

companies with a large number of employees, and accident insurance companies, which would enable them to follow the after-effects of injuries and the conditions and treatment after leaving hospital, forming a basis from which valuable statistics could be compiled in this country and in the United States.

As a teacher, the same characteristics showed themselves, his great mental activity and his rapidity of thought often made it difficult for him to exhibit to his hearers the process by which conclusions were reached, hence, it was always necessary for him to carefully prepare his set lectures. But in practical teaching, at the autopsy table, at his weekly demonstrations in morbid anatomy, and, above all, to a few interested students, graduates or assistants in the laboratory, he was at his best. In devising methods of demonstration and of checking the work of classes in the laboratory, his originality was of much value. He was never contented unless he could develop some simple method of staining, some simple apparatus for class purposes, or for reproducing diagrams in a few minutes; method after method occurs to us all alike in their directness, simplicity and effectiveness for the purposes for which they were designed. He had a perfect genius for recognizing what was at the same time practical, scientific, sound and capable of performance by the simplest means.

In addition to his methods for the diagnosis of diphtheria and typhoid fever, already referred to, his simple method for the diagnosis of leprosy by scraping a suspected cutaneous nodule and staining the 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, the Faculties of Law and Comparative Medicine.