole organ or any part of it may be affected.

Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus sometimes produces merely an increase of the natural secretion, as an inflammation of the mucous membrane of other organs.

**CAUSES.**—Chronic inflammation of the uterus may be occasioned by anything which will maintain a constant excitement or irritation of the organ, as exposures to sudden changes of temperature, severe labor, excessive coition, masturbation, stimulating diet, erotic desires, frequent child-bearing, menstrual derangements, abortions, blows externally, improper use of cathartics, vaginal injections, or emmenagogues, dwelling in damp situations, metastasis of rheumatic affections, prolonged celibacy, alcoholic drinks, etc.; it frequently comes on without any assignable cause, and sometimes follows as a sequence of some febrile disease or inflammation of neighboring organs, or may result from venereal disease.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The symptoms of this disease vary very much, more especially those of sympathetic character. In some cases the only symptoms will be mental depression, with slight and irregular leucorrhœal attacks. In others there will be more or less disturbances of the menstrual functions, some difficulty or distress in evacuating the rectum and bladder, with slight pains in the regions of the uterus; a sense of weight and dragging in the pelvis, heat, leucorrhœal discharge, tenderness of the cervix,

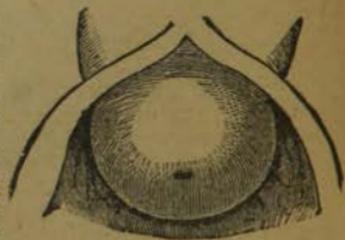
weakness of the back, etc. The sympathetic symptoms are pain in the head, derangement of the stomach and digestive functions, palpitation of the heart, pains of the breast, sense of oppression, cramps, hysterical attacks, nervous disorders, restlessness, etc. And these symptoms may be met with in every degree, from a bare perception of them to severe suffering and distress.

Upon making a vaginal examination, more or less heat of the cervix may be present, or it may be of natural temperature, the body of the uterus, as well as the cervix may be augmented in volume from congestion or may be of normal size, when the cervix is affected there is pain or tenderness of some portion of it on pressure, and the os uteri is usually soft and more open than natural. When the body of the uterus is enlarged, the increased weight may be ascertained by elevating and poising it on the finger. When the cervix is observed through the speculum, its redness is increased, and many of the blood vessels may in some cases be distinctly seen. Chronic inflammation of the uterus may terminate in ulceration, especially of the cervix. The malignant affections of this organ are often preceded for a longer or shorter time by a chronic inflammatory condition of some portion of it; but it is doubtful whether this condition is in reality the cause of subsequent mischief except it be improperly treated or of long continuance. Obstinate chronic uterine inflammation in a scrofulous female, or in one whose relatives have suffered from a cancerous disease of the part, must be watched with great care. Many long, tedious cases of ulceration of the womb, resulting from inflammation, might be avoided by proper treatment.

#### ULCERATION OF THE NECK OF THE UTERUS.

Chronic inflammation, if not cured, usually results in ulceration of the neck of the womb.

In ulceration of the os and cervix uteri there is a loss of membrane covering the cervix, as well as a disorganization, to a greater or less extent, of the adjacent parts. The ulceration may be limited, exist in patches, or occupy the entire external surface of the cervix, passing within the lips of the os uteri. On lightly passing the finger over them a slight depression will be



felt, of greater or less extent, the borders of which will be very regular, or irregular, and well defined; sometimes the parts will be very tender and bleed upon being touched. Upon removing the finger, an inodorous, whitish or yellowish substance will be observed upon it, occasionally tinged with blood. The irregularly bordered ulcer is stated to be indicative of a syphilitic taint, but I have frequently observed a regular defined margin in cases not connected with this infection. When the ulceration is very superficial, the finger may not detect it. The employment of the speculum will discover one large, ulcerated surface, or many smaller ones of various sizes, with well defined edges, and reddish, granular surface, the smaller ulcerations coalescing and forming larger ones, giving to the surface of the uterus an eaten, corroded appearance. The os is generally open more than natural. In ulceration the parts may in some cases be exquisitely tender, while in others there will be but very slight increase of sensibility, or perhaps none at all. Erosion and ulceration are very common in scrofulous individuals, laboring under leucorrhœa; there is a mucopurulent discharge which has no odor unless it has been detained for some time in

the vagina, when it has an offensive smell. Cleanliness of the parts will remove this fetor.

**SYMPTOMS.**—There is generally an almost constant discharge, usually more or less profuse, of aropy consistency, transparent or semi-transparent, and communicating no stain, but merely a starch-like stiffness to linen upon which it has dried. When ulceration is present, the discharge may be muco-purulent and of a greenish or brownish tinge; and sometimes it will be more or less bloody. Occasionally the blood discharge from the cervix may be so constant and profuse as to be mistaken for menorrhagia. In connection with this discharge will exist a variety of local and constitutional symptoms, from those of a mild character to those of great severity. Paleness or sallowness of complexion, occasional or constant weakness in back and loins, with more or less pain, heaviness, with bearing down or dragging sensations, menstrual derangements, as dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, menorrhagia, etc., are usually complained of. In some more active cases there may be considerable heat and itching of the parts, and the discharge may be acrid, excoriating the external parts with which it comes in contact. The bladder may become irritable, giving rise to difficult urination or retention of urine, scalding, etc.

Debility, fatigue on the least exertion, indisposition to exercise, torpid liver, deranged appetite, acid stomach, disagreeable eructations, constipation, more or less severe headache, eruptions on the forehead and face, hollowness of the eyes, swelling of the eyelids with a dark appearance encircling them, flabbiness of the breasts, palpitation of the heart, colicky pains, coldness of the extremities, flashes of heat, vertigo, faintness, hysteria, indifference to surrounding objects, etc., are among the more common general symptoms. When there is an accompanying relaxation of the vaginal walls, prolapsus of the uterus will be present, rendering the disease more difficult to cure. Sometimes the tongue will be pale and flabby. Sterility is frequently due to ulceration of the womb, especially when amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa is present, with a debilitated, anæmic condition of the system.

When the constitutional symptoms that usually accompany ulceration of the neck of the womb are but slight, the discharge from the vagina is frequently regarded by the patient as simple leucorrhœa. In every case where the discharge from the vagina has existed for some time, and the ordinary means employed for its cure, have failed to give permanent relief, there is sufficient reason for suspecting inflammation or ulceration of the neck of the womb, that must, sooner or later, produce serious results.

Contraction of the neck of the womb, producing sterility is frequently caused by ulceration, neuralgia, menstruation, etc. The treatment should be both local and constitutional, washes and remedies applied in the form of ointments, medicated cotton and sponges are most modern remedies; caustics and burning substances are no longer used, as they frequently cause a more serious condition than they are supposed to cure. Our treatment is based upon scientific knowledge and experience and can be used by an intelligent lady at her home. Our internal treatment acts directly upon the blood and is adapted to each individual case, and our success is acknowledged by not only our patients, but physicians who have failed to cure.

Many cases of ulceration of the womb, neglected or improperly treated, become malignant and degenerate into cancer, that loathsome disease which has blighted the lives of so many women. Proper treatment at the proper time would have saved years of suffering.

## CANCER OF THE WOMB.

The discoveries made by microscopical examination of the cancer cells (or atoms which go to make up the substance of the cancer), have enabled us to clearly distinguish cancer from all other malignant ulcers or tumors, and studying the effect that different drugs and chemicals have upon these cancer cells, in neutralizing and destroying them, have enabled scientific men, after careful research, to find an antidote or specific capable of destroying the cells or germs of cancer, and thus curing this loathsome disease. The cancer cells or germs may lie dormant beneath the skin or membrane for a long time, even for years, without causing any disturbance of the system, pain or other symptoms; it may show itself only by a small enlargement or bunch beneath the skin, or small, dark colored spots upon it. After a time, sooner or later, from certain conditions of the system acting as an exciting cause, the cancer cells enlarge, burst and discharge a corrosive, poisonous fluid, capable of destroying the healthy flesh which it comes in contact with; other cells form and go through a similar course.

These minute cells, and their poisonous exudation, infiltrated with pus or matter, are absorbed or taken up by the glands, and the blood circulating through the parts affected, and thus the whole system becomes poisoned and death ensues.

When the womb is affected with that form of malignant disease termed cancer, it generally becomes thick, hard, irregular, and the lips are everted and painful on pressure. One or both lips of the os uteri become projecting, or they are changed into hard, irregular knobs of tumors, which frequently bleed when touched. In the greater number of cases of malignant disease, the os and cervix uteri are the parts first affected. In some cases the lining membrane of the fundus or body of the uterus is extensively disorganized by malignant disease before any change has taken place in the lower portion of the uterus. The cavity of the uterus may be distended with large, hard, carcinomatous tumors, adhering to the fundus, or with a soft fungus mass growing from the lining membrane of the body of the uterus, while the os and cervix have undergone no sensible alteration of structure.

CAUSE.—It is often an hereditary disease, but may be developed in persons of a scrofulous nature by long, continued ulceration; many cases of syphilis are mistaken for cancer.

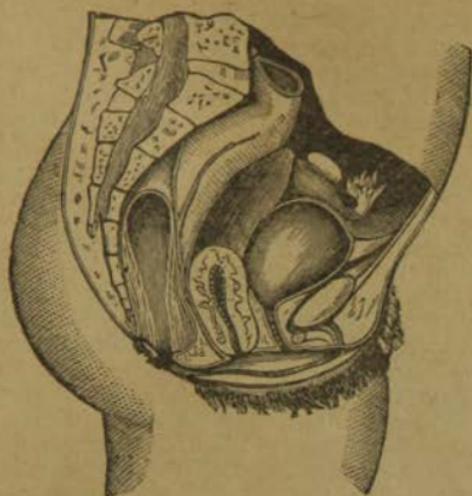
Every case of cancer should be put under proper treatment as soon as the disease is known to exist, although many have and are now recovering after the disease has existed for years. We effect cures with ease by our new treatment, which were formerly deemed impossible. Our remedies are quick, certain and almost painless, completely eradicating the disease from the system,

## DISPLACEMENTS OF THE WOMB.

The womb is supported in place by resting upon the vaginal walls and by a broad ligament up either side, as well as by other connective tissues. By general debility of the system, the supports of the womb, like the other tissues of the body, become weakened and inadequate to perfectly perform their duty, thus permitting various displacements of that organ.

## PROLAPSUS UTERI, OR FALLING OF THE WOMB.

Among the various displacements of the womb there is none so common as prolapsus, or falling of the womb, by which is meant a condition of this organ in which it is much lower than it should be. It is more gener-



ally met with among married women, especially those who have borne children, but may occur among the unmarried. It is sometimes of the most obstinate character, resisting all medical measures, and proving a source of suffering to the female for the remainder of her life. Most cases are curable, if properly treated.

**SYMPTOMS.**—Prolapsus of the womb varies from a very slight descent below the natural position of the uterus, to it projecting through the external parts, occasioning alterations in the relative situations of neighboring organs, from which many unpleasant symptoms arise. It generally comes on with a feeling of fullness in the pelvis, a weight and bearing down in the parts, with a sensation of dragging, which extends from the navel to loins, pain in the back, extending around into the groin, considerable distress in standing or walking; the bowels are usually constipated, and the urine will be unnaturally hot and pass with more or less difficulty. Most of these symptoms are relieved when the patient lies down. Leucorrhoea, excessive menstruation, or painful menstruation, are frequent attendants upon prolapsus of the womb.

From its intimate relation with the womb, the stomach soon becomes deranged, the appetite is irregular or deficient; the stomach and bowels lose their tone; rolling of wind in the bowels, accompanied with a rumbling noise, is common; the spirits become depressed and the patient loses all desire for exercise, employment, or even life. The symptoms common to this complaint are varied and numerous, so much so that a careless practitioner will be led to suspect disease of various other organs, which these frequently simulate.

**CAUSES.**—Falling of the womb is owing to a relaxation and want of tone of the vagina and of the ligaments which sustain this organ. This may arise from over-exertion, straining, lifting, coughing, violent vomiting, etc.; it may be the result of many child-bearings or miscarriages, repeated floodings, menorrhagia, leucorrhoea, and frequently occurs from a general debility of the system. It may take place from getting up too soon after delivery, and may also happen during pregnancy or even parturition. It is sometimes complicated with stone in the bladder, or with polypus of the womb—a common cause of inflammation or ulceration of the womb itself.

**OUR TREATMENT** consists in restoring the contractile power to the

relaxed and elongated ligaments, which, when properly contracted and strengthened, will hold the womb in its natural position, allaying the congestion and inflammation, and giving vitality and vigor to the whole system by our nerve and blood tonics. Remedies can be used by patients at their homes under our directions. We treat and cure hundreds by correspondence.

Nearly all the diseases peculiar to females have been treated by electricity, with remarkably good results, and it has come to be considered a panacea for this class of diseases. But it is in prolapsus, or falling of the womb, and displacements, either forward or back, that we have found it most valuable. It is the true remedy, the tonic and contracting effects upon the ligaments restoring and holding the womb in place. In some cases of long standing, partial paralysis and shrinking of the parts have taken place, which can only be overcome by electricity properly applied.

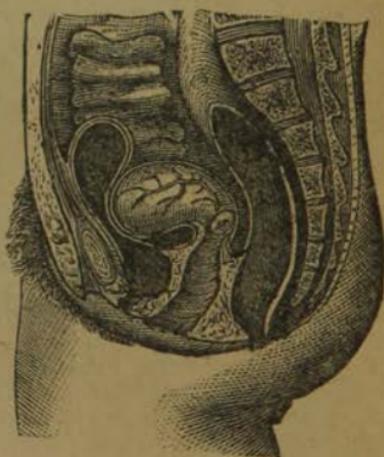
Late inventions in electrical apparatus has enabled us to furnish instruments for patients to use at home—Electro-Magnetic Batteries, with electrodes by which the current may be applied direct to the womb and appendages by the patient herself. The old-fashioned batteries should never be used, for womb diseases, as the rough, uncertain current may do more harm than good. Only the constant current battery should be used, and then exactly as directed by the physician or the rules followed by the scientific electrician.

#### ANTEVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

Is a name given the displacement of the womb forwards.

Anteversion of the womb is by no means a common displacement, and rarely, if ever, occurs during pregnancy except at an early period. It may be gradually occasioned by pelvic tumors pressing upon the fundus, and forcing it down anteriorly, by relaxation of the ligaments; owing to previous pregnancies, or it may come on by the exertion of a sudden force while the bladder is empty, as falls, violent and sudden muscular efforts, etc. It has also been occasioned by fecal accumulations in the rectum, persistent diarrhoea and by hypertrophy of the round ligaments, resulting from previous inflammations.

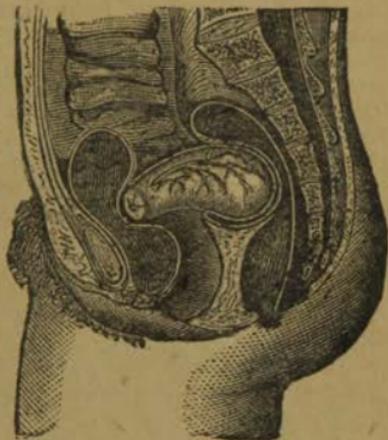
**SYMPTOMS.**—The symptoms will not be so well marked in cases where the anteversion comes on slowly as in those where it is of sudden occurrence; and sometimes the only symptoms complained of will be an uneasiness of the part, with more or less bearing down and perhaps leucorrhœa. There will be a sense of fullness, weight and uneasiness and bearing down, with pain in the hypogastric region and about the perinæum, as well as in the back and thighs; a frequent desire to urinate, which may be effected with more or less difficulty; the symptoms are relieved by lying down, but much increased on assuming the erect posture, as in standing, walking, riding, etc. These symptoms will be more or less severe, according to the completeness of the version. Leucorrhœa may accompany the accident, and there may be a deranged condition of the menses.



A vaginal examination will reveal the true character of a malady. The uterus will be felt blocking up the pelvic cavity, the body of the womb being tilted over forwards so as to press upon the neck of the bladder, while the neck is thrown backward so as to press upon the rectum, the long diameter of the uterus lying in an antero-posterior direction, or cross-ways.

### RETROVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

Retroversion of the uterus is exactly the reverse of anteversion, and is a much more frequent accident; it is occasioned by a relaxed condition of the round ligaments. These ligaments are so attached to the womb and pelvis as to prevent the former from falling downward and backward to any extent, unless they are very much relaxed. This relaxation may be produced by several causes; a very common one is retention of the urine, which distending the bladder, this organ presses on the fundus and carries it downward and backward, placing the round ligaments on the stretch. A daily persistence in this retention will soon cause relaxation of the elongated ligaments and consequent retroversion. Females, in traveling, are especially liable to this accident from a neglect to empty the bladder, this organ becomes enlarged from being filled with long retained urine, when a loud laugh, a sneeze, a spring from a coach or car, or any sudden jar, etc., will be sufficient to finish the mischief by retroverting the womb, and it is more certain to occur if the pelvis be large, and the woman be two or three months advanced in pregnancy. Retroversion may come on suddenly, but more frequently manifests itself by degrees.



**SYMPTOMS.**—There will be pains low down in the abdomen, and in the back, increased upon motion. The urine will be voided with difficulty, or not pass at all; there may be constipation with tenesmus, and difficulty in defecating. Sometimes the urine can be passed without any trouble. The symptoms, in other respects, will very much resemble those of anteversion.

A vaginal examination is always necessary; the fundus of the uterus will be found in the hollow of the sacrum, while the cervix will be toward the pubic arch, and sometimes above it, perhaps pressing upon the urethra.

**TREATMENT.**—In treating all the various displacements of the uterus the prominent indication is to tone up the general system, for by so doing we also strengthen the uterine supports. Digestion must be improved, the blood enriched, and nutrition increased, so that the muscles and ligaments, which retain the womb in position will become firm and strong. The womb will thus be gradually drawn into position by their normal action, and firmly supported. The bowels should be regulated, kidneys and liver stimulated to activity; all congestion or inflammation allayed and if accompanied by whites or ulceration, most active measures taken to remove these complications which retard the recovery and may lead to serious conditions. Our treatment is based upon sound theory and large experience, and thousands attest their value. A restoration of the general

health will usually result in the cure of these displacements, the uterus will regain its tone and muscular power, and the local derangement with its attendant pain and morbid symptoms will disappear.

### FLEXIONS AND VERSIONS.

Instead of sliding down in the vagina, as in prolapsus, the uterus is liable to fall or be forced into other malpositions. When the uterus is bent upon itself it is called *flexion*. If the bending be backward it is called *retroflexion*; if forward, *anteflexion*. The cut represents the former condition, the uterus being flexed backward, so that the body or upper part of the womb is pressed against the rectum, while the neck of the uterus remains in its natural position. This is a common form of displacement, and generally occurs between the ages of fourteen and fifty.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The prominent symptoms of flexions of the uterus are a sense of weight in the region of the rectum, difficulty in evacuating the bowels, and sometimes a retention of the faeces. There may also be suppression of the urine, and the menses may be diminished in quantity. If flexion be due to a chronic enlargement of the uterus, caused by abortion or parturition, the patient suffers from an immoderate menstrual flow.

### OVARIAN TUMORS.

may be of three varieties—fibrous, cancerous and cystic. Ovarian tumors generally consist of one or more cysts or sacs, developed within the ovary, and filled with a fluid or semi-fluid matter, which is formed in their interior, the cysts vary in size from a pea to those capable of containing many quarts.

Women at the age of from twenty to fifty are most subject to ovarian cysts. During the early periods of development of ovarian cysts very few symptoms show themselves. Enlargement is the first symptom usually noticed by the patient—a dragging sensation, irritability of the bladder, pains in the back. As the tumor grows and fills up the abdomen, all the symptoms are aggravated. The patient becomes emaciated, the blood impoverished, breathing difficult, loss of strength, and, if not remedied by proper surgical operation, finally terminates in death in from one to three years. Many cases are now cured in the earlier stages by the proper application of electricity, as are also many cases that were formerly considered incurable. All cases should, as soon as possible, be put under proper electrical treatment combined with proper internal medication. It is never too late for treatment. Many tumors are entirely cured by improved surgical remedies and operations that science and research have placed at our command.

### FIBROID TUMORS OF THE UTERUS

are composed of fibrous tissue, identical in structure with that of the uterine wall. They are met with all sizes, from that of a small shot to that of a mass capable of filling the entire cavity of the abdomen. Cases are on record in which these tumors have attained the weight of seventy pounds.

They are divided into three classes, namely: Sub-peritoneal or extra uterine, those which spring from the peritoneal or external surface of the uterus; inter-uterine or interstitial, those which are imbedded in the uterine wall, and covered on all sides with the uterine tissue, and sub-

mucous or intra-uterine, those which are developed inside the uterus from the tissue just beneath the mucous lining.

Sometimes cavities or cysts are developed in the substance of fibroid tumors, and filled with liquid. They may be small and numerous, or of such size as to be mistaken for ovarian tumors, unless one makes a very careful examination. The manner in which fibroid tumors terminate life is generally by prostration and debility, produced by pressure on, and consequently, interference with the action of some one or more of the organs essential to life; or by anæmia and debility, produced by severe hemorrhages, which the intra-uterine or sub-mucous form frequently induce.

The treatment of fibroid tumors is in three ways—by medicine, by electricity and by surgical operations—depending on the size and location. Medicines are taken internally, as well as introduced into the tumor direct with the hypodermic syringe. In the treatment with electricity, needles are introduced into the tumor, and currents of electricity are passed directly through the tumor. When other means have failed, the tumors are removed by surgical operation, which is then the only means of saving life. This should be entrusted only to the skillful surgeon.

### POLYPI, OR POLYPOID TUMORS OF THE UTERUS

are of three kinds—cystic, mucous and fibrous. They vary greatly in size, some being as large as a teacup, and their point of attachment may be extensive, or consist only of a small pedicle or root. The cystic and mucous varieties may spring from any portion of the mucous surface of the uterus, but they are more frequently met with growing from the mucous membrane lining the cervical canal and pendant from the mouth of the womb. The fibrous variety generally grows from the sub-mucous tissue at or near the fundus or upper portion of the uterus.

The most prominent symptoms of polypoid growths are hemorrhage, which is almost invariably present, leucorrhœa, pain, backache, and a sense of weight or dragging in the pelvis. The only curative treatment is their entire removal by surgical operation, which is perfectly safe and sure and performed in a few minutes without pain, and requires the patient to remain quiet but a few days.

### URINARY FISTULA.

A fistula, or false passage, is sometimes formed between the bladder and the vagina, between the bladder and the uterus, or between the urethra and the vagina. This passage allows the urine to escape through into the vagina, and is a source of great annoyance and suffering. This affection is most commonly due to sloughing, caused by severe and long-continued pressure upon the parts during labor. It is also sometimes produced by the unskillful use of forceps and other instruments employed by midwives; syphilitic and other ulcerations may so destroy the tissues as to form a urinary fistula.

TREATMENT.—The treatment is purely surgical, and consists in paring the edges of the opening so as to make them raw, bringing them together and holding the parts thus by means of stitches until they heal. By the aid of a speculum, properly curved scissors, needles with long handles, fine silver wire, and a few other instruments and appliances, the skillful surgeon can close a urinary fistula with almost as much ease as he can close a wound on the surface of the body.

### LACERATION OF THE PERINEUM.

This is a tear or rupture of the partition or wall between the vagina or canal leading to the womb and the rectum, or lower part of the bowels. It varies in degrees from a slight tearing from the upper or vaginal part to a complete rupture of the whole partition. This is caused, usually, by the carelessness of physicians, or the ignorance of midwives; or may also be caused by the position occupied during confinement, or by an undue rigidity of the parts, especially occurring in very young, or rather mature women, and also occurs more frequently during the first labor.

Many ladies can trace the first of their female weakness (of nearly any form) to the sad occurrence of this affection. The womb being dragged down out of place, and this in its turn dragging the walls of the bladder and rectum with it. The neck of the womb is also very likely to be torn at the same time the perineum is lacerated. In this class of surgical cases we have been pre-eminently successful, many cases coming to us after they have been under the care of men who pretended to make this operation one of their specialties. From the success which we have had with these cases, we can promise a good result; and from being a helpless invalid we can transform these patients into beings of new life. It is wonderful to see how many of our patients, suffering from this disorder, seem to take a new lease of vitality, and from a painful state of melancholy musing, spring forth into radiant hope and health. Our operation is painless and requires the patient to remain quiet from ten (10) days to three (3) weeks to insure a perfect cure, according to the severity of the case. We pare the edges of the tear or rupture, and draw them together by silver wire, and by the most modern and approved antiseptic precautions and instruments, which have been manufactured purposely for this operation, we are able to effect a more rapid and certain cure than our competitors.

### LACERATION OF THE CERVIX

or the torn mouth of the womb is caused by the passage of the child during labor. This torn condition of the mouth of the womb is a frequent cause of pain in the groins, backache, bearing down sensation, leucorrhœa, increase or diminution of menstruation, neuralgia of cervix and sterility. All of these do not, of course, occur in one case, some occurring in one, and some in others. When viewed through the speculum the lacerated cervix may be seen, and is frequently the seat of an ulcer or granular surface, which is very tender and may even bleed on pressure. The laceration may be on one side (unilateral), on both sides (bilateral), or in several ways (stellate). These torn surfaces frequently become the seat of neuralgia, granular degeneration, cystic degeneration and cancer. The treatment of lacerated cervix is palliative or curative. The palliative treatment consists in the use of injections, local application of caustics, iodine, nitrate of silver, etc., etc.

The curative treatment, which is the only certain cure, is by means of a surgical operation, which is performed as follows: The torn edges of the womb are carefully pared and brought together by means of silver wire, which holds them in position until they grow together and become healed, making a perfect cure. It is necessary for the performance of this operation that the patient should remain with us from ten to twenty days.

### PRURITUS VULVÆ

meaning an itching of the parts around the external openings of the vagina, is a most distressing complaint. It is accompanied by extreme burning

and itching, and may extend even to the anus or opening of the bowels. This complaint is in many cases very intractable to treatment, and many women lead miserable lives from the severity of its symptoms. The cause of this disease varies. It may be from leucorrhœal discharge, from a parasite, or from a purely nervous condition. Our treatment varies according to the cause, and consists in the application of certain medicines incorporated into ointments, which may be used at home by the patient herself very readily, also proper internal remedies.

#### INCONTINENCE OF URINE OR INABILITY TO RETAIN IT.

This is a condition of relaxation of the contracting muscle of the neck of the bladder, called the sphincter. This may occur at any time of day. Many of these cases are increased by female displacements. A history of the case is necessary to enable us to form an opinion.

#### RETENTION OF URINE

is another very painful, in fact at times an agonizing affection. This is produced from a number of causes, sometimes from hysteria, at others from some new growth in the meatus, or a spasmodic condition, but the cause usually found is obstruction from some uterine displacement.

These urinary troubles in ladies are all so intimately connected with female affections of various sorts, that treatment very frequently must be directed to them. We are happy to point to a long list of cures of these often serious cases, and the pleasure we take in making one success is only equaled by that we derive in the inspired hope of making the suffering of patient woman more bearable.

#### IRRITABILITY OF BLADDER

is one of the most painful and frequent of the affections from which females suffer. In some extreme cases the water must be passed every five minutes, and the misery produced by this soon becomes intolerable. Of the displacements which produce this, that of antelexions and falling of the womb are the most frequent; in this last displacement the interior wall of the vagina is dragged down, dragging also the surface of the bladder, which is one cause of the affection.

#### QUESTION BLANKS.

We have carefully prepared lists of questions, which, if properly filled out by patients, will give us a perfect understanding of their disease or condition. Write for list of questions, and also in your own language tell us anything further that you think necessary.

#### PRIVATE DISEASES.

This is the common term for all *infectious specific* diseases of the urinary and sexual organs of both sexes. Physicians, however, denominate them venereal diseases. They consist in the effect of certain morbid poisons generated, and usually communicated by promiscuous or unhealthy sexual intercourse.

These diseases can be caught without bodily contact with anyone; hence, innocent parties can become diseased by coming in contact with the

virus, in water closets or from bed clothes, or towels that have been used by some diseased person.

I mention this as a warning to those who are suffering and refuse to seek medical advice, because they themselves think they have not been exposed to the disease by impure intercourse.

It is, however, a fact, that if one particle of the specific poison or discharge from an affected person, in any manner, comes in contact with a healthy mucous membrane of another person, they may become inoculated with the disease.

More women than is generally supposed suffer from this class of diseases. We receive thousands of letters yearly, asking for treatment and advice upon this subject, and treat many more that are affected, though they are, and we leave them in ignorance of the cause or their disease. Our province is to cure and not to pry into, or investigate the private history of our patient.

### GONORRHŒA.

Gonorrhœa is an infectious inflammation (commonly called clap) of the urethra and lining membranes of the water and seminal passages in male, and vagina and urinary passages of the female. It generally shows itself in from two to ten days after infection, although in rare cases it may not show itself for two weeks. The after effects of this disease, if neglected, are often worse than the disease itself, lasting a lifetime. Disease of the neck of the bladder is usually a sequel of gonorrhœa, chronic kidney and bladder diseases, sexual debility—all follow in its train.

**SYMPTOMS.**—Gonorrhœa almost always follows an impure connection. It commences with a sense of uneasiness, and itching—heat and soreness in urinating, a discharge of colored matter, slight pain in walking and uneasiness in sitting, followed by a copious discharge, similar to the whites.

Sometimes when the inflammation is considerable, there will be observed a slight quantity of blood in the discharge.

If gonorrhœa be properly attended to it may be cured in from ten to thirty days. Some cases, however, will require a much longer time. Patients who continue using highly-seasoned food, much exercise, etc., may not be cured for months, besides being accompanied with the risk of giving rise at some distant period to constitutional affection, especially if there has been a neglect of proper cleanliness.

When the disease has continued for some time, from the falling of the matter on the various parts of generation, numerous and troublesome warty excrescences are apt to arise, which will require treatment to remove. Instances have occurred where the husband has contracted an inflammation of the urethra from his wife, who was suffering only from leucorrhœa, or perhaps some inflammatory affection of the vagina. Great care is necessary, therefore, before pronouncing upon the disease, as the health and reputation of the parties, as well as the character of the physician, may be jeopardized by too premature and hasty conclusions. Still, I have good reasons for considering in many instances, the inflammation thus produced as infectious as that ordinarily termed gonorrhœa. I can see no reason why an acrid discharge from vaginal inflammation, or an acrid leucorrhœa, when it does develop urethritis in the male, may not be of an infectious nature. Indeed, I consider these conditions, together with uncleanness of the parts, as the true, original cause of gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhœa sometimes, unquestionably, puts on a constitutional form, and we have pains in the bones, similar to rheumatic pains. The constitutional poisoning is further proved by the fact that many persons once

having had gonorrhoea, are much more liable to take it the second, or several times, than before, and it will sometimes reappear after intervals of several weeks, or even months, the patient having supposed herself entirely well.

Our remedies for this disease are rapid in action, safe and sure. Can be sent by mail or express.

### SYPHILIS,

This disease will be found very carefully described in part of this book upon diseases of men.

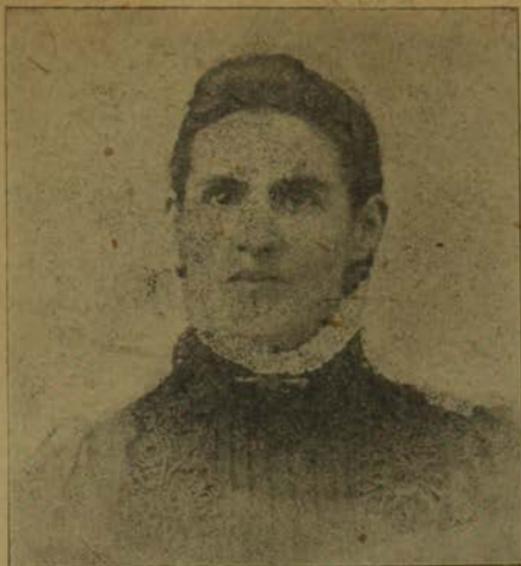
It is not necessary to again describe it, as the symptoms are the same in both sexes, except that the difference in formation of the organs changes the location of the ulcers, and woman, being of a more delicate organization, suffers and is more quickly broken down by this terrible disease.

SYPHILITIC ULCERATION OF THE WOMB is a very dangerous disease if neglected, frequently eating away a portion of that organ before its ravages are stopped. Many women that are said to suffer from cancer of womb really have syphilitic ulcers, perhaps innocently contracted without their knowledge.

TREATMENT.—The treatment in chronic cases is mainly constitutional; first, to destroy the poisonous germs of the disease implanted in the system; second, to build up the general health and vitality, that the system may be better able to withstand the ravages of the disease. In acute cases we destroy the malignant ulcers as soon as possible, in order that the poison may not be absorbed.



The Dining Room



Osceola Iowa  
Sept. 14<sup>th</sup> 1896.

Chicago Medical & Surgical Institute

Dear Sirs This is to certify that life  
had become a burden and I had  
given up all hope of ever getting  
better when I saw one of your Ad-  
vertisements We consulted you and  
after eight months treatment

I was entirely cured Words can  
not express my Gratitude to you  
my disease was Female weakness  
Neuralgia of Ovaries Kidney and  
Bladder trouble I Recommend all  
Sufferers to Chicago Medical and  
Surgical Institute

I am Truly Yours  
Mrs C H Hootman

Clarke Co

Osceola  
Iowa

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

DUNKERTON, Blackhawk Co., Iowa, Oct. 14th, 1896.

Dr. N. E. Wood, A. M., M. D., No. 617 La Salle Ave., Chicago.

DEAR DOCTOR:—In response to your request I gladly enclose you the following testimonial to be printed in your new book, and hope it will do good by directing others to your noble Institute, to be cured as I was.

Yours Respectfully,

MRS. JOSEPH SCHULER.

*To Whom it may Concern:*

I can certify that the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* is a great and good Institution, for I have been cured there. I had an ovarian tumor which commenced to grow in 1889. I went to our home doctors in Waterloo, Iowa, but they did me no good, and it kept growing larger for three years, and my friends all thought I would die with it, and I thought so too, but my husband took me to Chicago and we inquired for the best medical skill in the city and were directed to the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute*.

Dr. Wood and his staff of physicians and surgeons made a careful examination of my case, and said if I would consent to an operation they would cure me. I consented, and after a few days preparation they performed the operation and removed the tumor, which weighed 21 pounds. I recovered rapidly and in two weeks from the day I was operated upon, I walked to the depot and came home, and have been well ever since. That was in June, 1892. My health has been better the last four years than it had been any time before.

I know I am cured, and Dr. Wood and his faculty of assistants is deserving of the praise, and they have my grateful thanks for I know I would not have lived very long but for their great skill.

I would recommend any one afflicted to go to them.

Very Respectfully,

Mrs Joseph Schuler

PROPHETSTOWN, Ill., Sept. 26, 1896.

I hereby certify to any whom it may concern that I have a boy, now eleven years old, who was terribly cross-eyed from infancy. In 1893, when he was eight years old, we took him to the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* and Dr. N. E. Wood, the President, operated on his eyes and cured him at once. It is now over three years and his eyes are perfectly straight and the sight much improved as well as his looks.

We are always ready to speak a good word for Dr. Wood, and his successful medical Institute, which we think is as good as any in the world.

S. B. Chapin.

Prophetstown, Ill., Whiteside Co.

(I am a farmer and have lived here forty years.)

# DISEASES OF MEN.

## CAUSE, EFFECT AND CURE.

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### INTRODUCTORY.

I have for many years made a specialty of diseases of the urinary and sexual organs, have taught this branch in Medical Colleges to physicians and students of medicine and have become a recognized authority upon this subject, consequently I receive an immense number of letters from physicians and afflicted persons asking my opinions and advice upon individual cases. For the benefit of such persons, I have written the following pages, giving a general description of the most common diseases and conditions, my treatment, success, advice, etc., After reading them, persons will have a clearer idea of their condition and can write me more intelligently, and to the point. It will therefore be seen that our object in writing these pages is not to furnish reading matter to a class of persons who read out of mere idle curiosity, but for the benefit of the many who are suffering to a greater or less degree from diseases, or the effects of diseases, or abuses of the sexual and urinary organs. Not a day passes but we receive many calls or letters from persons suffering from this class of diseases or their sequel. Many of them are ignorant of the cause of the difficulty that has wrecked their constitutions, thrown a cloud over their bright prospects and is shortening their days.

Others are painfully aware of their condition, knowing that, though their friends or family physician may lay their failing health and impaired nervous energies to their liver or lungs, it is an entirely different disease which has them in its grasp, and that to their own ignorance or folly they owe their present condition, and that, though they may change their habits now, their constitutions are so undermined that, without scientific medical aid, recovery of the vital powers is impossible.

When you decide to be treated, place yourself under the care of the specialist in a reliable medical establishment, who makes the study and treatment of your class of diseases the business of his life; pay him the regular reasonable fees (never submit to extortion), follow his directions carefully, notify him of any change, report personally or by letter frequently, and, if your case is curable, in all human probability you will be cured.

Though we have thousands of letters and testimonials from patients, we do not publish them—first, because it is considered unprofessional; second, we never use the names of patients as reference, either in books, papers, circulars or conversation. We do business on our merits and skill, believing that the magnitude of our business, our superior advantages, reputation and experience place us beyond suspicion or the necessity of publishing testimonials,

Dr. N. E. Wood, in charge of this department of the Chicago Medical Institute has had twenty years' experience in his own and other large medical establishments. He is acknowledged as the leading specialist of the West. The *Chicago Newspaper Union* says: "Dr. Wood, the president of the Chicago Medical Institute, is beyond a doubt, one of the most skillful specialists in the Western States, and is well fitted by nature, education and experience to fill the responsible position he occupies at the head of the largest Medical and Surgical Institute in the West. In the treatment of diseases of women and diseases of the urinary and sexual organs he probably has no superior in the United States. We personally know him to be reliable and responsible."

He has exclusive charge of diseases of the sexual organs and nervous system. All letters are read and answered by the doctor personally.

#### CASES TREATED BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Cases treated by correspondence receive his most careful attention. Each case is analyzed and examined by questions. A record by number is kept in our private office of each case and the remedy used. Prices are either so much for the full treatment, whether it takes a longer or a shorter time, payable in advance, or so much a month payable monthly in advance. It will be understood that for a certain amount we agree to treat a case until cured, charging no more if it takes a greater length of time than we had calculated upon. As we know from the average length of time in thousands of cases treated by us what we can afford to do, we take our chances and run the risk, knowing that if some cases require a long time to cure, others are easily cured, and if we lose on one we make up on others, and so are safe on the average; while patients treated by the month pay so much for each month's treatment and run all risks themselves of their case being slow to get well or of rapid recovery, and thus costing them more or less. In either way we use the same remedies, viz: The best known to science. When apparatus, instruments, etc., are furnished, or surgical operations performed, we make special prices, and our rates are as low as can be made and do our patients justice.

Patients visiting the city for treatment can obtain room and board in the institute building at \$10 per week, for board and room, or obtain board at lower rates at boarding houses convenient.

To those who are unable to visit us, and are treated by letter, we will say that a long experience in treating cases by correspondence has enabled us to treat cases scientifically without seeing them. Fill out question blanks, as far as your disease is concerned, then in your own language tell us just what you would say if you were here. (Everything is confidential; you need not hesitate to tell us everything.)

We send medicine to every part of the Union, both by mail and express, with such clear and explicit directions for use, that no mistakes can occur. While it is always desirable to see a patient, our thorough knowledge of the human body and its ailments enable us to prescribe with certainty and success in many diseases, if a description of the case is given.

#### THE URINARY AND GENERATIVE ORGANS OF MAN.

These consist of the kidneys, of which there are two, with their corresponding *ureters*, or ducts, which convey to the bladder the urine secreted by the kidneys; the bladder, or reservoir for the urine; the penis, with its

*urethra*, or urinary canal, through which the urine is voided; the *testicles* or glands, which secrete the seminal fluid, contained in their bag, or purse, called the *scrotum*; the seminal vesicles or sacks, which serve as reservoirs for the seminal fluid before it is expelled into and through the urethra; the prostate gland, about the size of a large chestnut, lying just in front of the outlet or base of the bladder, and surrounding the urethra, and Cowper's glands, two small organs, similar in structure to the prostate gland.

### SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

The practice which is spoken of as "the solitary vice," "self-pollution," "self-abuse" and "solitary practice," is usually acquired at an early age, when the new-born sexual instincts first begin to assert themselves and the inclinations are stronger than the judgement. If unchecked it soon becomes a deep seated habit, and the miserable victim finds himself hopelessly entangled before he realizes the nature of the monster which is sapping his life-blood.

The general effects of seminal weakness, nocturnal and daily emissions, impotency and sterility from self-abuse, in early life or excessive indulgence in later years, if not relieved by medical treatment are most deplorable. This affection is one of the most wide-spread and destructive of modern times. Few except physicians have any conception of the prevalence of self-abuse and its deplorable effects upon both body and mind.

But a short time ago it was thought improper to even allude to such a subject as masturbation; fortunately, however, people have awakened to a realization of the direful consequences entailed on all those who practice this secret vice, and appreciate the important fact that the only hope of its removal lies in it being fully and generally understood.

### AN AWFUL SUBJECT.

That masturbation is revolting and disgusting, every one realizes, and for this reason there is a natural delicacy in speaking on the subject to young people. Yet when it is remembered that so many miseries arise from it, and that it is so prevalent among youth, no parent should allow feelings of absurd delicacy to endanger the health, and even life of a son or daughter.

Some of the French writers go so far as to maintain that two-thirds of the diseases of which the human race is liable, have had their origin in this habit. While we cannot take this extreme view of the matter, we believe that it is much more prevalent than the generality of people are aware; that it entails awful calamities on the individual, on his posterity, and on society; and that consumption, impotence, lunacy, and innumerable nervous diseases, are among the fearful effects.

That the terrible consequences *do* exist, may be seen by perusing the following document, a "*Report on the Subject of Idiocy*," presented to the *Massachusetts Senate* by Dr. S. G. Howe, the great philanthropist, in compliance with a former resolution directing such a report to be made. The influence of such a document, coming as it does from so high a source, should have great weight with all people who are disposed to feel skeptical as to the fearful ravages of the solitary vice. The following is, in part what he said:

REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF IDIOCY PRESENTED TO THE  
STATE SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

## A PHILANTHROPIST'S DESCRIPTION.

"There is another vice, a monster so hideous in mien, so disgusting in feature, altogether so beastly and loathsome, that, in very shame and cowardice, it hides its head by day, and, vampire-like, sucks the very life-blood from its victims by night; and the name of this monster is *Self-abuse*. It cannot be that such wrecks of humanity, as men and women reduced to drivelling idiocy by this cause, should be permitted to float upon the tide of life without some useful purpose; and the only one we can conceive is that of awful beacons, to make others avoid—as they would eschew moral pollution and death—the course which leads to such ruin. A knowledge of the extent to which this vice prevails, would astonish and shock many. It is, indeed a pestilence which walketh in darkness, because, while it saps and weakens all the higher qualities of the mind, it so strengthens low cunning and deceit, that the victim goes on in his habit unsuspected, until he is detected by someone whose practiced eye reads his sin in the very means he takes to conceal it, or until all sense of shame is forever lost in the night of idiocy, in which his day so early closes. Many a child who confides everything else to a loving parent, conceals this practice in his innermost heart. The sons or daughters who dutifully, conscientiously and religiously confess themselves to father, mother, or priest, on every other subject, never allude to this. Nay, they strive to cheat and deceive by false appearances; for—as against this darling sin—duty, conscience and religion are all nothing. They even think to cheat God, or cheat themselves into the belief that He, who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, can still regard their sin with favor. Many a fond parent looks with wonderful anxiety upon the puny frame, the feeble purpose, the fitful humors of a dear child, and watches it grow up dwarfed in body and mind without suspecting the real cause of the blight which has fallen upon, what was intended by nature for the noblest work of God, but which the serpent, the victim hugs to his bosom, has blighted in the very spring-time of life.

"Nothing is more foolish, unwise and unsafe, than the false delicacy, modesty and reserve used upon this subject. The proper way is to throw aside all reserve, etc."

We are sorry that we have not space to give this report in full. It will pay any thinking parent to obtain it and place it in the hands of their children.

Speaking of solitary indiscretion, Bœhave says: "It eventually causes convulsion, emotions and pains in the membrane of the brain, it deadens the senses, particularly the sight, gives rise to consumption, and various other mental and bodily disorders." Celsus affirms that it is a powerful promoter of insanity.

Its victims are found among the young of both sexes in every city, village and on the farm, and, unfortunately, many otherwise virtuous females are addicted to it. Many who perish from its effects are supposed to die from other causes, such as consumption, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, heart disease, debility and failure of the vital powers. It destroys the mind as well as the body. In its milder form it produces loss of memory, melancholy, evil forebodings, timidity, loss of spirits and energy; in its worst form idiocy and insanity, many maniacs owing their loss of reason to no other cause. In the tabulated reports of every insane asylum are hundreds of cases in which the cause of insanity is set down as masturbation. No affection so completely unfits a person for either the duties or pleasures of

life. The semen of those who have abused themselves in this way, or who have been guilty of excessive indulgence, is thin and watery, and when examined under the microscope the active principle, the spermatozoa, is deficient or entirely absent. Such semen cannot properly propagate healthy offspring.

Still others at the close of urination notice a drop of slimy fluid clinging in the mouth of the urethra, and this, on microscopic examination, proves by the presence of spermatozoa to be the "flower of blood"—the life transmitting semen.

Another class suffer a loss while straining at stool or performing labor which requires a strong exertion of the abdominal muscles.

The above mentioned cases are less dangerous than the more obscure forms, because the patient is given fair warning of his loss, and is thus placed upon his guard. Nature seldom undermines a human constitution without giving admonition to the sufferer in time to enable him to adopt precautionary measures against premature death.

But there are other forms of wasting away less apparent to the eye of the general observer, though the trained eye of the physician can readily detect their existence by certain unmistakable physiological signs.

#### A MOST DANGEROUS FORM OF GENITAL WEAKNESS

Is one in which the semen, instead of escaping from the mouth of the urethra, thus giving the sufferer warning of his danger, flows back into the bladder and mingles with the urine. When the disease assumes this form the patient wastes away, growing weaker and weaker until he drops into the grave from sheer exhaustion, never once suspecting the nature of the trouble unless some fortunate examination of the urine reveals the presence of spermatozoa. We believe that thousands who are supposed to be victims of consumption are really sufferers from concealed seminal weakness, and we feel positive that nine-tenths of the cases of general debility may be ascribed to the same cause. Every day we hear men complaining of too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a burning of smarting sensation, and resulting in a weakness of the system in a manner that the patient cannot account for. An examination of the water in these cases will usually disclose a ropy sediment, or, if the urine is placed in a bottle and allowed to stand over night a white, milky substance will be found at or near the bottom; showing plainly on shaking the bottle. In many cases, however, it is impossible to detect the spermatozoa without careful examination with the microscope by the skillful physician.

We do not wish to convey the idea that all persons who have practiced this wretched vice (usually in ignorance of its consequences) are doomed to suffer to this extent. These results, it is true, are the end to which they are tending, if they do not conquer the habit and obtain proper medical treatment. If they do so before the last sad stage is reached, there is good hope for their ultimate recovery. Many think all they have to do is to abandon the habit, that nature will restore them without medical aid; but experience has taught that it is very doubtful, if, when the practice has been much indulged in, the physical frame will ever be built up again without proper treatment. The almost universal tendency of the disease is to grow worse, and unless the cause is removed the haggard appearance, the sunken eye, the downcast expression of countenance, which seems to arise from a dread of looking a fellow creature in the face, will be carried to the grave. In the severe form of the complaint, even with the aid of the most skillful agents, if we save the mind at all, as a distinguished physician says, in his work on the Reproductive Organs, "we do well," and even then the

mind is apt to be enfeebled for several years. Among the other effects of the vice is aversion to society and love of solitude, dots and webs before the sight, and weakness in the calves of the legs, pain in the sides, a general feeling of lassitude, palpitation of the heart, a feeling of impending danger, frightful dreams, sensation of falling in the sleep, bashfulness and timidity, especially in the society of ladies; flashes of heat, chilly sensations, rush of blood to the head, restlessness and cold feet; at times a voracious appetite, at other times loss of appetite and indigestion; flatulence, bloating of the stomach and bowels, dryness of the skin, pale, sallow complexion with dark rings around the eyes, indisposition to study, exertion, or to control the faculties and center them upon one subject for any length of time. A constant dwelling on one's disease often causes anxiety and dread of death, despair of recovery; etc. Some of these symptoms are present in some cases and not in others.

### CANDID ADVICE.

In view of the deplorable effect of seminal weakness, etc., our advice, as the result of our unusually large practice, and from seeing the almost magical effects of our treatment, is, that every person who has ever practiced the vice, or is subject to involuntary emissions, should take a course of treatment to remove the effects from the system, however mild the case may be, whether conscious of any bad effects or not, to prevent future trouble, which is liable to occur years afterwards unless this precaution is taken. The effects of this vile habit hang to its victim like an accursed mantle all his life (unless counteracted by skillful treatment), paralyzing every energy and blighting every hope. True spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, as it is commonly called, general debility, and impotence, are merely different degrees of the same disease. It may conveniently be divided into three stages, but it must be borne in mind that there is no well defined line of demarkation between the different stages, one insensibly merging into the other.

### FIRST STAGES OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

The main, if not the only feature, is involuntary seminal losses occurring in dreams, otherwise nocturnal emissions. The patient, after having practiced masturbation, has generally discovered its pernicious nature and abandoned it, hoping by temperance and frugality to outgrow its evil effects. But the injury having been done to the delicate sexual apparatus, he is sooner or later surprised and alarmed by the occurrence of involuntary discharges of semen. These in the first stage, occur at night, sometimes at considerable intervals, at others, many times a week, usually accompanied by a dream of an obscene nature. These seminal losses are a terrible drain upon the nervous system; they sap the very foundation of life, impoverish the blood, and rob the body of the previous elements of manhood. In this stage the sexual organs, the brain and nervous system first begin to feel the strain of early abuse, over work, confinement, sexual excess, or whatever the cause may be in this particular case. For some time no other serious effects are observed, the general health being good and the sexual powers vigorous. When these symptoms are present, treatment should be resorted to at once, for if the evil is not remedied it soon passes into the second stage.

### SECOND STAGE.

The emissions occur not only at night, with dreams, but sometimes without them, the party knowing nothing of it until he observed the stained

linen the next day. He also soon learns by a wretched feeling of malaise and depression that he has suffered a nightly loss of the vital principle. In this stage the weakness of the organ increases, so that emissions take place in the day time, the semen escaping with the urine and stool. The sufferer now begins to experience a gradual failure of strength and powers of endurance. In some cases there is loss of flesh and various abnormal symptoms, headache, dyspepsia, low spirits and melancholy, weak back, gloomy forebodings, and a gradual weakening of the sexual powers which he may not readily notice if unmarried. The sexual powers are easily exhausted. In an advanced degree of this stage, urethral complications set in; the canal become relaxed and weakened, the semen is not ejected with force and is sometimes thin and watery. There is a low degree of chronic irritation, which produces uneasy sensations in the passage at times, a burning sensation on passing water and a dribbling of urine afterwards. The prostate gland swells and becomes enlarged, the seminal vesicles become weak, baggy and filled with a thin, glairy fluid that oozes out into the urine and canal on any little strain, exertion or excitement; especially when, after being in the presence of the opposite sex, weak, feeble erections follow. The testicles become flabby and stringy and no longer make strong, healthy and fecund vital fluid. The constant calls upon them have exhausted their vitality, as also the nerves that gave them life, strength and vitality. A heavy, dragging weight is often felt in the groin, especially after walking or long standing. There is a feeling of weakness or exhaustion in the parts. Often strange sensations shoot through the organs; they are cold and clammy at one time, weak and sweating profusely at other.

The general nervous system also feels the strain and drain. Memory and application, good judgment, decision of character and clear-sightedness are not what they were. Headaches are not uncommon. As the disease progresses and obtains a firmer hold upon the sufferer, the congestion and irritation are more decided, the weakness more marked, the nervous prostration greater. Any, or all the following symptoms may be present, according to the degree of severity or the progress of the disease.

Emissions (day or night), oozing of a glairy fluid under excitement and imagining the presence of the opposite sex, etc., partial and imperfect erections, desire to masturbate, formation of evil pictures in the mind, flushing and chilliness, stupidity and tendency to doze or sleep, mental hebetude, failing memory, lack of power of application, energy or concentration, restlessness, pain and smarting in passing urine, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensations about the scrotum (bag), thighs, legs, anus, etc.; wasting of the organs, stringiness and softening of the testicles, dyspepsia, sluggish bowels, torpid liver, failing sight, pains in the head (front, top and back), chest, limbs, etc.; dizziness on stooping over or kneeling, specks before the eyes, erotic dreams, melancholy (developing sometimes into insanity), numbness of arms, hands, feet or legs (threatened paralysis), twitching of the muscles of the eyelids and elsewhere (sometimes ending in epileptic fits or St. Vitus dance), timidity, diabetes and deposits in the urine, troubled breathing, indecisions, loss of will-power, bashfulness, burning of the face, coldness and claminess of the hands and feet, also of the scrotum (of bag), palpitation of the heart, early loss of fluid during connection, feeling of gloom, despondency, hopelessness of a cure, or fear of impending danger or misfortune, tenderness of the scalp and spine, dryness and itching of the skin, sudden sweating, sudden nervous trembling, noises and reports in the ears and brain, weight on the brain, weak and flabby muscles, easily tired after slight exertion, desire to sleep late in the mornings and failure to be rested by sleep, weakness and torpor the day after a nightly emission has occurred, the oozing of thick white

fluid from the urethra when constipated or straining at stool, varicocele, etc., etc.

If, from neglect or improper treatment, the disease has been allowed to reach this stage, appropriate treatment should be resorted to at once, as, if not remedied, it gradually passes to the third stage, making a considerably longer course of treatment necessary.

### THIRD STAGE.

Impotence and sterility, or loss of manhood, as it is termed. The sexual powers continue to fail gradually; the emissions are now less frequent, because but little semen is formed or secreted. The nervous energies, however, suffer the same. Inclination to the opposite sex is irregular and feeble, the secretions slow, weak and imperfect, and no longer under the control of the will; intercourse is often wholly impracticable owing to premature discharge. When the semen escapes it is often accompanied by a burning sensation of the canal, owing to the unhealthy condition of the channel. In time all sexual power is wholly lost; occasional erections of a morning may be noticed, but they are due to a distended bladder rather than the presence of semen. The general health is often still more impaired, although on the gradual extinction of the sexual function a person will sometimes become fleshier, and to outward appearance look well—the same as eunuchs and castrated animals. He is impotent, or, if capable of occasional intercourse, his semen imperfect, containing no spermatozoa, and hence he is sterile and incapable of transmitting life to posterity.

The mind is absorbed as much as can be by the one idea of its wretched situation and the sufferer is haunted by the thought that his condition and its cause are known to the whole world, and that he is pitied or scorned by every person he meets. He is hypochondriacal, and fearful suggestions of self-destruction ever and anon present themselves.

In these cases the patient becomes a prey to the horrors of hypochondria, attended with all the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion, such as mental delusion, want of force, energy of character and determination of purpose, loss of ambition, inability to concentrate the mind on any subject, evil forebodings, dread of death, nightmare, frightful dreams, suspicion and distrust, moody and irritable temper, aversion to society and love of solitude. The change in the character of a victim to this malady is so marked as to attract the attention of a casual observer. In other cases, and especially those occurring in persons of a fine nervous organization or temperament, through loss of the vital powers of life, the brain and nervous system may become debilitated, the condition known as cerebral-anemia takes place, followed by dizziness or vertigo, a lack of power to concentrate the mind upon any subject, loss of memory, despondency, ending in epileptic fits, St. Vitus' dance (loss of power over the muscles), paralysis, insanity or idiocy.

Do not understand us that these symptoms are sure to follow; they only do so in the worst class of cases, in those of a nervous temperament and when the proper treatment has been neglected.

He is finally either hurried to a premature grave by consumption, epilepsy, apoplexy, or insanity taking the form of hopeless dementia removes him from his home to the insane asylum. It is safe to say that a large majority of cases of insanity are caused this way. Many, owing to inexcusable neglect or false notions of delicacy, delay seeking proper medical relief till body and mind are irretrievably ruined. Pitiably is the condition of one who has reached this stage of the disease. In his system irritability has given way to torpor and sluggishness. He is on the brink of

the grave, or idiocy and insanity have him in their clutches. The tendency of nature is toward cure, but here it is toward deterioration. There is no chance here of the evil "wearing itself out." The only hope is in the intervention of energetic, cautious and enlightened treatment.

Spermatorrhœa, impotency, nervous debility, hypochondria in all forms and stages *can be cured at any time* before hopeless insanity or idiocy has appeared. Science enables us to promise a speedy and permanent cure in the first and second stages, and frequently in the third stage. Delays are dangerous. The case should not be neglected one day, but put under treatment at once.

#### TREATMENT OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

It unfortunately happens that sufferers from this class of diseases seldom feel so ill as to seek medical assistance till, by continued protraction, they have greatly injured their constitutions, as also the generative organs themselves. It often happens, also, that through the diversified forms of disease, resulting from self-pollution, the symptoms so closely resemble those of diseases of an entirely different nature, that the attention of the practitioner is not directed to the real disease, and mere symptoms engross his attention, while the organs actually suffering wholly escape notice. Hence the evil proceeds, and if its character be eventually suspected, it is at a period when the constitution has been so far invaded that its condition demands our immediate and earnest attention. Unfortunately, persons affected will resort to patent nostrums or receipts, electric belts, or pads and bandages, all perfectly useless, and will delay putting themselves under the care of the skilled specialist until it is the last resort. Therefore we rarely see cases until they have reached the second stage, and it requires all our skill and experience to effect a cure.

The remedies we employ are of purely vegetable origin, usually the concentrated extracts, are certain in their action and do not injure the system. The first grand object in treatment is to check the unnatural and injurious drain upon the system. Second—To restore the parts to their natural vigorous condition by remedies acting directly upon the organs affected, giving contracting power to the seminal vessels and ducts. Third—To build up and invigorate the whole system, giving back the lost vitality, nerve strength, blood, and vital mental power. This we do by means of blood and nerve tonics. We know from chemical analysis what are the elements of ingredients contained or entering into the composition of healthy blood or nerves, and finding these elements deficient in these cases, we administer remedies containing these elements or principles, and thus restore to the system the elements that have been exhausted, wasted or lost; this is called the restorative treatment, and is the only rational plan of treatment. If you have a field that from repeated crops being raised upon it the soil has become exhausted—lost its strength, you restore the strength to the land by fertilizers, and the soil becomes as productive as before. Our restorative treatment is upon the same principle. Just as certain as the farmer knows what element will restore the fertility of the soil we know what will restore the vitality and vigor of the human system, viz: our new restorative treatment, renewing vitality and vigor, and restoring vital physical and mental power.

The treatment of this class of diseases has until very recently been neglected by scientific, educated physicians, and has been in the hands of patent medicine venders and ignorant men claiming to have one medicine that was a specific and would cure every case.

We know that thousands suffering the effects of these vices have been

disappointed so often that they are discouraged and have almost given up the hope of being cured. To all such we desire to say that so long as they continue to experiment with specific remedies or appliances represented to cure such diseases, they are likely to meet with nothing but disappointment. No two cases are exactly alike and no one remedy has ever been or ever can be prepared to meet the requirements of all. We have made a careful study of these diseases in all their various forms and complications, and with the aid of an almost unlimited experience in adapting treatment to individual cases, we are enabled to give relief after others have utterly failed.

We were among the first to make a speciality and study of this class of diseases and to treat them upon scientific principles.

The remedies we use in the treatment of seminal weakness and sexual debility are easy to take and do not in any way interfere with business.

*(Write for list of questions if you cannot visit us, or describe your case in your own language.)*

#### REMARKS UPON THE SYMPTOMS AND VARIOUS STAGES OF IMPOTENCE AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

The extreme stages of these morbid phenomena are so well known that it is not needful to more than refer to them for the sake of completeness. The milder, subtler and more evanescent degrees of these affections are, however, but rarely thought of or appreciated. Impotence is a symptom of wide range and gradations, beginning with premature emissions, or simply waning pleasure in the sexual act, and advancing through the stages of ejaculation before intromission, deficient desire and power, to absolute want of both desire and power. Involuntary emissions may be so rare and have so little effect on the health as to be practically physiological, or may occur several times nightly, or even in the day. They may or may not be complicated with the true spermatorrhœa, that is with the flowing away of semen in the urine, or at stool, or on excitement. The existence of even quite frequent involuntary emissions by night or day is not a proof of the existence of true spermatorrhœa. There may be frequent emissions, and yet no spermatozoa in the urine or any discharge of stool; on the other hand, emissions may be infrequent, as rarely as once or twice monthly, and yet spermatorrhœa may be active all the time; indeed, it would appear that the spermatorrhœa acts as a relief for the accumulated seminal fluid and saves the nocturnal discharges; thus it happens that patients are often deceived; they observe that their emissions are less frequent and suppose they are recovering, when really the fluid is but taking another mode of exit.

Only the microscope can answer the question whether spermatorrhœa does or does not exist; all conclusions formed from the various local or general symptoms may be swept away by careful and repeated microscopic examinations by an expert with that instrument. As I have elsewhere shown, true spermatorrhœa is far more common than is admitted by the medical authorities; it is not found because it is not looked for, and usually not even suspected.

*Irresistible Masturbation.*—This is a state to which the term sexual inebriety might be applied, the feature of which is involuntary or at least irresistible masturbation. Those who are afflicted with this symptom can no more restrain themselves than can the inebriate or opium eater. The passion sometimes comes on these sufferers suddenly, almost instantaneously, and with a force that at once, like the incoming of a flood, carries away all before it—resolutions, modesty, and even fear of immediate pain. The

authentic cases of this are almost remarkable, and are of the highest psychological value.

*Hidden Spermatorrhœa.*—In many cases the seminal ducts have become so weak and relaxed that the fluid passes off involuntarily with the water and is not perceived; also when straining at stool or when you have an erection. To test its escape in the urine, pass off your water in a clear glass pint bottle, and let it stand twenty-four hours in a warm place. Then hold up the bottle between yourself and the light, and if you discover a sediment of a white, fleecy texture resembling cotton, in the bottom, you are suffering from hidden spermatorrhœa, from which all your present ailments come. When this fluid passes off with the urine it is just as injurious to the system as full emissions, as it is a continual drain day after day as well as taking that part of the vitality which goes to supply the brain and nerves. Many patients afflicted in this way will notice, shortly after urinating, a dull pain in the forehead, sometimes extending to the eyeballs, causing, as well, a feeling of general debility, as if they had no strength or will to do anything. If this weakness is allowed to go on unchecked, the mind will become diseased, the eyesight will be impaired, and the vital forces consumed—thereby causing partial or complete impotency. Should you desire greater certainty in testing, send a sample of your urine.

*Neurasthenic Voice.*—The peculiar soft and uncertain voice, to which elsewhere I have applied the term atonic or neurasthenic voice, in men is usually connected with some form of genital difficulty, and recovers in proportion as there is improvement in the vigor of the reproductive system. I do not say that it is impossible for one to have this peculiar voice without any genital complication; but if there be such cases they must be exceptional.

## STRICTURE THE RESULT OF MASTURBATION AND THE CAUSE OF WEAKNESS AND IMPOTENCE.

In brief it may be stated that masturbation in early life, and sexual excesses at a later period, may and do produce congestion, inflammation, spasms, ulceration, granulations, ulcers, and both spasmodic and organic strictures of the urethra; that spermatorrhœa and impotence are due to this condition, and that the only rational treatment is that which directly dilates and heals these parts.

Gross says that in at least eight out of every ten cases of spermatorrhœa or impotence, stricture of the urethra is the cause of the trouble, whether the stricture is due to gonorrhœa, gleet, etc., or to masturbation or excesses.

## ANALYSIS OF THE URINE.

At the first symptom of sexual decay or nervous exhaustion, the person thus affected should have his urine carefully and thoroughly analyzed by some competent person. In saying "competent person," we speak advisedly, for but a few chemists and fewer physicians are competent to make such an examination and draw correct deductions from what is to be found there. Any person can, with the proper re-agents, test his urine for the presence or absence of semen, but he cannot make the thorough, scientific, chemical, microscopical analysis that is sometimes needed in order to arrive at a full and perfect diagnosis and successful treatment.

If losses of semen are taking place in the urine, it would be well to forward a sample of it at once, for a full and extended analysis.

## SPERMATORRHŒA AFFECTING MARRIED MEN.

Spermatorrhœa affecting married men, as the result of self abuse, or excessive indulgence in sexual intercourse, is more likely to go unobserved and be neglected, than when affecting the unmarried. Frequent sexual intercourse obviates the involuntary emissions, but does not lessen the strain upon and depletion of the system, but rather aggravates it. The weakness of the organs often becomes so great, under these circumstances, that straining while at the stool is sufficient to produce a slight discharge of semen. It also in many cases passes off unobserved with the urine, thus constituting what might appropriately be termed

## CONCEALED OR "BLIND" SPERMATORRHŒA.

This condition is not, however, confined to married men, for some of the worst cases of spermatorrhœa which I have ever treated, even in very young and single men, have been those in which there was little or no loss of semen except as it passed off, often unconsciously and unobserved, with the urine. The microscopical examination of the urine in such cases is the only safe guide for the physician. Such a drain allowed to go on is almost certain to result in impotency and a wasting away of the generative organs. In many of these cases which I have had to deal with, the patient had, when noticing his general loss of strength, ambition and health, consulted the home physician, who had almost invariably been misled by the symptoms into treating the sufferer for something entirely different from his real disease, and failure to benefit him had, of course, as a natural consequence, resulted. Discouraged, and little dreaming of their real condition, and knowing that I treat all forms of chronic diseases, they have finally come to me, when by microscopical examination of the urine, I have discovered their true disease to be this hidden and unsuspected drain upon their system. Many of the nerve and womb diseases of women are subject, are also caused by self-abuse in their younger days, as well as by later excesses in sexual intercourse.

## IMPOTENCE.



*Microscopical appearance  
of semen of a healthy  
man.*



*Microscopical appearance  
of semen which will  
not fecundate.*

A man is considered impotent, when from any cause whatever it is impossible for him to sustain an erection that shall permit him to indulge in sexual intercourse.

There are, occasionally, other causes than spermatorrhœa, responsible for impotence, but the results are always the same, and generally the

system of treatment that is efficacious in one form of the difficulty, is with necessary constitutional differences, found good in all.

This trouble should be divided always, under the heads of true and false impotence.

False impotence is that condition of the genitals which causes a man in perfect health to suddenly find that he fails in an erection. While spermatorrhœa may often be responsible for false impotence, the trouble is usually occasioned by some minor difficulty, such as a great degree of sexual excitement, forcing the excretile muscles to suddenly lose their power; a latent disgust for something connected with the women; trouble in the digestive organs and venereal excesses. Hard study often causes the appearance of false impotence, and any large amount of severe brain work, is apt to be followed by the trouble in question.

All such cases admit of an easy and permanent cure, and if only attended to in due season, it is rare that further difficulty is ever experienced.

True impotence, or impotence proper, is found in the habitual want of power to effect connections. A man may sometimes have an erection, and still prove upon trial to be impotent, while feeble erections and hasty emissions are also to be embraced in the same list.

Spermatorrhœa, superinduced by masturbation produces impotence quite often, and is sure to result in that humiliating trouble unless a permanent cure is effected.

The loss of procreative power (sterility) is sometimes classed erroneously as impotence; this should not be done, as a man may often be capable of sexual intercourse and still unable to beget children.

While impotence is at all times a condition that is peculiarly mortifying, it is terribly so to a married man. Linked to a healthy woman, whom he honestly and truly loves, he finds that he is incapable of gratifying her scanty natural desires, and so is liable to become in her eyes an object of contempt, if not of loathing and disgust. And yet this trouble, except in cases where it is occasioned by incurable natural deformities, is usually easy to overcome.

### A PECULIAR FORM OF IMPOTENCY

Is associated with certain abnormal nutritive changes which give rise to a lymphatic or fat condition of the system: Not that the temperament in all these cases is lymphatic, but the system degenerates in consequence of nutritive perversion. With the loss of sexual ardor, there is also apathy of mind, loss of manliness, and the victim becomes cold, dispassionate, and treacherous, devoid of any admiration or love for the opposite sex. He acquires a rotundity of person, the face is fat, smooth, often beardless, and the voice is feminine.

The victims of this disease represent distinct classes, viz: (1) those who are fearfully tormented by the consciousness that they are losing their virile powers, and become irritable, jealous and often desperate; and (2) those who are completely indifferent to this deprivation.

(1) Patients of the former class are readily restored to health by proper treatment, for they are willing to make an effort for the recovery of their manly powers. There is not complete loss of sexual desire, yet their disappointment is so great that they may entertain suicidal thoughts. They are moody, fickle, discontented, excitable, and remarkably impulsive. With proper treatment they regain tone of body, vigor of mind, an increase of sexual desire, and become more attentive to business affairs, and less indifferent to the gentler sex. With the restoration of the general health and the sexual functions, remarkable constitutional changes occur. It is often

the case that their intimate friends hardly recognize them by looks or acts.

(2) It is equally true that those who are wholly indifferent to the loss of virile power, uninterested in the evidence of their manhood, are sometimes incurable. In fact, it is useless to treat the latter class, because they will neither co-operate with the physician, nor persist in the treatment necessary to effect a radical and constitutional change.

#### PROSTATIC IRRITATION.

The prostate gland is a secretive organ that guards the entrance from the bladder to the urethra, or the channel of the penis. Its principle function is to secrete a lubricating fluid, which smooths the lining of the urethra, so that acid urine shall not irritate it. The seminal ducts also pass through this gland. Prolonged spermatorrhœa so irritates and impairs the prostate gland, that very serious results are apt to follow. The prostatic fluid is increased in its flow to such an extent that it oozes from the penis, while the genitals are occasionally so filled with pain, that the patient finds it impossible to sleep, and life becomes to him well nigh unbearable.

#### PREMATURE EJACULATIONS.

The premature ejaculation of semen is one of the most common shapes in which spermatorrhœa makes its odious presence felt, and a partial or complete loss of pleasure during intercourse is a common result of this condition.

#### EPILEPSY (OR FITS).

This dread disease is one of the most common and serious complications of the more advanced stages of spermatorrhœa. The injury done to the nerve centres by the practice of masturbation, is manifested in epileptic convulsions, more or less frequent. If proper treatment be early adopted, and faithfully pursued, the case is not yet hopeless; though in many cases the patient never recovers after the disease assumes this phase.

#### THREATENED PARALYSIS.

When persons suffering from nervous debility notice a dumbness of the limbs, twitching of the limbs, eye-lids or face, creeping or crawling sensation in any part of the body, staggering sensation, as if about to fall, they should have immediate attention, especially if any of the family have been affected with paralysis, as these symptoms denote the approach of that condition, which may be quickly cured in these, the first stages.

#### PARALYSIS.

Paralysis, or palsy, when occurring as a complication of spermatorrhœa, may be preceded by an attack of apoplexy, in which the patient loses consciousness, and lays in a condition of profound stupor for a time, and on recovery from his unconscious state, finds himself unable to use one or more of his limbs, or the disability or loss of power, which may also be accompanied by more or less loss of sensation, may come on gradually, without any premonition or marked manifestation of its approach. In either case its appearance is to be regarded as a matter of serious importance. Paralysis, when occurring as a consequence of masturbation or sexual excess, is usually difficult to cure; yet now and then cases are cured at our Institute even after this grave malady has appeared as a complication.

# VARICOCELE.

(SPERMATOCELE OR CIRSOCELE.)

**Its Cause, Nature, and Safe, Painless and Permanent Cure.**

Varicocele is the name given to a multiplied, enlarged, or dilated condition of the veins of the spermatic cord and testicle within the scrotum or bag. The spermatic cord is a sheath extending upward from each testicle, consisting on either side of arteries, veins, nerves and one small hollow tube or duct (the vas deferens) that conveys the sem-



Healthy Testicle—Showing Natural Veins, Arteries, and Nerves.



Varicocele—Showing Dilated, Knotty Veins and Wasted Testicle.

inal fluid from the testicle, where it is secreted, up to the seminal vesicles, which open into the urethra through the prostate gland. In the condition of health the veins, artery, nerve and duct are straight and free from all knotting and twisting. When Varicocele exists the natural condition is perverted and the scrotum or bag presents a bunched or knotted appearance.

The veins running through the testicle, being dilated, affect the nutrition of the organ, the scrotum or bag becomes enlarged, length-

caused by the weight of the enlarged veins pressing down and enfeebled from the disease. As a result of this condition the testicle becomes smaller, wasting away. There is weakness of the sexual and urinary organs, with or without seminal emissions, and nervous debility, followed in time, if not remedied, by impotency and other serious conditions. The left testicle is commonly affected and hangs lower. There is a sense of weight, often of pain, extending to the groins and loins, and in bad cases becomes quite painful if much exercise is taken.

It is easily recognized by the sense of touch, resembling the wormy condition indicated by the cuts. It is of the *very greatest importance* for every man to detect

### THE FIRST APPROACH OF VARICOCELE.

This can be recognized in a thickening and enlarging of the vein in the upper part of the scrotum or bag. It is more frequently confined to the left side, because the left vein is considerably longer than the right and more indirect in its course, but the principal

reason is found in the fact that the left vein is unprovided with a valve where it enters the vena cava (or large vein), so that the blood is apt to accumulate in it and distend it. But, regardless of the anatomical cause, we have to deal with the unfortunate fact that the walls of these veins give way—relaxing and bulging out in places into little pouches, thus producing, when full of blood, the knotty appearance referred to.

When this disease attacks the wall of the veins, unless promptly and effectively treated, it grows with unflinching certainty, pushing its way down to the testicle and then into the veins ramifying the body of this organ, which small veins, one by one, drop away from the delicate tissues supporting them. In the absence of the little valves which have been destroyed, the circulation becomes very slow and sluggish, and, except when in a reclining position, this mass of knotty and twisted veins are full of blood.

The diseased side is very prone to sweat: the veins are doubled, knotty, harder and larger in places than others, and irregularly dilated, some of them being six times their natural bulk.



Varicocele, result of Self-abuse, Masturbation, after puberty.

Varicocele, result of Self-abuse, Masturbation, before puberty.

Involved in this hot poultice, this wormy, indistinguishable mass, are the seminal duct, the spermatic nerve and artery. Owing to the close contact of this diseased condition with the nerve and duct, the reader can easily see how Varicocele does not have to develop very long before the

### USE OF THE TESTICLE IS LOST

and also the dangerous results likely to occur from such pressure on the nerve.

It sometimes, if neglected, exists to such a degree as to resemble a rupture, the left side of the bag hanging down four to six inches. In advanced stages of the disease the epididymis becomes detached from the body of the testicle, and is plainly distinguished by the finger.

The result of all this is, that a considerable failure of sexual power takes place. If means are not adopted to arrest a further break-up of the structure, the venereal appetite and virile power will subside entirely.

Varicocele usually comes on slowly and often giving its victim no warning by any sensation of pain or discomfort. Often, however, it announces itself by a dull, heavy, aching pain, sometimes extending up the cord to the groin and back and accompanied by a sense of weight on the affected side. The veins of the human body in their healthy condition have thin, weak and flabby walls, which easily become dilated and render them liable to burst on the slightest strain. Hence it is easily seen how greatly this danger is increased by a disease which distends and further weakens this thin tissue which plays so vital a part in the human anatomy.

As to the cause which produces this disease, I will only say that in a majority of cases it cannot be traced to any direct origin. It is an affliction that often results from self-abuse or sexual excess and is present as a complication in many cases of spermatorrhoea of long standing that have been neglected or improperly treated: but sometimes it is the result of



**VARICOCELE, CAUSED BY  
BRUISE OR BLOW.**

blows, strains, or other injuries to the parts, received, perhaps, many years before the development of the Varicocele. It prevails more frequently among men of laborious occupations, subject to exposure and over-exertion, such as farmers, soldiers, etc. I have also met many cases of it among railroad employes, bookkeepers, business men and clerks, who were subject to the mental strain of business troubles, or compelled to do lifting, or be on their feet long hours.

It is also very prevalent among bicycle riders, cattle men and others who do much horseback riding. Fully twenty-five per cent of the men in the occupations named are afflicted with it. All ages are subject to Varicocele. I have operated on patients from six to seventy-four years of age in the same week.

### RESULTS OF VARICOCELE.

My observations of about ten thousand cases of this disease has included a few patients in whom Varicocele developed to a certain stage, and there remained, apparently stationary, for many years without seriously impairing the general health or function, but such cases are exceedingly rare, and I am safe in saying that ninety-nine out of one hundred experience a loss of sexual vigor, nervous irritation, seminal losses, chronic constipation, more or less dyspepsia, a dragging, heavy sensation in the groin, lumbago or pain in the back and a general depression of the system, with despondency and a disposition to look upon the gloomy side of life.

### IMPORTANT.

By involving the spermatic nerve, which is a part of the sympathetic nervous system, Varicocele is directly responsible for thousands of cases of enlargement of the prostate gland and bladder trouble, which in themselves are *so often fatal*. One of the most terrible and at the same time appallingly frequent consequences of the disease is

### SPERMATORRHOEA AND IMPOTENCY.

This deplorable condition is one of the inevitable penalties imposed upon the victim of Varicocele, unless the disease is arrested before it has destroyed the functional operations of the testicle and spermatic duct.

No fact is better known than that Varicocele is the *direct cause of Rupture* in thousands of cases. The enlargement of the vein extending up the inguinal canal to the point where it passes through the internal wall of the abdomen and the dragging down weight of the inflated vessels in the scrotum is sure, sooner or later, to enlarge the internal ring so that the first slight strain upon these muscles results in the protrusion of the intestines or omentum in the inguinal canal, and thus adding to the misfortune of Varicocele its twin affliction, Rupture.

### THE DIRECT CAUSE OF APOPLEXY

is very often traced to the formation of granular clots in the diseased veins of the scrotum. These small bits of clotted blood may be swept into the general circulation and driven into some small capillary vessel of the brain, whose thin tissue-like wall, unable to stand the pressure back of the obstruction, bursts, resulting in a larger clot of blood on the brain, when the person drops to the ground in a stroke of apoplexy, with all its terrible suffering and death, or partial paralysis of the body for life.

### BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS

and abscess of the left kidney are the common results of Varicocele. The spermatic vein on the left side is the one most commonly affected with Varicocele. It opens directly in the kidney vein, and is thus in

intimate connection with the left kidney. Persons afflicted with Varicocele should have their urine analyzed every few months, in order to determine whether any kidney disease has made its appearance, as it is a characteristic of Bright's Disease to become far advanced in its fatal work before exhibiting any pain or symptoms by which the patient himself may recognize it. Among the other horrible and often fatal results of Varicocele may be mentioned

## EPILEPTIC FITS, TUMOR AND CANCER OF THE TESTICLE.

So many cases of these agonizing conditions, which are clearly due to the presence of Varicocele as the exciting cause, have come under my observation that I feel it my duty to say to everyone interested in these pages that if they can detect the slightest indication of thickening or enlargement of the spermatic vein, *they should not postpone, for a single day, visiting me for examination.*

### NO USE TO CONSULT YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

As a rule his experience with this disease is so limited that he will probably tell you "it is nothing of any consequence; get a suspensory and wear it for a few months, and the disease may probably disappear."

As a matter of fact, when Varicocele has once become established, suspensory bandages, electric belts and medicines are utterly useless.



You might just as well attempt to drown a duck by sprinkling water on his back—it only makes him feel good. Nothing short of a surgical operation will remove the disease, or stop its progress into some of the fatal results here described.

I advise you to come and see me, because I know I have the only reliable and effective method of curing this disease without subjecting the patient to the *danger*

*of the usual old-fashioned, painful methods of operation.*

### FROM MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

with about ten thousand cases of Varicocele, and their history before coming to see me, I cannot avoid the conclusion that of all the maladies which affect mankind there is probably none to which physicians in general practice pay so little attention and about which they know so little.

The injurious effects of Varicocele are manifested in so many different forms of organic disturbance that it requires a vast amount of experience with it to enable the physician to advise his patient intelligently and to treat him effectively. Symptoms must be studied, analyzed and correlated, and in this most important part of the physician's work, long experience with all the various forms and complications of the disease succeeds where those whose knowledge is confined to a limited experience will fail.

The true specialist dealing in such cases only can determine oftentimes at the first thorough personal examination what an ordinary doctor might miss entirely, even after months of study.

## WHAT THE PATIENT WANTS TO KNOW

and what I am able to tell him, and, more than that, *prove* to him, beyond peradventure, is the fact that I know to an *absolute certainty* that *I can cure Varicocele*, and that I am ready and willing to attest every claim to this result made by me by any number of *cures which have stayed cured* among the most trustworthy and reliable residents of Chicago and elsewhere. I can refer to hundreds of cured patients in almost every State of the Union, and to many in foreign countries.

Three-fourths of my patients have previously tried all the various advertised remedies, and have found only temporary relief, or complete failure. No matter what your former experience has been, I will welcome you to a free examination, and will then honestly tell you the exact condition you are in, whether your case is a curable one or not, and if so, the methods I would employ in treating you and all other information you may desire. *I am curing (and can prove it) every case of Varicocele I accept for treatment.*

Thousands of young men to-day are being treated for weakness or loss of sexual power, who never will be cured because they are entirely ignorant of a Varicocele of the cord—that most insidious and dangerous of all forms of Varicocele—or, if aware of it, they do not know that this hidden complication is the cause of all their distress and ruined health.

As a result of this state of morbid anatomy, we find cases of spermatorrhoea of excessive venereal propensity, even bordering on eroto-mania, which, since they are cured by curing the Varicocele, must be considered as having been due to over-stimulation of the testicular function by its abnormal situation.

Erickson says, "Debility of the generative organs, with a tendency to seminal emissions and much mental depression, frequently accompanies Varicocele." What physicians familiarly call "reflex" nervous and mental disturbances are common to any and all diseases affecting the reproductive organs. They are freely supplied with sensitive nerves, and the occurrence of severe local neuralgia, as a result of Varicocele, is no more positively traceable to that cause than are other more remote, nervous symptoms—top, back and back-of-neck headaches, nervous irritability, moroseness, melancholy, etc. These results are what might be expected, since there is not only the over-activity resulting from congestion, but there is pressure upon delicate nerve filaments by the bulging, knotty and twisted veins that crowd all neighboring parts to their disadvantage.

## MY TREATMENT FOR VARICOCELE IS ORIGINAL ~

*and entirely my own*, and is only known and used by physicians who have been personally instructed by me and who have my certificate of instruction. You are, no doubt, familiar with a variety of devices which are widely advertised as sure cures for Varicocele, for so much is claimed for them and the claims are so plausibly written and pictured that the average reader may be readily lured into a trial of them. I have investigated every device on the market for the treatment of Varicocele, and can show a collection of curios that will satisfy any inquirer that they are made to *sell* and cannot cure. I have investigated all methods of surgical operation for the cure of Varicocele and have witnessed the operations performed by leading surgeons. If you desire information about any treatment put out by any physician or company, I can give it to you, free of all charge, at my office.

Do not send your money for any medicine or appliance to cure Varicocele, or have an old-time surgical operation performed until you have me examine your case and fully explain my methods by which I cure Varicocele, and cure it to stay cured for life.

### THE RADICAL CURE OF VARICOCELE,

without pain or danger, and with but one week's detention from business, has been hitherto considered an impossibility.

But that I have made is not only a possibility, but an absolute and invariable certainty, has been demonstrated by nearly ten thousand cases I have treated, during the past years, with uniform and unvarying success—not a single one of my patients having suffered pain, or been subjected to danger or discomfort during their speedy and permanent recovery.

This is a record of which I am justly proud, and is due to the perfection of my original method of procedure, which is scientifically correct, and cannot fail when skillfully carried out.

### OF MY METHOD.

- (1.) A speedy and permanent cure is always certain.
- (2.) No possible danger is incurred.
- (3.) No pain or suffering is experienced.
- (4.) Relief of symptoms begins at once.
- (5.) The testicle—being replaced to its proper position, having the normal supply of blood direct from the heart restored, and the drain on its vitality relieved—soon regains all its lost strength, size and power.
- (6.) From the manner in which the diseased and surplus veins are removed it will be utterly impossible for the disease to ever return.

(By the old method of tying the veins, the disease often returns.)

The dread of a dangerous and painful surgical operation has been the cause of many men allowing Varicocele to wear out their vital forces until their sexual vigor was completely exhausted and their physical and mental powers become weakened to nearly a hopeless wreck.

This natural dread being now removed by my method, those afflicted with Varicocele need no longer hesitate to secure a radical cure and avert the destructive consequences of procrastination and neglect.

MY METHOD is surgical, but entirely different from the old-time painful and dangerous operations, such as cutting out by the knife, burning out with red-hot irons or by the so-called "Electro-Chemic method," burning out by caustics or a red-hot wire, heated by a powerful battery; or by "Roweling" with a needle and ligature through the bag. These are the dangerous, painful and barbarous methods used by all other surgeons, even the most advanced of the present day, except myself, my assistants, and those whom I have personally instructed in my new, safe and painless method. I have never employed any of the old methods, and I have operated on and cured a greater number of cases of Varicocele than any other three surgeons in the world.

### HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

I have always believed in this good old maxim and endeavored to be guided by it in all dealings with my fellow men. My experience, however, with some of the professional (and unprofessional) competition met with in Varicocele cases has often led me to doubt the business policy of this homely maxim, at least so far as financial success goes;

for, while *I positively know* that there never was a medicine made, however good, that ever has or ever can cure a single case of Varicocele, I also know just as positively that Electric Belts, and numerous clasp-trap devices, never did or can cure a case of true Varicocele. Yet, great fortunes have been made from the sale of electric belts and other devices and medicines, extensively and bombastically advertised to cure Varicocele.

I will here and now repeat my offer—which has been standing for several years—of

### A REWARD OF \$1,000 IN GOLD

to any man who will show me *a single authentic case of Varicocele that has been cured by anybody's electric belt or medicine.*

One man in this city made over half a million dollars in less than five years from an "electric belt" that was a barefaced fraud; and another, with headquarters in New York, Chicago, and other cities, claims to have cured many thousand cases of Varicocele with his belts. He runs a portrait of the late Prof. Huxley, the noted English scientist, in his advertisements as his own picture; yet this bold, hypocritical impostor never has been able to come to me with a cured case to claim my \$1,000. He has doubtless obtained, by fraud and deception, ten times as much money as I have or could ever make by my honest operations and real cures. This is further owing to the fact that most patients are ignorant of the true nature of Varicocele and do not know, as I do, that from the very nature of the disease, medicines, appliances and electric belts cannot possibly cure it. But owing to the natural dread of an operation, and the lying statements of these cunning electric belt swindlers in magnifying this fear and exaggerating and preying on the false dangers, etc., most Varicocele patients will try these belts and appliances, medicines, etc., and experiment with them, perhaps for years, in the vain hope of securing a cure without submitting to an operation, which these vampires have led them to believe is so dangerous and painful, when, in fact, they have been giving up their good money and growing worse and worse, striving to escape the only thing that cannot hurt them, and will safely and surely cure their Varicocele.

There are plenty of good medicines and a few expert specialists who know how to select, prescribe and prepare them so as to cure spermatorrhoea, seminal emissions and losses of semen in urine, premature ejaculations, and other forms of seminal weakness (except Varicocele), but I want to say right here to the patient having any of these weaknesses in addition to a decided case of Varicocele, that while they can certainly be cured, they can never be *permanently cured to stay cured* for life, until the Varicocele is also cured, and they may be cured much more easily, and in a shorter time, if the Varicocele is removed and cured in the outset, and the medical treatment taken afterward.

I am often asked by patients how long they will have to remain here under my care. I reply, after the operation it is best he should remain quiet in his room for five days; at the end of that time he can walk about, and go home and attend to his usual business. Patients should come prepared to stay from seven to ten days, if necessary, and those whose occupations require them to do much lifting, horse-back riding, or who remain on their feet long hours, should arrange to lay off work for two weeks, at the end of which time the hardest work may be safely resumed.

## HYDROCELE.

This is the name given to a dropsy of the scrotum, it being a collection of fluid in the "tunica vaginalis" or membrane inclosing the testicle. Many cases of hydrocele so closely resemble varicocele that it is often mistaken for that disease, as in its earlier stages it is quite difficult to diagnose.

Hydrocele also resembles varicocele in the fact that it causes little or no pain in its incipency. It annoys the patient only by the enlargement and pressure produced until the testicle and spermatic vessels are paralyzed from the constantly increasing pressure, and he suddenly finds himself impotent.

Hydrocele is caused by an unhealthy condition of a certain part of the membrane inclosing the testicle, and this condition may be brought about by various causes, chief among which are bruises, blows and other injuries to the part.

It can only be cured by a radical operation in which the diseased part of the membrane is completely removed. The operation is somewhat similar to the one we perform for the cure of varicocele and when done with care, under proper conditions, is alike safe and painless and always results in a complete and permanent cure.

Tapping is a simple process, often resorted to by general practitioners and "experimental" surgeons, but it only affords temporary relief, and rarely cures, as the fluid soon fills in again and the oftener the tapping is done the more the secretion seems to be stimulated to increase until it is soon unbearable. We never resort to these useless experiments, but at once perform the proper operation and effect a permanent cure, *which we guarantee in all cases.*

Patients will need to remain in our care about one week only.

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## PHIMOSIS.

Phimosiis is the name given to a condition of the penis in which the foreskin is too long, or when it is so contracted that it cannot be drawn back over the gland or head of the penis without difficulty. In either of these conditions, when it is of unnatural length or when it is contracted, the foreskin should be removed by a surgical operation, as irritation is produced by this condition, causing a desire to masturbate, and is a frequent exciting cause of spermatorrhœa, incontinence of urine, nervous affections, imperfect development or growth of the penis or testicles (many cases being on record in which these organs have rapidly increased in size and strength after removal of the long foreskin.) The pleasure in sexual intercourse is greatly increased after the operation, as it depends chiefly on the sensibility of the glands, which the long, leathery, tough or tight foreskin covers so completely as to prevent perfect contact with the delicate parts of the female, and requires such rough force to dislodge during intercourse as to produce *pain* instead of pleasure.

Dr. Bumstead, late professor of Venereal Diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in his book (a standard authority on this disease) says, p. 105: "Among the ill effects of phimosiis are constant itching and even pain in the head of the penis, unnatural excitability of the organs, frequent erections, dreams, seminal emissions, imperfect development of the penis and testicles, incomplete or painful ejaculation of the sperm, neuralgia and general debility. No experienced person can doubt

that boys born with phimosis are apt to suffer from inability to hold their urine at night, of which they are cured by circumcision; that at a more advanced age the penis does not attain its full size; that they are more apt to practice masturbation, to have seminal emissions; that in married life they do not have the full enjoyment of the sexual intercourse, the usual complaint being too speedy ejaculation of semen or loss of power."

The operation for the removal of the elongated foreskin is called circumcision, and is performed as follows: The foreskin is drawn forward into an instrument invented for the purpose, called a phimosis forceps, until the proper portion to be removed is drawn between the blades of the instrument, which are then quickly closed by means of a spring, and the skin is cut off. A few stitches are then taken to bring the edges together, a bandage applied, and the patient can walk about and attend to his affairs if necessary. I always advise, however, a few days quiet, if possible, as the wound heals quicker. Many cases of seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, impotency, epilepsy (fits), and other nervous conditions have been cured by the aid of this operation after all other remedies have failed.

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### PARAPHIMOSIS.

Paraphimosis is a condition in which the foreskin becomes contracted while pulled back of the head of the penis, which becomes so swollen that it cannot be brought forward. The contracted foreskin forms a band around the gland and shuts off circulation, ulceration or gangrene may set in and the head of the penis rot off. The situation is a fearful one, and requires immediate surgical aid. This condition usually occurs during an attack of gonorrhœa or syphilis.

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### PRIVATE DISEASES.

This is the common term for all "specific" diseases of the urinary and sexual organs of both sexes. Physicians, however, denominate them venereal diseases. They consist in the effect of certain morbid poisons generated, and usually communicated by promiscuous, unhealthy sexual intercourse.

These diseases can be caught without bodily contact with anyone; hence, innocent parties can become diseased by coming in contact with the virus in water-closets or from bed clothes, or towels that have been used by some diseased person.

I mention this as a warning to those who are suffering and refuse to seek medical advice, because they, themselves, think they have not been exposed to the disease by promiscuous intercourse.

It is however, a fact, that if one particle of the specific poison or discharge from the affected person, in any manner, comes in contact with a healthy mucous membrane of another person they may become inoculated with the disease.

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### GONORRHŒA—Clap.

It is quite true that the disease, in many cases, is quite readily cured, and is often caught, and so promptly treated, that little permanent injury

results from it. But while I make this frank admission, I should not do my whole duty if I did not warn the young and inexperienced that in very many cases, when it is not promptly and properly treated many very serious and permanent injuries may grow out of it, any one of which may render the victim miserable for many years, often for life. The disease, strictly speaking, is a disease of the mucous membrane of the urethra—the lining membrane of the water and seminal passages in the male, and the vagina as well as the urinary passages of the female. It is first noticed by an itching or tingling sensation, not always unpleasant, just within the cavity of the canal, and when it becomes more fully developed, a discharge or running infectious matter from the penis, at first a whitish or pale yellow, sticky to the touch, and becoming more yellowish and more sticky as the disease advances and accompanied with more or less fever in the organ affected. In bad cases, the matter discharged becomes greenish yellow, copious in quantity, hot, filthy and sometimes even streaked with blood, and in a few cases so corrupt as to be fetid even to the smell.

Sometimes the penal gland or the foreskin becomes very much swollen and very painful; sometimes the foreskin being drawn over the head or gland cannot be slid back, or being swollen or tightened behind the gland cannot be brought forward; and these conditions, if neglected, may become as permanent as they are painful. Frequently the entire canal of the penis is involved, and the disease may extend into the bladder and inflame the lining membrane of that organ, and in many cases it reaches even into the kidneys, producing fever and pain in those organs and deranging all the organs for collecting and discharging water. The water often becomes intensely hot, causing a painful or burning sensation when discharged, and it is not uncommon for the lining and other membranes to swell, inflame and thicken so as to fill up the channel and stop the discharge of the urine altogether. If a case of this kind is neglected or improperly treated, the inflammation extends and the heat becomes more intense, until, perhaps the penis is attacked with "chordee" or permanent erection, with the penis slightly curved downward—intensely painful, so much as to destroy sleep and afflict the sufferer with intense agony. Oftentimes the inflammation extends to the chords, and channels of the testicle, and even the testicle itself, one or both of them become swollen and enlarged and intensely painful (in a few cases they have been known to burst), or perhaps the veins of the testicle become enlarged, heated and swollen, producing *Orchitis* or permanent enlargement of the testicle and avenues leading thereto.

In other cases of neglect or improper treatment the inflammation of the urethra becomes so great as to form ulcers and sores therein, which are liable to nearly or quite stop up the water and seminal channels, or, if it eventually heals (as it often does), it heals up in such a way as to leave an obstruction in the channel called *Stricture*, or perhaps the channel itself may be left too small for the discharge of either water or semen, so that making water or holding sexual intercourse becomes intensely painful and unpleasant, and in many cases requires the sharp instrument of a surgeon and many weeks or months of time to cure.

In other cases of neglect or improper treatment the urethra heals in such a way as to leave a leakage or slight discharge of a whitish or whitish-yellow color—a constant dripping or dropping and wasting away—called gleet or chronic gonorrhœa, which though not always painful, is very difficult and slow to cure.

The exact time required for this disease to incubate or develop itself after exposure to impure contact cannot be known to absolute certainty. In some cases the disease begins to develop itself from one to three days after the organ has touched the poison matter of the other sex, and in other

cases as many weeks, but in most cases from six to twelve days finds the disease definitely developed, and if allowed to take its own course will often run for weeks or even months before it takes upon itself the chronic or permanent form. Some people have supposed that this disease would eventually wear itself out, and that time itself would bring about a cure. Nothing on earth can be more certain than the fact that long before the disease wears itself out it will wear out the sufferer and bring permanent weakness and injuries upon him, and the time required for nature unaided to effect a cure, would be greater than the time required for the sufferer, by gradual exhaustion and decline, to reach premature decrepitude and a miserable death. Any one who has acquired this disease by impure intercourse, cannot afford to lose any time in taking and applying the appropriate remedies.

### GLEET.

Gleet is a slight and chronic discharge from the male urethra, unattended with symptoms of acute inflammation. Gleet generally follows an attack of gonorrhoea, as a consequence of the neglect or unsuccessful treatment of the latter. The disease may be caused also by disorder of the digestive functions, by disease of the bladder or kidneys, and by various affections of the prostate gland. Gleet is often maintained by a state of general debility, or by scrofulous, rheumatic or gouty diathesis. This general debility is a fruitful source of the persistency of gleet, and the disease is frequently very intractable in persons of broken-down constitutions.

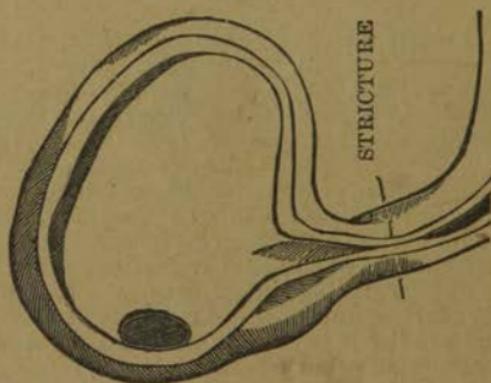
**SYMPTOMS.**—In many cases of gleet the discharge is the only symptom. There is an entire absence of pain in the part, redness and tumefaction of the lips of the urethra, and a scalding in passing water. In some instances, however, the patient experiences a feeling of uneasiness in the penis or perineum, or an itching about the glands, or in the deeper portions of the canal, which may either be constant or attendant only upon the passage of the urine. The discharge may be somewhat copious, or may be confined to a few drops showing themselves in the morning upon rising, while at times it appears to be periodical with great irregularity. When dependent upon chronic inflammation of the deeper portions of the canal or prostate gland, it may only appear during the efforts of the patient to stool, or be mingled with the last drops of urine in micturition. The symptoms of gleet now described are liable to be aggravated by any cause which produces urethral irritation; in other words, a gleet is readily transformed into a clap. A hearty meal, alcoholic stimulants, free sexual indulgence, violent exercise or a long ride may bring on a copious, purulent discharge, attended by swelling, scalding in passing the urine and all the other symptoms of acute gonorrhoea. Some writers on venereal diseases regard the discharge peculiar to gleet as not infectious, but in my opinion this is a grave error, and calculated to work great mischief. It is indeed true that men suffering from gleet have been known to have connection with their wives for years, with impunity, but when contagion ceases and impunity begins no one can tell. And if the discharge is at times innocuous, a few hours sexual indulgence may effect a complete change in this respect. Long continued gleet is certain, sooner or later, to cause sexual debility, spermatorrhoea, with all its train of evils, stricture etc., and therefore requires diligent treatment and care. My treatment of this disease is based upon a theory of my own, and has never yet failed in my hands to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

The urethra, through which the water passes from the bladder is subject to irritation, congestion, inflammation and stricture.

## STRICTURE.

Stricture is one of the most common affections of the male genito-urinary organs which demands our attention, and one the nature and symptoms of which are very poorly understood and appreciated.

Stricture of the urethra consists of a narrowing or complete obstruction of the urethral canal, from inflammation or induration of the portions of the walls. Stricture may be transitory or organic. A transitory stricture is a contraction of the urethra capable of undergoing complete resolution through the action of natural forces, and depends upon spasm, congestion or inflammation. An organic or permanent stricture is the result of an organized and durable change in the tissues composing the urethral walls, and may be produced by many causes, of which we regard abuses of the reproductive organs and improperly treated or neglected cases of gonorrhœa the most frequent. In some cases there is but one stricture and in others there are two or more. One of the earliest symptoms of organic stricture is a slight discharge from the urethra, though it is not always present. The stream is usually spiral or twisted in appearance. We have seen many cases of stricture that have existed for years without the patient's knowledge, there having been nothing to attract his attention beyond a soreness or irritable condition of the urethra; and water dribbling from him after voiding the urine. Then he observes that the stream of water is smaller than usual and forked, or scattered or twisted and that he requires



a longer time to pass it. Itching at the head of the penis is a frequent concomitant. If the disease extend to the *second stage* the bladder becomes irritable, obliging the patient to rise in the night to void urine. Sometimes attacks of spasms, with complete retention occur. In these instances the patient's sufferings are sometimes truly distressing.

Generally the patient cannot retain his water as long as usual, and sometimes is obliged to make quite an effort before the urine appears, and the stream may be variously distorted. Sometimes it is flattened, at other times like a corkscrew, forked or divided into two streams, or the last drop may fall at his feet. There is also generally more or less pain.

Finally, if the complaint is permitted to continue, the health suffers from the constant irritation and want of sleep; the bladder and kidneys become diseased, the complexion becomes wan. The appetite fails, the patient complains of chills and flushes of aching and weakness in the back, and of great depression of spirits, and the urine is constantly loaded with

fetid mucous. After death the urethra behind the stricture is found greatly dilated and in a state of suppuration, and perhaps containing small abscesses; the bladder is sometimes dilated, but more frequently contracted and enormously thickened; sometimes sacculated from a protrusion of its mucous coat between the fibers of the muscular, the ureters dilated and converted into subsidiary receptacles for the urine, and the kidneys either greatly dilated or disorganized.

Permanent stricture, preventing the escape of urine, often distends the bladder to such an extent as to paralyze it, necessitating the drawing off of the urine, with an instrument ever after. Sometimes, however, it causes blood-poisoning, resulting in convulsions coma and death.

**TREATMENT.**—This narrowing or contraction of the urethral tube, forming an obstacle to the free passage of the urine, causes a few drops to remain behind the narrow spot each time urine is voided, producing irritation, inflammation and ulceration. The stricture becomes larger and thicker until in time it fills up nearly the whole tube and the results are serious. We usually cure stricture by graduated sounds, electricity and proper remedies.

But many cases can be cured only by an operation which is performed with an instrument known as a dilating urethrotome, which consists of two rods or steel shafts which are passed through the stricture and are so arranged that by turning a screw they are pressed apart until the stricture is dilated or opened to the same width as the natural urethral tube. The size of this tube we ascertain before introducing the dilator by means of an instrument called the urethra meter, which is used only to measure the diameter of the urethra and stricture, that we may know when we have spread it sufficiently and run no risk from dilating too much. The operation is perfectly safe. Dr. Otis, of New York, reports 300 cases cured without a failure. Our experience has been alike satisfactory.

Persons coming from a distance expecting to be operated upon for stricture, should come prepared to remain from one to two weeks.



The Elephant Duchess in Her Bath—Lincoln Park Zoo.

*The Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* takes its place at the head of all institutions of the kind in the West. This supremacy has been gained by the careful and able management and superior skill of its president.

Realizing the great advance continually being made in medicine and surgery Dr. Wood has connected with his staff of physicians and surgeons the most skillful and able specialists.

Rush Medical College conferred upon Dr. Wood the honorary degree of M. D. in 1890. Dr. Wood is a man of wide learning and deep research, and in the pursuit of his profession has kept abreast of the most advanced ideas in medical and scientific investigation, and, being a man of large means, he has been liberal in using them to advance his favorite science.—*Chicago Evening Mail*.

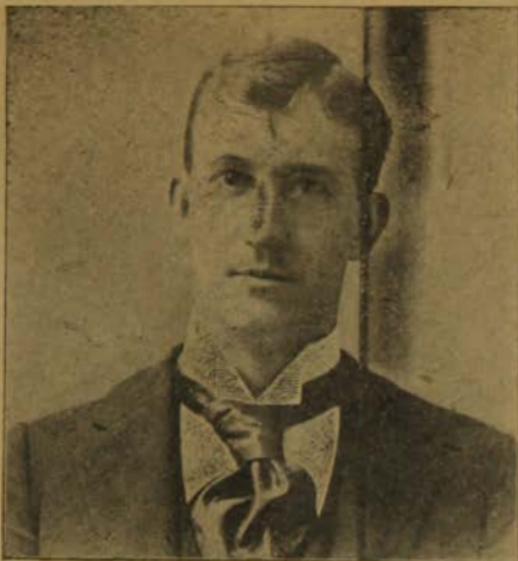
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## Testimonials.

Until the present we have always declined to print testimonials, though frequently urged by friends and patients to do so in conformity to the usual custom. Our refusal has doubtless cost us the loss of considerable patronage, but we stood out on ethical grounds, not wishing to be classed with the many questionable concerns and clever schemers, whose main reliance seemed to be based on testimonials of a "fake" or bogus character, "gotten up" by the schemers themselves.

That kind of "would be" specialists and dishonest schemers have about had their day however, and are fast disappearing. The public are now so intelligent and well-informed on medical subjects that they can no longer be deceived by anything of a bogus or fake character, they readily see the vast difference between them and an institution of real merit with an established and honorable reputation, built up on the solid foundation of honor, just principles and fair dealing as a business policy, and thorough skill, equipment and fidelity in the treatment of cases. This is the foundation on which we have been building for twenty years and more, and we have long since saw the wisdom of adhering to it as strictly as in the past, and will not change that policy in yielding to the importunities of old friends and patients to print their testimonials for the good it may bring to us and to the afflicted ones, in convincing them that they will make no mistake in coming to us for a cure. We intend to relax nothing of the integrity of our old rule; we shall print no testimonial that is not strictly true, and should anyone have a doubt as to any of them, and desires further evidence, we cordially invite him to inclose a stamped envelope addressed to himself, and send it to the author of the testimonial, whose proper name will be found given in full, and simply ask whether his testimonial as given in this booklet is true or not, we guarantee the answer to be satisfactory.

We have hundreds—yes thousands—more on file, that we have not space for here; we also have many more names on our case books of patients cured of spermatorrhoea, stricture, varicocele, and many other diseases of a more or less private nature, to whom we have permission to refer privately, those similarly afflicted, but who prefer not to have their names appear in print because of the *private nature* of the disease of which we cured them.



WALTER ZIPPEL

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1896.

*Dr. N. E. Wood.*

DEAR SIR:—I am under many obligations to you and your staff of specialists and don't know how to reward you for the untold tortures that you relieved me of. No one can imagine the miseries of hydrocele; only those afflicted with it. Just think of a person in the prime of life to be a sufferer from this disease.

Often when I was afflicted with hydrocele I would get so disheartened of trying one doctor's treatment after another, without any success whatever, I would often meditate on taking my own life. But, fellow sufferers, it was the happiest and luckiest day of my life when I put myself under Dr. Wood's care.

To state the pure facts, I was only three weeks under Dr. Wood's care when I was discharged as completely cured. That was in May 1891, over five years ago, and there has never been a single sign of the disease since, and I will say there never was a bigger change in a person.

After I was discharged cured I was a new person altogether. Before, I had been always morose and downhearted, but after, I was as happy as any man living, and always have been since I was cured by Dr. Wood.

Fellow sufferers, I sympathize with you all that are afflicted with hydrocele, for I know the agony a person has to go through with such an affliction. How often I was ashamed to go in company, and many a time I shunned my friends because I was thus afflicted. I wish also to state that I am willing to vouch that any one having hydrocele who will put themselves under the care of Dr. N. E. Wood of the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute*, will be attended by the most skilled specialist that the medical profession can procure.

Mr. Zipfel is now married and lives at No. 4 Market Circle, Pullman, Ill.

Walter Zipfel

Chicago Feb. 10/99

Chicago Medical & Surgical Institute  
Dr. H. E. Wood President

Dear Sir,  
as you ask of me to favor you  
and my fellow-sufferers with  
my testimonial to be inserted in  
your new booklet in regard  
to my case of Varicoele of  
which I received a permanent  
cure at your Institute.

You may use my name as  
reference. And I wish to  
say to any one who is  
afflicted with Varicoele that  
Dr. H. E. Wood Medical Institute is  
the only place to go to get a  
permanent cure.  
I was troubled with Varicoele  
for nearly eight years and

during that time I labored  
with different Doctors and  
spent a great deal of money but  
got no cure till I went to  
Dr. H. E. Wood Medical & Surgical  
Institute and in three weeks  
from the time I put myself  
under Dr. Wood's care I was  
completely cured. it is now  
almost two years since and  
there is no sign of my ever  
being troubled with Varicoele  
again. And hoping others will  
do as I did who are thus afflicted  
and put themselves under Dr. Wood's  
care and be cured and so profit  
by this little letter.

I am yours truly,

J. P. Les Targe  
14 North Eldon Street  
Chicago Ill.

JACKSONPORT, Wis., February 18, 1899.

Dr. N. E. Wood, President Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 617  
La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in recommending the Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute. After trying my home physicians and several would-be specialists without obtaining any permanent relief, and growing constantly worse, I went to this famous Institution and submitted to an operation for Phimosis. The operation was made painless by local applications, previously applied. In less than two weeks from the time of the operation I returned home radically and permanently cured, having received the very best skill and attention while at the Institution. I advise all who are afflicted with Phimosis to go to the Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute at once for an operation, which I assure them they will never regret. During my stay there I saw some wonderful cures and surgical operations. Nothing is left undone to promote comfort and good care. It is the only place on earth that I would feel safe to trust my life for a severe operation. \* Words are inadequate to express my gratitude to Dr. Wood for the good he has done me, and I hope all those suffering like I did will realize that a permanent cure awaits them if only they will apply. I will say further that they will be treated by the most expert and skillful surgeon on this continent. You are at liberty to use my testimony in whatever way it may be of most benefit to you. I shall always be pleased to recommend your treatment to everybody, and I will cheerfully answer any communication that I may receive in relation to this. I am twenty-three years of age, and have resided here all my life, and am well known. May God let you continue to be a help to mankind is my prayer. With heart-felt thanks, I am,

Yours gratefully,  
Joseph Johnson, Jr.

PANAMA, Nebr., Feb. 12, 1899.

Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, 617 La Salle Ave., Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—I gladly give you my name as reference and will answer any letters if stamp is inclosed. I was troubled eight or ten years with dyspepsia and a bad liver; in fact, everything seemed out of order, and I had given up ever getting well again; had doctored with four or five good doctors for six months to a year at a time and had taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine besides, with only slight relief. I could not eat anything without suffering afterwards; some things I could not even smell of without it half killed me.

I was recommended to your Institute and, in November, 1897, commenced a course of your home treatment, which I continued for five months, and am happy to say I was completely cured. I would not be back where I was again for \$1,000. I can't praise your Institute too highly. You may put this in your book if you want to. I have lived here fourteen years and am well known. I send you a few names of people I know who are afflicted with chronic diseases. I remain,

Frank A. Phillips

## H. WAHRHAFTIG,

-DEALER IN-

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods.

134 MAIN STREET.

JEWELRY AND SPECTACLES.

*Washington, N. C., February 14 - 1899.**Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute  
Dear Sirs!**The treatment has been successful.  
Accept my very best respects and thanks.  
If you wish to refer any one to me, I will  
answer if a stamp is enclosed. I think  
I can testify as to the merits of your treatment  
with truth. Respectfully  
H. Wahrhaftig*

KNOX, Ind., Feb. 11th, 1899.

Dr. N. E. Wood, No. 617 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill. :

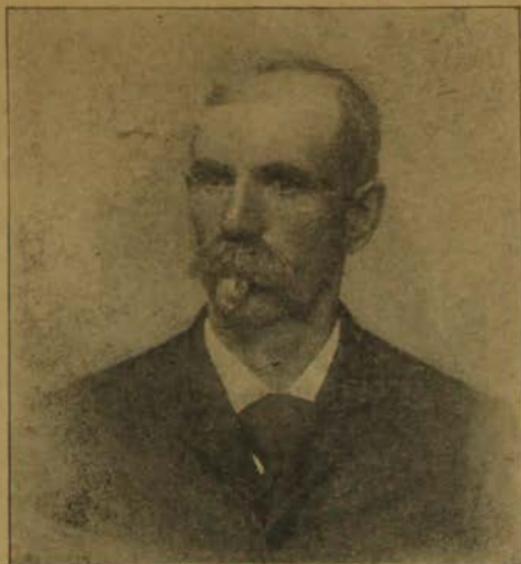
You are at perfect liberty, and have my permission to use my name as a reference in cases of *Varicocele*.

As you know, I was afflicted very badly with it for seven or eight years, and the physicians whom I consulted could give me no permanent relief. After letting it run and putting it off as long as I could, because I dreaded to submit to an operation, which I knew was the only means of cure, I came to your Institute in April, 1898, for treatment, and I am very thankful that I did so. The operation being so quickly done without any (or at least very little) pain. I believe I have received a permanent cure as it does not seem possible that it can trouble me any more.

I was very nervous and suffered much from indigestion and various nervous complications for years, but the operation and the treatment you gave me afterwards has cured all that, and I have since felt better than I had previously for many years. I am sixty-five years of age and was so broken in health that I was obliged to retire from active business and withdraw from the office of County Auditor of this (St. Joe) county, an office I had held for nearly thirty years.

I believe your Institute, methods and equipment is the best and most successful for the treatment of chronic, special and surgical diseases in the United States and, from experience in my own case, I can recommend it to others. Respectfully yours,

*Robert H. Bender*



E. D. MARBLE.

RAYMOND, Black Hawk Co., Iowa.

September 26, 1896.

*Dr. N. E. Wood, Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute.*

DEAR DOCTOR:—I wish to add my testimonial to the many others you will receive for your book.

I was afflicted with hydrocele for two years. I applied to my family physician and one or two specialists, but they could do nothing to cure me, and finally told me I would have to go to an hospital or surgical institute. I made inquiry and learned that yours was one of the best medical and surgical institutes in the United States, and I went to you and I have never regretted it, for you treated me with great skill and very successfully. I was promptly and thoroughly cured and I am well satisfied. I also heard of a number of other cases cured by you and know your Institute is all right. You have the finest equipment and instruments I ever saw, and what is best of all, you have the skillful men who know how to work with them. May your reputation and success increase in the future as it has in the past.

Yours truly,

*E. D. Marble*

Ex-Postmaster, now Contractor and Builder.

[Case No. 57,474—Spermaterrloca, etc.]

COCOA, Fla., Sept. 5, 1896.

*Dr. N. E. Wood, Chicago, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor is at hand. I will say your treatment has benefitted me more than all others I have used, and I have tried many doctors and medical Institutes. I feel that your treatment has completely restored me to health.

and I am very grateful to you for it. I firmly believe your Institute to be one of the best in the United States. I am confident I am thoroughly cured and I earnestly advise anyone in need of treatment to go under your care.

Yours as ever,

*R. L. Dixon*



WILLIAM PONSAR

[Case No. 53,200—Hip Joint Disease, with Osteomyelitis (suppuration and necrosis) of the Tibia, extending its entire length. Operation for removal of dead bone and draining the abscesses, March 30, 1892, under anesthetics; 17 ounces of putrid pus and dead bone removed—disinfected—recovery following in six weeks. Here follows his letter; he is a bright boy.]

MAYNARD, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1896.

My name is William Ponsar; I am twelve years old; I have lived at Maynard all my life on a farm with my father. I had hip joint disease with running sores in my hip and leg for three years; my father had me treated by two doctors at home, and I was operated on twice on my leg, but I got worse, and when they could not cure me my grandfather took me to the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* and they cured me there. That was four years ago, and my leg has been strong and well ever since. I work on the farm and go to school. I can recommend the Institute, for they were good to me there and they cured me.

Yours truly,

*Wm Ponsar*



G. C. MURPHY.

[Mr. Murphy's P. O. address is Troy, Ill.]

[Case No. 57,407—Nervous Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, Varicocele.]  
COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 4th, 1896.

*Dr. N. E. Wood, president Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, 617 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

DEAR SIR:—You can use my name as reference in your new book if you wish. You know I had a bad case of Varicocele and nervous trouble, with bad stomach and liver, for four or five years, and before coming to you had tried the Missouri Medical Institute, St. Louis, Erie Medical Co., of Buffalo, Dr. —, of St. Louis, and several others, without a cure.

You understood my case at once and soon cured me, and I gladly endorse your Institute and will recommend it to my friends.

Yours Respectfully,

*G. C. Murphy.*

DENNISON, Iowa, Sept. 26, 1896.

*To the Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, and any Whom this may Reach:*

I hereby certify that I am a young man, 26 years of age, and have lived at Dennison, Iowa, for 25 years. I was afflicted with varicocele, night losses and other troubles arising from these causes for about 15 years.

Two years ago I took treatment from the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* for three or four months, and had an operation performed which com-

pletely and permanently cured my varicocele and the other complications, and I have no fear of any further trouble with it.

The operation was performed without causing me any pain and only delaid me nine days from my work. I can recommend the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* as one of the best in the world to any one afflicted with such troubles.

Respectfully,

*W. F. Mundt*

[Case No. 54,261—Spermatorrhoea, Phimosi and Dyspepsia, cured in 1892.]

HUMBOLDT, Iowa, Oct., 26th, 1896.

*Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, N. E. Wood, M. D. Pres't, Chicago.*

GENTLEMEN :—I shall always prefer your Institute, and give you permission to refer to me, for you cured me of spermatorrhoea, phimosi, and chronic disorder of the stomach in 1892, and I have been in sound health ever since. I had taken a great amount of medicines, from home doctors and others, before going to you with but little good, and I will always remember how you gave me relief at once and cured me permanently in a few months.

Yours Respectfully,

(Farmer, age 35.)

*Louis Springes*

[Case No. 57,035—Nervous Disease.]

NEW PALESTINE, Mo., Oct. 4th, 1896.

I take pleasure in endorsing the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* as one of the best in America, of which I can give personal evidence. I was afflicted for five years with nervous troubles, etc., during which time I was treated by home physicians, specialists and a prominent medical company at Buffalo, New York, and also one in Cincinnati, without benefit.

In 1894 I applied by letter to Dr. N. E. Wood, president of the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute*, and have been completely cured of all my troubles by home treatment, never having visited the Institute personally.

My occupation is teaching school and farming, my age is 27 years, and I have lived all my life at New Palestine, Mo.

Respectfully,

*J. C. Schubert*

OCOYA, Ill., Oct. 10, 1896.

*Dr. N. E. Wood, President Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute:*

DEAR SIR:—Learning that you are preparing to issue a new book in which you will print letters of endorsement from old patients, I wish to give a short

history of my case, which you know was one of Chronic Eczema, and I had treated with many physicians, tried all the patent medicines and skin cures I could hear of, and still got little or no relief from them. I suffered intensely at times for fifteen years before consulting you, but since you treated me, in 1893-4, I have had no further trouble. I never found anything so effectual as your treatment in my case, and I can cheerfully recommend you and your wonderfully successful institute to any one afflicted as I was. You can refer to me if you wish, I am a farmer and stock breeder, and have lived here forty-three years, and am well known.

Your respectfully,

Ocoya, Livingston Co., Illinois.

*S. S. Myer*

[Case No. 53,446.]

READ, Iowa, Oct. 12th, 1896.

*N. E. Wood, M. D., Chicago:*

DEAR SIR:—I have no objections to giving you a letter to be printed in your new book, for I was afflicted for six years, was weak through my whole body, my blood was almost like water, and I had a running sore on my leg and could hardly walk. I had rheumatism in the bones and muscles which pained me dreadfully. I had tried four different physicians and used lots of patent medicines, but they all did me no good. When I took treatment from your Institute I began to improve at once, and you completely cured me. This was in 1892—four years ago. I am well now and I am glad of it. I can do my work with ease and comfort. I thank you ever so much for the good you did for me, and I will gladly recommend the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute*,

Yours Respectfully,

*Emma Kordelmeier*

BUREAU, Ill., Oct. 10th, 1896.

*Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute.*

I will testify, to be printed in your book, that I had paralysis in my feet and limbs for thirteen years. It commenced when I was a baby. My parents had me doctored by our home doctors and also by others, but they could not cure me and said I could not be cured. When I was thirteen my father placed me in the care of the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* and they straightened the deformity in my feet and limbs, and with a few months treatment cured the paralysis, and I am now cured completely, and my feet and limbs are straight and strong. I am very grateful to Dr. Wood and the other doctors of the Faculty for what they have done for me.

I am now 16, and have lived all my life at Bureau, Ill. My Father's name is Frederick Frederickson.

Yours Respectfully,

*Minnie Frederickson*



F. A. MORSE.

[Case No. 53,361—Cancer of the Lip—Cured in 1892. Mr. Morse is a merchant aged 64.]

NEPONSET, ILL., Oct. 7. 1896.

*Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, N. E. Wood, M. D., President:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have felt no sign of any further trouble from the cancer you took out of my lip over four years ago; I do not believe it will ever return. The new lip, you so skillfully formed from the surrounding tissue, completely fills the space of the part taken out with the cancer, and makes my mouth perfect again. The scar does not show through my beard. You know I had this cancer for about eight years and had tried most everything before coming to you. I was almost in despair, but you may be sure I have never been sorry I went to you, and I think your Institute is one of the best in the world, I know it can't be beat for cancers.

*F. A. Morse*

[Case No. 52,258,]

CHICAGO, Oct. 20, 1896.

*To whom it may concern.*

I do hereby certify that in the year 1891 I was blind from Cataracts in my eyes, which had been coming on for nearly three years. I went to the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* and consulted Dr. N. E. Wood, who operated on one of my eyes and restored my sight so I could see to get around and do my work. In 1893 I went to the Institute again and Dr. Wood operated on the other eye, and I have since been able to see well and have had no further trouble with my eyes. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Wood and the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* to anyone having any trouble with their eyes,

Respectfully,

MANLY CARTER,

No. 6241 Morgan Street.

*Manly Carter*



[MRS. MARY F. PEARCE.]

CRESTON, Iowa, Sept. 25, 1896.

*Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Chicago, Ill.:*

I believe your Institute to be one among the best in the world, for until about three years ago when you treated me, I had been afflicted for five years with a very severe stomach trouble, and also congestion and ulceration of the nose and lip so bad at times that I could hardly endure it. I tried several physicians and different treatments, but nothing gave me any permanent relief until I took treatment of Dr. Wood, of your Institute. I was entirely cured in three months treatment taken wholly at home, and I feel very grateful indeed for I am entirely well, and will be glad to recommend your Institute.

Yours respectfully,

*Mrs M. F. Pearce*

No. 404 North Cherry street, Creston, Iowa.

[Case No. 58,053—Cancer on the Face—cured by home treatment, spring of 1896. Mr. Ames is a farmer, age 43.]

RANDOLPH, Iowa, Sept. 30, 1896.

*Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Chicago, Ill.:*

GENTLEMEN:—My case is No. 58,053, of which I think I am entirely cured. The place on my face is all gone some time ago and not even left a scar. I have never felt any bad effects or any sign of its returning. I did not write you for any more medicine as I felt perfectly sure that the case was cured.

Yours respectfully,

*L. E. Ames*

KNOX, Ind., Feb. 14, 1899.

*Dr. N. E. Wood, President Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute:*

DEAR SIR—You can refer anyone to me who wants to know about the success and permanency of your method of curing Varicocele. I was afflicted with it for several years and, after experimenting with medicines and electric belts I found out it could not be cured that way, so I made up my mind to have it operated on.

I was living in Chicago at that time and by advice went to a prominent surgeon, who is a professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, and he operated on me by the needle and string tying method. After four months I found his operation had done me no good as I still had my Varicocele, bad as ever, and had suffered a lot of pain, and paid out \$75 in good money for nothing. I then went to your Institute and you operated on me by your method without pain, and the cure was prompt and permanent. I have not had any trouble with it since; that was in 1891—eight years ago—and I know the cure is permanent. I have sent several other cases to you since then and *you have cured them all, as you did me.*

Yours Very Truly,

JOHN STRUBLE.

IONIA, Mich., Feb. 12th, 1899.

*Dr. N. E. Wood:*

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in testifying that I have great confidence in the Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute as I was afflicted with a kidney disease for over twenty years and had tried many doctors and patent medicines, but only got relief for a short time until I took a regular course of treatment from the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute*. I now weigh more than I ever did before in my life and can do the hardest work with ease. I feel the best this winter that I have felt in fifteen years, and I give your treatment the credit for it.

Yours Truly,

*C. C. Slater*

WYOMING, Iowa, Feb'y 14, 1899.

*Dr. N. E. Wood, President Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute:*

DEAR SIR—I wish to write and thank you for the benefit my daughter Louise received at your Institute. She was afflicted with ulcers on the eyes for three years. Her eyesight would have been entirely destroyed in a short time had it not been for the timely use of your medicine. I believe your Institute to be one of the best managed and equipped for the successful treatment of chronic, surgical and special diseases in the United States, and I would strongly recommend it to all suffering ones, afflicted as my daughter was, in preference to any other. You may use my name if you wish.

*Yours Rept.  
Mrs. Ella Bottomstone*

# NEWSPAPER INDORSEMENTS.

## Notices and Opinions of the Press.

(From the *Chicago Journal*, April 9, 1891.)

### A NOTED ESTABLISHMENT.

Never, perhaps, in the history of this or any other state, has a medical establishment of any kind met with such remarkable success as the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute*. Its remarkable popularity in Chicago is not only what would be expected, but its patronage from all parts of the western country proves the splendid reputation Dr. Wood has built up for himself and the institution over which he presides.

The advantages of such an institution as this over the usual hospitals are marked and of very great importance from the fact that a patient is under the constant care and faithful watchfulness of competent physicians. In the ordinary charity hospitals young and inexperienced doctors, and often incompetent ones, are given positions, but in this establishment only physicians of extensive practice and profound knowledge are employed.

The reputation of Dr. Wood is due to many natural reasons, the main one of which is his honesty of purpose and his profound knowledge. From a local practice when he first established his institution in Chicago, his practice and fame has extended east and west, and his success in effecting cures has been phenomenal. He, by the most careful of methods, has built up a magnificent practice in Chicago, and thousands of suffering humanity have expressed in the strongest terms their gratitude for the relief and cures he gave them. His long experience enables him to handle the most difficult cases with skill and success. During the last two years over eighteen hundred people from Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska, who had never seen Chicago before, have been successfully treated in this Institute. The vast number does not include the people of Chicago, who patronize the doctor extensively. It is also worthy of mention that the best and wealthiest people of Chicago patronize the Institute.

Chicago should be proud of the establishment. It not only insures to the sick the best of treatment, and a cure, if cure be possible, but thousands of persons from abroad are brought here. All other establishments of the kind are insignificant compared with the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute*. The *Journal* most heartily endorses Dr. Wood and his Institute. As a gentleman, physician, surgeon and scholar he is the peer of any man in the world. His methods are direct, and his great success is but the reward of many years of patient study and both natural and acquired skill.

**READ THIS FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:**

[From the *Chicago Tribune*, March 21, 1891.]

**CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.**

Among the missions of mankind that of the physician and nurse is the most humane and noble. All get ill in their time, and many unto death. The physician and nurse save the lives of many who would otherwise die for want of proper medical skill and treatment. The province of the surgeon, physician and nurse has become so necessary and popular among the nations of the earth that the waving of the "Red Cross Banner," the emblem of the hospital corps on the battle field, even during the fiercest mortal conflicts, means protection to the valiant saviors of the mangled, wounded and dying. No gun so great, no nation so strong, no army so popular as to risk the comity of all nations and the popular sentiment of a whole world by firing on the healing corps of physician and nurses, even on a battle field.

Chicago has among its physicians a man who has done more to relieve the ills of its populace, not only, but the people of the neighboring cities, states and territories, than any other man in the state. Twelve years ago Dr. N. E. Wood opened a small medical Institute at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, in this city. Being a regular practitioner he was naturally opposed to advertising his abilities, preferring to win his way by patience and a faithful discharge of his well known worth as a physician and surgeon. His business and practice increased so rapidly that he found it necessary to remove to the corner of Washington and State streets, which place has since become one of the most famous locations in Chicago, by reason of the number of people restored to health from that place.

After years of continued success the doctor has established the *Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute* in the sightly building built expressly for the medical and surgical business. Learning that the doctor had taken possession of his new building a representative of the Tribune called there yesterday and was courteously received and shown through the elaborate establishment.

The Tribune is pleased to note that this establishment is a fitting monument to enterprise and honest treatment. Unlike the quack, who advertise as private hospital on the basis of a small suite of poorly furnished rooms, Dr. Wood has founded a lasting and honorable institution in Chicago as a skillful, honorable and competent surgeon and physician. His assistants are like himself, competent, and supply patients with the very best treatment only a first class Institute can afford. Food and nourishment to the patients, and every modern convenience are supplied in the building. The Tribune expresses with the general public a desire that this creditable and deserving Institute and its founder may continue to merit the deserved success that has attended all previous efforts.

## A MODEL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

### THE CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Is the oldest, most reliable and best equipped Medical and Surgical Sanitarium in Chicago. It was established twenty years ago by Dr. N. E. Wood, who is still president and chief of the faculty of expert and trained specialists.

The Institute is regularly chartered by the State of Illinois and has a capital of \$100,000 fully paid up.

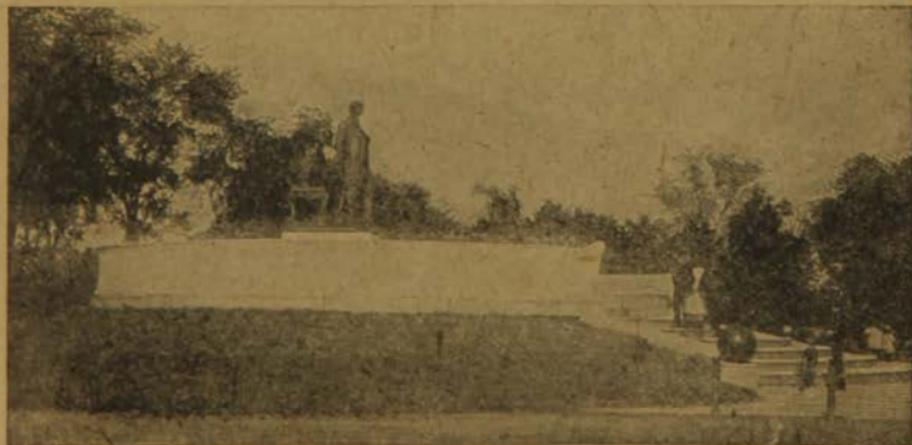
Dr. N. E. Wood, the president of this great institution, is known as one of the most expert Surgeon Specialists in America.

The Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute has an extensive patronage from all parts of North America; their remarkable success and popularity is attested by the fact that they are indorsed by the Chicago profession and press, and have a large clientage among the leading citizens of this city, and the indorsement of thousands of their former patients throughout the northwest.

Dr. Wood and the faculty make a specialty of complicated diseases, either medical or surgical, chronic, or recently developed. They issue a neat and handsome illustrated book, which gives a history of the Institute, the diseases they cure, and copies of the high indorsements of many of their former patients, together with prescriptions and recipes for the cure of common diseases, handsome half-tone views of Lincoln Park, near which their office and Sanitarium is located.

This book, of 160 pages, they will mail free to all who request it by letter, addressed to their office, No. 617 LaSalle avenue, Chicago.  
—*Chicago Times-Herald*, July 1, 1897.

☛ We have been given a great number of press notices and indorsements by all the leading Chicago dailies and the press of other cities, of the same high character as the above, and we regret that we cannot reproduce more of them for want of space.



The Lincoln Monument—As Seen from Our Windows.



Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences, Lincoln Park.

## Prescriptions.

The following prescriptions have been tested and proved efficacious by an extensive experience in the treatment of the diseases named in connection with them.

They are written in English, Latin names and scientific terms being purposely avoided as far as possible. They may be obtained of any reliable druggist in city or country. The reader should bear in mind that while these formulas are of established merit, it is important that they be used only for the diseases for which they are designated and recommended:

### PRESCRIPTION NO. 1.

R	Acid Carbolic	ʒi
	Glycerine	
	Rose water	a a ʒii

Mix: External use only.

*an excellent application for Salt Rheum.*

### PRESCRIPTION NO. 2.

R	Gum Arabic	ʒi
	Water	oi
	Simple Syrup	ʒii

Mix: A wineglassful frequently.

*In Irritant poisoning and strangury.*

### PRESCRIPTION NO. 3.

R	Gum Arabic Mixture	ʒiiss
	Simple syrup	ʒss
	Water	ʒiv

Mix: A tablespoonful 5 or 6 times daily.

*In Bronchial Catarrh of Children.*

R

S,  
Syrup

Mix: A teaspoonful eve

*L.*

PP

R

Fresh Lemon j.  
Sulph. Quinine  
Whiskey  
Syrup (or sugar)

Mix: To be taken at bed time in a glass of hot water.

*Will cure a recent severe cold in one night*

PRESCRIPTION NO. 6.

R

Vinegar  $\zeta i$   
Water  $\zeta xv$   
Sugar  $\zeta ss$

Mix: To be taken as a common drink.

*Very useful to allay thirst in fevers.*

PRESCRIPTION NO. 7

R

Bromide of Potassium  
Tinct. Gelsemium a a  $\zeta iii$   
Water  $\zeta ii$

Mix: Teaspoonful every two hours until relieved.

*For Severe Nervous Headache.*

PRESCRIPTION NO. 8.

R

Salicylate of Soda  $\zeta i$

Make into six powders. Take one powder every 3 hours.

*For Nervous Headache with Rheumatic pains in other parts of the body.*



One of the Boulevard Boundaries—Lincoln Park

...ore supper and 1 at  
...: and at bed time; to  
...som Salts or Sedlitz pow-

... Children.

... 10.

...oot grs xxiv  
... Syrup ℥iii  
℥ii

Mix: A teaspoonful morning and evening, followed on thy third or fourth day by a large dose of Epsom Salts, Sedlitz powder or Castor Oil.

*A splendid Vermifuge for destroying Worms in Children and Adults.*

PRESCRIPTION NO. 11.

℞ Magnesia ℥iv  
Cinnamon Water ℥i  
Pulv. Rhubarb ℥i  
Spirits of Lavender ℥i  
Water ℥iv

Mix: A teaspoonful half an hour after meals.

*An excellent Remedy for Heartburn.*

PRESCRIPTION NO. 12.

℞ Corrosive Sublimate grs xxx  
Glycerine ℥ii

Mix: Apply morning and evening.

*Valuable Remedy for Pimples on the Face.*

PRESCRIPTION NO. 13.

℞ Sulph. Zinc grs xxx  
Oil of Lemon gtts xxx  
Alcoholis ℥iiss  
Collodion ℥ii

Mix: Apply twice daily.

*Celebrated French Remedy for Freckles.*

PRESCRIPTION NO. 14.

℞ Boracic Acid ℥ii  
Water one pint

Mix: Apply to scalp, after first cleansing with Ammonia water, two or three times a week.

*Splendid Remedy for Dandruff.*

WX C5325 1899