

"charpie," etc., were "barbaric," since these terms are found in all our standard works upon pharmacy and surgery.

Another misstatement is the following: "The preface informs us that the work has been used in medical colleges, *but there must be some mistake about this.*" (Italics mine). As the reviewer is so ready to assert that I was mistaken when I wrote this statement for my preface, I would refer you, to confirm *my* correctness, to the catalogues of the two Schools of Medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich. It is not necessary to name others, as I might do, in order to show the incorrectness of *his* statement.

As to the assertion "that a student who should make this manual his authority would be a veritable Rip Van Winkle," it can be best answered that the very day your *Journal* was received an order came from a Chicago house for *ten* of these "Rip Van Winkle" books, this being the *third* shipment of them to your booksellers this winter; also, just a short time previously, fifteen copies were ordered by the house-surgeon of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York city, for their nurses; that one edition of the book has been sold, and that the second is now nearly exhausted.

As to the fault found because I used scientific terms to name a bandage, I would say that *only* anatomical terms are made use of, and I do not hold myself responsible for the terms other generations have given the different portions of the human system. I simply made use of these terms because I supposed the merest tyro of a medical student knew his anatomy sufficiently well to know what I meant when speaking of, for instance, the "occipito-sternal triangle." To aid such as "E. W. A.," who object to anatomical terms, I have always given the *common* name of the parts covered by the bandage when such has been possible; and rarely, I am free to say, has the common name been as plainly descriptive of the bandage as has the anatomical. If one knew little or nothing of anatomy, then the common name, which "E. W. A." seems to prefer, would be the one to use.

Your reviewer also states that I purloined or compiled my Manual from "one or two little works on bandaging which are still extant upon the shelves of older practitioners."

This is a grave charge, Mr. Editor, and I pronounce it as absolutely false, and call upon "E. W. A." for the names of these "two little works."

Yours truly,

C. HENRI LEONARD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Will you please notify the delegates to the American Medical Association from New England that arrangements have been made to run a special train from Boston to New Orleans for the accommodation of physicians and their families. Leaving Boston on Friday, April 24, at 3 P.M.; Worcester at 4.20; Springfield at 6.15, arriving in New Orleans on Monday 27th, at 9 A.M. Returning, leave New Orleans Friday, March 1, about 6 P.M. The fare for the

round trip will be from Boston, \$41.50; Worcester, \$40; Springfield, \$38.50. Further particulars and tickets to be procured from Dr. W. E. Anthony, Providence, R. I.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. ANTHONY, M.D.

## NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM BRAITHWAITE, M.D., the well-known English physician and surgeon, and the founder of *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, died recently at his home in Leeds, in his 78th year. He commenced the practice of medicine in Leeds in 1830, and filled several posts of trust in the hospitals and infirmaries of that city. The first number of his *Retrospect of Medicine* appeared in 1840, and has now reached the 90th volume. It has been republished in America for several years, and is as widely-known and valued here as in England. The publication will be continued under the direction of his son.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MICRO-ORGANISMS AND THE GERMINATION OF PLANTS.—M. Duclaux has recently sent a communication to the Académie des Sciences on "The Germination of Plants in Soil Freed from Micro-organisms." He chose for his experiments the Dutch pea and the haricot bean, the first of which has its cotyledon in the earth, the second on the surface. The soil having been sterilized before the seed was sown, germination did not take place. This soil was also covered with milk, but this was not altered. Thus it seems that it is essential to germination that there be micro-organisms in the earth.

Mr. Pasteur thus also states that he has found, by experiment on animals, that food which is free from micro-organisms cannot be digested, as they are necessary to the process of digestion.

THE MASSACHUSETTS EMERGENCY AND HYGIENE ASSOCIATION, says the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, February 26, 1885, has prepared a course of five lectures on School Hygiene, to be delivered in the hall of the English High School in Boston. They are: "Heating and Ventilation," by F. W. Draper, M.D.; "The Use and Care of the Eyes, especially during School-years," by C. H. Williams, M.D.; "Epidemics and Disinfection," by G. B. Shattuck, M.D.; "Drainage," by Frank Wells, M.D.; and "The Relations of Our Public Schools to the Disorders of the Nervous System," by Charles F. Folsom, M.D.

THE YELLOW FEVER MICROBE.—The *Lancet* states that recent experiments made by Messrs. Mozly and