

tions, but instead of introducing long extracts from the works of reference, the author only draws upon these latter for his bare facts and figures. In the same manner while every important article that has appeared in obstetrical journals is referred to, the whole gist of the article is given in only two or three lines. In addition to the innumerable references the author also gives us the benefit of his own vast and ripe experience. In the paper, type, binding and the generosity with which it is illustrated the publishers have fully done their share, which, however, is only what we expect from the long established reputation of the house of Lea Brothers. We might add that owing to the above mentioned peculiarities of the work, it is equally adapted to the student, practitioner and professor of obstetrics. It may be ordered through any bookseller.

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Dr. E. T. Trenholme will regret to learn that owing to failing health he has been obliged to relinquish practice in Montreal, in order to seek a more congenial climate in Colorado or California. He was the first, and for many years the only, gynecologist in Montreal, and being possessed of great ability and courage, has enjoyed a widespread reputation as an operator. He was for several years Professor of Gynecology in Bishop's College, and is surgeon to the Women's Hospital. We wish him success in his new home.

A banquet was given on the 16th inst. to Dr. D'Orsonnens, on the occasion of the completion of his fiftieth year of medical practice, which was largely attended by both the English and French members of the profession. Next to the guest of the evening were the Deans of the four medical schools, each of whom made excellent speeches, that of the Dean of Bishop's College being received with especially marked approbation.

NEWS ITEMS.

The subject of uterine disease reminds me that during the past six months I have had my attention drawn to a remedy which goes under the name of Diouviburnia, the formula of which is given by the proprietors, it being composed of equal parts of the fluid extracts of viburnum prunifolium, viburnum opulus, dioscorea villosa, aletria farinosa, helonias dioica, mitchella repens, saulphyllum talictroides, sautellaria lateriflora, (each fluid ounce contains $\frac{3}{4}$ dram each of the

fluid extract). The proper dose is, for adults, from a dessert to a tablespoonful three times daily after meals. In urgent cases with much pain it should be given every hour or two in a half glass of hot water. I am free to say that with the exception of the "black law" (a most valuable remedy) I was not familiar with the component parts of the Diouviburnia, but having read the emphatic endorsement by Drs. J. B. Johnson, and L. Ch. Boiliniere, of St. Louis, two of the most eminent professors and practitioners of the city, as well as that of Dr. H. Tuholske, I was induced to give the compound a fair and thorough trial, and I am convinced that in Diouviburnia we have a valuable addition to our armamentarium in our battle against the enemies of the noblest work of God—Woman.—*Medical Mirror.*

A \$200,000 LIBEL SUIT.—Suit has been entered by William Radam, manufacturer of Radam's Microbe Killer, against the *Druggists Circular*, of New York, for \$200,000 damages, the largest amount, so far as heard from that was ever asked for in a libel suit of this kind.

The pleadings show that the action is brought to recover damages claimed to have been done the business of the plaintiff by an article published in the *Druggists Circular* for September, 1889. This article gave the result an analysis of the Microbe-Killer made by Dr. R. G. Eccles, a prominent chemist of Brooklyn, who stated that an identical preparation could be made by the following formula :

Oil of vitriol (impure).....4 drams.
 Muriatic acid (impure) 1 dram.
 Red wine, about.....1 ounce.
 Well or spring water.....1 gallon.

This mixture, it was alleged, could be made at a cost of less than five cents per gallon for which Radam charged three dollars.

It was further alleged that while, when properly used sulphuric acid, the principal constituent of the Microbe Killer, was a valuable medicine, it was, when taken without due caution or advice, a slow but certain cumulative poison; and the theories advanced by Radam, as to the causes of diseases and the proper method of treatment, were alleged to be totally erroneous. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the famous lecturer, is the counsel for the plaintiff.

The *Druggists Circular*, which is published at 72 William street, New York, expresses a desire to hear of any case in which unfavorable results have followed the administration of the Microbe Killer or of any other fact that would be interesting under the circumstances. They claim to have published this analysis without malice and with the sole intention of protecting the public from the loss of their health and money by the use of a dangerous nostrum.