

"of irregulars, which she now finds it expedient
"to get rid of."

(*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, February
5th, 1881).

ADMINISTRATION OF ERGOT IN LABOR.

A writer in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* remarks that there is no doubt that the judicious administration of ergot will often save a woman from the necessity of a forceps delivery. If there is reason to fear postpartum hæmorrhage, ergot should be given always before the child is born. The fifteen to thirty minim range of the Pharmacopœial liquid extract is practically useless, but there is a limit to the dose which it is desirable to give. Two fluid drams may be cited as a maximum, but occasionally it is justifiable to repeat this quantity. Ergot should never be administered until the labor is so far advanced that it could, if necessary, be easily finished with forceps. In cases where tonic uterine contraction follows, threatening the life of the child, but not terminating the labor, recourse may then be had to the forceps. If the placenta should happen to be morbidly adherent, the danger of the complication may be greatly augmented by postpartum increased uterine contraction, due to the influence of the ergot administered.

Small-pox has broken out in the Fort Madison penitentiary, Iona, creating great excitement and panic.

Diphtheria and small-pox are said to be increasing in Chicago, and a case has been discovered in a tenement house there where six persons had the latter disease, and were without medical attendance for five days.

William Dewart, of Rochester, N.Y., has patented a device for ventilating houses, by using the well-known facts that plants give off ozone and oxygen, and absorb and use carbonic acid in their growth. His invention consists of a small conservatory, from which pipes issue to every room of the house, intended to convey the necessary oxygen.

Dr. McLaren, of Edinburgh, Scotland, states that the types of insanity have changed with modern times. For instance, acute delirious mania is now

comparatively rare, but mental enfeeblement attended with paralysis, is becoming more and more common, and is the result of the over-work and worry of the struggle for existence at the present day.

Dr. Wilkins, Professor of Physiology and Pathology, University of Bishop's College, has been appointed examiner in these subjects at the University of Toronto.

We direct attention to the advertisements regarding the preliminary examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, and the half-yearly meeting of the Governors.

OBITUARY.

We record with much regret this month the death of Dr. Robert F. Godfrey, of Montreal, son of our much respected confrere, Dr. Robert T. Godfrey. The deceased began his medical studies at McGill University, concluding them at the University of Bishop's College, from which University he graduated with honors in 1873. He commenced the practice of his profession and big fair soon to have around him an extensive practice but failing health warned him to desist. He proceeded to Colorado, where he remained some time; returning he occupied a farm in a beautiful section of the Eastern Townships, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. All was unavailing the disease, phthisis, continued its onward progress, and he returned to the parental roof, where surrounded by his friends, he passed to his rest at the early age of 30 years. Young Dr. Godfrey was a man of singularly amiable disposition, and among his college mates was a universal favorite. His abilities were of a high order, and had life and strength been spared to him he would have made his mark as a medical man. We extend to his parents our deep sympathy.

January 28th, 1881, at Richmond, Virginia, *Dr. Henry S. Jaynes, LL.D.*, aged 62 years, one of the most prominent physicians in Virginia, and a large contributor to professional literature.

Dr. Alva Curtis, of Cincinnati, aged 83, on 25th January, 1881.

DIED.

In Montreal, on the 24th February, Robert F. Godfrey, C.M., M.D., aged 30 years,