

her blanched from loss of blood, temp. 104, pulse 120, and examination per vaginam revealed blood clots, and an extensive bilateral laceration of the cervix uteri extending on one side to the broad ligament, the os hypertrophied and bleeding at the slightest touch. The interior of the uterus granular, and the discharges foul. Externally the uterus and peritoneum were highly sensitive to the touch. After irrigating the vagina with carbolic solution and gently using the blunt caurette to break down the granulations, I ordered the continual irrigation of the vagina with hot water administered opiates to relieve pain and gave Terebene in 16 drop doses every four hours in the form of an emulsion. The patient soon became relieved of the acute symptoms and gradually became convalescent, and in 4 weeks was able to be around, and has continued to be as well as can be expected with an extensive lacerated uterus.

Case 2.—Mrs T. C. was thrown from a waggon when about 5½ months pregnant. Seven weeks later I delivered her of a dead monstrosity; putrefactive changes had taken place, and although I promptly adopted antiseptic treatment and precaution the temperature soon reached 105½, pulse 130, respirations 36. The lochia were scanty, bowels tympanitic with diarrhoea and inflamed uterus. Prescribed Terebene every three hours in 16 minim doses in the form of an emulsion, only giving opiates and bromides as insomnia and pain called for them; in three days the acute symptoms had subsided and in three weeks her recovery was complete.

Case 3.—Had placenta previa, repeated attacks of hemorrhage before delivery which reduced her considerably. The delivery occurred at the eighth month. Temperature immediately went up to 104, abdomen swollen and tympanitic with diarrhoea. Prescribed Terebene with the usual antiseptic treatment; in 18 days the patient made a good recovery.

Case 4.—Mrs. M. had had an abortion in the third month of pregnancy. Saw her one week later when she was having repeated hemorrhages per vaginam, pulse weak, 120, temp. 101, bowels tympanitic, pain and tenderness over the uterus. After carefully removing a portion of retained and decomposing placenta from the fundus of the uterus, I prescribed Terebene every two hours. On the fourth day the patient was up and about her work and has continued well.

Case 5.—March 4th, 1889. Called to see J. L., a primipara who had been in labor 15 hours, found an arm presenting. I at once tried to chloroform and deliver the patient with the assistance of the mother; but the child being very large and the mother failing to keep the patient under the influence of the anaesthetic while I tried to turn the fetus, I sent for Dr. Trenaman who assisted me in delivering the patient of a dead child of 10 or 11 lbs.; next day pulse 120, temp. 106, abdomen tympanitic, genitalia swollen and painful. Gave opiates and terebene. March 7th, temp. 105 and 106, 8th temp. 104. To-day, March 13th, the temp. 101½, abdomen less swollen and painful and a decided change for the better in all the symptoms.

I have successfully treated a case of anal fistula with the application of terebene after first scraping the same. I am now applying the drug to a malignant growth of the uterus. The hemorrhage and pain three weeks ago were excessive. After scraping away all the diseased mass within reach I applied terebene on absorbent cotton. The healing properties of the drug to the carcinoma seem to have a more beneficial and less painful effect than that of any other application I have used, and the patient's digestion is much improved.

I have been prompted to give my experience of the use of terebene in puerperal cases particularly as I have not been able to learn by any of the medical literature at hand that others have used it in similar cases. In the presentation of the cases treated by terebene I do not claim for the drug that it has any special therapeutic value in excess of turpentine from which it is obtained. We know that the effects of terebene upon the system, as in turpentine, are entirely dependent upon its volatile oil, but I claim for it that it is a more agreeable and palatable remedy whether administered in the form of an emulsion or in its pure state mixed with sugar. Patients take it more readily and the system tolerates its effects longer than the crude drug. I have not seen any untoward symptoms developed by its use as sometimes follow the administration of turpentine, such as strangury or irritation of the mucous surfaces of the urinary passages.

Chian turpentine, or that obtained from the Island of Chio, is now being lauded by some of the London physicians in the treatment of cancer. Terebene manufactured from Chian turpentine might give the same or better results. There are several preparations of terebene in the market some of which are worthless; in some instances I have had to send the medicine back and exchange it for another preparation. There are Canadian, English and American preparations of the drug, and although I try to be loyal to my own country, I have to admit that I have not yet seen a pure preparation of Canadian terebene, and while I have no doubt that some of the English preparations of this drug are good, my experience has taught me that the terebene manufactured by McKesson & Robbins, of New York, is the most palatable and reliable, and in these days when houses are vying with each other in the palatability and elegance of their medicinal preparations, it is proper that the practitioners obtain the purest and best in the market.

WE were pleased to receive the following communication from Dr. R. S. Black:—

Ontario, San Bernard Co.,

Southern California, Feby., 15, '89.

DEAR DOCTOR,—I congratulate you upon the highly creditable appearance made by the MARITIME MEDICAL NEWS, and I have no doubt that under its present able management it will continue to be the vehicle of important information on matters medical and surgical, to the members of the profession throughout the Lower Provinces. May it have a long and useful career.

In looking over the *Cronica Medico-Quirurgica de la Habana*, a monthly journal, which is kindly sent me by its editor, I came across an account of the opening of the Pasteur Institute at Paris. I thought that it might prove interesting to some of your readers who, however skeptical they may be themselves about Pasteur's methods, will see that the men of science in Paris have strong faith in them, as evinced by their large contributions, the total amount up to date being 2,586,680 francs.

I remain, yours truly,

R. S. BLACK.

INAUGURATION OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

DR. MANUEL FORS, *Havana*.

THE solemn inauguration of the Pasteur Institute took place on the 14th Nov., 1888, at 1 p. m. There were present the President of the Republic, the Presidents of the