

mixed blood and lymph which exudes, and his introduction of the ordinary sterilized cotton-wool swab at the end of a length of strong wire enclosed in a test tube, which now-a-days is used in all public health diphtheria outfits, may be cited as examples of how he always thought of the most direct and simplest methods of reaching his results.

But, after all, it is Wyatt Johnston, the man, the delightful companion, whose wit was ever full of such delightful surprises, that his friends and associates will regret the most. Intellectually honest, direct and simple to an unusual degree, he had the greatest contempt for all that savours of dishonesty and pretence in scientific work. His wonderful personal magnetism, his ready wit and sympathy, made him hosts of friends and admirers among those associated with him in the various organizations and societies with which he was connected—the Bar of Montreal, the Coroner's Court, the General Hospital, the Provincial Board of Health, the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Legal Society, the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society and the McGill Faculties of Law and Comparative Medicine.

R. F. RUTTAN.

The following is an incomplete list of his more important contributions to scientific literature:

Retrospect of Pathology—Montreal Medical Journal, 1889.

Thymus Gland—Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences, 1889.

Thyroid Gland—Ibid.

Retrospect of Pathology—Montreal Medical Journal, 1890.

An Unusual Case of Perityphlitis—Montreal Medical Journal, 1890.

A Rare Form of Kidney Tumour—Montreal Medical Journal, 1891.

Notes on the Bacteriological Study of Diphtheria—Montreal Medical Journal, 1891.

On the Collection of Samples of Water for Bacteriological Analysis—Canadian Record of Science, 1892.

A New Method for the Culture of Diphtheria Bacilli in Hard-boiled Eggs—The Medical News, 1892.

Anomalous Cases of Primary Nasal Diphtheria—Montreal Medical Journal, 1892.