July 28, 1888

THE IRON HORSE.

WORK WHICH ENTERS INTO THE MAKING OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

Models of Soft Wood Made from Drawings—Iron Patterns—Car Wheels—In the Boiler Shop —Constructing Cabs.

"When you receive an order, say for half a dozen locomotives, what is the first thing undertaken?" asked the reporter.

"About the first thing to be completed," replied the foreman, "in order that the work may go on advantageously, is the frame and boiler. The frame is simply a foundation of wrought iron beams upon which the boiler and cab rests. But to give you an idea of the process of making a locomotive, perhaps it will be well to begin where the first step is taken. If the engine, or any part of it, is to be of a different pattern from any we have ever made, the work begins in the drafting room where some four or more men make the drawings. The drawings are sent to the pattern shop, where some skilled woodworkers are employed. From the drawings these men make models or patterns in soft pine wood. "You see," said the foreman, leading the way to a bench in the rear of the room, "here is a man making a wooden driving wheel of the latest pattern. You observe it is nearly done now, and when finished it will be a perfect model, complete in every respect. From here the model is sent to the foundry, where fifty-five workmen are employed. A similar model or mold is made in the sand and molten iron poured in an iron pattern, like the wooden one thus being made. If the casting is a locomotive driving wheel it is next taken to the machine shop, its surface given a better finish and the rims trimmed to fit the tire. The tire is then heated so that it will expand sufficiently to be placed on the wheel, and when it cools it is held so firmly in its place that there is no danger of it ever coming off. This is the modern way of putting on tires, formerly they were held in place with bolts. After the tires are placed upon the wheels the wheels are put on the axle by means of a hydraulic press of great power, which presses them firmly on, and the finishing touch is given them in a double-headed lathe that operates on both wheels at the same time."

"How long will a tire last?"

"That depends upon their thickness and the amount of service to which they are subjected. A four-inch tire will last longer, of course, than a three-inch one. But they generally last five or six years, and then they are expanded by heat, removed and new ones put in their place. "Come this way," said the foreman, "I will show you how we make the ordinary car wheel in the foundry," and he led the way through the main foundry, where castings varying in size from a common bracket to a seventeen ton anvil are made, to the car-wheel foundry beyond.

As the reporter entered he saw a stream of molten iron pouring forth from a large blast furnace into an iron receptacle that holds enough to make one car wheel. On the opposite side of the foundry, placed in a semi-circle, one after another, were the molds into which the molten iron is poured to form the wheels. These molds are so arranged that the arm of a derrick, which is situated in the center of the foundry, will swing over them with its load of liquid iron. When four molds have been filled, the one which was first filled is opened, the red hot wheel removed and lowered in a deep brick-lined pit, made in the earth, that will hold about a score of wheels. When the pit has been filled with hot wheels it is covered with sand, and at the end of two days they have cooled sufficiently to be exposed to the open air. Eleven men are employed in this department and they cast twenty-four wheels per day. The process of finishing these wheels does not differ materially from that employed in the manufacture of the driving wheels, only the car wheels have no steel tires.

"What is the heaviest casting required for a locomotive?"

"What we call the foot board. It weighs about fifty-five hundred pounds."

The writer was next conducted to the boiler shop, where seventy men were busy at work on another part of the locomotive. Six or seven boilers per month is the capacity of this shop, which contains powerful machines for cutting the thick iron plates and making holes for bolts in the same. In the blacksmith shop, where all the wrought iron parts of the locomotive are made, fifty-one men stood by the furnaces, steam hammers and anvils, that are required to shape the various parts necessary for the construction of the wonderful iron horse. Some were forging one piece, some another; here an anvil rang under the true and busy stroke of a brawny smith, there the blows of a steam hammer made the earth tremble about it.

Leaving the smithy, the reporter and his guide went to visit the most interesting, perhaps, of all the many shops—the machine shops. On entering one sees but a forest of belts, extending from the ceiling to a multiplicity of wheels on the machines below. So many belts, so many wheels, one wonders what power can move them all. There, then, with lathes and planes, and drills, and various other machines, the many parts of the locomotive that come from the foundry and blacksmith shop are finished, made ready to be put together in the construction of the wonderful machine. The heavy work, such as the finishing of the driving wheels, the cylinders and the frame is done on the ground floor, while smaller parts are finished in the story at above. In this department, from dawning until night, ninety-two men are at work on the body of the iron horse.

"There," said the foreman, as he stood by the side of the reporter, watching a powerful plane smooth the strong iron beams of the frame, "it requires more labor than one would at first imagine to finish the frame. It will take two men a week to get it ready to be placed under the boiler after it leaves the blacksmith shop."

While all this work has been going on in the car shop, where thirty-one skilled carpenters are employed, the cab has been in process of construction. Four men have been busy all this time in the brass foundry making the brass trimmings; half a dozen have been working in the copper-smith's shop on the copper parts, and in the tank shop [illegible] been employed on the [illegible] are now [illegible] formerly they [illegible] all these [illegible] and the [illegible] up [illegible] purchaser feels in his pocket for a $9000 note to defray the expenses.—*Portland Press.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Observations in the Atlantic give from forty-four feet to forty-eight feet as the highest measured waves. But such heights are rarely reached, and, indeed, waves exceeding thirty feet are very seldom encountered.

A writer in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is looking hopefully forward to the time when the walls, ceilings and floors of our dwellings will be of malleable glass as a period when approximate cleanliness will be possible.

A Vienna engineer has just taken out a patent for a new smoke abating process. By means of electricity he proposes to condense the solid part of the smoke as it arises from the coal, the carbon thus formed falling back into the furnace.

Professor Leclerc maintains that odors are due, not to the emanations, as such, of so-called odoriferous bodies, but to the vibratory movement among such emanations, due to processes of oxidation. Scent, on this theory, is analogous to sound.

In drilling glass, stick a piece of stiff clay or putty on the part where you wish to make the hole. Make a hole in the putty the size you want the hole, reaching to the glass, of course. Into this hole pour a little molten lead, when, unless it is very thick glass, the piece will immediately drop out.

Two French biologists have been making experiments in typhoid fever vaccinat on. In mice inoculated with cultures of typhoid bacilli genuine typhoid fever seemed to be produced, but in mice inoculated with broth in which the germs had lived but no longer containing them, subsequent inoculation with the most intense typhoid virus was resisted.

Heavy machinery is now run by artesian well power in many parts of France, and the experience of the French shows that the deeper the well the greater the pressure and the higher the temperature. The famous Grenelle well, sunk to the depth of 1800 feet, and flowing daily some 500,000 gallons, has a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch, the water being also so hot that it is used for heating the hospitals.

The remarkable substance known as poteline is formed by a mixture of glycerine, tannin and gelatine, to which may be added the sulphate of baryta or zinc-white; the resulting mass may be colored by the addition of vegetable colors. While poteline is hot it can be molded, and when cold it is susceptible of every kind of manipulation, such as turning, filing, boring, etc., and takes a very fine polish.

Nearly twenty years ago Dr. Wilks directed attention to the fact that a transverse furrow appeared on the nails of the hand after a serious illness. Medical literature has since then contained a few references to the subject; he again brought the subject before the Pathological Society at its meeting on March 20, and related a remarkable case. In that case the furrow was caused by three days' sea-sickness.

Of the present very limited number of high stations for making meteorological observations, there are only two in Europe which exceed 3020 metres in height, being about 10,000 and 11,000 feet respectively. Among those in this country Pike's Peak, which has an altitude of 14,000 feet, exceeding thus, by more than 3000 feet, any in Europe. These great heights are much more accessible on this continent than in Europe, there being five in America where 11,000 feet or more is reached by railroads built for facilitating mining work.

By means of recent improvements made in the manufacture of rifles, as many as one hundred and twenty barrels can now be rolled in an hour by one machine. They are straightened cold and bored with corresponding speed, and even the rifling is done automatically so that one man tending six machines can turn out sixty or seventy barrels per day. With the old rifling machine twenty barrels was about the limit of a day's work; but the improved machines attend to everything after being once started, and, when the rifling is completed, ring a bell to call the attention of the workman.

Great Feats of Memory.

Idiots have been known whose memory for names and words was so retentive that they could repeat a sermon verbatim, and indicate where the preacher blew his nose and coughed while delivering it.

Cardinal Mazzofanti, the linguist, who is said to have known a hundred languages, declared that he never forgot a word he had once learned.

To a friend who congratulated Leyden on his remarkable memory he replied that he often found it a source of great inconvenience. On the friend expressing surprise he exclaimed that he had often wished to recollect a particular expression in something he had read, but could not do it until he had repeated the whole passage from the beginning to the expression he desired to recall.

An English clergyman mentions a man who could remember the day of the burial of every person who had died in the parish during thirty-five years, and could also repeat the name and age of each deceased person, and the names of the mourners at his funeral. But so weak was he intellectually that he could not be trusted to feed himself.

Dr. Moffat, the distinguished African missionary, and the father-in-law of Dr. Livingston, once preached a long sermon to a crowd of negroes. Shortly after he had finished he saw a number of negroes gather about a simple minded young savage. He went to them and discovered that the savage was preaching his sermon over again. Not only was he reproducing the precise words, but imitating the manner and gestures of the white preacher.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Prize Verbosity.

There were 450 competitors for the prize offered by an English journal for the longest twelve word telegram, and the winner put the following, which was accepted by the telegraph officers for transmission for twelve cents, the regular rate: "Administrator General's counter-revolutionary intercommunication—ancient constantinated, quartermaster-General's disproportionableness characteristically contra-distinguished unconstitutionalists' incomprehensibilities."—*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Marry.

When pretty, pouting lips say "no."
Don't go
And blow
Your brains all out to simply show
How deep you're plunged in mental woe
And pain;
But hie to Cupid's ambush lie,
Nor cry,
Nor sigh.
Nor say all joy has passed you by,
And when a chance is offered, try
Again.

—*Merchant Traveler.*

HAIR OF SAVAGES.

BARBARIC HEAD DRESSING A CAREFULLY STUDIED ART.

The Less of Hirsute Adornment the More it is Despised—Fashions Riotously Followed—Grotesque Methods of Adornment.

Why should savages care for their hair? The question is not easily answered, for savages, apparently, care for so little—according to our notions—in the way of personal appearance that regard for their locks would seem to be the last matter to which they would give attention. But, nevertheless, there is reason to believe that savages have much more concern for their looks than we are apt to believe; and, indeed, no pages of travelers' books are more interesting than those which give accounts of the manners and dress of the barbarous races; for, by means of the hints imparted by travelers' notes, we are able to gather that vanity is as prevalent among savages as among the civilized, and fashion as imperious in her mandates.

Among the American Indians great attention has always been paid to the hair, and well it deserves it, for, although coarse, harsh and strait, the hair of the American Indian is of a deep lustrous black, and when properly arranged is capable of making a very beautiful coiffure.

Among the Shawnees the favorite style was to closely clip the sides of the head in front, above and behind the ears, and allow a straight ridge of hair to grow from the forehead to the nape of the neck, adorning this with feathers, and sometimes plaiting the top into a long cue behind.

The Indians of the North Atlantic coast had a habit of clipping the entire head, with the exception of a scalp lock just at the top, though not infrequently the savage beau, instead of clipping, would permanently destroy the growth of hair on all portions of the head except the apex of the cranium by pulling out the hairs by the roots and rubbing ashes or some other strong alkali on the skin to destroy the growth.

The Indians of the Pacific coast frequently clip off or pull out the hair on the top and back of the head, leaving a lock over each ear, while in the South it was a practice among the Indians to extirpate the hair on all portions of the head save the back, and leave that for a scalp lock. In all cases, wherever the lock or locks were left they were always adorned in the highest style of Indian art, sometimes with feathers, occasionally with wampum or beads, and not infrequently their size was increased and their length extended by the use of horse hair.

The Indians of this country were skilful in the matter of head dresses besides, and in the National Museum at Washington there is a very curious collection of headdresses, mostly from the Southwest. They are of all shapes and sizes, and of every degree of grotesqueness. One is the shape of a barrel hoop, within which is a similar hoop adjusted to the head, the diameter of the external circle being somewhat over four feet. The two are connected by pieces of wood, while above the outer hoop rise two arches meeting at the top in the shape of an imperial crown. Feathers, beads, coins, medals, bits of colored cloth and other objects, more or less worthless, are used in the decoration of this curiously unwieldy article of headgear.

Others of these head dresses are in the shape of huge, round baskets, resembling in shape that which is popularly supposed to stand by the desk of every editor in the land; while others again are shaped like birds, the eagle being the favorite type, while the vulture comes next in the point of popularity; of animals, such as the bear, wolf, fox and deer, not infrequently the heads of these animals being prepared in such a way as actually to act for head dresses, while even fish and serpents and the large lizards of New Mexico and Arizona are made to do duty in adorning the aboriginal heads.

The Ethiopians have no true hair, properly speaking, but what answers them for hair is really different from the hair of the white races. If a hair from the head of a Caucasian be examined through a microscope it is found to be hollow and composed of sections or joints somewhat resembling those of a cane, or in some cases like a ladder with its rounds. The hair of an African is entirely different in this respect, being solid and round, this constituting the difference between wool and hair; but nevertheless, the fact that his wool is solid appears only to endear it to the African, who gives it all the more attention, perhaps because he has so little of it, and divides his scalp into patches, gathering up the hair from each into a circular knot and tying it with a string as carefully as though it were a treasure. In the interior of the Dark Continent the wool of the natives is frequently long, though never straight, but so difficult is the task of disentangling their locks that not much attempt at ornateness is made in the African head dresses. Livingstone said that when an African chief makes his toilet the most he ever attempts in the way of arranging a headdress is to comb his wool up into a pyramid shape, stick a few feathers in it and hang one or more strings of beads along the facades, so to speak, of this unique edifice.

The Asiatics have always been famous for decorating their heads. The Mohammedans of old shaved their heads, except a single knot of hair at the exact top of the head, which was left for a practical purpose, the Mohammedan doctrine being that at the resurrection of the dead the Angel Gabriel was specially detailed to attend to the Mohammedans and he raised them by the top knot. Accordingly, the top knot was left full and strong in order that the hold might not break, a hole being left in the top of the coffin in order to facilitate the angel's work.

The head dressing of the South Sea Islanders is ornate in the last degree, while not unfrequently their styles of dressing their hair are so ingeniously grotesque as to create the impression that the arrangement was solely for the purpose of creating laughter. Sometimes most of the hair on the head is clipped away, leaving a number of short, round tufts, as though the scalp were planted with short paint brushes. Occasionally the hair is cut away from the forehead and temples, leaving it at the top and back of the head; sometimes the back of the head is shaved, leaving the hair on the top and sides; but generally the entire growth of hair is left upon the head, and as the capillary adornments of the New Zealanders are very long and bushy the coiffure of a chief generally assumes enormous proportions.—*Globe Democrat.*

A tall hall clock that used to tell the time in General Israel Putnam's home is still in use in a house in Norwich, Conn. It is seven feet five inches high, with a case of polished cherry, and looks as if it would last another century at least.

RATTLESNAKES.

Many Thousands of Them in the Smithsonian Institution.

The statement that thirty or forty thousand reptiles are kept in one room at the Smithsonian sends chills down the backs of nervous people, says the Washington *Star*. So many snakes, lizards and toads let loose on the smooth lawn of the park would cause some excitement. However, only five of all these reptiles have any life in them. Those five are rattlers, which are kept in a deep box with a wire top, and a vigorous poking and punching starts the music in their tails. When the five are sounding their rattles together they fill the box with nerve-shocking sounds. The other 39,995, or forty thousand minus five (as the exact number may be), are securely corked in glass jars in alcohol and arranged on shelves like cans of preserves.

The curator of reptiles, who is experimenting in search of an antidote for the poison of a reptile's bite, told a *Star* reporter recently that it was not true that they had yet discovered anything that they knew certainly to be an antidote. Far from having satisfactorily concluded their experiments, they consider that they have practically just begun. They have tried every alleged antidote that has been suggested with the least probability of success, and the only thing they have found that has succeeded in any degree is fluid extract jaborandi, which is made from the South American plant pilocarpus pennatifolius. The active alkaloid of this is pilocarpine. This has proved to be an antidote in the case of rabbits subjected to the rattlesnake poison. Where the snake poison has been injected into the rabbit, followed at once or within a short time by an injection of this drug, the animal has recovered. But it has been found to possess no efficacy as an antidote in the case of a chicken poisoned by the venom of the rattler. A full application of the drug has never yet resulted in saving the chicken's life. They intend to try it on turkeys and pigs.

The story that one of the assistants had been bitten by a rattler and that the "antidote" had been applied with success the curator pronounces utterly false. He says that no one has been bitten by the reptiles; that as a fact they are in such a sluggish state it is difficult to get them to strike at anything. The only information he has of jaborandi having been used successfully to counteract the effects of a snake bite comes from a physician in France, who administered internally a draught of tea made from the plant to a girl who was bitten by a viper, and she recovered from the poison.

Dignified.

From an awkward situation, it is usually the good-natured man who "comes out ahead." An equable and placid demeanor is always compatible with dignity. The New York *Tribune* tells the following story of Agostina Depretis, the late premier of Italy, who was addicted to loud snoring.

He once lodged at Casale, at a second-rate inn, in a room next that of an ex-official, who had gone there for the purpose of applying for employment.

Being disturbed during the night by the loud snoring of his neighbor, this man threw his boots at the wall, and then proceeded to complain in rather insolent terms, loud enough to penetrate into the next room. Signor Depretis apologized, and, in order to be no longer a disturbance, lighted his candle and began to read a book. The next morning the minister sent a waiter to make his excuses to his neighbor.

"Who is the beast?" asked the ex-official.

"The 'beast' is the minister, Signor Depretis," replied the waiter.

The poor ex-official almost had an apoplectic fit. He, in turn, sent innumerable excuses to Signor Depretis, who received him afterward, told him that he should be employed as he desired, "more especially," he continued, "because last night you caused me to read an interesting book that I had never found time to look into before."

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Was America Ever Discovered?

At the time when Columbus started in search of the New World, nearly every man, woman and child in Europe insisted that there was no New World to discover. When he came back, crowned with success, a large proportion of these good people adhered to their theory; and if they were alive to-day many of them would doubtless insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in this world more readily than a pet theory. For example, look at the individuals who still maintain that consumption is incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands upon thousands of cases and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their point. Nevertheless the "Discovery" will cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

Can a bank that can stand a loan be called an infant industry?

For constipation, "liver complaint," or biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—a gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

Hearts may be honest, but they are always on the best.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.

News of the week—The hospital reports.

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Because poisoned blood on the nerve centers wherein the mental faculties are located, paralyzes them and the victim becomes non-responsible.

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Insanity, according to statistics, is increasing faster than any other disease. Is your eye-sight failing? Your memory becoming impaired? An all-gone feeling on slight exertion upon you? If so, and YOU know whether this is so or not, do not neglect your case until reason totters and you are an imbecile, but to-day while you have reason, use your good sense and judgment by purchasing WARNER'S SAFE CURE and WARNER'S SAFE PILLS; medicines warranted to do as represented, and which will cure you.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

A MOTHER'S CORDIAL.

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

CURES THE WORST CASES.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

FOR THE KIDNEYS.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative dose of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages the patient until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause*, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to *my family paper*, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and *enclosing a stamped envelope for reply*. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'Go to Peoples.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

A VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Ed. M. Campbell, of *Oakland, California*, writes: "I had been troubled all my life with hysterical attacks and paroxysms, or spasms, and periodical recurrences of severe headache, but since I have been using your 'Favorite Prescription' I have had none of these. I also had womb complaint so bad that I could not walk two blocks without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' two months, I could walk all over the city without inconvenience. All my troubles seem to be leaving me under the benign influence of your medicine, and I now feel smarter than for years before. My physicians told me that I could not be cured, and therefore you will please accept my everlasting thanks for what you have done for me, and may God bless you in your good works."

Later, she writes: "It is now four years since I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have had no return of the female trouble I had then."

Retroverted Womb.—Mrs. Eva Kohler, of *Crab Orchard, Neb.*, writes: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good. I suffered from retroversion of the uterus, for which I took two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and I am now feeling like a different woman."

Well as I Ever Was.—Mrs. John Stewart, of *Chippewa Falls, Wis.*, writes: "I wish to inform you that I am as well as I ever was, for which I thank your medicines. I took four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Discovery' and four bottles of the 'Pellets.' All of the bad symptoms have disappeared. I do all my own work; am able to be on my feet all day. My friends tell me I never looked so well."

Doctors Failed.—Mrs. F. Corwin, of *Post Creek, N. Y.*, writes: "I doctored with three or four of the best doctors in these parts, and I grew worse until I wrote to you and began using your 'Favorite Prescription.' I used three bottles of it and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also one and a half bottles of the 'Purgative Pellets.' I can do my work and sew and walk all I care to, and am in better health than I ever expected to be in this world again. I owe it all to your wonderful medicines."

☞ "Favorite Prescription" is Sold by Druggists the World Over! Large Bottles $1.00, Six for $5.00.

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages, paper covers) on Diseases of Women.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.