

sonal acquaintance with him was slight, yet we were impressed with his earnest and fervent manner, with his sincerity, thoughtfulness, and lack of selfishness.

We first met in the summer of 1872, when Mr. Gascoyen visited this country, seeking health in recreation and temporary relief from the arduous duties of a London hospital surgeon. His stay in this country was very short, and we saw less of him than we should have desired, as he was a most interesting companion. Two years ago we met again in London, and we regretted to see a marked change in his appearance; he looked fagged and weary and markedly thinner, and was on the eve of a trip to the Continent.

In parting he intimated his intention of visiting Canada in a year or two, and expressed a hope of our again meeting. He was recently elected an Examiner in Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and we learn from an exchange that, although in ill health, he attended two meetings of the Examining Board the week prior to his death, so that he may be said to have died in harness. The immediate cause of his death was pleuro-pneumonia; he died on Sunday, the 23rd January ultimo, at his residence Queen Ann Street, Cavendish Square, at the age of 46 years.

We observe it is stated in the *Medical Times* that "with him, unfortunately, dies a vast accumulation of knowledge, especially relating to syphilis, the result of many years labours in the Lock Hospital."

Nitrate of Soda in Dysentery.

Several German physicians extol the use of nitrate of soda in dysentery. When the small intestine is involved, 60 to 100 grains are given in 24 hours. When the disease is confined to the colon and rectum, the quantity given during the day is much greater—from three to six drachms. It is given in an oily emulsion, and warm.—*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.*