Report of Autopsy on Assassin Disclaimed.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2, 1901.

To the Editor:—It has come to my knowledge that an account purporting to be a report of the autopsy performed upon the assassin Czolgosz has in a manner been placed upon the market and offered to various medical journals. To prevent other periodicals from being misled I beg to inform you that no authentic report has as yet been issued, and that none is authentic or reliable unless signed by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald or myself, or both jointly. Since the alleged report is based upon a series of disjointed data dictated by me to a stenographer in whom I reposed confidence and who had no permission to give out any portion of it, it is necessarily valueless and unintelligible and possibly misleading. As may be readily understood, these notes were made as aids to the memory and to supplement other notes in my sole possession and hence are useless unless corrected and revised by myself.

Should it happen that any garbled rendition be published, Dr. MacDonald and myself will feel it necessary to repudiate and disclaim it. Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD A. SPITZKA, M.D.

Ether to Make Criminals Talk.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Oct. 30, 1901.

To the Editor:—Allow me to propose a new use of ether. In the case of condemned criminals, who refuse to talk and thus implicate their confederates, put them under the influence of ether in much the same way that patients are prepared for surgical operations. Ether, given in a certain way and quantity, will cause otherwise silent people to talk. While thus intoxicated with ether it is not unlikely that the criminal will give some clew as to his confederates. The ether should be carried only to the stage of stimulation, not of profound anesthesia.

At a time during the stage of stimulation the will power is in abeyance and the door of the mind is unlocked. When this period is reached the tongue is free to tell the most secret things. This stage may be prolonged for ten or twenty minutes, or for a longer time, by the judicious use of other stimulants. Very truly yours,

ALBERT W. WARDEN, M.D.

Married.

C. E. DRAKE, M.D., to Miss Garnet Dumin, both of Zanesville, Ohio, October 24.

GEORGE THEODORE MUNDORFF, M.D., to Minnie Grau, both of New York City, October 30.

HARRY E. PETERMAN, M.D., to Miss Helen Louise Meyer, both of Baltimore, October 23.

E. M. WHITTEN, M.D., to Miss Georgia Weiner, both of Nebraska City, Neb., October 25.

C. T. ESTABROOK, M.D., to Miss Edith L. Tourtellotte, both of Worcester, Mass., October 24.

THOMAS C. BUSSEY, M.D., Texas, Baltimore County, Md., to Mrs. Augusta E. Gorman, of Baltimore, October 23.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN DOTEN, M.D., Worcester, Mass., to Miss Ethel Sturdivant Norton, of Portland, Maine, October 23.

Deaths and Obituaries.

William M. Hudson, M.D., Jefferson, 1855, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., October 30, aged 68. For the last twenty years he had been stockholder auditor of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and had held a number of important public positions.

E. L. Diefenderfer, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1862, a prominent practitioner of Milwaukee, died at his home in that city, October 27, from malignant disease of the intestines, after an illness of a year and a half, aged 62.

John D. Dunning, M.D., University of Buffalo Medical Department, Buffalo, N. Y., 1852, died October 27, at his home in Webster, N. Y., aged 75. He was one of the charter members of the New York State Medical Association.

J. Mortimer Crowe, Sr., M.D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1859, the oldest practicing physician of Watertown, N. Y., died there October 29, aged 71. He was a member of the New York State Medical Association.

Dennis W. Porter, M.D., Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1878, who had practiced in Stonington and Blue Mound, but moved recently to Decatur, Ill., on account of ill-health, died at his home in that city, October 23.

Peter Hewetson, M.D., one of the oldest physicians of Ohio, who had practiced in Amanda, Ohio, for half a century, died at his home in that place, October 26, from heart trouble after a brief illness, aged 79.

R. D. Blackmore, M.D., University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1901, a surgeon in the employ of the Rock Island extension in Texas, died at the University Hospital, October 26, from typhoid fever, aged 27.

J. Arthur Fullenwider, M.D., Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, 1900, located in Champaign, Ill., died at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, after an operation for appendicitis, October 23, aged 25.

Robert T. Bush, M.D., New York University, 1865, died at his home in Gallatin, Tenn., October 27, aged 65.

Miscellany.

Reduction of Temperature by Continuous Irrigation of the Rectum.—A recent Geneva inaugural thesis describes the results of experiments on dogs to determine whether the temperature of the body can be influenced by double current irrigation of the rectum. Two urethral sounds were used for the purpose, with water at 75 F. The temperature in the axilla was reduced constantly in healthy dogs from two to nearly four degrees in the course of forty minutes of this irrigation. Further tests showed that the same results were attained whether the water was at the temperature of the body or above it and whether the irrigation was prolonged more or less than forty minutes. The results indicate that the influence on the temperature is of a reflex nature. In fourteen out of sixteen dogs rendered febrile by the subcutaneous injection of pus or putrid matters, the temperature was influenced the same as in the healthy dogs, with two exceptions. It returned to normal in all cases in the course of one or two hours. The double current irrigation proved perfectly harmless in all the numerous tests.

Pawlow's Latest Researches on the Digestive Processes.—Pawlow's researches on dogs provided with a gastric fistula made in such a way as to simulate natural conditions, have elucidated so many obscure points in our knowledge of the processes of digestion, that he was awarded the Nobel prize of \$50,000 as recently announced in THE JOURNAL. His latest studies have established that the second or chyme period of digestion is induced by a reflex of gastric origin, and that the stomach possesses an auto-regulating mechanism. When a sufficient amount of hydrochloric acid has been secreted, it exerts an inhibiting action on the gastric secretion. His experiments for the study of the bile were on dogs with intact biliary passages. The portion of the intestine containing the orifice of the common bile duct was fastened to the abdominal wall, opening outward. He found that the flow of bile is intermittent, and that only fats, the products of the digestion of albumin and the extractives of meat have the power to induce the secretion of bile. He has also established that the bile has an inhibiting action on the gastric juice, while it promotes the action of the pancreatic juice and especially of the saponifying ferment in this juice. It, therefore, serves as an intermediary between the gastric and the pancreatic digestion. The pancreatic juice is the stimulant par excellence of the intestinal juices. He has also found that the reflex which regu-