

OMAHA MEDICAL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE

DR. McMENAMY, PROPRIETOR.

North-West Corner 13th St. and Capitol Ave., OMAHA, NEB. Established for the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

PRIVATE, SPECIAL AND NERVOUS diseases of the urinary and sexual organs caused by overwork or worry, the imbecilities of youth, or excesses of riper years, or whatever may tend to lower the tone of life's vital forces, causing nervous and physical debility, or exhaustion, sexual weakness or incontinence, spermatorrhoea, and premature decay, followed by the long train of symptoms which the sufferer knows but too well, are cured by 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 vendors and ignorant men claiming to have one medicine that was a specific and would cure every case.

like, and no remedy ever has 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 all others have utterly failed.

We were among the first to make a specialty and study of this class of diseases, and to treat them upon scientific principles. We also treat strictures, gleet and varicocele. All contagions and blood diseases, from whatever cause produced, successfully treated.

HOW TO REACH THE OMAHA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

If you arrive by way of the Union Pacific or B. & M. Railroad, take the Tenth street car to the corner of Thirteenth and Farnam streets, go north on Thirteenth



13th St., Cor. Capitol Ave.

street three blocks to the Institute. If you come by way of the St. Paul Railroad take the Thirteenth street car, which passes our door, or take omnibus or carriage.

THE OMAHA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE is a permanent medical institution, conducted by thoroughly educated physicians and surgeons of acknowledged skill and experience.

The Institute building, situated on the northwest corner of Thirteenth street and Capitol avenue, is a large three story building, of over fifty rooms, containing our Medical, Surgical and Consultation Rooms, Laboratory offices, and the boarding department for patients. (The Institute Hotel), in charge of competent persons, constituting the largest and most thoroughly equipped Medical and Surgical Establishment in the Western States.

It is an acknowledged fact that while in every community are found Physicians skillful and experienced in the treatment of fevers and other acute diseases, the most intelligent and candid of them, as well as their patrons, acknowledge a scarcity of doctors capable of treating intricate chronic diseases, and many physicians will admit at thousands are suffering from so-

called incurable diseases, solely from the want of scientific treatment and medical skill. It is also a fact that many of the newly discovered and most valuable remedies are totally unknown in many sections of the country. That while the public are in possession of the latest inventions in mechanics and agriculture, and have discarded the old, cumbersome machinery of their ancestors, the most important of all sciences, Medicine, is in many localities in the hands of men behind the age in which we live.

It is with a full appreciation of these facts that the Omaha Medical Institute was established by skilled specialists and supplied with the latest and most valuable discoveries and inventions in Medicine and Surgery, and that much-sought-after boon, Health, thus placed within the reach of all that can be cured by science and skill.

This paper contains short articles upon some of the diseases to which particular attention is paid at our Institute where we have the facilities, apparatus and remedies for the successful treatment of every form of Chronic Disease requiring either medical or surgical treatment for its cure, and invite all persons in search of relief to come and investigate for

themselves, or to correspond with us. 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, points 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.

When you make up your mind to visit us, make a memorandum of our exact address and thus save trouble or delay.

If the patient is crippled or deformed we should be advised of his coming a day or two in advance so that our apparatus makers can have other work out of the way so as not to detain you too long.

Make all money orders, drafts, etc., payable to Omaha Med. and Surg. Institute.

All who desire any information upon any medical or surgical case can obtain it by writing us and enclosing stamp for reply.

We treat many chronic cases successfully without seeing the patient, when full description of symptoms are sent us.

INHALATION.



The treatment of diseases of the air passages of the head and lungs, such as asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, tuberculosis, etc., has undergone a great change since Prof. Von Neimeyer, of Germany, brought before the public and medical profession the new method of medication by inhalation. His invention is a simple apparatus containing certain chemicals, by means of which any medicine may be converted into a vapor or spray, inhaled through a tube, and thus 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 medicine 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 of diseases by inhalation unscientific, I quote from Flint's Practice of Medicine, a standard work on that subject, page 215. He says: "A late improvement in inhalation consists in the pulverization or atomization of liquids by means of apparatus adopted for that purpose. Medicated liquids may thus be employed much more efficiently than by any other method in chronic inflammations of the air passages. The objects to be effected 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 Neimeyer, 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. Invertebrate bronchitis, pharyngeal, laryngeal and nasal catarrhs, 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, also the inhaler used in the principal cities of Europe and America, and have had a larger experience in treating diseases by this method than any physician in the west.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Vertical section of the ear showing its internal structure.

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, violence to the ear, loud reports, throat affections, scarlet fever, influenza, catarrh, 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 tympani, or ear drum, polypus, inflammation of the glands, hardening ear wax, inflammation of the tympani or ear drum, inflammation of eustachian tubes, arising from catarrh or throat affections, paralysis, or atrophy of the auditory nerves, otorrhoea, 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 insidiously, 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 effects of a diseased condition. The curability does not depend upon the age of the person affected, nor the degree of deaf-

ness, but upon the source from which it emanates. The new method of treatment consists of the introduction of gasses 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.

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 serious consequences, often leading to deafness, weak eyes, sore throat, bronchitis, lung diseases, headache, 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 windpipe 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 eyeball. Inflammation of this membrane produces at first a peculiar dryness and irritation, followed by a discharge of thick, viscid, opaque, stringy mucus. Taking into consideration that this membrane is continuous; that, in fact, parts of the same membrane line 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 Diph-

theria causes 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 Vaporizing Inhaler or Chemical Atomizer for the cure of Catarrh in all its forms, Bronchitis, Asthma, chronic sore throat, etc., etc.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Diseases and derangements peculiar to females are very common, and few are aware of the alarming extent to which they prevail, owing in a great measure to delicacy on the part of the sufferer in making her condition known. It is supposed that one-half of the women in this country enjoy sound health. Uterine derangements are prevalent in all classes of society, and too often escape even the attention of the family physician, who frequently treats his patient for some acute symptom, while in reality she is suffering from some uterine disorder, which is unknown, perhaps, even to herself. For instance, she consults the physician for some acute pain in her back or side, which the doctor explains as perhaps neuralgia, some liver complaint or stomach disorder, because it is accompanied by indigestion, etc. The patient sometimes mentions, incidentally, as if of no particular consequence, that she also has the "whites," and the physician prescribes an astringent injection, remarking that it will soon be all right, and neglects to inquire into the real cause of the leucorrhoea. In this way the real disorder (probably some menstrual irregularity, displacement or disease of the womb), which produces the "whites," is unnoticed, and left to become chronic. Thus female diseases, which were rarely heard of by our progenitors, are now more common than any other class of disorders. In fact, so common have these distressing complaints become, that many, among them some physicians, have come to believe that the peculiar organization of women, her delicacy of structure, and her special functions, are of such a character that health with her is the exception, and disease the general rule. That is not the case. Naturally women are not more subject to disease than men. The true reason for the frequency of diseases peculiar to females is the neglect of the patient to make her disease known, and ignorance of the proper treatment by the physicians called upon. We have treated many cases with perfect success after other physicians have pronounced them incurable. In no class of disease has this treatment undergone so great a change in the last few years as in these distressing conditions. The days of cumbersome instruments and appliances, caustics, etc., have passed away. We now use restorative medicines, subduing inflammation, allaying irritation, and healing, thereby restoring the parts to their natural condition, instead of destroying.

Until within a few years, the subject was in profound darkness, and thousands of women sank and died for the want of help, which a proper understanding of their cases would have given.

Until the vaginal speculum was invented, by means of which the female organs could be thoroughly examined, very little was known of the conditions existing in these troubles. The sufferer from "Female Weakness," as it was called, was believed incurable, and after a fruitless attempt to build up the general system with tonics, nervines, etc., they gradually faded and died without the true cause ever being known. Since, however, examinations have been possible, this branch of study has developed into a science, with a field so broad that medical men have been obliged to become specialists in order to apply all the knowledge that exists relative to these diseases.

Many diseases of females commence from cold, over-work, exposure, or any other cause that produces congestion or irritation of the membranes or appendages of the womb. This condition gradually leads to inflammation which develops into Leucorrhoea, and if long continued, causes weakness and debility in the parts. The ligaments holding the womb in its natural position become relaxed, elongated or stretched out, loose their con-

tractile power and allow the organ to drop down, become displaced. This condition is known as Prolapsus or falling of the womb, version or retroversion, as the case may be, the long continued inflammation, congestion and displacement causing ulceration with all its attendant train of nervous symptoms; in the body of the womb, forming metritis, or obstructive dysmenorrhoea, or menorrhagia, or in the ovary, causing neuralgia, dysmenorrhoea, ovaritis, hysteria, etc. These conditions may thus all come from what was in the first place a simple congestion of the part affected, caused perhaps by exposure, catching cold, or other causes.

By appropriate treatment used understandingly, this condition is readily overcome and the parts restored to their natural healthy condition. Nearly all cases are curable. Many sink into the grave for want of proper treatment.

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

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

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

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

When the pressure is great, inflammation may follow, or the tumor may burst and bleed freely. These are known as bleeding piles. In some persons these tumors are forced out at each operation of the bowels; after the blood-vessels are once distended permanently, and kept so by the constant power of the heart driving the blood into them, and though the cause may be removed, the tumor remains, are of constant occurrence, and demand the attention of the specialist. Hemorrhoids (or piles) are a very common and troublesome complaint. Are situated either internal or external. Are hard, soft, sensible or insensible.

Symptoms: Piles may be indolent or inflamed. The location and character of the pains vary in different cases, being sometimes confined to the tumors themselves; at others, extending upward into the intestines, or down the thighs. The pain may be itching, aching, throbbing, darting, shooting, constant or only when at stool or sitting. These symptoms are frequently complicated with irritation of the bladder, frequency of micturition, and pain in the back, and, in females, uterine irritation, with mucous discharge. Fissure of the anus, prolapsus ani and stricture of rectum are less common but not less serious. Now, the only rational method of curing piles is to cause contraction or obliteration of the blood vessels, thus cutting off the supply of blood from the pile tumors, they will rapidly atrophy, or dry up, the blood vessels being closed or grown together they will never again open, and a permanent cure is thus effected. This is done by injecting a certain remedy into each pile tumor by an instrument invented for that purpose, it is entirely free from danger, almost painless, and we have never yet failed in effecting a permanent cure.

Bodenhamer, a celebrated author on Hemorrhoidal diseases (Piles) in his new work published 1884, page 246, says of this method: "The profession in general are not yet sufficiently acquainted with its modus operandi to pronounce judgment as to its merits or demerits. From the great excitement lately manifested concerning this new method, some are inclined to raise the cry 'Eureka!' and to believe that it like Aaron's rod is destined to swallow up all other methods."

TREATMENT BY CORRESPONDENCE.

This paper is likely to fall into the hands of many of our friends of other days, our patients whom we treated long ago, or those who have heard of us through other persons who we cured, who may wish to consult us. To them, we need hardly say that every year of the many that are now past, has added much to our experience, and something, doubtless, to our skill; or, that our success is of late more uniform than ever before; it is probably enough for them to know how to reach us and lay their troubles before us. This can be done safely and satisfactorily by mail, and observing carefully the following directions: Write plainly at the top of your letter the name of your Post Office, County and State. Give your age, height, weight, sex, and state whether single or married. Describe your present symptoms plainly, in your own language. Ladies or gentlemen, whether married or single, should not hesitate to write us full particulars concerning their condition, as no one sees patients' letters but the doctor; give full particulars as to past and present condition of health, appetite, stomach, bowels, whether loose or constipated, and whether the feet hands or head are unusually cold or hot. If you have a cough say whether it is loose or tight, whether worse while lying down at night, or getting up in the morning or after meals. And if you have reason to believe you have rheumatism, kidney, bladder, or urinary disease, send us by express, (charges prepaid), a small (clean) bottle of your urine. Most of the troubles described in this paper can be treated by correspondence, as a long experience has taught us how to manage these things well by mail and express. In corresponding with patients, we always use a plain envelope, and in sending medicines by mail or express, there is no mark on the box or package indicating who or where it is from, or the nature of its contents.

The directions we give are so plain that they cannot be misunderstood. On receipt of your letter (with stamp enclosed to prepay answer), we will tell you candidly what can be done in your case. Again let us urge the absolute necessity of writing your name, post office, county and state plainly.

When ordering medicines by express, give the name of the express office when different from that of your post office address.

DEFORMITIES.

If you have a child with a crooked foot, leg, or back, it is evidently your duty as a parent or guardian of such 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 a disability, and your plea that you had not 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.

By our new mode of treatment, c. b. reel, or crooked feet, can be made as perfect in appearance and use as though no deformity had ever existed. This may seem mysterious or doubtful to those unacquainted with the new discoveries in surgical work.

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 or 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.

The Council Bluffs office of the Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute is located at 234 Broadway, Council Bluffs, in charge of Dr. C. M. Coe, late of Chicago hospital—established for the benefit of our numerous patrons residing in Council Bluffs, and giving them an opportunity of receiving scientific treatment at home. Address all letters to Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute, Thirteenth street, corner Capitol avenue, Omaha, Neb.