Amos B. Miller (registration, prothonotary of Berks County, Pa.); died in his home in Lancaster, June 2, from cerebral hemorrhage, aged 68.

Solomon Wexlar Laub, M.D. Tulane University, New Orleans, 1906; of Las Cruces, N. Mex.; died in Natchez, Miss., May 11, aged 34.

John Passmore Cheesman, M.D. Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1879; died at his home in Swedesboro, N. J., May 7, aged 61.

George Alexander Pettigrew, M.D. University of Toronto, Ont., 1870; died at his home in Peterboro, Ont., March 4, aged 68.

Walter R. Gosewisch, M.D. Tulane University, New Orleans, 1888; died suddenly at his home in Los Angeles, May 24, aged 50.

Charles J. Wagner, M.D. Southwestern University, Dallas, Tex., 1908; of Dallas; died in Vienna, Austria, April 29, aged 26.

William S. Nelson (license, Arkansas, 1903); of Dilworth; died at Nashville, Ark., June 3, from congestion of the brain, aged 46.

John A. Lung, M.D. Cincinnati Physio-Medical College, 1849; of Chewelah, Wash.; died in Spokane, Wash., March 31, aged 89.

James S. McIntosh, M.D. Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1867; died at his home in Covington, Tenn., May 4, aged 77.

George DeWitt Green, M.D. Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1885; died at his home in Holt, Mich., May 24, aged 65.

Milo J. Gilkerson, M.D. Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1876; died at his home in Tekamah, Neb., April 8, aged 69.

James Howard Lott, M.D. Jefferson Medical College, 1878; of Buffalo, Wyo.; died in Hot Springs, Ark., May 26, aged 65.

Edward L. Downs, M.D. University of Maryland, Baltimore, 1886; died at his home in Butler, Pa., March 27, aged 55.

Jesse A. Eaton (license, Missouri, twelve years' practice, 1872); died at his home in Belgrade, May 6, aged 69.

Samuel M. Hardman (license, West Virginia, 1900); died at his home in Clarksburg, June 3, aged 62.

The Propaganda for Reform

IN THIS DEPARTMENT APPEAR REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY AND OF THE ASSOCIATION LABORATORY, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MATTER TENDING TO AID INTELLIGENT PRESCRIBING AND TO OPPOSE MEDICAL FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC AND ON THE PROFESSION

THE ELECTRO-OXYGEN INSTITUTE

Fake Concern at Omaha Swindled Many People—Promoters in the Custody of Federal Authorities—Formerly Driven Out of Louisville, Ky.

Some months ago we published an account of the prosecution, instituted through the local medical profession of Louisville, of the promoters of a so-called "Advanced Medical Science Institute." At that time we said that probably this concern would be heard of elsewhere. In the latter part of April there appeared in the newspapers of Omaha outrageous advertisements of an "Electro-Oxygen Institute." This concern had a career of but two or three weeks, during which time, however, many people of Omaha and vicinity were swindled. It will be remembered that the chief promoter of the "Advanced Medical Science Institute" of Louisville was one X. W. or H. W. or Z. T. Witman. This is the man, as developments proved, who, together with his wife and Dr. E. D. Brantley, was promoting the Omaha fake.

In their newspaper advertising at Omaha they claimed to have their office equipped with \$12,000 worth of wonderful electrical apparatus, including a \$5,000 "electro-oxygen" machine, with which, in conjunction with the "famous Fredman

serum," as they expressed it, they claimed to cure tuberculosis, and published alleged testimonials of patients to that effect. They also claimed to cure Bright's disease, diabetes and cancer, besides a host of other things, and did not hesitate to quote alleged statements from well-known medical men to the effect that surgery was a failure in such diseases as gall-stones and appendicitis, and that the electro-oxygen treatment was the only effective one. The impression given in their deceptively worded advertisements that they used the Friedmann serum for the treatment of tuberculosis brought dozens of patients to their offices. Knowing that their deception would soon be found out, after a large sum of money had been taken from the patients they closed the offices and departed without leaving any information as to their destination. Complaints of patients put the local and the United States authorities on their trail and they were located in Denver. Before they could be arrested, however, they again fled. Information that Dr. Brantley had returned to his former home, Memphis, resulted in his arrest in that city and from him it was discovered that Witman and his wife had found a "promising field" in Colorado Springs, where they also were arrested. The charge against them was using the mails to defraud. They were held in bail pending trial in the United States Court at Omaha.

Correspondence

Where Is the Fundus of the Bladder?

To the Editor:—In view of the article by Dr. Lewis in THE JOURNAL (June 7, 1913, p. 1765) on "Where Is the Fundus of the Bladder?" may I ask what part of the bladder would Dr. Lewis call the base or bottom (fundus) in a man standing on his head, or lying down, or in a quadruped?

What part would he call the base or bottom of a cylindrical bottle, in whatever position it might be? How many sides has it, and if more than one, how delimit them?

What is the base or bottom of a pyramid, though standing on its apex?

To apply the term "summit" or "vertex" to the bottom of a bottle or a bladder, seems to me quite as much out of place as to apply the term "vertex" to a breech presentation.

M. E. WOODLING, M.D., Las Vegas, N. Mex.

[The preceding letter was submitted to Dr. Lewis, who replies:]

To the Editor:—I can see no force whatever in your correspondent's question. The fact that a person's bladder is turned upside down when he stands on his head does not change the name of the several parts of the bladder any more than it changes the person's name for him to go to bed. "Fundus of the bladder" means a certain part of the bladder, namely, the base of the bladder.

BRANSFORD LEWIS, M.D., St. Louis.

Fee-Splitting Places a Premium on Poor Surgery.—Fee-dividing in any form that is practiced is characterized by the *Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association* as "a dishonorable traffic in the ills of humanity. Followed to its logical conclusion it means the sale of the patient to the highest bidder. It can be nothing more than the rankest commercialism when general physicians seek a fee-divider, and usually the one paying the largest commission, to whom patients are to be referred. In a general way the question of ability is not considered, and the embryo surgeon without education, training or experience can and does do a large surgical practice if he pays well for the services of the members of the steering committee. The unfortunate patient who has placed his trust in his family physician is not consulted." In an editorial note the *Journal* says that fee-dividing is a crooked deal between surgeon and general physician, with the patient as "the goat."

1. Propaganda for Reform, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., Dec. 21, 1912, p. 2273