

**FÖRGTLFULNESS.]**

I've forgotten all my Latin  
 And the little lines of Greek;  
 I seldom know the day of the month,  
 Or yet the day of the week.  
 I can never remember names,  
 And I can't remember faces.  
 I've a place for every thing,  
 But always forget the places.  
 I forget to keep my watch;  
 I forget to catch the train;  
 I forget to take an umbrella  
 When there's every sign of rain.  
 I forget to wind my watch,  
 I forget to answer letters;  
 I forget the President's maiden name;  
 Sometimes forget my debtors,  
 Of dates, and things like that,  
 I'm forever losing track,  
 And when I borrow money  
 Forget to pay it back.  
 In short, I can't remember  
 The thousand things I should,  
 Because upon a single point  
 My memory's all too good.  
 'Tis this (and naught, I know,  
 Can make a man feel glummer),  
 I can't forget that girl I met  
 And flirted with last summer.  
 —E. L. Sylvester, in *Judge*.

**ITALY'S QUEEN.****The Goodness and Learning of Fair Margherita.****How She Economizes for Her Country—Visits of the Royal Pair to Schools, Hospitals and the Slums of Florence.**

Queen Margherita is, I suppose "at this moment" (in Florentine phrase) one of the most learned, most beautiful, in every way most accomplished women in Europe—certainly the most actively engaged in good works of every kind. According to accounts given of her daily life by those who say they have the means of knowing how this Queen passes her time, there is no tradeswoman, dressmaker or seamstress in our country that works harder, more hours in the day, and with closer application to the accomplishment of the various work in which she is engaged than the Queen of Italy. She does not merely give her orders. She plans, herself, works at the details of her innumerable charities, that the utmost may be accomplished with the least money, for the people of Italy are poor, the taxes are very high for the support of the government, the immense standing army and all the varied improvements, which seem at present to be forced upon Italy, that she may hold her newly gained position among the nations of Europe. Great economy is a necessity.

Perhaps my readers will chauce to know more of the antecedents and character of good Queen Margherita than I did when, on coming to Italy a few weeks since, I found everywhere in Northern and Central Italy, in Venice, and especially in coming to Florence, where the royal family were staying for a few days, such an enthusiasm of love for her expressed, whenever there was an allusion to her, that I determined to satisfy myself as to that on which it was founded. Now in telling you, my friends, something of what it has interested me to learn, I am aware that I may be telling some who may chance to be among my readers nothing but what they knew before. Let such pass it by. I write this letter especially to some of my young friends, who will, I trust, be glad to sit down around my table (for I have no fire to invite you to come around) and have a little chat about the Queen of Italy, her history, her character and what she is pleased to busy herself about in these still trying times, when it is yet an honor to be King and Queen of Italy. Victor Emmanuel once wrote in a private letter: "I have the honor of hearing the title of King, and sometimes I find it very heavy." The present King and Queen might also, I fancy, say the same, for they are by no means yet out of the woods—a thicket of difficulties to really settle affairs that will make this country in reality—what it is in a name—

"United Italy." Queen Margherita, as you may or may not be aware, own cousin to her husband, Umberto, the King. She was the daughter of Victor Emmanuel's brother, the Duke of Genoa, who died young, leaving two children, Margherita and her brother, to the guardianship of the King, her uncle, and her mother, who is still living. It is said she is a superior woman, who superintended the education of her daughter with great care and in accordance with the wishes of her husband, whose dying injunctions were that his children should be educated *in patria*. He had great faith in early impressions, and he wished his children should love their country, as he and his brother had done. Indeed, love of country and love of their own family—strong attachments to brothers and sisters—is a ruling trait of the house of Savoy, to which both the King and Queen of Italy belong. Love of the people of their country is a trait no less strong. Again and again it has been said to me, in speaking of the familiarity of the King and Queen with the people, their driving out among them without a guard, with no royal parade whatever, allowing the poor really to stop the carriage and kiss the hand of their adored Margherita. "Democracy is in the blood of the house of Savoy." It is no pretense or demagogism that the King goes among the people, that the Queen visits the schools, and they together visit hospitals, artists' studios, etc. They believe in the people, in democracy, and the King has been known openly to express his belief in it and to say: "As King it behooves me only to be the first of democrats—to lead the spirit of the age among my people." When his ministers have tried sometimes to dissuade him from visiting dreadful places in these old cities—places infected with cholera—he would not be dissuaded, but said "Where my people can live and die I sure can go."

In his present visit to Florence he himself went to the Ghetto—the Five Points of Florence—and when he saw

for himself what places people were living in, he said: "Let all these buildings be demolished; they are not fit for human beings to live in. A people can't be improved as long as they live in such places." And their charities to help on improvements, to encourage industries of every kind, to better the educational institutions of every kind are immense, and the economy in the royal household, their simplicity of living, might well be an example to thousands of the rich families in our republican country.

The Queen herself visited many of the schools of various grades in the city, and many touching stories are told of her reception by the teachers and the children. In one school of quite small children all rose upon her entrance and came to meet her, each with a Marguerite pinned upon her heart, and singing a beautiful little song of welcome and love, which greatly affected the royal visitor. She talked with the teachers, inquired into the studies of pupils, methods of conducting the schools, and to-day, from stories that are told me by persons who say they know about these things, I should think Queen Margherita knew as well about the practical working of schools for the education of the people of Italy, as many of our county superintendents know of the schools in their districts.

She and the King are both early risers. He is never in bed, it is said, after six o'clock in the morning. They, according to the Italian custom, take their coffee and roll together, and then work, each in his and her department, is the order of the day. In Florence they have almost invariably driven out in the afternoon, sometimes together and sometimes in separate carriages. With the Queen he is, when I have seen them, in a simple citizen's dress. He is a sad looking man. He feels that in inheriting the crown of Italy he has inherited a heavy charge, which imposes on him serious duties.

A lady whose acquaintance I have chanced to make here, and who is a teacher of Italian in the house where I am staying, told me that her husband, who is an officer in the army, came in haste one morning a few days since saying that he had just learned that the King and Queen were to visit Mr. G——'s studio, quite near the house where they were living, and asked her if she would not like to take the "baby," as he called a little boy of four years old, perhaps, and go into the studio, with which they were familiar, at the same time. She arranged her dress a little as soon as possible, took the child and they all went in together. The child is a beautiful, bright little fellow, whom no one could well help caressing, which she said both the King and Queen, entirely forgetful of majesty, did just as simply and naturally as one of her neighbors would have done.

In a "Life of Victor Emmanuel," written by an English woman, that has fallen into my hands since I have been in Florence, the writer, in giving an account of the match and the marriage, with which Victor Emmanuel is said to have been much pleased, thus writes of Margherita at the time of their marriage:

"Margherita was now a lovely girl of eighteen, delicately fair, with eyes of a deeper hue than usually accompany a blond complexion, and a smile of bewitching sweetness. That smile is always ready in answer to the large and affectionate greetings of the people. Whether it be gay or sad, it goes through to the hearts of the Italians and stirs a sentiment of respectful admiration in the foreign spectator. Margherita's excellent qualities, winning sweetness of character and personal grace has endeared her to the nation in an extraordinary degree, particularly since her husband came to the throne. As Princess she was beloved, as Queen she is absolutely adored."

She is said to be a person of most varied acquisitions and has always, with all her cares and duties, been also a student. She speaks all the leading languages of Europe with such fluency as her own. They tell me that no one born and bred in England speaks English more purely and fluently than the Queen. She is also especially fond of the natural sciences, of which her knowledge fits her to converse with intelligence and deep interest with the most learned scientists of Italy, while her knowledge of literature, past and present, of her own country and of other countries is something remarkable. She is a connoisseur of art in various departments also, and gives to artists her most cordial encouragement. She has done a great deal to encourage the lace-makers of Venice, visiting the schools where lace making is taught, revived the making of old styles of lace, which had become almost a lost art. She has done much to increase the wages of the best workers and securing for them the same respect as is shown to artists in other departments of the fine arts. In short, her life is devoted to good works.

Lately was celebrated the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Queen's birth, which she favored the Florentines by spending with them and of which they made the most in a very tasteful and yet not expensive way. It was the particular request of the King, it is said, that there might be no great and expensive demonstrations in the city for their reception. Indeed these were the conditions upon which alone he would consent to make this visit of a couple of weeks. He said the city could not afford to spend money in this way. The people had greater need for it in other ways. If they would let their King and the royal family come as any other guests, they would gladly come. When the facade of their old cathedral should be finished and unveiled, that would be a grand day for Florence. Then he would

come to Florence as the King of Italy, if they desired it.

Their coming made a pleasant holiday for the old city. They drove out every day in various parts of the city and visited schools, hospitals, studios and public institutions of various kinds. At sunrise there was a salute of twenty-one guns and during the day a multitude of men were busy in arranging for the illumination and procession of the evening. I chanced to be two or three times on the piazza of the Duomo, where men were preparing for the illumination of the grand dome, of which it is related that Michael Angelo said when called to build the dome of St. Peter's in Rome: "Better than that I can not build; like it I will not." It seemed a trade as dreadful as that of gathering sapphire in "King Lear" to fix the lights in their places on the steep slope of the dome, and it must have been more dreadful in the evening to light them, one would judge. It was done by men held by a rope fastened round their body, and then fastened round the lantern of the dome. At the immense height at which they were thus suspended they seemed no larger than children. But the illumination of the cathedral, the baptistry, the great cathedral of the city, and above all the Palazzo Vecchio, the old municipal palace that has been the witness of so many grand—so many sad sights during the ages that are past.

And the procession through the streets was something finer than any thing of the kind I ever saw before. All the skill of the Florentines of the days when the greatest artists that then, or ever, lived were the arrangers of such fetes and processions, seemed to have come back and re-embodied the men of this generation, for surely nothing of the kind could have been more tasteful, more brilliant and enchanting as the pictures of fairyland—than the scenes arranged to honor the Queen's anniversary.—*Florence Cor. Detroit Tribune*.

**THE SEA-SERPENT.****A Boston Scientist Tells Why He Believes in Its Existence.**

At a recent meeting of the Boston Scientific Society a paper on the sea-serpent by Dr. Samuel Knowland, who is a firm believer in the existence of the sea monster. In a brief way he presented the observations of record of the appearance of this sea monster, and the various arguments, pro and con, which have been made by believers and disbelievers in the truth of the main statements of these records. He declared himself to be of the former class. Among the reasons for believing that monsters known by the name of serpents do exist, he presented the paleontological evidence. The fossil specimens of an early geological period correspond in the main to the descriptions of the contemporary sea-serpent. Prof. Agassiz believed in the present existence of the sea-serpent, and found in the forms of the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus points of identity. Prof. Hagen, of Harvard University, in 1874 expressed himself a believer, and doubtless is to-day. Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, is another scientist who takes that side of the question. Records of the appearance of the creature are most numerous in the history or annals of Norway, and these records in some instances have been made by the learned or scientific men of that country. No Norwegian, of whatever attainments in knowledge, and no mariner of the land, disbelieves in the existence of the sea-serpent.—*N. Y. Post*.

**Worldly Wisdom.**

"What is the best thing in this world?" a traveler was once asked, after he had traversed Christendom and returned to his native town to enlighten the villagers with his wisdom. "Liberty," he answered.

"What's the most pleasant?"  
 "Gain."  
 "The least known?"  
 "Good fortune."  
 "Who is the most happy man in the world?"  
 "The learned man, who has riches and knows the use of them."  
 "The most fortunate?"  
 "The hard-hearted creditor."  
 "The most dangerous?"  
 "The ignorant physician."  
 "The most pitiable?"  
 "The liar, who is not believed when he tells the truth."

Though some of these answers may not be approved, there is food for thought in them all.—*Youth's Companion*.

**Snake-Victims in India.**

About 20,000 people are annually destroyed in India by animals, and of these nineteen in twenty are said to be bitten by snakes. The number of human victims tends to increase, in spite of the fact that the number of wild beasts and snakes destroyed has doubled in the last ten years, and that the government reward paid for their extermination has risen proportionately. Nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees (about \$125,000) were thus paid in 1884. Next to venomous reptiles, tigers, claim most victims. Ten years ago wolves, mostly in the northwest provinces and Oudh, killed five times as many people as of late years; but the extermination of wolves seems to be going on rapidly. Leopards are the alleged cause of death in about 200 human beings annually. Apart from the loss of human life the returns show an annual destruction of 50,000 head of cattle.—*N. Y. Sun*.

A tunnel twelve miles long is to be run in Nevada County, California, for the purpose of draining certain mines in that section. A company with \$1,000,000 capital has been formed to do the work.

**INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE****No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.**

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, and many foreigners, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

**A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.**

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a word with our own doctor, or the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly return to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show you all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

**NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.**

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The people, however, are entitled to be enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable clerk of the weather has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida. New York has sent as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is knowledge, and knowledge produces accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs. From their characteristics we deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs. From their characteristics we deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs. From their characteristics we deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance.

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we do not possess the magnificent powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endeavored us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner right in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 100 pages and over 20 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$2.00. Or write and describe your symptoms, including ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

**SIGNS OF DISEASE.****COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.**

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which he is engaged. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

**OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.**

**NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.** The treatment of Diseases of the ANTI-PASTORAL SYSTEM, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, etc., by means of our electro-magnetic system of treatment, constitutes an important specialty. We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which contain valuable information: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisis, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, ten cents.

**DISEASES OF DIGESTION.** Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the stomach and bowels, of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are not understood, and are not understood, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of the Digestive organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

**KIDNEY DISEASES.** BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cured effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hopes. These diseases are readily diagnosed, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of the patient. Our specialists **generally** successfully treat at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution for the cure of chronic diseases, have been successful in **readily** adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

**CAUTION.** These delicate diseases should be carefully treated, by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopic examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage, and are known to do positive injury in others. We have, however, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that their safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopic examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

**WONDERFUL SUCCESS.** To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

**BLADDER DISEASES.** INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Hemorrhoids, etc., may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

**STRICTURE.** STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULAE.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulae, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists in their practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

**NERVOUS DISEASES.** Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insanity, inability to sleep, and threatened Insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated

pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

**DISEASES OF WOMEN.** We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already been treated by other means) of the home physicians has the benefit of a full course, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (200 pages).

**RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.** HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and **permanently** cured by our specialists, whether by letter or in person, without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

**DELICATE DISEASES.** Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly power, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from years of indiscretion and pernicious solitary practices. For many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons in our Staff, in order to afford every advantage to our patients. A complete Treatise on the Council of the most experienced specialists.

**WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.** We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing in condition of humanity is to be excused, and that the noblest of professions to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently, and without any fault on their part, and are so long in recovering, and so long in suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

**CURED AT HOME.** Most of these cases can be treated by us when in person. Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (108 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

**SURGICAL PRACTICE.** Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeons-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial eyes when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided. Successful success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistula, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

**ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.** Although we have in the preceding paragraphs made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution stands in equal facility and preparation for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,** 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.