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CLINICS OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

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 trotherapeutics and Radiology, June, 1916.

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COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE

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**COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE—BLANCHE AND
JEANNE R. ABRAMS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.****FRANK CHAFFEE, M.D., President****To ERA Physicians, Greetings:**

In assuming the Presidency of this College, I fully realize the stupendous task before me. Excepting those who are in close touch with the work accomplished by the past Boards of Trustees, it is impossible for any one to conceive of the vast amount of worry, the trials and the tribulations which have beset this College since the death of its illustrious founder, Dr. Albert Abrams.

At all times the Trustees had to fight to keep the breath of life from being extinguished by the multifarious suits and obstructive methods used by various factions, and your heartiest thanks should be given to Dr. Fred Moore, the Trustees, and the distinguished counsel who fought so valiantly, and to a successful finish, that the work originated and expounded by Albert Abrams might live and through you be perpetuated and perfected.

Now, however, the Gordian knot has been severed and today the College of Electronic Medicine is an independent corporation with an endowment fund controlled by the Board of Trustees and unhampered by any outside influences.

You will undoubtedly rejoice in the fact that the College has purchased a new home and within the next ninety days will be occupying it. (Of this, more later). The College will soon hum with the activities of school life as of yore. We are going to rear on this foundation a super-structure, a sentinel at the Western gate, that will stand everlastingly as a monument to the ability and vision of the great discoverer, researcher and humanitarian, Dr. Albert Abrams.

So buckle on your armor, prepare to do battle, stand for your convictions, mingle with your co-workers, for co-operation is clearly a law of nature and not merely an invention of man. Inhale that spirit of optimism which seems to pervade the atmosphere whenever two or three of the workers get together. Co-operation is the keystone of that arch of stability and the foundation of our future existence.

We are at last in position to help the branch schools as well as the practitioners in the field. Those of you who have, in the face of the destructive barrage started two years ago by our

opponents, stood by your convictions and have kept the work going on, to you all praise—keep up the good work. To our less fortunate brothers who abandoned the cause, we bid you welcome back into the fold.

The Abrams' methods have been founded on facts, scientific proven facts, and they cannot die! New ideas will from time to time be worked out and improved upon, but the basic facts will remain. The work accomplished in the past year by the investigators and research workers throughout the world has added new life and vigor to the cause.

After looking over the field, I find that in all sections of the United States where the workers were best organized, and where their light was not hidden beneath a bushel, but was allowed to shine forth and blazon to the world the facts as they found them, there the work is going stronger. In fact in all parts of the field, business is getting better.

The College has already started a campaign of national advertising and will eventually increase its labors in this direction. You men in the field must carry your part of the burden and if you do your bit toward spreading the gospel you will certainly reap your reward, as in the past. Wherever local advertising is being done the results show in increased business.

Those of you who have allowed yourselves to become rusty in the work, should return to one of the accredited colleges for a post-graduate course which is now offered you without expense. You will be greatly surprised at the many new methods in teaching and the new rates, both diagnostic and treating. Efficient preparedness is demanded nowadays at every step in business. Remember if I rest I rust and govern yourselves accordingly. In the struggle lies attainment.

TRANSLATION.

Montreal, June 15, 1926. Tuesday.

VIBRATIONS AND LIFE.

(The theory of Mr. George Lakhowsky and "Electronic Medicine")

By Dr. Jules Regnault,

Ex-Professor of Anatomy at the Naval College of Medicine of Toulon.

Through the courtesy of Dr. E. F. Emery of Montreal, we are able to reprint the following translation from a French Montreal paper. Mr. George Lakhowsky is well known to many Electronists in connection with his work on the treatment of cancer in plants with radio waves, so we know that you will welcome any new opinions from his pen.

Mr. George Lakhowsky has just published a set of his theories dealing with radiation and living beings (1). In November, 1923, he stated: "If all living beings radiate waves, who knows if one could not arrive to know the nature of microbes through the radiation which they produce." (2). Mr. Lakhowsky is an electrical engineer specializing in the matters of wireless telegraphy, therefore it appears that he ignored, in his latest volume, the works of Albert Abrams and of those who, after him, practice the said electronic medicine. Since 1916 Abrams had published a good number of works showing that one can identify microbes through their radiation. Since 1917 we have practiced this method and since 1919 we have pointed out the existing interest to make use of the nervous centers and visceral reflexes as resonators and detectors. On March 2, 1923, we made a clinical demonstration before a group of doctors at Toulon. On March 16, 1923, we identified, through their radiations and vibrations, the different microbe cultures placed before a receiving electrode. This was done in the presence of Dr. Dargein and of a bacteriologist. Finally in September, 1923, we again dealt with this matter by making a research on the basis of new medical studies. (3).

In 1924, Mr. Lakhowsky presented his ideas on the microscopic radiancy and cellular oscillation, also on the high frequency radiations of living beings. (4).

He again deals with the set of his theories in the volume he has just published. It is curious to note that, differing in his points of view from Abrams and our own, he very often comes to the same conclusions.

In the first place he studies the sense of direction of animals and he attributes it to the radiations which they emanate, of very short wave length; he refers to carrier-pigeons whose sense of direction is upset by wireless telegraphy emissions. He compares the semi-circular channels to the radio-gonometric receivers arranged in three planes, two by two, perpendicularly.

The antennae of insects, in a way, act as very complex oscillators, vibrating on very high harmonics of fundamental wave length. Experiments carried out at grand Paon showed that the male came from very long distances to join the female. In this case it was sought to attach the experience to the sense of smell, but it was clearly seen that the butterfly arrived from whence the wind was blowing.

Before starting in a certain direction, birds make a circular flight, thus augmenting their electric potential. (5). The electric

potential of the atmosphere increases by one volt per centimeter of altitude; at the height of 500 meters the bird is at 50,000 volts besides acquiring 25,000 volts more on account of the friction of the air. Again this potential increases from 75,000 to 100,000 volts if the flight is directly against the wind, but the bird lowers this voltage by restraining its speed of flight when flying against the wind. By increasing or decreasing its speed a flying bird controls its electric tension consequently becoming a real variable air condenser.

Other animals which do not fly, the dog, the horse, in particular, are charged with electricity through the medium of the tail movement.

Glow-worms emanate visible radiations from light; the torpedo, from electricity; other beings from invisible radiations; there exists a universal radiation from living beings.

One can go farther, as we have said: "In Nature, everything is motion and all animate or inanimate beings seem to have an electro magnetic or electronic field." (6).

To those who contend that space would thus be invaded in every sense by innumerable radiations, Mr. Lakhowsky answers that the discrimination easily takes effect through the diversity of frequencies which characterizes these radiations.

This is the explanation which we gave in 1896 introducing the resonance for the cerebral cells vibrating in harmony as in the case of telepathy or mental suggestion at a distance.

It is also, with the help of a syntonization that the radiotellurist, the sorcerer or those who make a practice of psychometry or of distance suggestions, put themselves in a state of resonance with the object or the person visualized.

Mr. Lakhowsky makes a study of the waves of self-induction, then demonstrates that "the living cells are, according to their constitution" (filament of a stone, etc.), capable of oscillating and of emanating radiation.

"The microbe, a living being, which vibrates at an inferior or at a superior frequency to that of the organism, produces in the living beings an oscillatory loss of equilibrium." (7).

He tells of experiments showing the electric properties of microbes; therefore if the bacilli of D'Eberth and some coli-bacilli are placed in a liquid with small conducting properties and if a light electrical current is passed through, one observes that the Eberth bacilli turn towards one of the poles and the coli-bacilli turn towards the other pole.

We had also understood that the bacilli were, according to their species, attracted or repelled by the pole of a magnet. On the 11th of May, 1926, we made, together with Doctors Lancelin and Seguy, some experiments on the living cultures placed under the microscope, at the same time letting the pole of a magnetized bar act at a distance of three centimeters (Starwhite Standard Magnet), (deviating the magnet needle to a right angle at a distance of 15 centimeters). Experiments were made with staphylococci, diphtheria bacilli, typhoid and paratyphoid A and B; we observed neither attraction nor repulsion.

Mr. Lakhowsky tells of his experiments with Dr. Gosset, with the cancer of the Pelargonium, where he was able to heal by means of the radiations of short wave lengths. ⁽⁸⁾ He was able to replace his apparatus with a simple copper loop of 30 centimeters in diameter, encircling the Pelargonium, the loop insulated from the plant and from the ground. Such an oscillator possesses a fundamental wave length of approximately two meters. The radiations produced in these oscillations through cosmic energy, have sufficed to heal the cancer of the plant and to give to this same plant an extraordinary development.

"The action of a microbe over a living cell is in equal ratio of the action which one oscillation has over another oscillation . . . in other words, it can reinforce or arrest it."

The other one shows that an organism is a transformer of energy and bases on radiation, an interesting theory of animal heat and of fever.

He also attributes the origin of life to radiation. He shows the filament formed on a drop of water over the line of force emanated from the sun and curving itself because of the rotation of the earth. But "this is only a synopsis," he continues to state, "because in the course of the earth's rotation the astronomical influences vary and the line of force of the sun encounters others, consequently arriving at a stage of rest or deviation of this line of force during the creation of a filament of a stone (of a fruit), which is also rendered irregular."

"The circuit thus formed was endowed by the construction of self-induction and of capacity, and enters into vibration under the action (joint) of external electro-magnetic radiation and of the penetrating rays through which one found a frequency equal to its own frequency and with which it vibrated in resonance." "Because it vibrated and radiated, this globule lived; the cell was born."

After having made reference to a great number of radiations which for a long time had been unknown, owing to the fact that they did not directly affect our senses (X-rays, penetrating rays, electrical waves), and which have been put in evidence by artificial means only, the author makes appeal to the researchers and says: "Who will give us the eye, the detector of vital and cerebral oscillations?"

This detector is in existence and is furnished to us by means of the reflexes of Abrams.

For radiations coming from an organism or acting on an organism, one cannot find a detector or a resonator more sensitive than the organism itself.

"The network of nerves being fastened to certain centers play the role of resonators; it is thus that there appear zones of inertia, myoscopic reactions, modifications of the circulation, etc., at determined points and variable with the nature of the source of energy." (9).

Rheostats placed in the energy circuit enable to establish a syn-tonization outside of the subject and to measure by the resistance overcome, the intensity of this energy. (9).

REFERENCES:

- (1) George Lakhowsky: "The Origin of Life and the Radiation of Living Beings." 1926, 15 fr. Edited by Nilson, 8 rue Halevy, Paris.
- (2) Toward a great discovery: Radio Review, November, 1923.
- (3) New basis for the study of physiology, pathology and therapeutics. "Le Journal des Praticiens," Sept. 15, 1923.
"Revista cientifica argentina," Buenos Aires, January, 1924.
- (4) Lakhowsky: Microscopic radiations and cellular oscillation. "Radio-electricite," October 25, 1924. High frequency radiations and living beings. "Radio-Revue," November, 1924.
- (5) Let us approach this matter of motion of the radio-tellurist suspended pendulum-fashion or from a rod, which swings in a circular motion with or against the hands of a clock according to the mineral influence to be determined. Because of the polarity differing in the two halves of the human body, it charges itself without any doubt, differently according to the sense of rotation.—Dr. J. R.
- (6) Dr. J. Regnault: "Reflexes and The General Radio Activity," Bulletin of the Academy of Var, 1924. "La Cote d'Azur Medicale," September, 1924. See also "La Sorcellerie," thesis of doctorate in medicine, Bordeaux, 1896, edited by Alcan, Paris, 1897. Electronic Phenomena, Vibrations and Theory, "Revue de Pathologie Comparee," July, 1920.
- (7) Thanks to the ERA or reaction of the said electronics of reflexes, one may state that the vibrations or radiations of microbes traversing the different dielectrics that did not pass through the vibrations produced by the cells; it seems that the frequency of vibration of the microbes is superior to that of the cells of the organism.
The loss of oscillatory equilibrium which takes place in all the organism is not only caused by the microbes but also from the side of the body and of the tissue of the organ on which it develops; it is thus that localization is possible through blood examination.—Dr. J. R.
- (8) Experiments quoted here: Dr. Albert Leprince of Nice: "Cellular Electrons and Radiations," "La Cote d'Azur Medicale," December, 1924.

- (9) Dr. J. Regnault: The reflexes employed as detectors. Communication to the Society of Compared Pathology, "Revue de Pathologie Comparee," May 5, 1924. "Biodynamism and Vibrations" (the methods of Abrams), Vol. 1 (in preparation).—Dr. Jules Regnault.

ANNUAL TRUSTEES MEETING.

The College in San Francisco has finally succeeded in closing its book of the past. It is opening the book of the future. We have closed the book of Commercialism. We have opened the book of Research and Education. All litigation and all claims against the College have been settled. We have purchased a new home.

Our endowment has been invested in interest bearing bonds, giving us, for the first time since the death of Dr. Abrams, an opportunity to make a budget which would permit any really new work.

The key-note of this meeting was constructive harmony. It was this which permitted us to accomplish so much within a week.

In closing up the book of Commercialism the following things are worthy of mention. All strings were cut to any contract the College might have to Oscilloclasts formerly on lease. In other words, **you now own outright your Oscilloclast**. Oscilloclasts in the future will be sold by the College only to accredited electronists. For your protection we ask you to do the same. The tuition fee for instruction has been **lowered from \$250.00 to \$100.00**.

The Honorarium Fund for Publicity and Defense was terminated. However, there is a need for a defense fund which may and should be met. This can be done without undue burden if the Honorarium Contributors will continue to send in such Honorarium as they have in the past, but send it directly to Dr. Norman T. Johnston, Secretary of the A E R A. It will be used for **Defense only**.

The Trustees feel it wise to have an Annual Visitor from the field. Dr. Norman Johnston was invited to be the Annual Visitor for 1926. As such he was present at all meetings and was able to give his advice which was of great value.

The College does not have near as big an endowment as it would wish, not as big as the daily press intimated. Compromise settlements and contractors' claims reduced our original endowment so that we now have an income of about \$18,000 a year for overhead, research and education. This we have tried to budget wisely.

We elected a President without salary. We bought a new home at 1547 Jackson Street, San Francisco, next door to the Poly Clinic. Working conditions here will be more ideal than at 2151 Sacramento Street. In every respect except sentimental ones, our new site is much more ideal than the old location.

A plan was worked out to combine the College Journal, the Journal of the A E R A and Dr. McManis's Journal. This will save money by eliminating the need of duplicating subscriptions. This consolidation is to begin with the October Journal. We feel we shall have a bigger and a better Journal.

A plan was developed which by strengthening the A E R A would benefit the College. This has been fully covered by Dr. Johnston's letter to each electronist. Some have criticized this plan of aiding the A E R A on the ground that they did not wish their dues paid by the College. It is not the plan to pay the dues of those who wish to pay their own. It is simply a plan of temporarily aiding the A E R A by bringing in many who should be in the A E R A and are not. They need the A E R A as much as the A E R A needs them. Those who wish to pay their own dues can still continue to do so. The more who do so, the greater the aid that can be rendered by the College.

A big valuable educational campaign is in prospect. As yet it is too embryonic to divulge. We must give due credit to Drs. Johnston and McManis for much of this plan which will assist every electronist. Fuller details will be given later as it develops.

The Trustees agreed upon a program of research which should finally solve many of our problems. This College will correlate ERA and orthodox medicine wherever possible. This work has been done sporadically by the various Electronic Colleges and by various men. We point with pride to correlation work done by Dr. Norman Johnston, Dr. Hillman and Dr. McManis and many others. The College in the future will do 100% correlation.

An Osteopathic Department was added to the College Clinic and Dr. Emily Collar of Santa Rosa was selected to assist Dr. Bigelman. Dr. Bigelman will remain in charge of the clinic with teaching and research also occupying much of his time.

Some valuable research work has been done by Dr. Bigelman. This is being continued.

All the Trustees were present except Dr. Fred Moore, who had resigned because of failing health. Dr. Moore is temporarily

in Paris, but hopes to return to the Pacific Coast to resume Osteopathic work.

Dr. Frank Chaffee of Napa, California, was elected as President, replacing Dr. Moore. New Trustees elected were Drs. Burch, and Esterberg of San Jose and Dr. Patterson of Louisville, Ky. The following make up the remainder of the board—Dr. McManis of Kirckville, Dr. Spaunhurst of Indianapolis, Dr. Wirklich of New York, Dr. Janson of Seattle, Drs. Pflueger and Strong of Los Angeles, and Dr. Atwood of Riverside.

CHARLES J. PFLUEGER, Secy.

TUNING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REFLEXOPHONE COILS.

LEO BIGELMAN, M.D.
College of Electronic Medicine,
San Francisco, California

Thanks to the work of Mr. Colson of the McManis Laboratory we know much more today about the tuning characteristics of the coils, both in the Reflexophones and in the Oscilloclast, than we ever knew. The observations which we are about to note as a result of our own experimentation are further corroboration of Mr. Colson's work, who was the first man to make such tests, although the apparatus used by us was different in construction but the same in principle. Our experiments were conducted with a short wave broadcasting apparatus which was tuned into resonance with a pick-up coil and a reflexophone and radio thermogalvanometer in series; the latter registered the point of resonance when the needle showed maximum deflection. Any deviation from that point, partial or complete, indicated disturbance of resonance, and at resonance the needle would resume its point of maximum deflection. Everything about the apparatus was a fixed quantity except the reflexophone. The values of the latter depended upon the setting of the reflexophone dials.

The broadcasting section of the apparatus was then set for a given wave-length, and the receiving section, with a reflexophone in circuit set at zero, tuned into resonance. After resonance was established the reflexophone settings were changed. This promptly upset the resonance of the circuit and the needle reading on the thermo-galvanometer dropped towards zero. Continuing to change the reflexophone settings by gradual variations

it was found that the resonance would remain disturbed except for one or perhaps two settings. At this or these points resonance would be re-established and the needle of the thermo-galvanometer would assume its original position. This obviously meant that by varying the contacts on the reflexophone the circuit was tuned into and out of resonance.

These experiments were repeated with the receiving apparatus tuned to different values on the reflexophone. Each deviation from the originally tuned value disturbed resonance except at certain points where it was re-established. These points would be constant relative to the original point of resonance, but would vary if the original value for resonance were changed. Thus tuning the circuit with the reflexophone set at zero might give rates 7, 29, and $54.5/25$ as points of resonance; whereas tuning the circuit for a reflexophone reading of 15, would give rates 3 and 45, as points of resonance. These places would remain constant for that value on the reflexophone, if the basic wave were not changed—changing that would again alter all the values obtained. There was no room for doubt, but that we were dealing with purely resonance phenomena.

The parallel between these findings and the phenomena observed in the process of electronic diagnosis is too obvious. The specimen is the broadcasting element of the apparatus, and the reflexophones the variable resonating element, when the two are in resonance we see evidence of the transmission of energy in the production of the reflex. The mechanical parallel offers this evidence, but more objectively, by the effect produced on a sensitive galvanometer. Another interesting fact is that there is more than one point of resonance between a fixed wave and the reflexophone. Electronically there is more than one rate for each condition—these are probably harmonics.

**MEETING OF THE EASTERN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH
ASSOCIATION, WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL,
NEW YORK CITY, SATURDAY,
MAY 22, 1926.**

At a meeting of the E E R A held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York on May 22nd, Dr. Charles H. Whitcomb and Geo. R. Jordy each presented a number of extremely interesting cases successfully diagnosed and treated by ERA methods.

Dr. Sigmar C. Hilfer demonstrated to the members the Stre-

borcam method of diagnosis and answered many inquiries concerning it.

Dr. H. Van A. Hillman gave a very full account of the research work he has conducted in the course of the past three years, with descriptions of methods, illustrated by stereopticon pictures. A complete report of this highly important series of diagnoses and tests will appear in the ERA journals.

Opening Remarks by Dr. F. E. Keefer, President.

In opening the meeting tonight I wish to make a few remarks in the nature of a review of ERA to date.

Prudence demands that we face facts as they are, without distortion, camouflage or apology.

Here we are a handful of earnest physicians attempting to reform or at least improve upon the existing order. We are engaged in what we believe to be a great movement for the betterment of the race. In common with all critics of the existing order more is expected of us; more than of those we criticize. This is properly so. If we have nothing better we should hold our peace. To call attention to defects without offering a remedy or improvement is of doubtful value. We have espoused the teachings of Dr. Abrams, which, if true, are of the greatest possible interest and value to every physician in the world.

Did we make a wise decision?

That question can only be answered by asking another. Do we get better results by following the teachings of Abrams than we did before?

There is a saying among physicians to the effect that any new remedy or method "Must be tested in the crucible of the clinic". Meaning by that if clinical good results followed its use its value is proved. Any remedy that survived the "test of the crucible of the clinic" was accepted. Cured patients was all the proof required.

I am quite sure none of us who were present at the meeting of this Association at which clinic cases were presented will ever forget the thrill that came to us when Dr. Hilfer's case of tuberculosis of the dorsal vertebra told his story, or the story of the woman who had been cured of cancer of the uterus and who subsequently gave birth to a healthy baby which she brought to the meeting, or Dr. Goffen's case of the man with tuberculosis of the throat who was so wonderfully helped; or of the cases presented by Dr. De La Motte and other doctors.

Lest the cases presented early in the life of the Association

may have been exceptional or due to unusual skill or the good fortune of the physician attending them, we determined to find out just what is being done by the rank and file of ERA physicians. We therefore had a meeting devoted entirely to reports. Again this afternoon we had a meeting devoted entirely to case reports and the detail of treatment. When we consider the nature of the cases seeking ERA treatment, usually having exhausted every other method, we are astonished by the great numbers who are markedly benefited and many restored to health.

Judged by the clinical results obtained ERA is worthy of the support and confidence of all physicians everywhere. It is therefore somewhat surprising and disconcerting to be told that in the case of ERA "a cured patient does not mean anything," as it is well known patients get well under various methods of treatment. Thus the measuring rod by which all therapeutic procedures have heretofore been measured, is denied us.

ERA is a two-legged animal. One leg is represented by treatment—and the progress we have made on this leg is indeed remarkable. The other leg is diagnosis. With this leg in good working order we will be able to outrun any and all other competitors in the therapeutic race.

I presume there is not a physician in this room, or in ERA at large, who has not made a correct diagnosis from a blood specimen. I am also quite sure that all of us have, at times, failed to make a correct diagnosis from the blood. Like all humans we are inclined to magnify our successes and minimize our failures.

In answering our critics, we have, unfortunately for us, a splendid ready-made retort in the notorious weakness of our assailants in the diagnostic field. We are prone to rest our case on it.

When those of the profession who have not seen the light Abrams gave, tell us of our failures in diagnosis we reply "so is your old man," or words to that effect.

Since we first espoused the cause of ERA we have been faced by the demand for a series of tests which would prove definitely the value of the diagnostic method. We have sidestepped this for one good reason and another, not the least of which were the impossible conditions imposed by our would-be examiners. At the same time those of us who attempted a series of "blind tests" in our offices soon found that we could not score one hundred per cent. The score was good enough to make ERA of great value in diagnosis but not good enough to justify us in entering a contest until we could find the variables in the circuit.

It is not always good policy to pay too much attention to what our critics are saying, as it is well known that the veriest fool can ask more than the wisest man can answer. On the other hand it is not good policy to ignore them. The better plan is to hear what they have to say and be concerned by that portion which appears to be well founded. Well-founded criticism must be answered and silenced. We ignore it at our peril. This is what we have appeared to do with this demand for a "show down" on diagnosis. This has done more to discredit ERA than all the adverse criticism ever published. To successfully meet that demand will do more to establish ERA than anything else that can be done.

I said we appeared to ignore this demand. As a matter of fact we have not ignored it. We have been trying to solve the problem. The great stumbling block in the way of success seemed to be the variables in the circuit. Sometimes it would work and sometimes it would not. Apparently only the Lord knew when it was working.

Dr. Hillman, Chairman of the Research Committee, long ago recognized the vital importance of meeting this challenge in an acceptable manner—not necessarily in the manner prescribed by our enemies, but in a form that would meet well-founded criticism. He has spent more than three years in intensive work on the problem of detecting the variables in the circuit and in overcoming them. He has a series of one hundred and fifty consecutive cases which he will present tonight. In our letters announcing this we said one hundred cases. This is in conformity to our policy of understating what we have to offer.

Dr. Hillman will appreciate any suggestions which anyone may offer by which he can make his series more interesting or instructive.

I will not anticipate any further what Dr. Hillman has to say, but without further ado I present Dr. Hillman, Chairman of the Research Committee of the E E R A.

(We hope to have Dr. Hillman's paper for publication in the next issue.)

ERA ON THE AIR.

Dr. Mae Johnson Work, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has pioneered in a field which offers unlimited possibilities for acquainting the public with ERA. During the past two years she has delivered numerous lectures over station WBBR, Staten Island, New York City, which is operated by the International Bible Students' Association. We are in receipt of a large number of letters to Dr. Work, every one of which expresses an interest in ERA, and a desire for more information on this subject. We reprint a few as examples of the reaction which Dr. Work is stimulating. They attest eloquently to the fact that ERA is not dead but only sleeping and restless for the awakening. Broadcasting offers more in this direction than any other one medium.

Dr. G. A. Esterberg of San Jose has been meeting with an equally favorable reaction to his talks over station KQW. Thus gradually the truth is being spread and accepted by those people who are ready for it.

* * * * *

Red Bank, N. J.,
Jan. 11, 1926.

Dr. M. J. Work,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

Having just heard your wonderfully encouraging lecture over the air, I am taking this means to ask you if you won't please give me your opinion on the chance of relief in my specific case and just how a case of my kind would be handled.

I am a male, 32 years of age, and have been laid up for 3½ years with what the doctors call rheumatism, but now call it Arthritis Deformans. For 2½ years I have been in my room and I am unable to move anything but my arms from the elbows to the hands. **I have had my teeth and tonsils removed and have had serum treatments and almost all treatments that I have heard of, but without results.** At the present time I am drinking herbs.

I will greatly appreciate an answer and if you really think that I can be helped and that the case of an absolute cripple can be handled, I shall certainly try it. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Truly yours,

C. A. J.

Education Committee,
Station WBBR,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y.,
April 28, 1926.

Gentlemen:

I wish to testify to the pleasure and profit which I received from the lecture by Dr. M. J. Work on "Radio in the Treatment of Disease," on Monday evening, April 26th, from your station.

Mr. and Mrs. V. A., through whose courtesy I was privileged to "listen in," also enjoyed the lecture very much indeed.

I do not doubt that everyone who heard Dr. Work understood every part of the lecture, as it was very clear and plain from beginning to end, and was so perfectly enunciated that every word could be distinctly heard.

There are a great many people whose minds seem to be closed to any new idea; but who, nevertheless, like to listen to an interesting lecture, and are in that way interested in the treatment before they know it.

I learned of the Abram's treatment about June 1, 1925, at which time I was all unconsciously walking straight into the grave with what would soon have turned into malignant cancer. Dr. Work very soon overcame that trouble and others and undoubtedly saved my life. The osteopathic treatment by Dr. L. C. Work was also of great benefit.

During that time I was able to go to business and hold my position as collection correspondent and not only that, but was at the same time able to manage another business for three months.

Before I knew about the treatments I knew a lady who had not been well. One day I noticed that she had changed and actually looked fifteen years younger. She said "Oh, yes, that's because I've been taking the Abrams' treatment for three weeks! Come and see." I did.

Please have the lectures of Dr. Work as often as possible.

Yours truly,

V. L. R.

* * * * *

Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
April 27, 1926.

Dear Dr. Work:

Your lecture last night, which I heard over the radio, gave me hope again.

I have been a sufferer for years from one of the sicknesses you spoke of and the medical doctors give me no encouragement. After hearing you talk I feel that they are all wrong and that you can cure me.

Please send me your printed matter and tell me also how much your treatments will cost me.

Please write soon. When will I hear your wonderful lecture again?

Respectfully, L. B.

* * * * *

Newark, N. J.,
April 26, 1926.

Dear Doctor Work:

Listening to your scientific talk on the Radio Monday evening, I'm taking advantage of the invitation to write to you.

Now, I have a little boy five years old, who has a cyst or ranula, as different doctors have called it, under his tongue. This child, unfortunately, has also a four plus Wasserman. This cyst developed right after he had the measles about nine weeks ago.

It would make me happy to know if this cyst could be removed without operating, so therefore I would appreciate hearing from you soon.

I'm not going to have the child operated on until I hear from you; that's how much confidence I have developed from your talk.

Hoping to get an early reply, as I'm the anxious mother, I am,
MRS. R. W.

* * * * *

Kimberton, Pa.,
April 26, 1926.

Dear Doctor Work:

I heard your wonderful talk on the Abrams' Radio treatment. I have great faith in it, as I have a friend that was cured from T. B. by that treatment.

I have a niece that has an abscess on the lung and has been sick for over a year. She has had one operation and she is now in the hospital with another abscess.

Enclosed find a stamped envelope and if you think you can do anything for her I would like all information necessary. This abscess was caused from an operation on the tonsils.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. E. K.

We append several more letters of the many written in response to Dr. Esterberg's broadcasting in San Jose. You will note two outstanding features are, that there are still people who have never heard of ERA, and too, the old story, that orthodox treatment failed where ERA helped. In contrast it is interesting to read the letter by Harris J. Ryan of Stanford University, who smugly considers it a crime to broadcast truth to the people, and wants to know whether the A. M. A. or some medical department of a university with "a reputation for integrity and effectiveness" has put its stamp of approval on ERA—mark the quotation "integrity and effectiveness," then re-read some of the following letters. One can no more take offense at this type of criticism than at the kick of a mule—we consider the source.

* * * * *

Silverton, Ore., 4/22/26.

KQW

Greeting:

I wish you to know that we often listen in on your programs and although not directly interested in farming, enjoy them very much.

We appreciate the fine work you are doing and think it especially good of you to try to bring an understanding of the Abrams treatment to those who have never heard of it, and to those who have heard of it unfavorably.

I was cured three years ago, after many years of illness, and many of my friends have been also. I think it is the greatest discovery of the age.

Hoping for your continued success, I remain,

Yours very truly,

L. A. A.

* * * * *

Novato, Calif., May 11, 1926.

KQW, San Jose.

Dear Sirs:

I have been listening in at your programs and enjoy hearing the old-fashioned music and the reports about fruit, as we have a prune and apricot orchard and, like some of the rest you read about, get discouraged sometimes.

The part two Monday nights I have heard Dr. Esterberg give his reports on "ERA" treatment. I would like to know what

the "ERA" treatment is, as I have two friends that I would like for them to look into it.

From the doctors' testimonials it must be a wonderful treatment.

I never heard of it before and would like any information that you will give or literature you have on the subject. The parties I speak of both have stomach trouble.

One has had an operation for ulcer and the doctors think he will have to go through it again.

The other is a very acid stomach, can eat nothing but it turns to acid.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness,

Yours truly,

MRS. R. S. B.

* * * * *

HARRIS J. RYAN
P. O. Box K
Stanford University
California

May 1, 1926.

Radio Station KQW,
Farm Bureau,
San Jose, California.

Dear KQW:

I was amazed to hear you put on the "patent medicine" A E R A advertisement last Monday night 26 IV '26 by "Doctor" Esterberly, if I heard his name rightly. The title was "Radio and the Human Body." Four cases with minutely detailed symptoms of the usual "patent medicine" variety were given in the talk, all of which had been diagnosed and "successfully" treated by the Abram's electronic method. At the close of the talk you announced that Esterberly has been engaged to give a series of talks of a similar sort and that the next talk would be given next Monday evening, May 3, '26.

In my judgment this is a wicked abuse of the confidence of the farmers and others in your radio audience. Have you the right to do this sort of thing in the name of human helpfulness? Can you obtain for such radio broadcast the endorsement of a single division of the American Medical Association or of any medical

department of a university or college with a reputation for integrity and effectiveness? Think it over.

Yours very truly,

HARRIS J. RYAN.

cc. to Medical Department of
 University of California
 Stanford University
 University of Oregon
 Agricultural Department
 University of Oregon
 University of Washington
 University of California

* * * * *

Twin Falls, Idaho, May 4, 1926.

KQW, California Farm Bureau Sta.,
 San Jose, California.

Gentlemen:

Last evening I heard the talk on the ERA treatment, but did not get the name of the doctor or his address. Kindly refer this letter to him and ask for a reply by return mail as we are leaving in a few days for the Coast.

Please send information regarding the treatment and advise us if there is any doctor giving those treatments in Seattle, Wash. If not, if there is any at Portland, or any of the towns along the Columbus Highway.

An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

E. J. S.

* * * * *

San Francisco, July 4, 1926.

Radio Station KQW,
 San Jose, California.

Dear Sirs:

I have been listening regularly to your broadcast and appreciate same. I am glad to notice the Radio-cast have given up their idea of boycotting the S. C. V. on account of your station not closing down during the DX period. I think you sure put over some good talks and good jokes during that period, and wish you more power doing it.

Now I would like to get a little information regarding your Monday night broadcast of the ERA treatment. Would like to know if there is such an office in San Francisco where I can go and

be examined by the ERA method. I have tried all other kinds of doctors with not much success, and seem to be getting a little worse if anything. Am enclosing a self-addressed envelope, and thank you very much in advance for this information.

Wishing you all kinds of success in the future, I remain,

Yours very truly,

MR. F. C.

MR. LODGE CUNNINGHAM—OUR NEW RESEARCH ASSOCIATE.

ERA, the College, and the practitioners in the field are all to be congratulated on the fact that Mr. Cunningham has been engaged by the Trustees of the College to carry on research along the mechanical phases of ERA and to develop new and improved apparatus. Mr. Cunningham has already gone a long ways in this direction. He really comes to us with some of these things practically developed. For the past one and one-half years he has been devoting himself to the solution of problems intimate to ERA, and his progress thus far is extremely encouraging. We can look for a solution of many things in the very near future.

Radio engineering has been Mr. Cunningham's chief interest nearly all of his life, so that he is thoroughly at home in that field. Three years in the research department of the Delco Light Laboratories gave a training and methodical approach to the attack of a problem, which can only be obtained by work in one of the most exacting laboratories in the country. In addition, Mr. Cunningham is the inventor of certain radio accessories, among them a collapsible radio-loop which is rated very highly. His mechanical qualifications to design and construct apparatus are attested to by the fact that he has been the designer of many fast racing motors for motorcycles.

We look forward to great things, and we ask you when reading this to look forward with us. This is going to be the most constructive year ERA has ever known—constructive in the sense that we hope all of our theories to be proved facts before the year is over, and Mr. Cunningham will be very instrumental in doing that.

READING THE SEED'S SECRET.

The title indicates very strikingly the reaction of the author, whose article we reprint, to the lecture which Dr. McManis delivered during his stay in San Francisco to a group of agricultural men.

This article is appearing in a number of farm publications and will be read by thousands of farmers and their families, on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere. It illustrates the appreciation of the men who heard this lecture, of the possibilities latent in ERA methods for the farmer, poultryman and stock-breeder—thanks to the work accomplished in the McManis laboratory. Slowly but surely each day is bringing a better understanding and consequently a fuller appreciation of the Electronic work—Editor.

Grandfather had it over us in one thing. Invention and scientific discovery moved slower and he could shut his eyes and ears and disbelieve that certain things could be done. But in this dizzy age we have to watch sharply to avoid being run down and flattened by successful operation of things "which can't be done."

The other day a scientist from the "Show Me" state of Missouri gave a special illustrated talk to a group of farm leaders in San Francisco and rattled the back teeth of their disbelief.

For instance, a Petaluma poultryman left wondering if it might not be possible to cull out and set aside for the soft boiling trade the rooster eggs, and put into the incubator only the eggs which will produce a pullet.

And those who were most interested in seed wondered if they dare believe their eyes and ears and if it were possible that a machine could detect the dry seed that will produce a lusty plant by merely bringing the dry seed into contact with the apparatus.

What a wonderful thing it would be if only the athletic seed could be detected and planted, making every beet in the row a big beet, and every bean a buster bean.

The machine in the case is the famous one developed by the late Dr. Albert Abrams of San Francisco for the detection and treatment of human weaknesses. Physicians have never been able to agree about this machine, so laymen need not try to form a conclusion. It has advocates who say it works miracles, and critics who say it cannot be.

Advocates take for their text these words from the *Encyclopedia Americana*: "Everything in nature vibrates; everything has its rate of vibration."

The Missouri scientist became curious to know if strong seed could not be picked out by reading their vibrations with the Abrams machine. He tried it on 150 bean seed, and on corn

seed. The pictures show that invariably the seed with the strong vibration makes the strong plant. Those with the weak vibration either do not grow or are puny.

The experiment is proceeding. It seems to give promise of being a short cut to certain knowledge regarding seed. But so far only one seed may be measured at a time. The hope is that some plan of doing it wholesale may be devised and tested.

Meanwhile other scientists are working on the problem of coating seed with fertilizer so that it may have a strong start in life.

Still other scientists are busy with assortments of beneficial soil bacteria which act like a spring tonic on the plant, and unlock fertility from the minerals already in the soil.

Where are we coming to? Is it the perfect plant, producing only perfect fruit?

Someone stole our goosebone. We can't prophesy.

RECENT VISITORS.

Doctors Thurston of Boise, Idaho, and Cunningham of Pacific Grove, California, recently completed courses in ERA, and are now engaged in its practice. Much credit is due to men who, in these trying times, dare to follow their convictions, and cast their lot with us in the battle for freedom and truth.

Dr. Mayo of Walla Walla, Washington, spent a few days in post-graduate attendance at the College. He has met with excellent success in the treatment of some very obstinate cases.

We have also had the pleasure of visits from Dr. Estelle Noel-Lewis, of Hammond, Illinois, who is making a trip through the West; Dr. Ireland of Denver, Colorado, on a similar adventure; Dr. G. C. Farmer of Los Angeles; Dr. Baisch of Eureka, California; Dr. W. G. Palmer of Seattle, Washington; and Dr. B. H. White of Salem, Oregon.

DO YOU KNOW?

Conducted by
LEO BIGELMAN, M.D.
San Francisco, California

DO YOU KNOW—

That our own Dr. F. F. Strong prophesied the development of what is today known as the ERA before the phenomena were discovered? In 1904 Dr. Frederick Finch Strong wrote "Essentials of Modern Electro-Therapeutics." On pages 98-99 the following statement appears:

"Widely different therapeutic effects are produced by **different combinations of vibrations**. The extreme frequency of the Tesla current and the freedom with which it passes through the tissues, renders it an ideal medium or carrier for electrical **vibrations of lower frequencies**.

Believing that the various functions of the body are maintained or performed by the action of nerve **vibrations of different, yet definite, frequencies**, the writer is firmly convinced that successful elimination of disease and the maintenance of a high standard of health will be brought about by an intelligent and scientific employment of **electrical vibrations, through the elaboration of the principle of synchronism.**"

(Bold-faced type are ours.—Editor).

From the above we see the first principle of the heterodyne as well as the Electronic method.

* * * * *

That others are answering for us the question, "Why does the Subject face West?" Note the following reprint. If that is so, it is excellent supportive evidence that geographic position influences bodily reactions and conditions.

"Paris, May 1—(By Universal Service).—Go to bed by the compass if you wish to cure insomnia. This is the advice of French scientists who have discovered that human beings sleep soundest if lying with their heads to the North and their feet to the South.

"The experiments have been continued intermittently since 1908, when Monsieur Georges Giraud, a chemist, reported that he suffered intercostal neuralgia whenever he slept lying in an East-West direction. As soon as he placed his bed in a North-South line the pains ceased and he slept better.

"Polar forces influence the body even when eating, advise the French physicians."

* * * * *

What Medicines We Take?—The following statistics are given by Clinical Medicine (Chicago):

"The average man fifty years old has taken, in the course of his lifetime, forty pounds of Epsom salts, ten gallons of alcohol, five pounds of aspirin, ten pounds of sodium bicarbonate, and various other medicines. Such a realization is almost enough to discourage the hardest drug taker of them all."

* * * * *

That the heart throb of a tree has been determined? The following reprint from the Literary Digest for June 29, 1926, reviews some of the very interesting and exceedingly important work of Bose. His discoveries are of particular importance to **Electronists, because many of them serve to corroborate ERA.**

"The Heart Throb of a Tree"

"The line that separates the animal from the plant world has been shown to be vague, or even nonexistent in some respects, by the work of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, India's most famous man of science, director of the research institute that he has founded in Calcutta and that bears his name. A brief review of his work by S. Martin Chisholm of London appears in the New York Times. Mr. Chisholm tells us that one of Bose's most important experiments is concerned with the action of the venom of the cobra on the heartbeats of a plant. Sir Jagadis showed long ago that plants have a heart in many ways similar to the elongated heart found in the lower orders of life, such as the earthworm. By a device of marvelous delicacy, the crescograph, he is able to observe the reactions of the vegetable heart to minute doses of the poison, and has discovered that it behaves almost as an animal's heart behaves under the same conditions. We read further:

"In his laboratory in Calcutta Sir Jagadis has conducted experiments which show that alcohol, administered in small doses, will aid the oxygen formation in a flower or shrub, but that once the plant oversteps the margin of propriety and drinks to excess its growth becomes at once retarded.

"Dowager ladies and dyspeptic millionaires are not, the scientist wizard from Bengal has shown, the only inhabitants of our globe who may renew their youth by treatment with thyroid glands. A dose of thyroid extract at a dilution of one in a billion

has increased the vitality of a plant by 40 per cent, while a dilution of ten times that strength caused 100 per cent increase in vitality.

“Another similarity between plants and human beings is found in the fact that individuals react differently to the same drug. In medical practice it is well known that a drug may produce effects diametrically opposite in two patients. Sir Jagadis has shown the same phenomenon in plants.

“As far back as 1919 Bose announced the discovery of a degree of sensitiveness in a plant far surpassing the sensitiveness of animals or human beings. He had discovered that the long ether waves used in radio signalling are received by plants, which give measurable reactions to these electric impulses.

“Sir Chandra Bose has demonstrated the possibility of transplanting a tree without harming it while it is “unconscious” from an anesthetic. A tree thus transplanted was found to shed its leaves in the summer instead of the fall, but it recovered quickly and became normal again.’

“But of all the investigations of this scientist of India perhaps the most picturesque, according to Mr. Chisholm, is his inquiry into the extraordinary behavior of a date palm near Faridpur, in Bengal. This tree, which was known among the natives of the place as the ‘praying palm,’ made a practice every evening, at the time when the temple bells were calling the people to prayer, of bowing itself toward the ground as if in an act of religious devotion. Each morning it would raise its head once more. Pilgrims were attracted to the spot in great numbers, and offerings made to the tree were said to have effected marvelous cures. To quote again:

“Considerable difficulty was experienced by Sir Jagadis in obtaining permission to investigate the mystery, as it was feared the miraculous power might be dissipated. But when it was shown that the instrument to be used had been made in the scientist’s own laboratory, and that the assistant who would attach it to the tree was himself the son of a priest, all objection vanished. Readings of the instrument showed that the curve recording the palm’s nightly “prostration” and its daily rising was closely allied to the line traced by the morning and evening variation of temperature.

“The investigations were cut short by the sudden death of the tree, but Sir Jagadis, in further experiments, proved that move-

ments similar to those of the famous "praying palm" occur in all trees, and even in their individual branches and leaves.

"Another pretty and fanciful notion which the Bengali scientist has dispelled is that which ascribes the closing of the leaves of certain plants at night to sleep. Such movements, he has shown, are in no way connected with the phenomenon of sleep.

"But that plants do indulge in restful naps like human beings he has also proved. A special instrument was devised which gave to a mimosa plant a shock every hour throughout the twenty-four and recorded the response of the plant. Then the lazy habit of the mimosa was found out. It is a very late riser, lying long abed in the mornings and not becoming fully alert until mid-day. It stays up late, too, not retiring before midnight, when it becomes lethargic, although it does not really begin to sleep until the early hours of the morning.

"Such are a few of the discoveries of this wizard who has broken through the supposed barriers between animal life and the so-called inanimate things of nature. They are the discoveries of a man who in his appearance has far more of the poet and dreamer than of the scientist. His face is the face of a visionary who burns continually with some inner fire of idealism. He has, in fact, been accused of being an idealist unpractical in the extreme, for he has time and again refused to make for himself the profits which should justly accrue to him from the apparatus he has invented. In one instance, when he himself refused to patent a new instrument, a friend took out the American patent rights in Sir Jagadis's name, but the scientist would not take advantage of his rights and allowed the patent to lapse.

"He has dedicated the whole of his fortune to the Bose Research Institute in Calcutta, which he founded in 1917 for the benefit of his country. Here students who have especially equipped themselves for research work may without fee carry out their studies.

"The work of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose has amply dispelled the old theory that the East is not capable of producing a scientific brain of outstanding eminence. It seem to many, in fact, that it may be just the Eastern mind, with its visionary and philosophic tendency, that will supply the world with scientists to carry forward the work to which Sir Jagadis has devoted his life.'"

* * * * *

That the spirit of Criticism knows not where to stop? Note the following reprint from the *Literary Digest*. This man is criticized for **withholding** a discovery, Abrams was criticized for **not withholding** his discoveries. This raises the ghost of Abram's pet phrase, "Oh ————— what's the use?"

"An Inventor Too Lofty to Be Useful"

"The control over our actions exerted by what he terms 'pre-conceptions and the mental temper of the times' is discussed by Dr. E. E. Free in the *Forum* (New York) and illustrated by a recent discovery regarding the early history of the telegraph. Writes Dr. Free:

"A remarkable incident of how such attitudes control action, and of how they change has come to light recently. Mr. Sergius P. Grace, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York City, was investigating some of the early documents dealing with telegraphic development. He happened upon a historic find, no less than a memorandum prepared by Prof. Joseph Henry during the telegraph patent case in 1851. Not only was this memorandum in the exact words of that famous electrical pioneer, but it bore marginal notations in the hand of the still more famous inventor, Mr. S. F. B. Morse.

"In the original memorandum Professor Henry described how he had invented, in 1833, the principle of the electro-magnetic telegraph. Henry was a scientist. He would have called himself a "pure scientist." The mental attitude of his time and profession forced him to despise the seeking of possible utility for his inventions. "The only reward I expected," he writes, "on account of them was the consciousness of advancing science, the pleasure of discovering new truths, and the scientific reputation to which these labors would entitle me. I partook," he says later on, "of the feeling common to men of science which disinclines them to secure the advantage of their discoveries by a patent."

"The net result of this attitude, for, of course, it was no more than an attitude, was that the telegraph was not put to use when Henry discovered it. Years had to pass, another inventor had to come along and do the work all over again, before it was possible to send over a line of wire those historic words "What hath God wrought?" As a matter of fact God had already done his part years before. It was Henry's attitude of aloofness from practice which delayed the invention.

“ When Morse came to write his marginal notes opposite this pronouncement of Henry what he wrote was this: “First,” he said, “somewhat queer.” “He leaves it for others,” Morse went on, “to do that which alone makes discoveries of any benefit to the world and, strange to say, would disparage the man who thus attempts to make scientific discovery beneficial.” Professor Henry was a great and public-spirited genius. In republishing what we can not but consider Henry’s mistake, Mr. Grace specifically disclaimed any intention to disparage. What was important, Mr. Grace said and we agree, is the idea that the mental attitude of Henry’s time opposed something we now believe to be of the greatest importance to mankind.’ ”

IMPROVED REFLEXOPHONE AND MICRO-OSCILLOCLAST.

Several requests have been received for Reflexophones reading to 1000 ohms. We have designed an instrument consisting of five dials and reading hundredths, tenths, units, tens, and hundreds, a total of 1111.11 ohms. This instrument is constructed on a Bakelite panel, engraved letters and figures and mounted on an Electro-Crystal finished box with guaranteed accuracy, less than 1/10 of 1%—Price \$45.00.

NEW DIAGNOSTIC SET.

Some doctors have expressed a desire for the New Diagnostic Set without the heating device and minus the Dynamizer. This set may be used with the dynamizer you have without the heater or by having a dozen 1/8-inch holes bored through bottom of your dynamizer you may use heater.

Diagnostic Set Complete.....	\$150.00
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Guaranteed Accuracy less than 1/10 of 1%.	

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New Style depolarizer, see March 1925 Journal.....	\$22.50
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Reflex Sets, three pieces \$1.00 each or set.....	3.00
New Reflexophone, 1111.11 ohms.....	45.00
Reflexophone 61 ohms	25.00
Micro-Oscilloclast 111 ohms.....	25.00

NOTICE—After October 1, 1926, this Journal will be consolidated with the A E R A Journal, making one Electronic monthly, for all Erators, as well as the official organ.

“The motive of this Journal is to replace the cell doctrine by the Electron theory. Vital phenomena are dynamic and the actions of organisms should be regarded as processes and not structures. Exclusivism is excluded insomuch as all sciences are embraced in practical medicine and diagnosis must invoke physical, biological, and chemical methods. All problems in medicine not in accord with the progress made in physical science are doomed to perish.”
—Dr. Albert Abrams.

We invite and encourage articles on ERA, but do not necessarily hold ourselves responsible for the ideas contained therein.

Citation from other sources will be duly accredited.

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COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE

2151 SACRAMENTO STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOTICE—The College will move to 1547 Jackson Street, about August 15, 1926