

Rules and regulations of the New-York Surgeon's Bandage Institute : with remarks upon the use of bandages in the cure of curvature of the spine, club-feet, &c.; / by J. Knight.

Contributors

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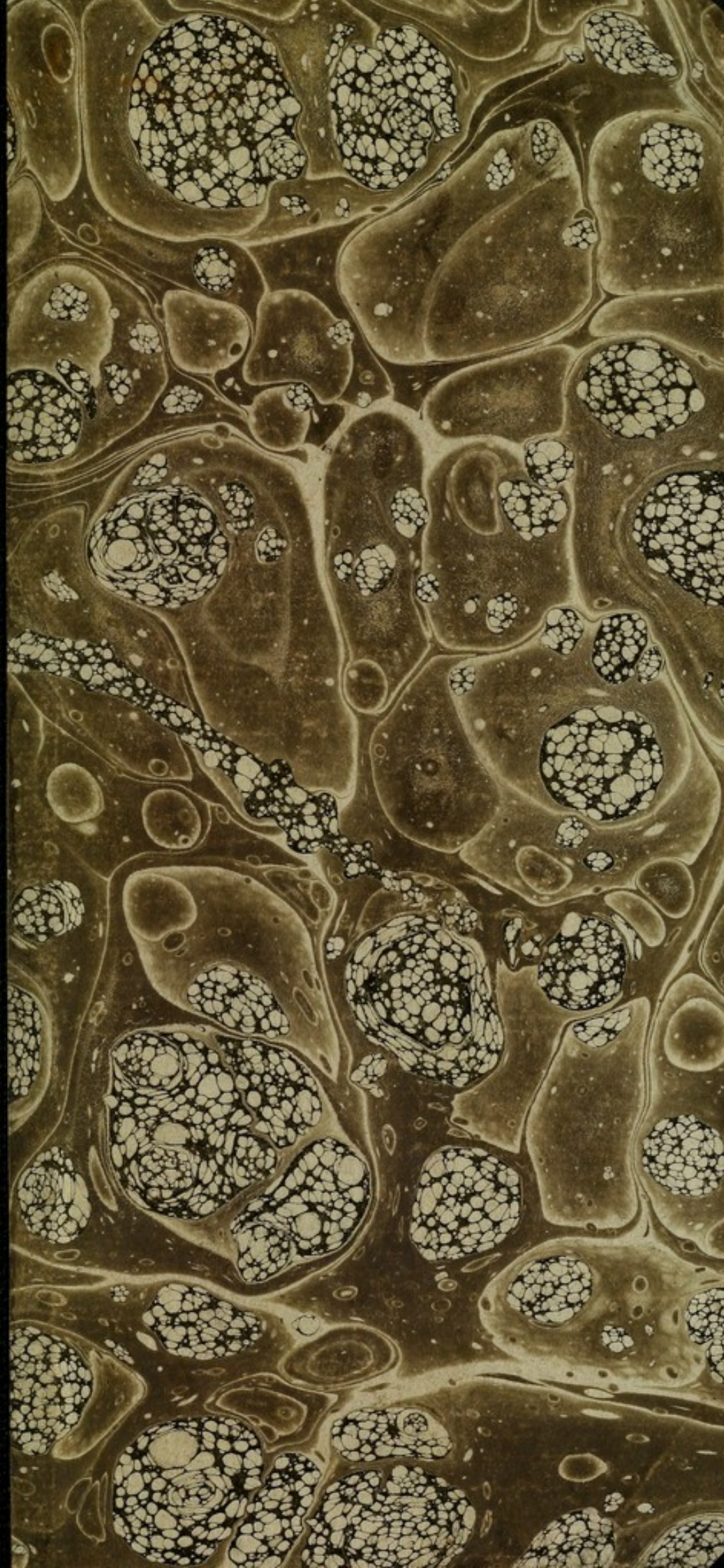
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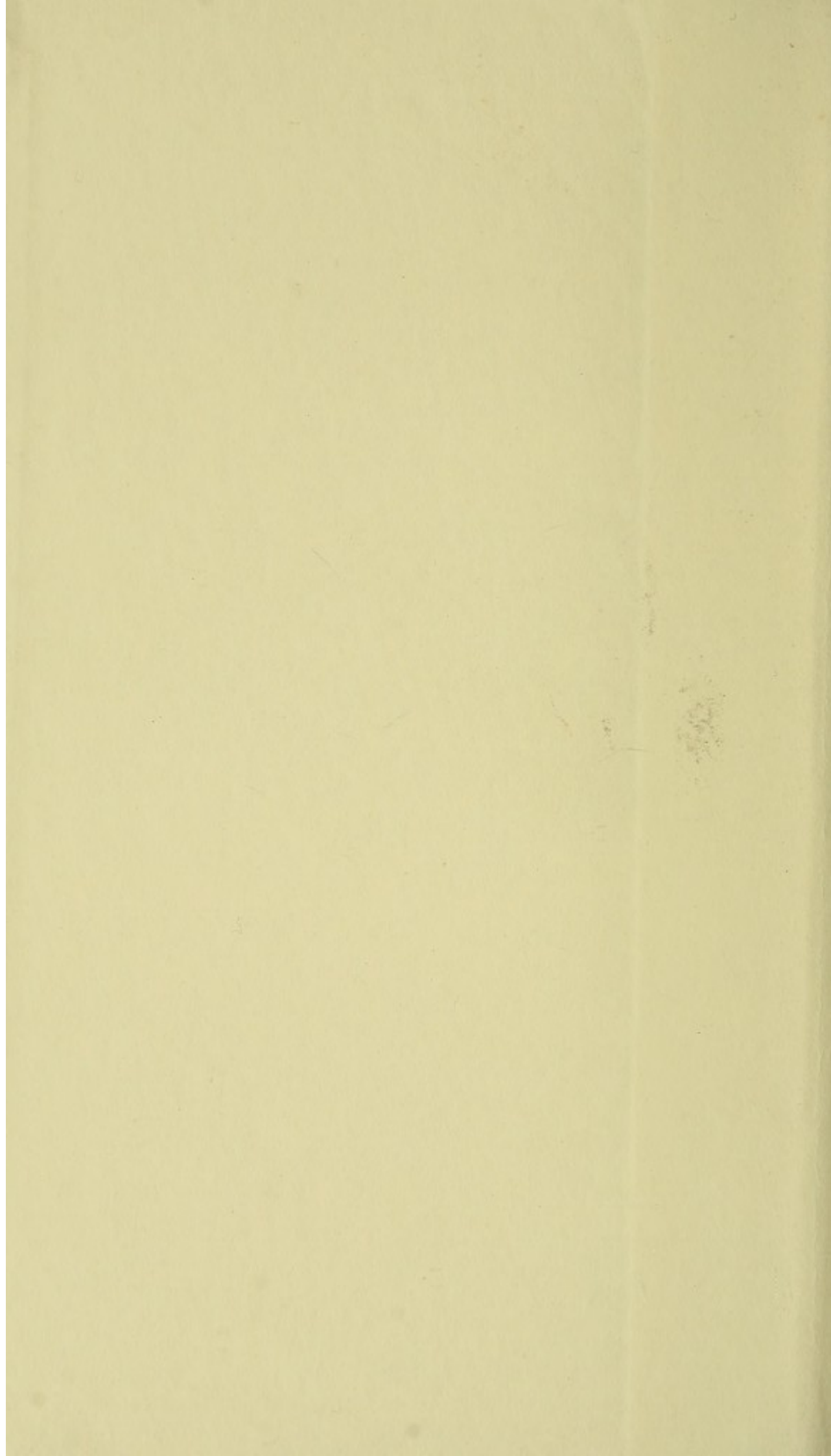
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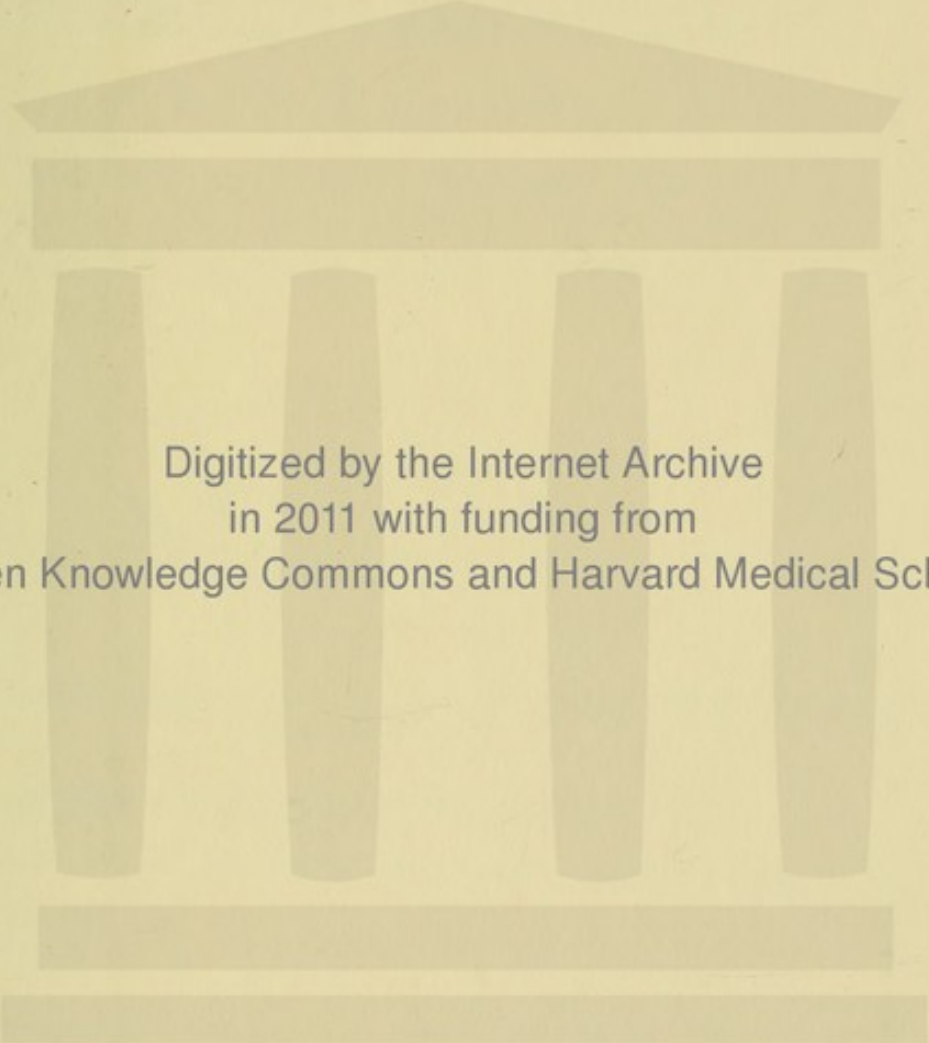
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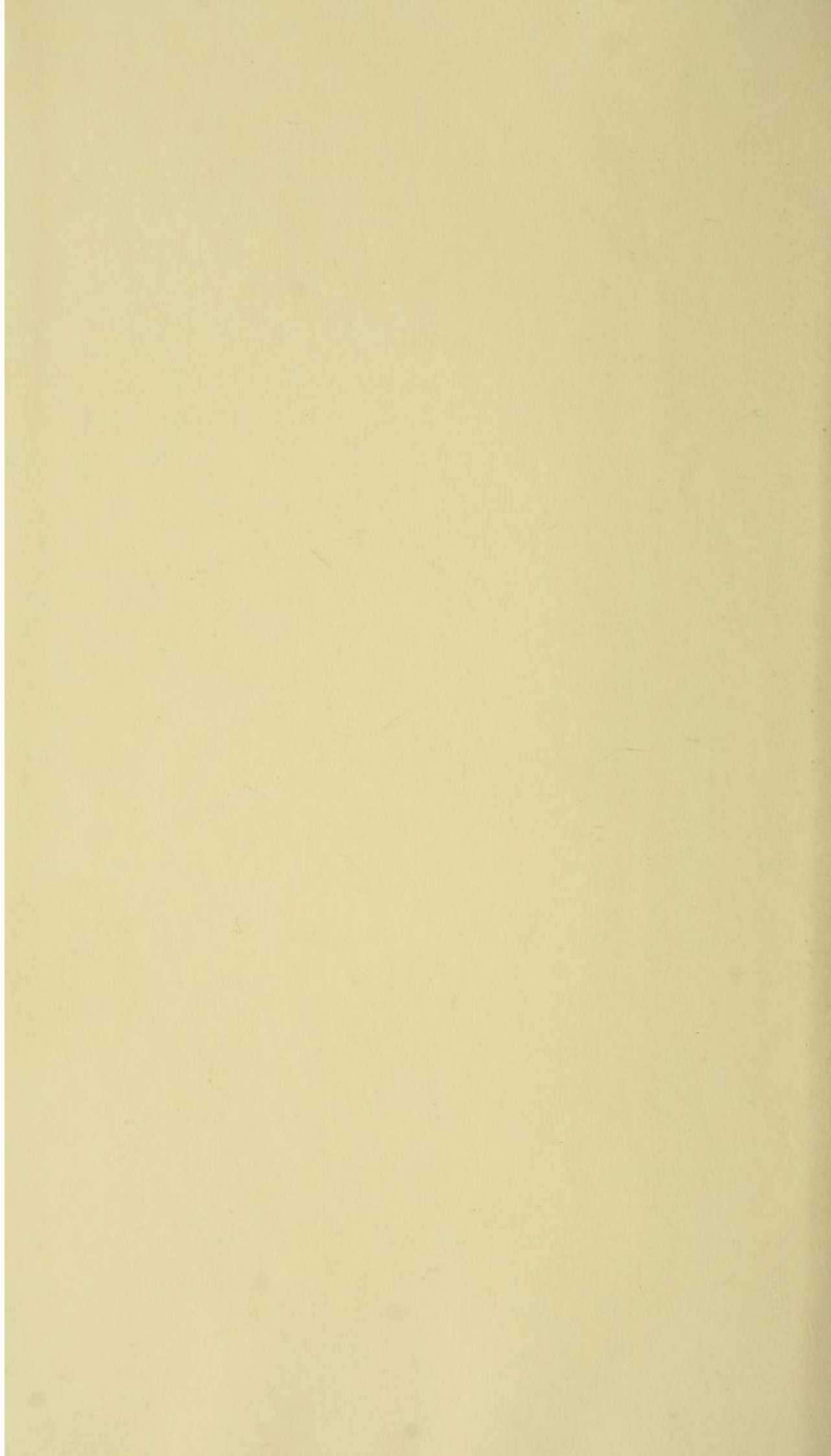
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Knights, J.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

NEW-YORK SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE,

WITH REMARKS

UPON THE USE OF BANDAGES IN THE CURE OF

CURVATURE OF THE SPINE, CLUB-FEET, &c.

BY

J. KNIGHT, M.D.

Mem. of the Med. and Chirur. Faculty of Maryland ; Mem. of the Medical Society
of Ohio, and Principal of the Institute.

ISSUED FROM THE INSTITUTE, IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM
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CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ANN-STREET,
Entrance, No. 1, Ann-street, Second door from Broadway,

AND

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NEW-YORK:
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NEW-YORK SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE

WITH REMARKS

ON THE USE OF BANDAGES IN THE TREATMENT OF

WOUNDS OF THE EXTREMITIES, CLINICAL

BY

J. KNIGHT, M.D.

OF THE NEW-YORK SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, AND OF THE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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NEW-YORK :

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1842.

1862, Sept. 9.
Gift of
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(Class of 1843.)
P R E M I S E .

THE extraordinary improvements made in the construction of bandages for the cure of deformities, in both England and France, and the attention that is now bestowed upon this heretofore neglected branch of surgical science by distinguished surgeons; and the success attending their philanthropic enterprise, in establishing institutions for the treatment of those labouring under deformity, and on whom they have accomplished most extraordinary cures: has induced a similar enterprise in this country, which promises at least equal success, as we have availed ourselves of their philanthropy and liberality in making known to the public their improved modes of treatment; and in addition to which we are enabled to present contributions of American ingenuity surpassing expectation.

In the city of New-York an institution, now known as the NEW-YORK SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, and patronized by some of the first surgeons in reputation in this country, has been established two years since; in which several hundred persons have found relief from various afflictions susceptible of relief by the use of properly constructed bandages, skilfully applied, with advice as to their use, and other treatment that might be advantageously conjoined, which in many instances is essentially necessary to the success of the treatment, and determines the necessity of being treated by an experienced and skilful surgeon, instead of relying on mere mechanics, as heretofore. And all that appears to be required to render this one of the most useful institutions in this country, is to give it publicity, and is our only apology for circulating this pamphlet, which is respectfully presented to physicians, surgeons, and heads of families.

The prospect that has already presented has placed it upon a firm basis, and augers well for the future, as it is now patronized by some of the most distinguished surgeons in this country, whose example we may reasonably expect will be followed, when known, by the liberal and philan

thropic part of the profession, and of such, patronage is most respectfully solicited; also, their aid in devising useful constructions for the relief of the afflicted, with subsequent treatment, to be conjoined with the use of the apparatus. In this branch of surgical science there is most ample scope and incentive to exertion, it being a most extensive field for enterprise, and productive of laurels to the ingenious, by whose ingenuity the deformed may be rendered perfect, and the lame active,—the accomplishing of which is not a mere flight of the imagination; experiment has already proven it to be feasible. Lateral curvature of the spine has been successfully treated by several surgeons both in this country and Europe. M. Jules Guerin, a distinguished surgeon at Paris, has established an extensive institution for the treatment of deformed persons, and has cured immense numbers by treatment with apparatus of his invention, models of which have been kindly furnished us by that most liberal and experienced surgeon, Professor Valentine Mott, to whom we are much indebted for so great a favour, and also for his suggestions as to several decided improvements upon those models, which have since been tried and found to fully answer expectation. Other deformities have been cured, a few of which we will state. Torticollis or wry neck, talipso or club-foot; has been cured in its most distorted form, both in this country and Europe, by a very simple operation in those somewhat advanced in years, of dividing the tendons and facia, and the application of improved apparatus, which readily cures infants without the operation of dividing the contracted parts, as they yield most readily to extension; and recently, by the use of an apparatus constructed by the principal of this Institute, a young man whose lower extremities were paralyzed, was enabled not only to place himself in an erect position, but actually enabled to walk! and thus relieve himself from so dependant a situation.

Thus we have examples sufficient to induce us to exertion, by which we may relieve our suffering fellow-man—a most laudable enterprise, where liberality and philanthropy predominate to the exclusion of selfish motives, which have so long retarded progress in improvement in this

branch of our profession—by the obtaining of Patent-rights and the assumed maintainance of an exclusive property in pretended invention. No apparatus on which a Patent is maintained will be kept in this institution, or any other species of quackery permitted to be practised, for the regulation of which, the following rules have been established.

RULES OF THE NEW-YORK SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE.

1st. All Physicians and Surgeons who obtain bandages from this Institution are considered Patrons, and are entitled to attention from the Principal of the Institute, who will have constructed to their order, and in accordance to their direction, Bandages to suit special cases.

2d. All Bandages, whether improvements or those in common use in foreign countries, if ordered and described by a PATRON to be made in this Institute, are considered to be the property of the Institute, it being the privilege of others to use similar bandages if desired: *such bandages to be known in the Institute* by the name of the inventor or person who may introduce a useful bandage not in common use in this country.

3d. Patients wishing to obtain bandages from this Institute, must state whether under treatment or not by a regular Physician or Surgeon, if under such treatment, it is expected that they will obtain their consent; and under such circumstances, no person connected with this Institute will be permitted to intimate a different course of treatment from that prescribed by their attending Physician or Surgeon, nor shall they make any inquiries as to their treatment.

4th. Patients who are not under treatment by a regular Physician or Surgeon, can obtain bandages and have the advice of the Principal of the Institute, and where other medical treatment is required than that of the use of a bandage, charge will be made for such professional service; and in no instance will the Principal recommend

patients to any particular Physician or Surgeon, or make any comment upon the qualifications of Patrons of the Institute.

5th. All bandages not constructed to order, and not fitting the individual for whom they were purchased, if not injured, can be returned, and others will be furnished free of expense (transportation excepted.)

6th. If requested by a Physician or Surgeon, the Principal of the Institute will take charge of the fitting of bandages to their patients without extra charge.

7th. Patients who are not under treatment, and feel so disposed, can obtain bandages and apply them themselves; but no accountability will be taken for their success in affording relief, as in such instances they most frequently fail.

It is the practice of this Institute to have bandages constructed and modified to suit special cases, by which many patients have been relieved, and others radically cured of HERNIA (*or rupture*) in its several forms and peculiar to both sexes; PROLAPSUS-UTERI, in its several stages; TUMORS; CORPULENCY, or enlargement of the abdomen, where it rendered delicate persons unable to take necessary exercise; VARICOSE, or enlarged VEINS in the limbs, &c., by which immediate relief has been given; ANEURISM, or enlargement of ARTERIES: ERYSIPELAS swellings of the limbs; DISLOCATED and weak JOINTS; DISTORTED SPINE; CLUB-FEET; fractured, distorted, and paralyzed limbs, CONTRACTED CHEST; INJURIES SUSTAINED FROM ACCIDENT; contracted limbs from ulceration, burns, scalds, rheumatism, &c. &c.

From this statement of the diseases treated, it will be observed, that this Institution is not a mere office for the selling of a patented truss, or a cutlery establishment, but an institution in which may be obtained extensive means for affording relief to the afflicted, by offering facilities in the treatment of various deformities which have heretofore partly been neglected, for the actual want of an establishment where surgeons could obtain suitable apparatus; and which is most apparent from the success that has attend-

ed this establishment, which could not reasonably have been expected in so short time,—but it has been in direct ratio with the introduction of improvements and satisfaction that has been afforded physicians, surgeons and patients! We will here make a few remarks as to the mode of treating several varieties of deformity by the use of bandages. First, as to the

CONSTRUCTION OF BANDAGES FOR THE CURE OF CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

In the construction of bandages from which we may anticipate a uniform result, they must be so constructed as not to interfere with free muscular motion, consequently their force must be confined to the bony structure of the deformed part. This is an important fact not sufficiently observed in the construction of many bandages in common use, and the consequence has been that persons apparently cured have relapsed into their former condition.

It is a well known law of the animal economy, that in proportion as a muscle is deprived of its wonted action, it fails in its capabilities of action; and thus it is in many instances the derangement so produced gives rise to active disease; and hence the objections advanced against the use of apparatus for the cure of *lateral curvature* of the spine. It is in consequence of the fact, that nearly all of the apparatus hitherto used, compressed or deprived the muscles of the back of their wonted action—consequently produced what might have been expected, a deficiency in strength, and when the support was taken off, a renewal of the deformity, in an aggravated form, instead of the anticipated cure.

Another mode of treatment for the cure of distortion of the spine is the stretching process by apparatus constructed for that purpose; which is in all instances injurious, in proportion to the extent of its use, as it is also a law of the animal economy, that to extend a muscle, and thus keep it upon the stretch, without permitting it to contract at frequent intervals, exhausts its tone most rapidly; hence, the same objections may be advanced to this treatment as to that of depriving the muscle of its wonted action,—they are equally pernicious in effect.

The reverse is the effect of efforts made to exercise the relaxed muscles:—by such exercise, tone and elasticity is obtained, if gradually increased, and hence the benefit that is derived from gymnastic exercises, when judiciously prescribed, and ought to be conjoined as an auxiliary in the treatment for cure of curvature of the spine, as it will compensate for any loss of tone induced by the use of apparatus intended to overcome the contraction of the muscles producing deformity, and which would prove injurious if the extended muscles are not improved in tone, which can alone be acquired by voluntary exercise, the general health being unimpaired.

Thus it is, that the use of bandages alone, have failed to cure curvature of the spine, and always will fail as they are only auxiliaries in the treatment of the disease, however well constructed, and require much attention and skill in their application and use.

The first effort in a judicious course of treatment is to improve the general health of the individual; then to apply a properly constructed bandage which is to be worn at intervals; the next is well regulated exercise alternated by rest from the use of the bandage and exercise, and which can only be regulated by a person experienced in the treatment of such difficulties, which, in a majority of cases, are curable by judicious treatment.

REMARKS ON THE USE OF BANDAGES IN THE CURE OF TALIPS OR CLUB FEET.

Distortion of the feet in their most distorted form may be cured in infants by the use of a properly constructed bandage, and attention from a person skilled in its use,—even without submitting the child to actual pain, as there is no deformity of the bones, simply a contraction of the tendons and facia, which yield most readily to well regulated extension and gentle efforts, made by manipulation, and maintained by a bandage or shoe constructed for that purpose. In persons somewhat advanced in years, where the tendons and facia has become more firm in tex-

ture, a simple division of them, and the use of a similar bandage to that used for infants, requiring the same attention; are most readily cured. As to the operation of dividing the tendons and facia, it is one of the most simple, and attended with as little pain and danger as any that are performed in the practice of surgery; yet, by no means ought persons to permit themselves or their children to be treated by persons unacquainted with surgical science, as frequently unfavourable indications present that are readily removed by proper treatment, that without such aid would prove most serious; and which have actually taken place under treatment of unskilful pretenders in surgical science; and hence the apprehension entertained by many as to the risk attending the operation for the cure of club-feet, from which, in the hands of a skilful surgeon, there need be no more apprehension entertained than from the operation of extracting a tooth or getting bled. This assertion is made knowingly, and sustained by the experience of many eminent surgeons, who have operated on hundreds of persons under every form of contortion of the feet.

REMARKS ON

DEFORMITY OF THE LEGS AND FEET.

Knock-knee, attended with or without flat-foot, is a deformity very common, and in various degrees, sometimes with and sometimes without inversion of the ankle-joint. The ankle-joint usually projects unnaturally inwards, over the inner side of the shoe, and is attended with weakness of the feet and ankles, and is the cause of a degree of awkwardness in walking which is sometimes very great. In such cases children are readily cured by the use of a bandage, and attention from a person skilled in its use. Mechanics have tortured their ingenuity in vain to cure this deformity, and all from the want of a knowledge of the anatomical structure of the parts, and have in many instances injured those whom they intended to cure, and as such cases have heretofore been submitted to their treatment,

and the result so very unfavourable, it has been almost abandoned, and it has only been within the last few years, that the treatment has been attempted by surgeons. Mr. Amesbury, a very celebrated surgeon at London, has made many extraordinary cures even of adults, by judicious treatment with bandages, and similar treatment can now be had at the New-York Surgeon's Bandage Institute.

Bow-leg and knock-knee are not unfrequently accompanied deformities in the same individual, and are as readily cured as when there is a bowing of one or both legs, or an inversion of one or both knees, as they are all deformities, the consequence of similar causes.

That the reader may more readily comprehend the character of some of the deformities here treated of, we have introduced engravings.

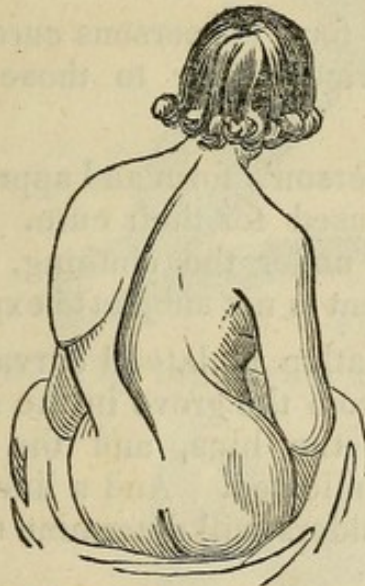


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

The 1st is a case of lateral curvature of the spine, commencing immediately above the hips, involving part of what are technically called the lumbar and dorsal vertebre. This curvature produces an apparent fulness of one hip.

The 2d Fig. is a case of lateral curvature higher up the spine in the dorsal and cervical vertebre. This curvature produces great deformity by projecting the shoulder-blade and throwing the head to one side.

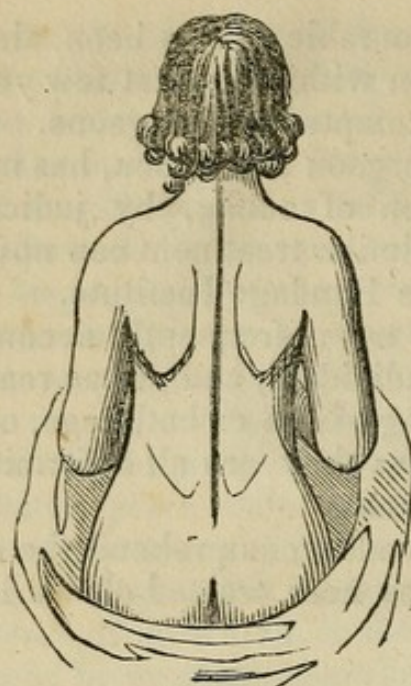


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

The 3d Fig. represents the form of persons cured who had been labouring under forms similar to those represented in Fig. 1 and 2.

The 4th Fig. represents a person's form and appearance when wearing the apparatus used for their cure. It can scarcely be observed when under the clothing, consequently, a person under treatment is not subject to exposure.

To determine a slight deviation or lateral curvature of the spine, drop a plumb line from the groove in the nape of the neck to a line dividing the hips, and the deviations of the spinal column is indicated. And a line drawn at right angles across the shoulders will determine the prominence of the shoulder.

When the deformity is not observed till the fifteenth year, the breast most frequently first attracts attention; one appearing larger than the other and growing so unequally as to lead to a suspicion that it is diseased.

The gait of persons thus afflicted appears shuffling and awkward, and their cloths cannot be made to sit well, they appear to be drawn to one side — a fullness of one shoulder-blade and a corresponding depression of the other is observable.

There is another deviation of the spinal column, a turn-

ing inward of the back, below the ribs, with a corresponding fullness of the shoulders. This is observed by the roundness of the shoulders and dropping of the head forward, also a fulness of the abdomen. We have at this time a patient under treatment for a projection of the spinal column backwards below the ribs, and the ribs actually resting on the hip-bones (when treatment was commenced), but is now much improved. Persons thus afflicted are usually said to be hump-backed, and is a deformity that is curable in the early stages of the disease.

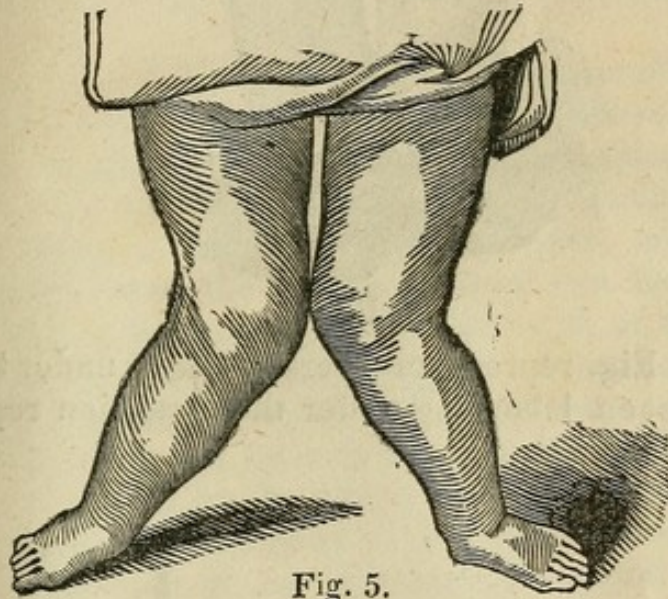


Fig. 5.

The 5th Fig. represents a case of knock-knee.



Fig. 6.

The 6th Fig. represents a case of bow-leg

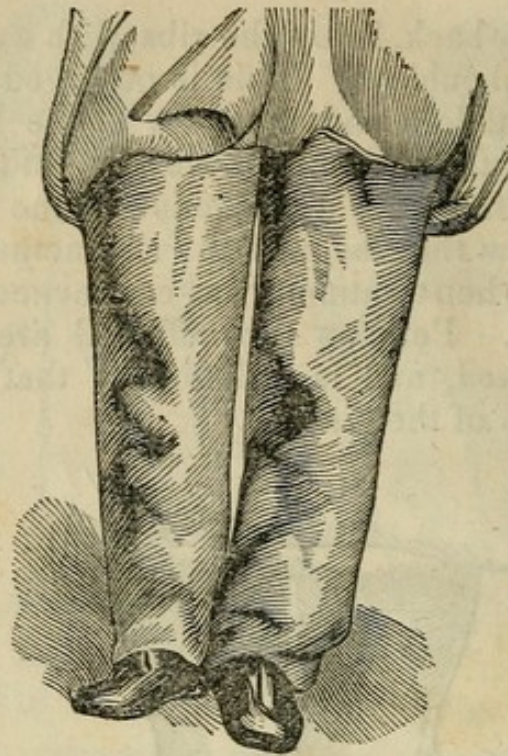


Fig. 7.

The 7th Fig. represents a person's legs under treatment, who has been labouring under the distortion represented in Fig. 5th and 6th.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

The 8th Fig. represents a case of talips varus or club-foot, where the person walks on the outer angle, the sole of the foot being vertical.

The 9th Fig. is a case of talips valgus or club-foot, where the individual walks on the inner margin of the foot. These are the most common forms of club-feet, and are of various degrees, from slight to that of great deformity.

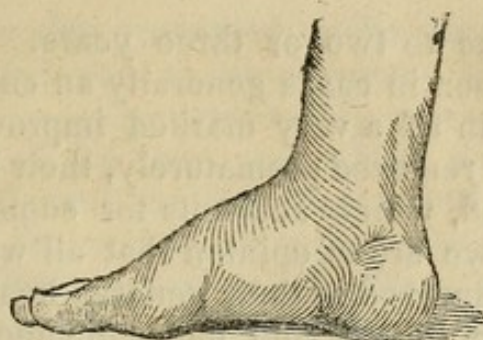


Fig. 10.

The 10th Fig. is a representation of Fig. 8th and 9th when cured, showing that such cases of deformity can be perfectly cured.

Infants before walking, it is admitted generally by surgeons, can be cured without dividing the tendons and facia, simply by the use of a properly constructed apparatus carefully used by an experienced person, and that they can be cured, there can be no doubt on the subject; and in most instances persons to the age of twenty can be cured by apparatus alone, it requiring a greater length of time to accomplish the cure, and thus it may be left to the choice of the individual to be cured in a short duration of time by having the tendons and facia divided, or submit to a longer course of treatment by the use of bandages alone.

A very celebrated surgeon in the treatment of deformities, and director of an orthopedic establishment at Morely,* author of an extensive treatise on the subject, condemns the division of tendons as unnecessary and injurious, and professes to have succeeded in reducing and curing a dislocated hip-joint of six years' standing, the muscles and tendons having yielded to his mode of extension, and my own experience in the treatment of such cases by gradual extension, induces me to give credit to this author's statement, but I do not agree with him in condemning the division of tendons, as it is a safe and expeditious course of treatment, whilst the other requires a much greater length of time to accomplish a cure. The patients treated by this author were generally between the ages of twelve and twenty years, the duration of treatment was

* *Traite des Difformités du Système Osseux, &c. &c.* Par F. Humbert.

usually from one to two or three years. The result is stated to have been in cases generally an entire removal of deformity, and in all a very marked improvement; some, he states, were removed prematurely, their friends considering them cured, which accounts for some not being entirely cured as we are of opinion that all who are susceptible of being improved in their general health, or are in a good condition of health, and under the age of twenty can be perfectly cured of distortion of the spine, legs or feet, if there is no actual loss of parts.

OTHER USEFUL BANDAGES KEPT IN THIS INSTITUTE.
 ABDOMINAL COMPRESSOR.

This bandage has proved to be a most valuable means of affording relief to delicate females; by the support it gives, they are enabled to take exercise, and by that means improve their general health. Many of these bandages have been worn through the last year, by those who, when in a similar condition, had been confined for months to their room, and by the wearing of this bandage, have been enabled to walk about with comparative comfort till confinement! also, many who labour under a weakened condition of the walls of the abdomen, a condition to which both sexes are subject—induced by various debilitating causes, have derived most decided benefit from wearing this bandage, by the relief it affords to pain in the side and back, lassitude, dyspepsia, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, &c. These difficulties most frequently arise from the want of suitable compression upon the bowels and stomach. Belts have been worn for the relief of those difficulties, called the Russian belt, but that belt is very objectionable, as the pressure made is in an unfavourable direction, consequently, but little or no advantage has been derived from their use.

Much relief has been obtained from the wearing of the abdominal compressor in sea-sickness, which is supposed by good authority, to depend upon a general relaxation of the system, from an effect produced upon the nervous system by the motions of the vessel; also, a similar effect produced by riding in coaches, &c.

Corpulency is also prevented by the use of this belt, especially the tendency to enlargement of the abdomen, which is in all cases proportionably more enlarged than any other part of the body, and which depends upon the walls of the abdomen, yielding most readily to the excessive deposit of fat, consequently, compression is the only remedy that affords actual relief; First, by enabling the person to take exercise, and secondly, by preventing ready distension and consequent deposit of fat.

SPRING BANDAGE FOR FEMALES.

This most invaluable bandage has been much improved lately, and is no longer subject to objection. The physicians and surgeons of the Eastern Dispensary of this city have given them a fair trial upon poor labouring women, who were unable to indulge themselves, but compelled to labour, which they were enabled to do, as soon as the bandage was applied; and in every instance they were benefited and freed from the following difficulties: inability to stand erect for any length of time; pain in the back and side; numbness of the thighs; cramps in the calves of the legs; a sensation of voidness at the pit of the stomach, or sinking, as it is commonly termed, with a bearing down or forcing sensation when walking or standing, and easily excited, their nervous system being much deranged.

These are a catenation of pains and aches, induced by a derangement of parts, which only require to be restored to a natural position, and the impaired condition of their general health restored, to cure the patient, and without the use of means to replace the derangement, the patient's health never can be improved; but will linger out a most miserable existence, taking nauseous drugs without benefit,—a situation under which thousands are labouring, not knowing what is ailing them, or of the means of cure, who, by the use of this bandage alone, would be cured in the short space of a few weeks. Many have been cured by it when in an imperfect form, which rendered it objectionable in many instances; but as it is now improved, it is worn with comparative comfort. As an old and experienced practitioner has said, “money could not purchase

them from those who wore them, if others could not be had, such is the relief afforded by their use."

SHOULDER BRACE.

This bandage has long been known to afford relief to persons labouring under a disposition to stoop forward and become "round shouldered," as it is commonly expressed; but the bandages that have been used for that purpose have generally been exceptionable, as they give pressure upon important parts, and is a fault in the constructing of the bandage now in common use, consequently, we would caution persons from using bandages unless properly constructed; if so constructed, they are an invaluable bandage to persons labouring under weak chest, attended with pain and disposition to cough,—by their use, the chest is expanded and a healthy condition of the lungs induced. This bandage, as used in this institution, is an invaluable substitute for the corset. Many young ladies have thrown aside the latter and used the improved shoulder-brace; the result of which is an improvement in their general health. Clerks, and those confined to a stooping posture, and thus subjected to pain in the chest, have found decided relief from their use. They are also of advantage to young misses whilst attending to studies at school, as a complete substitute for the corset, without producing the injurious effects of the latter.

DR. KNIGHT'S IMPROVED TRUSS FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF RUPTURE.

This truss is constructed upon an entirely new principle from that of all other trusses. The main object intended in the construction of other trusses, is to concentrate and maintain a sufficiency of force to prevent the bowels from protruding; consequently, much attention has been given to the construction of pads to cover the aperture, and it cannot be doubted that much improvement has been made in pads, also in retaining them over the rupture with a sufficient force to prevent a protrusion of the bowels. But

when this is accomplished, and by whatever formed pad, we are well aware that the bowels exert an irregular downward force against the pad when the person is walking, which has a tendency to force a portion of the bowels into the aperture, whether a flat, or concave, or convex pad is used. The aperture in either case is thus kept open, and the bowels prevented from escaping by the force of the spring upon the pad ; consequently, it is most obvious that few cases can be cured, and only those where the aperture is small and extra exertion is avoided, thus preventing the sudden jolting of the bowels against the aperture, which, in ordinary labour, cannot be avoided by the use of the trusses that have heretofore been in common use, as they only accomplish one intention, that of preventing an escape of the bowels.

This improved truss accomplishes two intentions ; first, it sustains the gravitating force of the whole mass of bowels above the aperture through which they have a tendency to protrude, and thus prevents the force of the bowels against the aperture ; consequently, a very light pressure upon a soft cushion is sufficient to prevent a protrusion of the bowels, which is the second intention accomplished by this truss. The pad of this truss is constructed with a firm margin or ring, and an elastic soft centre. Thus it will be observed, that its tendency is to approximate the aperture, (which is not affected by the jolting of the bowels,) having no tendency to debilitate the parts, as is the case by the constant use of hard pads and great pressure. This truss also requires no back pad, which is so very annoying to the wearer, nor can it be observed when applied under the tightest pantaloons.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS.

Improved artificial limbs, with springs, or without, will be fitted to persons at the shortest notice possible. The late improvements in these articles made in Europe, and of which we have availed ourselves, have been very great, and offer much inducement to give them a trial.

TO PERSONS ABROAD.

Bandages for the cure of curvature of the spine can be obtained by sending a measure taken directly above the hips of the patient, and a brief description of the curvature.

As to club-feet, it is only necessary to describe the deformity and the age of the individual, in order to obtain bandages to suit.

Persons desirous of obtaining information as to constructing suitable fixtures for gymnastic exercises, can obtain such information, or the fixtures will be constructed here and sent to any part of the United States by the Principal of this Institute. Residents of this city, can have his attendance and advice as to a judicious use of them, in the cure of distortion or improvement in the health of delicate children, or adults; also, as to the use of the spinal graduator, and apparatus for the cure of knock-knee, bow-leg, and club-foot, for which services a fee will be expected besides the price of the apparatus.

Splints for fractures of every description will be constructed to order, at a few hours' notice, and sent to any part of the United States.

Many other bandages are kept in addition to those described. Physicians and surgeons are most respectfully invited to call and examine the several kinds of bandages kept in this institution, and any modification suggested to suit individual cases, will be attended to, instrument-makers being employed for that purpose. By this means, much time will be saved and perplexity avoided, as every attention necessary to the fitting of the patient will be given, and in accordance to the direction of their surgeon, or the entire charge of the case will be taken by the Principal of the Institute.

Persons can obtain trusses, spring bandages for females, or abdominal compressors, by sending the measure of the hips, and if for a single truss, state the side affected. If the instrument does not fit, and is returned in good order, another will be furnished without charge.

Millions—nothing this institution in their power, and
working the paper in this order. Their order for a hundred
the amount of five dollars will be accepted, and the bank
delivered to the bank; thus affording an opportunity of a
charitable act to some poor and deserving object, with
incurred much expense or trouble.
Five dollars will purchase a mass of a spring package
female, or an abundant collection of the amount will
deducted from more extensive packages.

Parents and others who may be desirous of having
children cured of delinquency, and who reside
great distance from this city, it desired by them they can
their children continue their course of education, whilst a
treatment, as every facility will be afforded them in order
a complete education, as very moderate expense, and of
taken of their children by the principal of the Institute
they can receive his attendance if under any other care.

*Editors—*noticing this Institution in their papers, and forwarding the paper to this office. Their order for a bandage to the amount of five dollars will be accepted, and the bandage delivered to the bearer; thus affording an opportunity of doing a charitable act to some poor and deserving object, without incurring much expense or trouble.

Five dollars will purchase a truss or a spring bandage for a female, or an abdominal compressor, or the amount will be deducted from more expensive bandages.

Parents and others, who may be desirous of having their children cured of deformity of the spine, and who reside at a great distance from this city, if desired by them they can have their children continue their course of education whilst under treatment, as every facility will be afforded them in obtaining a complete education, at a very moderate expense, and charge taken of their children by the principal of the Institute; or they can receive his attendance if under any other charge.

