

Physico-Clinical Medicine

AND

CLINICS OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF
THE ELECTRONIC REACTIONS OF ABRAMS AND
THE VISCERAL REFLEXES OF ABRAMS IN
THE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND
PATHOLOGY OF DISEASE

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Founded by

ALBERT ABRAMS, A. M., M. D., LL.D., F. R. M. S.

Editor

HARRY W. WIRKLICH, Ph. G., Ph. C., M. D.
(Columbia University)

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COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE

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San Francisco, California

WORKS BY ALBERT ABRAMS

A. M., LL. D., M. D., (University of Heidelberg), F. R. M. S.
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AND

CLINICS OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

All the subject-matter of Dr. Abrams in this Journal refers to his original research work. Citations from other sources will be duly accredited. 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 inasmuch 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.

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

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning June 1, 1924, the rates for subscription to Physico-Clinical Medicine and Clinics of Dr. Abrams *were reduced to \$3.00 a year*. It is the policy of the College of Electronic Medicine to make the rates so low as to enable all authorized Abrams' practitioners to become subscribers.

COURSES IN SAN FRANCISCO

Dr. H. W. Wirklich, associate of the late Dr. Albert Abrams, will continue the monthly instruction in "Electronic Medicine."

**THE MEMORIAL HOUR AT THE MIDDLE STATES
SOCIETY CONVENTION, KANSAS CITY, MO.
MAY 19th, 1924**

President W. A. Guild: There have been notices sent out to every known Electronist in the world that at this time, 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, May 19th, in Kansas City a Memorial Service for Albert Abrams, Dr. Albert Abrams, will be held, and every Electronist has been requested at this hour, at this time, now to stand a few moments with bowed heads in memory of Dr. Albert Abrams. Let us do that here with them. (The audience rises.) Be seated. Dr. Moore will take charge of the Memorial service at this time.

Dr. Fred E. Moore, San Francisco: Mr. President and fellow physicians — it is a beautiful thought that Dr. Guild and his program committee had in opening this meeting with a few remarks in memory of our wonderful Dr. Abrams. Dr. Guild wrote and asked me to take charge of such a program, so I invited four physicians who are here, I believe, to speak to you, and they will endeavor to cover by their subjects a brief outline of the Dr. Abrams that we knew.

This moment in which we stood and bowed our heads may well be considered a prayer of appreciation and love for the great master. I am going to call first upon Dr. Robert Rosen of Detroit, who will speak on, "Albert Abrams, the Man of Vision."

Dr. Robert Rosen, Detroit, Michigan:

Brother Electronists, I want to thank Dr. Moore for the privilege he has given me to say a few words about Dr. Abrams as I knew him. I am to talk on Dr. Abrams as a Visionary. I want you to accept what I am going to say as a vision. Take it as a double vision, if you like.

It is with a little reticence and yet with some fond recollections that I am to address you for a few moments on Dr. Abrams as a Visionary. But who of us can do that and do justice to him, to tell of him, our Master, to whom "nothing was impossible?" With him to think was to act. Who of us do not recall his impatience and impetuosity at our seeming

doubt or hesitancy in accepting his evolutionary teachings at first? He would burst out, "Nothing is impossible. Anything that the mind conceives is possible."

That explains his ceaseless efforts seeking for truth. He was always ready to attack a new problem. He had hardly solved one problem when he was working on several others. His mind was always looking ahead dreaming of the future. To dream with him was to conceive, and to conceive was to act.

He was always dreaming and planning, and he well realized the truth of the poet who said, "There is nothing left but to bury a man when the last of his dreams are true." He dreamed of the future — the future of health, of which he was to be the founder. He saw in his mind arising upon the medical horizon a new force, this force that was to mean so much to suffering humanity. He began to develop this force, this radiant energy that was to cause all to stop and wonder. He could see this force solving the human sufferings. He saw the bed ridden rise and walk, the cripples throw aside their crutches, the blind see, and the deaf hear. From disease he begot health with this new force. Again he had a vision and this time he saw the sick miles distant, without the necessity of being there, and was able to diagnose and treat these sufferers with this force.

Once more he had a vision. He saw arising a structure of learning of which he was the founder. Here all that were laughed at and ridiculed for their advanced ideas found a place to prove or disprove the practicability of their ideas. Here the poor were treated with the same consideration as those who were able to pay. Here all prejudices were left at the entrance, and all were to work for a common good, to develop and scientifically explain this radiant energy, this force that we know so little about, the surface of which we have scarcely scratched.

He again had a vision. This time he saw scientists and physicians seeking for the truth. He recognized these men as his students, and the dictum *similia similibus curantor* — like cures like — was changed to, "Like begets like." He saw in this new vision you men continuing his work. He begot you all, to continue and carry on.

All who were with him became imbued with his sincerity and force. His dynamic force was manifest to all, and through that force he begot you to "carry on" and elevate the practice of medicine on a plane secure from speculation and empiricism.

Let us follow our master and continue and perpetuate his vision of the new future. (Applause.)

Dr. Moore: The next speaker I will call on will be one who spoke at a banquet held in San Francisco last September. Dr. Abrams was especially delighted with her toast as it expressed her southern humor, and it may be that she will even tell you the story. It will not be irreverent because afterwards he often repeated it and would laugh about it. I am going to call Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon, who will speak to us on "Albert Abrams, the Great Personality."

Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon, Mobile, Alabama:

Mr. Chairman, fellow lovers of Dr. Abrams — to be asked to talk about Dr. Abrams in any way is far beyond my capacity, but out of my love and reverence for him I shall say a few things. In every century civilization has moved forward. It has always moved forward by the stepping forward of one or two great men who were the geniuses. You never found a genius with the crowd. You find the genius leading and the crowd following. That is the first step towards this advanced civilization. The second step is the institutionalizing of what the genius discovers, in which this discovery has to be balanced, tested and admitted as a truth. You never find the genius as a part of the institution, but still moving to the next step. Then the third step, which is really the clearing of the way before the next step is taken, is when this truth is accepted by the world at large as already proven, not because these people who accept it are in favor of it, but simply because somebody has accepted it. We have reached the institutionalizing stage of Dr. Abrams' discovery. We are the ones who are testing and demonstrating to the world that what he discovered is the truth. Then afterwards will come the great general acceptance.

I heard the great Rabbi Stephen Wise say, "The Jews have never allowed their milestone to become their millstone. They have never made their past their goal, but their starting point."

I have never known anybody to whom that applied so absolutely as to Dr. Abrams, and his great personality was the combined outcome of the man's brain, the man's heart, the man's vision, the man's courage. He had the courage to stand up and say that a thing was true after he denied its truth, which is the greatest courage that a man can show. He had the wonderful brain that tested and discovered these things. He had the heart of a child in its tenderness.

When I was out there I found that Dr. Abrams made the statement that he had started out to prove the fallacy of the high potency of the homeopaths and found that they were right, and dared to say it. And he started out to ridicule Dr. Still's idea and found that his ideas about the structural defects of the body were right and dared to say so. All these things were the expression of the man's courage. He would have stood up and died before he would have surrendered after he found the truth.

I never knew any man whose self-respect was greater than Dr. Abrams. I never knew any man whose respect for the integrity of his profession was greater. So I have never known any man to whom it was a greater humiliation to be derided, denounced and called a faker.

Dr. Abrams personally I came very little in contact with until my second day in San Francisco last summer, but it will probably interest you here and I will tell you this incident. He asked me to go to lunch with him, with several others, and I think the different things that happened during that visit that day are an expression of the versatility of the man, his all-inclusiveness. We sauntered down the street. It was a stroll. He saw everything as we passed. We passed a little child, bare headed, that he probably had never seen before, but he stopped and patted the little girl on the head and said a few words to her and handed her a dime. We strolled. We came to a fence. The ivy was growing on it. We stopped and looked at the ivy. He says, "There is something very strange. I do not understand it." He said, "I have tried various times. I wonder if the vegetation takes our vibrations, receives them." He said, "Time and again I have tested that. I have them take a spray of leaves. I have decided which leaf I would crush and destroy, and then behind the screen as they passed

the electrode over this way, invariably when I said stop, it was the leaf that I had already decided to destroy." He said, "I don't understand it."

We walked down to the place where the foundation had been laid for the building, and the man said to Dr. Abrams, "It is a good thing you moved when you did yesterday afternoon. Five minutes after you moved all of this place where you were standing caved in and to-day there probably would not have been any Dr. Abrams." Dr. Abrams turned and looked with startled eyes, as of a little child that had been frightened, but he didn't say a word. I said, "Dr. Abrams, I don't believe men are accidents. I think great men are sent into the world to tell certain great truths to the world and miraculously in some way or another this man is preserved until he has delivered his message to the world." He said, "I believe so too. I think my work is almost finished. If I could finish my machine for testing, I would be satisfied."

Those are the three points that came out in my talk with him that day. Of course it covered very many things in connection with the work, but I think nothing so encouraged and stimulated and helped him as to feel that behind him there was a great army of people who loved him and who would fight for him. Now in the end I only want to say this — We should remember, like Dr. Abrams, we as his representatives are not to make the past our goal. What Dr. Abrams discovered is the starting point, and in his name we are to move on. (Applause.)

Dr. Moore: The next speaker I will call on is one who had a very close personal contact with Dr. Abrams and who by his temperament was able to grasp the lovable side of Dr. Abrams. So I have asked Dr. H. E. Palmer to speak to us on, "Dr. Abrams, the Lovable Man."

Dr. H. E. Palmer, Dayton, Ohio:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen — I am sorry indeed to express the fact I did not know that I was to speak upon this subject until I got here a few moments ago. Dr. Moore wrote me, as he showed me the letter, about the 30th of April, but from some cause I did not receive it.

I do not think that there is anyone living, at least of these later times, when they met Dr. Abrams, who had the opportunity of knowing him, that did not love him. Those who went into his working room saw sometimes that little display of irritability that he would give expression to occasionally. But you never say anything of that kind take place but that there was the reaction, and immediately within himself was the feeling of having done wrong and happy all the time to more than make recompense for what had taken place.

Dr. Ligon spoke to you about his sensitiveness to impressions of the world, the flowers, children, those that he knew. I had a good many talks with Dr. Abrams, and the more I knew him the more would I get hold of the beautiful side of Dr. Abrams. I do not think I ever knew a man who was as versatile as he, that knew as much about medicine and the men of authority in medicine, could quote their opinions, tell you you their ideas, show where they were wrong, show where they had the truth.

My last visit out there, which was just a few months before he passed away, gave me more confidence in his work than any time I ever met him. I said then that the confidence that he had inspired in me at that meeting or the last time I saw him, would more than justify my trip to San Francisco a dozen times over. For so many times he would say, "Now I know this is true. It seems to be working out right, but I am not going to give this to the public till I have proved that it is right. Now, it has all the appearance of absolute truth in it, but until I am absolutely convinced myself, it is not going to be given out."

So as we look back over Dr. Abrams' work I do not believe that any of us need to feel anything but the most absolute confidence in what he has given us. During my first visit there — I had only met him a few times in the class — I said, "I am going to speak at the Y. M. C. A. this evening on 'Why is a man.'" "Well," he says, "Don't forget this. Don't forget the idea of the syphilitic energy in the individual, for no one can be at his best with that energy existing, and what we want to do is to get humanity cleared up, get this body free so that it can express itself in its highest ideals." What was he looking for? Simply for the betterment of humanity.

I made the statement to him then, I said, "I am going back of that a little, with not only the syphilitic energy prevailing, but in the offspring, the new child, the one that is coming into the world; in the spermatozoa of the male is the perfect image of that individual, and they can never expect to have the child bigger on the start than the parents, that the tendency of that child is going to be entirely in harmony with the image or vision of the cell that enters into its makeup."

That was on Friday. On Monday he said, "Dr. Palmer, I would like to have you make that statement to the class." And I said, "What was it?" I had forgotten it. He spoke about it then, and I told the class. He said he hadn't believed a word of it, but when "I went out to my bungalow on Sunday afternoon I got to thinking about that proposition. I wonder if it is true." And he said, "I took the seed of a nasturtium and put it on my forehead on the psychometric area, and on my arm not the seed of a nasturtium but the nasturtium appeared on my arm," showing that the active energy, the vital energy, the vibratory rate energy of that seed was not the seed but the flower. He said, "I was not satisfied with one. I took another flower and a third, and we tested that out, and every time the image presented on my arm was what the ultimate expression of that seed was to be."

Those of you who had the opportunity to come in close contact with Dr. Abrams when he would get away from the class room and go talking about the real things of life, I think you saw a soul there that was open to the highest ideals of life, the desire to make people better, to put more love into the world, to come in closer touch with humanity that we may lift up humanity; and it was always in his mind and his vision, the uplift to humanity, that they might be better physically, mentally and spiritually.

And so it was this inner life of Dr. Abrams that made us all love him so. And as I say, no one who ever came in close contact with Dr. Abrams to know him well would have anything but the greatest love for him. I do not know why it is, but so many times when I am thinking about his work and studying it, the image of Dr. Abrams presents itself positively and definitely before me just as plainly as though he were ready to speak to

me, and it is always an inspiration. It gives me the desire to do better work, more thorough work, more conscientious work, because I feel that the spirit of Dr. Abrams is with us still. I thank you. (Applause.)

Dr. Moore: The last speaker is Dr. Francis A. Cave of Boston. I asked Dr. Cave to speak on a subject that he can illuminate very successfully, "Dr. Albert Abrams, Scientist and Discoverer."

Dr. Francis A. Cave, Boston, Mass.:

Dr. Moore, friends of the Electronic profession — The many sides of Albert Abrams would afford themes for prolonged presentation and discussion. To know Albert Abrams was to enrich one's life, to know him and appreciate him. His humanity, the human sides of his character have been touched upon. I have been asked to touch briefly on the scientific attributes of this great man.

I wonder how many of you realize the fact that Albert Abrams' writings of ten or twelve or fourteen years ago contained practically verbatim statements of the discoveries of the scientist of to-day, not giving credit to Albert Abrams, the trail blazer. Away back in 1914 in a copy of Spondylotherapy, which I have in my library, he made the statement, "Radio activity is a common property of all matter." Of course the only way it was proven at that time was by his own methods.

The recent announcement of Dr. Millikan and others that they have found that radio activity or radiant energy is a common property of all matter — they do not tell just how they arrive at this conclusion. We do not know whether they are using the human reflexes, the methods of Albert Abrams. Those announcements within the past year have set the scientific world afire. We are reading more and more in the public press about the Electronic nature of the body, merely the application of the discoveries of Albert Abrams to the living organism.

If we accept the fact that the human body conforms to all of the laws of the universe the same as other entities, we must apply the same reasoning in the field of physics and physicists tell us that the atom is composed of electrons which

are really disembodied charges of electronic energy. That is the whole basis of Dr. Abrams' work in diagnosis and treatment.

We know that under certain conditions two beams of light of the same intensity can be thrown on one spot and that the result will be darkness instead of light—merely the application of an interfering wave or destructive wave of energy, one of which kills the other. That is merely the application of the Abrams' concept; and that is all handed out to us to-day as new discoveries. The great scientists of the world have their meetings and discuss these things. We were reading about that ten, twelve and fourteen years ago in the writings of Albert Abrams.

Albert Abrams we know as a genius, and the poet Schiller has told us that genius is industry. I think any of you who followed along with Dr. Abrams for a few hours at a time knew what a tremendous dynamo of energy the man was — something new, something active every minute of the time. We might go further in an analysis of just what genius is and say that genius is appreciation, genius is courage. All of those things have to be attributes of the real man of genius. Dr. Abrams had them in unlimited quantities. It took real courage, my friends, to stand true and hew to the line of the work that he was doing for humanity in spite of the brickbats, innuendoes and worse of his opponents and adversaries. It took real courage.

I want to call your attention to a few of the points in his writings that are being discussed as new scientific facts in the leading scientific meetings throughout the world. They are not given credit, however, to our friend and benefactor. He said, and this was written ten years ago, "As physicians we dare not stand aloof from the progress made in science and segregate the human as something apart from the other entities of the physical Universe." Man is simply conforming to the same physical principles that operate the rest of the Universe, the stars or the microphone. "The forces resident in the organism correspond with those governing the inanimate world. Whether the object of our differentiation is a human

or a germ, we are dealing only with a congregation of vibrating atoms which in their varied combinations are the basic constituents of all that exists."

Ten years ago people laughed at that. In fact, one of the medical journals attacked the Abrams method, accusing him, if you please, of being the father of the Electronic concept of matter. You all remember that article, I think, the accusation against Abrams that all matter was an Electronic nature. "We refer to perpetual motion as impossible, yet the whole Universe is naught else. Everything in Nature is in a state of perpetual motion and the latter is continually changing from one velocity to another. Energy is the universal commodity on which all life depends."

Dr. John Mills in his book, "Within the Atom," and other of his writings, accents that matter of energy, that the one real entity on which the whole physical Universe is based is really units of energy, mass being secondary. "The laws of physical science are universal and apply equally to living organisms and so-called inanimate things. The phenomena of disease are not inert but dynamic, thus the actions of the body should be regarded as processes and not as structures." I think that is one of the main fundamental thoughts Dr. Abrams has given us. The handling or curbing of the Carcinoma curse of the world must come about, not through the recognition of the form of cancer but through the early recognition of the potential cancer, when it is still in process. Dr. Abrams has given us a key to that. Study these things as processes, not wait until the day of tissue change and destruction.

"The cell theory is obsolete because electrons and not cells are the ultimate units of the body. Disease, like every other phenomenon, is only a matter of vibrations and vibrations are as material as the substances analyzed by the chemist." Compare those with some of the more recent writings of the physicists which are written up in the newspapers. In the November issue of *Science and Invention* we are given a vision of the thoughts of the editor. The same or similar thoughts expressed by Dr. Abrams a few years ago were re-

ferred to with scorn, absolutely ridiculous, and so forth. The editor of *Science and Invention* writes:

“Only because our senses are as poor as they are, do we find it necessary to use such artifices as the printed page, railroads, the telephone, the telegraph and nearly every other artifice that you can think of. You can imagine, perhaps, a million years hence, a central radio station broadcasting the news of the day, not in the spoken word, but in thought waves.”

How many of us have seen Dr. Abrams demonstrate the transmission of thought?

“. . . so that everyone on the planet will get the news simultaneously. This does not mean intelligence only, but pictures and everything. In other words, intelligence will be transmitted by thought waves which will bring into our minds the exact news or information transmitted. We still must roam the planet in order to find the food and clothing we need. We may be sure that 100,000 years hence, such a situation will not prevail. We will be able to convert everything on the spot for the simple reason that a piece of gold is exactly the same as a brick and that a drop of water is the same as a piece of granite.”

Ten years old, from Dr. Abrams' writings, if you please.

“Science knows that all kinds of matter are alike and that they appear differently only because their electrons are grouped in a different way. It will even be possible for us to make our own food without first planting the seed, which grows into the plant which is eaten by the animal. Synthetic food made from rocks found at our doors, 100,000 years hence, will be far more palatable, far more nutritious, and less poisonous, than anything we eat today.”

Just about a month ago, on April 22nd, less than a month ago, April 22, Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, Professor of Chemistry at the University of California, spoke in Washington before

the Annual Convention of the American Chemical Society and made this statement:

“All atoms are made up of magnets and all chemical action is magnetic action.”

Dr. Abrams has always claimed we were dealing with electro-magnetic energy. Here is proof of it, although he was laughed and scorned when he made those initial statements.

“Chemical combinations and changes are the re-arrangements of infinitely small magnets which are the basis of everything ordinarily known as matter. These magnets are electrons in circulation or elliptical motion. This magnetic action is the most essential fact about chemistry.”

At the same meeting Dr. Robert L. Millikan, of the California School of Technology, made this statement:

“We all agree that, so far as physical science has gone, there have appeared but two fundamental entities, namely, positive and negative electrons, which seem to be the building stones of the Universe.”

I just want to leave the thought with you that we are following the pioneer. The closer we study into his writing, the meanings of which are almost cryptic and require much study and philosophical thought, the closer we are going to come to an appreciation of the great thing which Dr. Albert Abrams has given to us. Undoubtedly there will be those to whom these teachings will be un-understandable. We should nevertheless give him credit, however, because I can assure you that—many of you know—most of you know that I am speaking the truth, that your lives will become enriched in proportion as you understand and preach the great teachings of this great man. (Applause.)

Dr. Moore: I am sure that we all feel now, after paying this respectful half hour to the memory of our beloved Dr. Abrams, more like taking up the scientific part of the program. I will retire and Dr. Guild will take the chair.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION A CALL TO DUTY AND SERVICE

By DR. FRANCIS A. CAVE
President American Electronic Research Association

The first annual convention of the *American Electronic Research Association* will be held at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, September 21st to 24th, inclusive. All live-wire Electronists will be there, including physicians from distant lands where the great gospel of electronic medicine is steadily gaining enthusiastic friends. The Officers and Committees of the Association are planning to make this Convention an international affair in every sense of the word and all accredited Electronists practicing outside of the United States and Canada are invited to attend as the guests of the American Association. The Hotel LaSalle offers exceptional facilities for conventions, with rates for rooms upon a moderate basis for high class accommodations. Make your reservations *now* and live the intervening weeks in happy anticipation of attending the greatest convention in electronic history.

Albert Abrams has passed away but his spirit still lives and his work goes on in spite of the most powerful opposition of those who have not as yet seen the light of modern physics in the field of medicine. The broken bodies of increasing thousands are being made whole because of the discoveries of this mighty man, whose compass was knowledge and whose guiding star was Truth.

It requires much more than mere knowledge to practice electronic medicine. It requires moral courage of a high order, a type of courage exemplified by the early Christians, who suffered martyrdom rather than disavow their beliefs. This Convention will therefore be a gathering of red-blooded men and women having the courage of their convictions and ready to face the world in defense of human welfare and the truth as they visualize it in the radiant faces of their happy patients. Surely there has never been opportunity for greater service than is ours, but we must never forget that our individual safety and ability to progress in our work depends

primarily upon our ability to organize our forces and work together for the common welfare.

“It is not the guns or armament
Or the money they can pay,
It's the close co-operation
That makes them win the day.
It is not the individual
Or the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul.” (J. Mason Knox)

If the physicians throughout the world who are using electronic methods in diagnosis and treatment will but catch the spirit of the foregoing lines of war-time origin, the battle for medical freedom and the “right to think” will already have been half won. The Chicago Convention should result in a happy union of all forces seeking electronic unity, liberty and progress and should therefore mark a milestone in the world's history of medical evolution.

Since the organization of the American Association in Chicago in October, 1923, there have been many difficulties to surmount, both within and without the profession. It was inherent in the situation that there should be many differences of opinion, many misunderstandings and many faults to be found in the initial stages of the profession's attempt to organize upon a national basis. During the year, however, many of these misunderstandings have been straightened out and erst-while antagonists have become convinced that their differences were imaginary rather than real. A very large percentage of practicing Electronists have enrolled as members in the Association and thereby added their strength to the common cause. The American Association has demonstrated its inherent vitality and has been of very definite value to every physician in the field, whether member or otherwise. None can afford to remain outside the ranks of our national organization. No differences of opinion can possibly justify any accredited physician in withholding membership. If you do not like the way things are being done in Association or College matters, join the Association and let your voice be heard in protest. The officers and members of the Association are earnestly

striving to give the best possible service to the Association and to the public and will welcome constructive criticism from those qualified to express such opinions, which means, of course, from those who demonstrate their breadth of view and friendly spirit by joining the Association. Do not, therefore, stand outside the ranks and kick but get inside and work constructively for better things with your organized fellows. The dying wish of our great Leader was for us to "Carry On." Let us be true to the trust he bequeathed to us and do our full duty with courage and high devotion. **JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.**

The need for our services is great and the reason for our efforts to simplify the diagnosis and treatments of disease is very splendidly expressed by Sir. James Mackenzie, F. R. S., M. D., F. R. C. P., consulting physician to the London Hospital. In his splendid book, "The Future of Medicine", published in 1919, he sounds the bugle call for a medical house-cleaning and a re-birth upon a more practical and consistent basis, as witness the following quotations:

"The chief advance in general medicine in the last fifty years has been a study of the damaged tissue after death, and the recognition of the symptoms these damaged tissues provoked during life-time are called 'physical signs'. A physical sign, it is to be noted, as a rule is due to alteration of structure, so that disease, after it has damaged the organism, has been the main object of study in the past. No doubt this was a very necessary step, but, having achieved it, the next advance must be (1) the recognition of the diseased state before it has produced gross structural changes and, (2) the condition that predisposed to, or induced, the disease.

"It must be recognized that laboratory methods render little help in detecting disease at the early stage. Such means as the X-rays may reveal disease when it has destroyed or altered structures. The microscope may reveal the symptoms which the germs produce, or the conditions that favour the entrance of these germs, or, indeed, the fact that the man is ill. * * * *

"The manifestations of nature are infinite in their variety and, to the untutored mind, seemingly chaotic, but the fundamental forces producing them are few. A recognition of these forces at once brings the chaos into orderly arrangement and permits of an easy comprehension of the significance of the manifestations. In other words, the more thorough the knowledge of the laws of nature, the easier it is to understand nature's manifestations. An increase in knowledge leads to simplification. Disease is governed by natural laws; its manifestations are infinite in variety and are today chaotic and difficult to understand. What is now called progress is but the recognition of an additional number of these manifestations, and an ever-increasing difficulty in comprehending their significance. From this way of looking at the matter the suspicion should be aroused that what is considered to be progress in medicine cannot be true progress because it does not make for simplification."

How closely the foregoing quotations from Sir James Mackenzie parallel the writings of Albert Abrams, published in 1914, as follows:

"The forces resident in the living organism correspond with those governing the inanimate world. * * * As physicians we dare not stand aloof from the progress made in science and segregate the human as something apart from the other entities of the physical universe. * * * The phenomena of disease are not inert but dynamic, thus the actions of the body should be regarded as processes and not as structures."

The opportunity for service is here. The duty is paramount. Join the American Electronic Research Association. Attend the Convention and make your reservations now.

Dr. Fred E. Moore, President of the College of Electronic Medicine, unites with me in urging every accredited Electronist to join the American Association and thereby strengthen the situation for profession and college alike.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE COLLEGE LITIGATION

Address before the Middle States Society of Electronic
Medicine May 21, 1924, Kansas City, Missouri

By Mr. I. HARRIS, Attorney, San Francisco

(It is my policy to keep ERA physicians informed concerning College matters. In order to give you an intelligent idea of the College assets and the suits surrounding same, I am happy to present this illuminating discussion by one of our attorneys, Mr. I. Harris of San Francisco. It will carry weight, for I feel sure that those of you who attended the Kansas City and Kirksville Conventions were impressed by his sincerity and integrity.—Dr. Fred E. Moore, President)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

The purpose of my appearing before you today is to set forth as briefly as I can the condition of the litigation now pending in San Francisco involving the property of the College of Electronic Medicine established there by Dr. Albert Abrams in his lifetime, and further to show you the claims made by the various parties contending for the property. This I am doing for the purpose of showing you the importance of your giving us your support in the legal battle that we are making at San Francisco.

You may possibly already know that several years before his death, Dr. Abrams had practically retired from the active practice of medicine. It had been the cherished hope of his life to establish a college as a charitable institution for the benefit of humanity, where new ideas in medicine might be investigated and for the purpose of investigating and developing the science of electronic medicine; and, incidentally, he wished to establish this charitable institution, which would be maintained forever, not only for the benefit of humanity but also as a leading memorial to the memory of his two deceased wives. You will recall that the name of the College is **College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation**. Having thus retired from active practice, as I have said, he had ample opportunity to fulfill this aim and to devise a practical means for its accomplishment. By written and spoken word, by declarations made by him to his classes and in his public addresses, as well as by statements to authorized representatives, Doctor

Abrams made it known, far and wide, that he was accumulating a trust fund for the purpose of establishing this memorial college, and establishing it as a charitable institution for the benefit of humanity. You, ladies and gentlemen, responded generously to his call, and funds came in from various sources: there were the royalties and rentals from the oscilloclast; there were the proceeds of the sale of various forms of other apparatus and from books and the medical journal published and established by Dr. Abrams; there was a portion of the proceeds from courses of instruction given at branch Colleges and Schools; there were donations by several of you ladies and gentlemen who are present here; in addition to this there was also such money as was received by the College of Electronic Medicine for courses of instruction given by the College, and also proceeds from the treatment of such patients as were able to pay something for their treatments, also from the taking of blood tests at the clinics and laboratories maintained by the College.

Dr. Abrams, as I stated, had promised you in his personal statements to you, in his public addresses and in the statements made by his accredited agents, that the funds which he was collecting from these various sources were to be devoted to the trust mentioned above, namely: the establishment of this charitable and educational College. That he fulfilled his promise to you to the letter is shown by the condition of the property of the College at the time of his death.

When Dr. Abrams died in January of 1924, an examination of his safe deposit boxes and his private safe disclosed the following:

Bank book of the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco in the name of "Oscilloclast account—Albert Abrams, Trustee", which at the time of his death showed a balance of \$2,994.51.

The commercial account bank book of Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank in the name of "College of Electronic Medicine, Albert Abrams, Trustee", showing a balance at the time of his death of \$21,652.31.

Savings bank book Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, in the name of "College of

Electronic Medicine, Albert Abrams, Trustee", showing balance at the time of his death of \$104,268.61, but which was later reduced by payments on the new college building, and in which there now is the sum of about \$88,000.00.

Savings Bank Book Mercantile Trust Co., of San Francisco, in the name of "College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation", showing a balance at the time of his death of \$152,540.94.

There was also a check drawn by Dr. Abrams to the order of the College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation, Albert Abrams, Trustee, for \$176,208.75, which carried an endorsement to this effect: "to be used for college building or endowments to the same by Albert Abrams."

Let me pause here for a moment and call to your attention a letter written and signed by Dr. Albert Abrams explaining this check and showing how faithful this man proposed to keep his covenants with you. I will quote from the letter:

"If you will note, I speak about the sum of \$176,208.75 which was money which I deposited in my account but rightfully the property of the College of Electronic Medicine, because they were moneys from students, donations, laboratory work, and some from the Oscilloclast income. I have on December 25th drawn a check for that amount and put it in my safe deposit box for the College. The reason that I have not deposited the check is that I have not yet made up my mind which bank I shall use in addition to the Mercantile Trust Co. for further depository for the College."

This is a letter sent by Dr. Abrams to his accountant, and I produce it to show you how definitely were marked the different funds belonging to the College.

Returning now to the subject of the property found upon the death of Dr. Abrams, I will proceed:

Envelope found in safe deposit box of Albert Abrams in the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco bearing

notation: "Third Liberty Bonds, property of College of Electronic Medicine \$40,000." This envelope contained \$40,000 face value Third Liberty Loan 4½% gold bonds.

Envelope found in the same box bearing notation: "\$25,000 College Fund". This envelope contained \$25,000 in face value of U. S. Treasury Notes.

\$25,000 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds in an envelope bearing the notation, in Dr. Abrams' hand writing, "Property of College of Electronic Medicine."

Envelope found in same bank bearing endorsement: "College Fund. Third Liberty 4¼% Bonds \$100,000, property of Dr. Abrams in trust for College building". This envelope contained \$100,000 face value U. S. Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

\$20,000 in Second Liberty Loan Bonds, though not ear-marked as belonging to the College, yet were paid for by check, and on the check stub in Dr. Abrams' handwriting is the endorsement, "For College."

In addition to this, up to the time of his death, Dr. Abrams had expended or incurred liabilities in the sum of approximately \$200,000.00 for the erection of the College building, and this building as thus erected and still in an incomplete shape was seen by your Doctors Burnett and McManis, who are here as delegates to this convention and who are present in this hall today.

In addition to the foregoing, Dr. Abrams had purchased a large piece of real property having a frontage of 195 feet on Sutter Street and 137 feet on Larkin in San Francisco, being in the heart of the City and in a district which is rapidly becoming popular to physicians and surgeons. Dr. Abrams paid the sum of \$80,000.00 for one portion of this property and \$97,500.00 for the remainder. Both pieces, you understand, constitute one entire lot. It is upon a portion of this property that the college building is being erected. At the time of its purchase by Dr. Abrams, there was and still is located on said lot a building which was and still is used as a sanatorium, and in addition to this another building on the corner which is rented for general commercial purposes to bring in an income

for the College. Before his death, Dr. Abrams made, executed and delivered a Deed of all these real properties to the College, and the Deed was placed after delivery in a safe deposit box held by Dr. Abrams as Trustee for the College. In addition to this, in September of the year 1923, immediately after the delivery of this Deed to the College, Dr. Abrams directed his bookkeeper to credit and deposit to the account of the College all rents and proceeds of this real property. This real property, together with the improvements, is estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of \$400,000.00 or \$450,000.00.

Totaling the above, I think you will find assets of a value in excess of the sum of one million dollars. These assets we claim belong to the College of Electronic Medicine as a charitable institution, and were no part of the property of Albert Abrams at the time of his death and are therefore no part of his Estate.

In order to facilitate the administration of this fund, Dr. Abrams in his lifetime caused a charitable corporation to be organized under the laws of the State of California. The name of this corporation was "College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation". The Articles of Incorporation were regularly filed, in July, 1922, and the usual certificate of incorporation issued by the Secretary of the State. The purposes of the incorporation as set forth in these Articles were to establish, organize, conduct and maintain universities, colleges and other institutions of learning in which would be provided instruction and education in all departments of science and other studies, and particularly in the science of medicine. It was a further purpose of the corporation to grant honors in the form of diplomas, certificates and degrees such as are usually granted by universities and colleges to their graduates.

The corporation, although organized with a capital stock of 10,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each, had it expressly provided in its Articles of Incorporation "That there shall be no dividends or interest declared on the capital stock of this corporation, and all of the earnings and profits of this corporation shall become the sole property of this corporation to be used for the purpose set forth."

There is furthermore a provision in the By-laws of the

corporation to the effect that upon receipt of a permit from the Corporation Commissioner of this State a certificate be issued to the President of the Corporation for 9,990 shares, and the remaining 10 shares — one share each — to the other ten Trustees of said College. You will note that the By-laws directed that the said 9,990 shares be issued to the “President” —not to Albert Abrams, but to the President of the College, whoever he may be. There is also a provision in the By-laws that six Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and in addition to this there is a provision that no quorum should be effective for the transaction of business unless there were present a majority of the stock issued. It is plain, therefore, that it was the intent that this stock should be held by the President of the Corporation, whoever he might be, and that such stock and the control of the College should follow the office of the President; in other words, that neither Dr. Abrams nor any other person personally should be the owner in his own right of any part of the capital stock of the College.

In addition to the foregoing, the fact that the stock is non-interest bearing and non-dividend paying, and that all of the profits of the corporation remain with the corporation and go to no individual, shows that the College is a charitable institution, and that there was no proprietary interest and could be no proprietary interest in the capital stock in any individual. It shows that the stock of the corporation had no pecuniary value, and at most was merely a means of controlling the management of the College, and it is only fair to Dr. Abrams to say that this was his view of the stock, for he never claimed actual ownership of it, but on the contrary actually disclaimed ownership.

Now, it is the contention of the College, the incorporated body, that the property mentioned above, viz: cash, bonds, real property and also the stock in the said corporation, is the property of the corporation. The Executors of the Will of Dr. Abrams, who are related to him, and one of whom is a residuary legatee of Dr. Abrams, claim that the said property and the said stock belonged to Albert Abrams in his lifetime as his private and individual property, and therefore now belong to his Estate.

Let me pause here again and give you this information. During his lifetime and while these funds were being accumulated, Dr. Abrams caused an application to be made to the United States Government showing that the said corporation was a charitable, educational institution and that the income was therefore not subject to ordinary income taxes. This being so, the United States Government promptly and properly remitted the said taxes. These taxes, if assessed, would amount to many thousands of dollars. At Dr. Abrams request, the State of California likewise exempted the College from the payment of corporate license and franchise taxes which the College would have had to pay if it had been a private, profit-making corporation, as is claimed by the heirs. If this stock in the corporation was the private and personal property of Dr. Abrams, then it could not be said that the income of the College was the income of a charitable organization; for under those circumstances it would be the personal and private income of Dr. Albert Abrams. This charge is actually made by a sister of Dr. Abrams in an action which she filed against the Trustees of the College. In this action it is claimed that the College was merely a cloak for a personal, profit-making corporation. If this contention should be made good, and if it be shown that all of this property was the property of Albert Abrams, then the Estate would be greatly depleted by the payment of large income taxes, together with penalties for delinquency and particularly penalties by reason of deliberate misrepresentation and fraud. In addition, if the million dollars of the property of the College were decreed to belong to the Estate, it is estimated that over a hundred thousand dollars more would have to be paid by way of Federal estate taxes to the United States and as inheritance taxes to the State of California. Personally, I cannot see how it is possible for the brothers and sisters of Albert Abrams to say that Dr. Abrams caused these misrepresentations to be made to the United States and to the State of California, and that he did not intend all of this income for the College. I say this in view of the fact that he openly declared the income to be the property of the College, in a hundred different ways. He made this declaration to you, ladies and gentlemen, personally in his conversations; he made these statements to you in open class in the course of

instructions given by him at the College in San Francisco. He likewise made these statements in public addresses. In fact, he never omitted an opportunity to state, either privately or publicly, that he was gathering these funds for the purpose of creating and endowing this College. He supplemented all of these statements made during his lifetime by leaving the property definitely tagged and ear-marked for the College and it was found in this condition at the time of his death, as I state above.

Let me digress again and show you the provisions of the Will of Dr. Abrams respecting the College and such other provisions as are pertinent to the issue.

After making the several specific bequests in the form of cash legacies, there follows this heading in the Will: "College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation". Then comes the statement that to the Trustees of the College named in his Will the deceased devises the property, a Deed of which he had made, executed and delivered and left in his safe deposit box as I mentioned above. Then comes a provision to the effect that Dr. Abrams conveys the 9,990 shares of the corporation to the same Trustees. He then briefly outlines the duties of the Trustees, and then follows the provision that if after two years of the College's existence its non-success is shown, an effort should be made to consolidate with the Stanford University or with the University of California, provided they would preserve the name of the College and would investigate and perpetuate the science of electronic medicine. The Will then goes on to provide that if no consolidation can be effected and it appears not possible to continue the College, then all that has been bequeathed to the College Trustees should revert to the sisters and brothers of Dr. Abrams, share and share alike. Then follows another provision, that out of the balance of his Estate the sum of \$100,000.00 is bequeathed to the College. With these facts concerning the Will of Dr. Abrams and the property of the College, you will be better able to understand the litigation which is now pending and the results to the College of the success or failure of such litigation.

An action at law was commenced by Julius Abrams, Robert B. Abrams and Mervyn Harris, as Executors of the Will

of Dr. Abrams, deceased, against the present Trustees of the College. In this action the Executors of the Will allege that the entire 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the corporation were the personal property of Dr. Albert Abrams and therefore are the property of his Estate. The Executors therefore ask for an injunction of the Court restraining any of the Trustees from in any manner transferring or disposing of or encumbering the said capital stock or the certificates representing the same, or from taking any corporate action based on the assumption that said stock does not belong to the Estate. The Trustees of the College are now defending this action and are prepared to show at the proper time that the College is a charitable institution and that none of this stock was the private property of Dr. Abrams, as explained above, but that it was all in reality the property of the corporation, held by Dr. Abrams and the other Trustees as a trust for the benefit of the corporation.

When demands were made by the Executors and others for the property belonging to the corporation, that is to say property belonging to the College, these demands were refused by the Trustees. The reply of the Executors to this refusal was to take the following proceedings. viz: A notice was served on all the stockholders that a meeting of the stockholders would be held for the purpose of removing the Trustees of the College and appointing new Trustees. This course was based upon the assumption of the Executors that the entire capital stock of the College belonged to Dr. Albert Abrams, that it therefore was a part of his Estate and that therefore they as such Executors had the right to vote this stock at a stockholders' meeting. If such a stockholders' meeting were held and the stock were so voted, you can readily see that the present Board of Trustees would have been removed, at least among them who objected to delivering the property of the corporation to the Executors, and a new and more subservient Board of Trustees would have been elected. In such event there would be no real contest between the Estate on the one side and the College on the other as to the various items of property which I mentioned above. It is conceivable that a complacent Board of Trustees so elected would accede to the views and wishes of the Executors and

thus end the whole controversy, to the complete undoing of the College as a charitable institution.

The Executors say that if they took over the property of the College it would be re-delivered to the College under the provisions of the Will. But how and to what extent? The Will provides only that the "real estate" be given to the College, and the "9,990 shares of the capital stock". What then would become of all of the money in bank and bonds, which I mentioned above? The Will is silent as to these, and under such circumstances this cash and those bonds would be claimed by the Executors as a part of the assets of the Estate, to be distributed to the heirs. In addition to this, the property of the Estate would be depleted by the assessment of a very large sum for income taxes and penalties, also for Estate and inheritance taxes, under the law of the United States and of the State of California, as explained above. And in the end, if there were left anything it would be a mere shadow of the original sum which I have described above.

But in addition to the foregoing, let me call your attention to that other term of the Will, viz: the one that provides that if after the period of two years the non-success of the College should be demonstrated then the property of the College would revert to the heirs of Dr. Abrams in the event that neither Stanford University nor the University of California would take such property over. The College building, as you know, is uncompleted. It would require a sum of not less than \$250,000.00 to complete and furnish the same. Starting out, therefore, with an uncompleted building and without any funds for the completion of the same, and in the hands of a Board of Trustees elected by the Executors, I think you will agree with me that it requires no argument to show that the College would be a failure, and that in less than two years. The result of such failure, as already pointed out to you, would be that under the Will, assuming this provision of the Will to be valid, the property would go to the heirs of Albert Abrams.

But there is another angle to the case. A sister of Dr. Albert Abrams, who is one of his heirs, has commenced a suit in the courts against all of the Executors and all of the Trustees and the various banks and depositaries wherein are

contained any of the funds or property belonging to the College. In this suit the sister of Dr. Abrams states that she has demanded that the Executors collect all of the stock of said corporation and all of said property. She further claims that all of the trust provisions of the Will relative to the College are void for certain legal reasons, and also for the following reason, viz: "That said College was a corporation wholly owned and controlled by Albert Abrams and was utilized by Albert Abrams as a profit making institution, and the proceeds thereof went to the private credit and became the private property of Albert Abrams, deceased." This sister in this action asks for what is known as a "construction of the Will" and of the said trust clause. And if she procures a construction from the Court favorable to her claims, then the result would be that all of the property which is devised and bequeathed by the Will in trust would pass directly to the brother and sisters of Dr. Abrams, the College would not have to wait the period of two years provided for by this Will, to demonstrate its failure.

When the Executors of the Will of Dr. Abrams served notice of the stockholders' meeting for the purpose of removing the Board of Trustees of the College, Mr. Edward Hohfeld, of the law firm of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck, of San Francisco, and myself called upon the Attorney General of the State of California with a view of securing his intervention in the matter. Under the laws of the State of California, as it is under the laws of most of the States, whenever the property of a public charity is threatened with diversion or loss it is the duty of the Attorney General to intervene. We laid the facts before that official and satisfied him that it was a just case for his intervention, and he therefore permitted a Complaint to be filed in his name against the Executors of the Will and the heirs at law of Dr. Abrams, and bringing in at the same time the Trustees of the College and all other parties interested in the property, in the College and in the Will of Dr. Abrams, for the purpose of bringing the entire matter before the Court. When the Complaint was filed in this matter, an injunction was issued and the hands of the Executors stayed so that no meeting of the stockholders could be held. No such meeting has been held, and we are still functioning as the College of Electronic Medicine with our own elected Trustees

and with Dr. Moore as President. The fact that the Attorney General intervened should carry with it the conviction that there is no private interest being served in this matter, and that the actions taken by your Trustees are wholly for the benefit and interest of the College.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have made this brief statement of the situation to you. I know that these perplexing legal contests are very confusing to you and that is probably difficult to understand them in detail. There is, however, one issue before you, and that is: do you desire to save this million dollar trust fund? You know what difficulty you would have to go out now and raise that amount of money. Here is the fund already created and in existence. Do you want to save this fund and save this College as a charitable, educational institution for the purpose of being a medical college where all new ideas in medicine may be investigated and where the science of electronic medicine may be studied and taught? It seems to me that in this time of stress, as was pointed out by your Mr. Sampson the other day, the loss of this College would be a loss to the public and to the individual, the profession in general and to those interested in electronic medicine in particular. The preservation of the College as a charitable institution, at this time, on the other hand, would serve as a basis of operations for your future progress.

I have shown you, ladies and gentlemen, the loyalty of Dr. Abrams to you and the good faith with which he carried out his promises, and the zeal with which he has accumulated this fund for you. Do you not now want to defend this magnificent heritage with the same zeal and loyalty, for your own success and also for his sake now that he has passed away?

COLLEGE POLICIES

To Keep You In Touch With Our Work

By DR. FRED E. MOORE, President

I started this column in the June Journal with the idea of acquainting the ERA physicians with the more intimate knowledge of the affairs of the San Francisco College, hoping to win thereby an understanding of the problems we have to meet and our efforts to bring about such changes as may be for the welfare of the College work.

Our hands are tied because of litigation, but during these trying months we hope to display a spirit of every consideration we can show to the doctors in the field so that when we have a free hand and can establish the policies of the future we may expect the ERA physicians to find a basis of cooperation with us entirely fair and equitable to all concerned. There is not a question in the world that under these circumstances ERA will forge to the front.

DISSOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION I have taken an interest in participating in the accomplishment of the dissolution of the International Association as the organization is lying dormant and the ERA physicians can not be expected to support more than one national organization. There is work for one good live organization of a national nature, but two would only confuse the issue. The American Association is making splendid strides in the development of its organization and will be the standard bearer for the ERA profession. The International Association was closely affiliated with Dr. Abrams; but with the passing of the master, harmony and readjustment of association contacts became absolutely imperative. If Doctor Abrams could speak he would encourage only peace and good fellowship.

After several months of agitation I finally got a Committee together which represented the interests of all concerned. This Committee consisted of Dr. Chas. J. Pflueger, representing the American Electronic Research Association; Mr. Harry Gottesfeld, the Secretary of the International Association; Mr.

Dunn, attorney representing Dr. M. E. Simon, Treasurer of the International Association; Mr. I. Harris, the attorney and a disinterested party who acted as Chairman of the Committee; and myself, representing the College. The matter was somewhat complicated on account of the suits between the Secretary and Treasurer which have been in existence a long time, but all agreed that the only sensible thing was to adjust matters and throw all the benefits possible to the American Association in its efforts to become a strong organization for the benefit of every graduate of the Abrams Colleges.

The Committee secured orders from the Court, so that everything is in good regular order. The bills against the Association have been settled and a letter is going out to those members of the International who sent in money for insurance for which the organization was never in a position to provide. These members will have the privilege of saying what shall be done with the amount each sent in, but we are making a very urgent plea for the need of the American Association treasury and we believe it will be the unanimous decision of these International members to approve of the Committee's turning the remainder of the fund over to the American Association treasury. It will be used solely for the defense and legislation committee and the general carrying on of the work of that organization. It is nearly two years since these doctors sent in that money, and also as dues were only collected for the first year it would seem highly proper that the remaining funds should go to this excellent cause.

INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN COMMITTEE All ERA physicians are indebted to this Committee for the unselfish, unbiased and courageous work it has done in its investigations of ERA. It is more than to be deplored if any accredited ERA graduate has misused the findings of this Committee by unethical advertising. The least we can do in appreciation of their work is to show thoughtful consideration for them in this regard. I am happy to state that this Committee is continuing its work in a most exhaustive manner, and I bespeak for it the dignified cooperation of every ERA physician.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AND THE PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION Our Journal, as you will notice, is devoting a page to each of these organizations. We are doing this without charge solely for the purpose of attracting the attention of all ERA physicians to the important position they hold in the welfare of each doctor. You need association contact if you expect to progress in ERA. You need protective insurance by an organization devoted to ERA defense. Do not postpone these matters. Attend to them now.

COMMUTATOR DISCS Do not discard your commutator discs because they fail to give you service. Send them in to the College at the factory address, 219 Natoma Street, San Francisco, where they can be repaired at \$2.00 if not too greatly damaged, in which case you would be notified. This is a saving of about fifty per cent. over new ones for you.

CONFUSION OVER PHYSICO-CLINICAL COMPANY It does not seem to be clear in the minds of ERA physicians that the Physico-Clinical Company and the College of Electronic Medicine are the same organization. Physico-Clinical Company was what might be called a trade name and much of the business of the College was transacted under that name, but it was all College business. Under order of the Court we are transacting all business in the name of College of Electronic Medicine but during the litigation we have not changed the use of the name of Physico-Clinical Company. I mention this so you will not be confused in your relation with the College.

RENTALS AND LITIGATION I wish to make it clear that the Courts authorized the College to continue its work during litigation and to receive and use the income from rentals for the carrying on of the College work. I see no reason why any ERA physician would doubt the proper use of these funds nor the fact that they are going directly to keep the College work functioning during the period of litigation. The need is very great for every ERA physician to feel his responsibility in this regard, and if he is behind in his rentals to send in at least those for the current month so that the work may go on. We are willing to carry the brunt of this thing in San Francisco

and do our utmost to clear away obstacles and place the College in a position of which you may feel proud. I feel sure it is not asking too much to expect you to participate to the extent of your monthly rental for the next few months.

I feel greatly encouraged over the matter of litigation, not only because we have the most convincing evidence of the College Trust as it was established but also because I believe the interested parties on both sides of the suits will come to a realization that the work of Dr. Albert Abrams must not be destroyed through a long drawn out fight in the courts. To hurry this matter along it is exceedingly important that those doctors who have not contributed to the Abrams College Defense Perpetuation Fund should do so to the extent of their ability at this time. Let everyone be a part to some degree in saving the work of Albert Abrams.

RHEOSTATIC DYNAMIZER Many ERA physicians do not possess the "stepping-up" instrument in connection with their diagnostic outfit. We have a surplus of these instruments on hand, and as the price has been reduced from \$17.50 to \$10.00 you can hardly afford to be without it. If you are doubtful about your reaction, the Rheostatic Dynamizer will often solve the problem for you.

PRICES REDUCED We are prepared to supply you with the Depolarizer at \$25.00, the Oscilloclastophone at \$10.00, and the Catechism of the Electronic Methods with the questions rubricated and your name and address imprinted at \$12.00 a thousand. Note the price changes on the equipment page. The Micro-oscilloclast is now \$30.00.

**ADDRESS OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS AT THE
FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
CONVENTION OF ERA, CHICAGO,
AUGUST, 1922**

(Continued from July Journal)

Member Doctor: In the use of the Oscilloclast and radium in the treatment of cancer, is there any relation there?

Doctor Abrams: Absolutely none. It is practically impossible to get results where radium or the X-rays are used for any duration of time. The radium treatment simply devitalizes the tissues, the phagocytic action of the corpuscles is diminished, so that the germs accumulate.

Now what we have found recently is this: we speak of the impossibility of creating life, yet it is being done every day, and we know nothing at all about it. Taking the cold-blooded animals, you remember the old familiar experiment, and the old name, which was known as abiogenesis, which means suspended animation, suspended life, that in the latent state, when animals hibernate, as frogs, when winter approaches, go down into the mud. Take the rotifera, certain forms of animalculae. Take, for instance, Shackleton in the North Pole regions. He found that animals would remain in the ice during the entire winter months. As soon as the ice began to thaw they would swim as usual. In other words, he found that even, and here is the important question that I want to emphasize—he found that the entrails could be removed en bloc, en masse, the whole mass of it, and yet the animal similarly exposed to the cold would thrive. We used to have a familiar experiment in physiology of taking a frog and freezing it so that it could be held lengthwise, like a stick, and yet we could warm it and at the end of the lecture hour that frog would jump around as lively as it ever did.

In other words, and here is speaking of the radium, in other words, we may have a total death or we may have a local death. Is that clear to you? As long as the heart beats that animal is alive.

Suspended animation — Now, what evidence have we of life? We are talking now of the action of radium. What action have we of life? If you see an animal apparently lying dead on the ground and you tickle it and it moves, you say the animal is still alive. But what do you people do in case of death of an individual? Some years ago I published a book bearing on that question. I asked a number of questions of different physicians, and the question is simply this: do you diagnose death? I venture to say that if I were to ask the majority of physicians here that they would say, in visiting a case, "the patient is dead." You accept the relatives' confirmation of the diagnosis of death. Do you know? Do you ever apply the signs of death? Do you? Do you?

Member Doctor: I did after one unhappy experience. Apparently there had been suspended animation and the family gave the report that the man was dead, and I took it for granted. In fact, I signed the death certificate.

Doctor Abrams: Signed the death certificate in a case of suspended animation? Good diagnosis—corresponds with the average clinical diagnosis. Go ahead.

Member Doctor: The undertaker was a little slow in coming around for some reason or other and the patient was not dead.

Doctor Abrams: I have seen Indian fakirs in India lie in that state. There is a case reported by I think, Chaney, who described the case of a Colonel Townsend. This man had the faculty of suspending animation, and he would lie in that condition for hours. They could feel no pulse. They could hear no heart sound, and yet this man would revive in the course of time. Nobody makes a diagnosis of death, but here is what I am trying to get at, and it is this: you take the evidence of life. We will take a muscle. It is an exchange. First of all, the evidence of life is gaseous interchange. That is to say, the absorption of oxygen and the elimination of carbonic acid. You take a bit of protoplasm. All that may stop and yet that piece of muscle is alive. The muscle is still alive. What evidence have we? Waller has shown that for the first time, and **you would believe that the average clinician today,**

the average physiologist, would utilize this radio-activity in the diagnosis of disease and in the treatment of disease. You will find that every evidence of death may be present, yet there is one thing that lingers and that is the galvanic irritability of the muscle, or in case of the heart you need no irritation to develop this galvanic current. In the case of the heart it will show and it can beat for hours and days; even though withered—it beats for days. You can get an electrical reaction with a galvanometer. There is your evidence.

Earth's Magnetism, Source of Life — We say that we can't produce life, yet we are doing it every day. You take the familiar example we show in the laboratory when we have time. Take an ordinary iron rod. It is depolarized, practically dead, because we have a reaction for death. This is a familiar example in physics that we learn when we are children. Take an iron rod. Try it when you go home. Take the iron rod and leave it facing East and West for a few minutes. It loses the earth's magnetism. That is the source, evidently, of life on this earth; that we are all only transformers of energy, and as long as the constitution of matter is not disorganized, then we can transfer the energy. Now, after hitting it a few blows with a hammer, so as to encourage the departure of magnetism, move a compass needle over it, and both ends will attract, showing that there is no polarity.

Take the same rod, face it North and South, hit it a few blows to accelerate the magnetism. It shows polarity. You have created life in that particular iron rod. Is that clear? If I take the reaction of that rod I get the reaction of death. We can now tell when life ends and death begins, the very line of demarcation.

Now then, Waller has shown why these things have not been used in medicine and applied practically, despite the fact that Waller, the great London physiologist, had demonstrated that the last thing that is lost is the galvanic current, the electric current generated by the phases of systole and diastole of the heart.

X-Ray Burns — We will take the case of a man who came here from Chicago, whose wound was treated. This man, on account of psoriasis, was exposed to the x-ray. Officially, this method, the use of the x-ray is acknowledged,

despite the dangers which we see constantly. This man, as a result of that, had to have his arm amputated, and he had, in consequence, an immense x-ray burn on his chest, the most awful, unsightly-looking thing imaginable. What we did was simply this: we have not improved it to any great extent, but we have caused the granulations to form in the wound. The way we did it was this: I found that when I took my electrode I got a reaction of death, allowing the energy to go through at fifty-four. It was only when I approached this wound, which was practically a dead tissue in the body, that I succeeded in getting the death reaction. I then took a horseshoe magnet, allowed it to pass over it several times, with the result that the death reaction was lost. I then thought of having some iron—you know that magnetism has been discredited in medicine, like everything else, simply because the action is not known—I had him sleep with the bar magnet, the poles' energy passing to the wound, with the result that in a few days the thing began to granulate. The wound is still very bad. I want him to come to Chicago to have a skin graft made. He is ready for that.

I wanted to illustrate this to you. I happened to look the other night at my friend, Doctor——'s hand. That hand looks so much better. It was an x-ray burn, just as discreditable looking a hand as mine. He said, "I have been passing the magnet over the arm." Don't let the A. M. A. hear that. The result has been remarkable. He said he only did it once or twice during the day. That is not enough.

I want to call this to your attention. You have these cases. The radium and x-ray are officially recognized now. As long as they are you are going to have those wounds. My advice to you is not to take the cases, if you don't want to discredit your methods. They are bad. You might try the method and say, "All right. I will take you on probation for a little while." Try your magnet, a neutral energy. See if the wound improves. Then begin to treat it. Don't make one or two passes with the magnet and then stop. Don't do that. Don't theorize, but let them wear it and see what the result will be. "One swallow does not make a summer." Theoretically it is right. Practically I don't know. But try it in a case of that kind. Radium diminishes and as I told you,

Hectone, the pathologist of this city, demonstrated that the phagocytic properties of the tissues were diminished. Is that clear? As a result it is simply dead material. It is like any other dead material. You are dealing with dead material. The cancer reaction may be there just the same. I have dilated on this sufficiently.

Member Doctor: About using a bar magnet on a granulated surface, which pole do you use?

Doctor Abrams: Both poles in a bar magnet. We can show that the energy emanating from a horseshoe magnet gives a neutral energy. It is just the same as—for instance, I don't know whether I demonstrated that the other day; there are some people who cannot see; there are none so blind as those who will not see. Now then, how can you illustrate that fact? You can illustrate that thing very clearly with a horseshoe magnet, or I take the energy from both my hands, which represents a neutral energy; run it over the head. (To Doctor Rosenthal.) Hold that at a distance. I want to show you the vision of a person; if he is unwilling to see a thing he can't see it, because the vision, like other phenomena, is a matter of rate vibration. Now you look at that thing. Now see if there is any blurring. Here is the subjective visual center on the left side, corresponding to the back of the ear. (His ear is a little large but that doesn't matter.) (Laughter.) See if that blurs or comes together. Don't expect too remarkable things.

Doctor Rosenthal: It blurs now.

Doctor Abrams: Then you are no good. (Laughter.) Any other questions. You can do it. It is described in my Journal.

Member Doctor: Does that mean cases that we think we have seen cured by x-ray and radium of cancer are not cured?

Doctor Abrams: I would not say that. I have seen many cases. They show you those cases. They are illustrated every day in the magazines. I merely say simply this: I have seen cases called cured. I have seen some where in the course of a year and a half they would practically open up again. Understand, there would be a dissolution of continuity in the tissues.

Member Doctor: Some people theorize that it is better to sleep with your head to the North.

Doctor Abrams: We are going now into the abstract.

Congenital and Bovine Lues

Doctor Tuttle: I would like to have you tell the difference between the congenital and bovine lues. bovine lues.

Doctor Abrams: That is very important. When we made the distinction — and that is not recognized, bovine syphilis — some gentleman from Louisville — what is that Doctor's name? Willmar, a very intelligent man. You see I think he is intelligent because he agreed with me. I use the word "bovine" for this reason—the world is not rapidly becoming civilized. It is rapidly becoming syphilized. I was walking along the street with my friend, Doctor Edward King of Detroit. He said "three men out of nine passing us are syphilitic." Get that? Thirty per cent. approximately twenty-five per cent.—I had not gathered my statistics then — are really cases of hereditary syphilis transmitted from parent to child. Is that clear? We call that congenital syphilis. And we distinguish that from bovine syphilis, and we make that clear to you in a moment by the fact that congenital syphilis will give you a reaction at fifty-seven and at twenty. Bovine syphilis, on the contrary, will only give you a reaction at fifty-seven *and not twenty*. That is the mode of differentiation between human syphilis and bovine syphilis.

How did we get to use the phrase "bovine syphilis?" As I say, this Doctor Willmar had written to different firms. He asked first some department of the United States Government. They said, "That is some of Abrams' ideas. It does not exist." That was their answer. But he wrote to Parke Davis and I understand their reply was: "Yes, there is such a thing as bovine syphilis."

I am going to go still further. I am going to show and I will make this clear to you in a moment—that we associate syphilis with immorality. Nothing should be farther from our minds unless it be an attempt on the part of nature to safeguard propagation of the species. Is that clear?

Cancer, Sarcoma and Tuberculosis are Strains of Lues.—Now, then, Edwin Smith of the Agricultural Department sent me some plants which he said had “cancer of the plants” and we found all recognized big masses that you see on the plant. He found an organism there which he called bacillus tumifaciens. He took this same bacillus, injected it into other plants and got the same thing, these cancerous masses which you see very distinctly.

Now then, in bacteriology, unfortunately, we don't transfer the organisms but we transfer the toxins, and the other material on which the bacteria thrives. The soil, we contend, and we have every reason to believe that without syphilis there can be no cancer, that cancer and sarcoma and tuberculosis are only strains of syphilis, and the demonstration is the easiest thing in the world. Try this experiment. Take an epithelioma, visible to you. You know it is a cancer. It has been so pronounced. Strike the seventh cervical spine and then the second dorsal spine. The reaction of the cancer disappears. Why? You have conveyed the cancer toxins into the spleen. That emphasizes the importance of one thing; namely, that if you get rid of your syphilis you get rid of your cancer. Never mind about the local treatment. You can aid it as far as that is concerned. Every one of my contemporaries died from X-ray burns. I have repeated it so often I am getting sick and tired of repeating it. They died from X-ray burns. I had the first X-ray that came to this country. Every one of my contemporaries died. Why did not the masses on my hands become cancers? Simply because we have a means of knowing that we can show whether a person is immune to cancer, but that immunity to cancer means the absence of syphilis. Fortunately, I selected good parents, and the result is that I have no syphilis; at least, I never detected it by any of my reactions. There are probably two per cent. of the people that will show immunity to cancer. Take the blood of an individual and it will show that. Desyphilize the individual and in the course of a couple of months it will show immunity to cancer.

Purification of Children, the Great Need.—We want to create an International Association for the Purification of Children. We believe, and it is sincerely our belief—and it is not wholly a question of belief; it is a question of verity—

that if you rid the individual of syphilis you practically eradicate all the diseases which we now have. Perhaps not all. I am going a little too far. I will say tuberculosis, carcinoma and sarcoma. That is all I know at the present time. What more will be proved we don't know, but this much is true: the question of immunity is a question of anti-body formation. Germs are ubiquitous. If the soil will not permit these germs to grow the germs won't grow. You have a garbage can. You are inviting the organisms. If you had no garbage cans you would not have any filth.

Similarly with the body. If you immunize the individual you will rid the individual of that.

My Position Regarding Vaccination.— I want you to understand, first of all, that I am a vaccinationist. I am not an anti-vaccinationist. I have had people offer me large sums of money from the Anti-vaccination Society if I would say that vaccine was of no value in the prevention of variola. I believe thoroughly in the immunizing properties of vaccine virus, but we found that—Doctor Becker of Toronto some three or four years ago said to me “Won't you investigate the vaccine virus that is sold in the open market? I believe that we are transmitting syphilis every time we use it.” My answer was—what is the answer of all superficial thinkers—“Ridiculous.” But I proceeded to investigate and in every sample not only did we find syphilis, congenital, but strep, and tuberculosis. If I had the opportunity today I could demonstrate that to you objectively. We can take people, no matter how many years have elapsed. They are behind a screen. You go over with an electrode and at the point of inoculation you get the reaction of syphilis. What particular value has this? The particular value of that is this: that by following the methods which I suggest, with the use of right light—you know that some light will destroy the tubercle bacillus in a minute or two, perhaps half a minute—we found that certain colors will destroy the tubercle and the syphilis bacillus, with the result that you have only the immunizing virus of the vaccine left. Seventy-five per cent. of the congenital syphilis cases are due to vaccination. Two physicians have instituted a course of procedure, of vaccinating a definite number of children where the tubes were exposed to the rays, and another lot where they were

not exposed to the rays. Those exposed to the rays, the wounds where the vaccine was exposed, healed in a few days. The others suppurated and underwent the usual constitutional symptoms.

We furthermore have the evidence that it has not destroyed the immunizing properties of the virus. I am told—this is not authentic—that it is contended that one firm has sent out virus deprived of streptococci and they immediately refused to accept it, the physicians throughout the country, because there was no reaction! I was told then by two homeopathic physicians—I know nothing at all about it—that they purposely introduced an infinitesimal fraction of streptococci culture in the vaccine virus. Whether that is true or not I don't know. While it has been told to me I want something authentic bearing on that fact, because if that is true—draw your own conclusions.

Now then, bovine syphilis, to which we owe practically all diseases—I say that and say it avowedly. I am not theorizing in this matter. I am telling you facts. I got hold of a book by Cruikshank of England, kindly sent to me by Doctor Becker of Toronto, Canada. He was Professor of Pathology at the University of London. He wrote a massive work on vaccination, showing, and pictorially showing, that there was absolutely no difference between the appearance of a chancre and the appearance of a vaccination wound, absolutely no difference. He showed that in animals. The male organ of the animal, when association was made with an animal vaccinated, would have a sore, and the most repulsive-looking thing, corresponding to that of the initial sore in syphilis. You can readily understand how long Cruikshank lasted in the opposition to prevailing opinion. He was discredited and the work is really never referred to at the present time. But it is contended by Cruikshank and by the best writers, early investigators on that subject, that the primary cow-pox was transmitted from a milkmaid or a dairyman from syphilis in the hand. Is that clear?

Now, it is a singular fact that if you take syphilis and put syphilitic blood alongside a variola specimen it will destroy the reaction of variola, showing that while it protects it is

a syphilitic component in it, possibly, that protects that individual.

Now then, that is the reason we call it bovine syphilis. It is not acquired syphilis. It does not give the reaction of acquired syphilis. It gives the reaction of congenital syphilis; just the same as the parent, a father having acquired syphilis would transmit that to a child. The original cow transmitted bovine syphilis down the line. So we speak of the result as bovine syphilis.

I would like to find out, if the streptococcus is used in inoculation of individuals, there is some ground for the contention in vaccination. I am a vaccinationist. Perhaps those in favor will better treat my contention than if I were an anti-vaccinationist.

Dr. duPlessis' Paper on Percussion — I don't think I can say anything bearing on Doctor duPlessis' paper on percussion. It was the clearest discussion of percussion I have heard in a long while. He told you the definition of pitch; he told you the difference in sound; he told you how to master the technique. I will say this: it is only going to be a little while until the technique will be reduced to a purely electrical phenomenon, that it will be reduced to a purely galvanometric test or sound, as we recognize wireless. I am through. Thank you very much. (Tumultous applause.)

DOCTOR McMANIS FLIES TO ERA PICNIC

All ERA physicians know that Dr. J. V. McManis of Kirksville, Missouri, is a versatile man but they may not know that he would take a chance on severing his connection with ERA by going up in the heavens and making a ninety-mile trip. In order to meet an ERA engagement, "Mac", as he is lovingly known, would do almost anything to get there.

It seems that Dr. R. H. Beets of Bethany, Missouri, gave his annual ERA basket dinner on July 20 at the fair grounds in his city. It was evidently a great success as there were over five hundred present to hear Doctor McManis give an address on the "Theory and Practice of ERA," while Dr. D. E. Pearl gave a talk on ERA from a treatment standpoint.

In that relaxing atmosphere the doctors' messages regarding ERA were received with the greatest interest. Doctor Beets' idea is a new one to us, but evidently it appealed to his ERA friends as was shown by the attendance. Doctor Beets provided a musical program and readings, while Capt. Thomas Weber, an aviator who saw service in the World War in England and France, entertained the guests by his skill in aviation.

FRED E. MOORE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE ABRAMS METHOD OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

(This is the report recently rendered to its Society at the end of the third year of investigation by the International Hahnemannian Committee. We are pleased to have the privilege of presenting it to our ERA readers.—Doctor Moore.)

Your Committee begs to report that it has carried on its investigation during the last year and it affirms that, although remarkable cures can be accredited to the method, it is still in an experimental stage. It is at present mostly in the hands of charlatans and their activities have brought embarrassment to all ethical experimenters.

Its use requires a high degree of skill, and fine judgment is required for interpreting its findings, and it is our observation that few who are using it have either qualification.

Because of this, this committee reports progress, and asks for the privilege of adding to itself such individuals as it has found ethically suitable, and with the proper mental equipment, whether members of the International Hahnemannian Association or not, to continue the investigation and report at a future time.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE UNDERHILL, M. D.
HARRY B. BAKER, M. D.
HARVEY FARRINGTON, M. D.
HENRY BECKER, M. D.
BENJAMIN C. WOODBURY, M. D.
GUY BECKLEY STEARNS, M. D., Chairman

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ABRAMS METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

By CORA SMITH KING, M. D.
Washington, D. C.

(Continued from July Journal)

Proof of Specific Therapeutic Effect of Oscilloclast Treatment

Giving a frankly syphilitic patient a treatment on the Oscilloclast at rate "3" (the destructive rate for syphilis) and, on the same day, giving a drug treatment for syphilis, as, for instance, one of the arsphenamin preparations, caused symptoms of arsenical poisoning requiring adrenalin, whereas the same dose in the same patient without the Oscilloclast gave no untoward results. (Confirmed by 3 instances).

Illustrations of Tests by the Era

Teeth: Man, age 50, scientific technologist, his blood indicated badly infected teeth. In checking up the blood reading, he stoutly denied this, declaring that his teeth were "wonderful." He admitted, however, having had some "neuralgia" in his jaws of late and that he had not been to the dentist for a year or more. He yielded to my persuasion to consult a dentist and came back minus three teeth that had been found badly abscessed. Now doing well.

Teeth: Woman, single, age 51, complains of general muscular stiffness, especially on getting up in the morning. Slight flow has continued for 7 weeks. The ERA blood test incriminated the teeth and in three definite locations. She, like preceding case, demurred on this finding, saying that she was under the dentist's care at the time and that he thought she would not need to lose any teeth. She admitted that he was treating one of them to save it and that she had an ache in another place indicated by the blood reading. The dentist continued to "treat" those two teeth and one in the third area indicated by the test, but at the end of two months he had pulled them all, one by one. Result: Relief of symptoms.

Identifying Bloods: Two bloods, each in plain, unmarked envelopes, each enclosed in a second envelope on which was written the name of the patient. Not realizing that the inside envelopes were not labeled, both bloods were removed from their outer envelopes and the identification lost. The accompanying histories showed that one patient was an old lady suffering from rheumatism, and the other a young woman with pelvic symptoms. As a test of the method I proceeded to examine the two bloods, the secretary recording the findings. When finished, one blood reading showed marked pathology to the joints, the other showed gonorrhoeal mixed infection in the pelvis of active type. We secured another blood specimen from the young woman and this specimen checked point for point with that of the blood we had assigned to her, a very different reading from that of the old lady with the rheumatism.

Adjuvant Treatments

Concussion: (Abrams) Before being connected to the Oscilloclast, the patient is concussed at 3 points; (1) between the third and fourth vertebrae, to dilate the large blood vessels and draw the toxins from the tissues; (2) at the 7th cervical to cause the spleen to dilate momentarily; (3) at the 2nd dorsal to maintain the dilatation of the spleen for a longer period, said to be an hour or more.

Miscellaneous. In my practice I use, if indicated, in addition to these treatments, other measures such as electrical gynecological, medicinal, surgical, dietetic, endocrine, etc.

Deductions from Study of the Blood by Abrams Methods

1. **That syphilis is a far more general cause of disease than most of us have admitted**, although Osler taught, "Know syphilis in all its manifestations and relations and all other things clinical will be made known unto you."

CITATION

Dr. George F. Laidlaw, in a paper on "Venereal Disease and the Heart," *Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy*, June, 1923, says of Samuel Hahnemann: "He was one of the first great clinicians to

ascribe many of the obscure chronic diseases of his day to a long forgotten syphilitic infection. Today, the third generation of physicians after Hahnemann is beginning to point out the syphilitic origin of many puzzling chronic diseases of our own time. We homeopaths may point with honest pride to the record that our own masterly clinician, Clarence Bartlett, was one of the first in our generation to see and teach the importance of syphilis as a cause of disease.

2. That diagnosis of syphilis by the Abrams method has given me far more assistance than the Wassermann test in a series of approximately 250 cases in which tests were taken at the same time. The treatments for syphilis was effective in many cases in which the Wassermanns were negative.

CITATIONS

Dr. Oscar B. Hunter, Assistant Dean and Chief of the George Washington University Pathological Laboratory, upon the blank on which he makes his Wassermann report, prints these words: "A single negative does not exclude syphilis, particularly in the primary and late stages; a few cases must be judged largely by the clinical manifestations and history, rather than upon the negative character of this test."

Dr. W. F. Landon, serologist for the District of Columbia, states that ten per cent of all Wassermanns are wrong, ten per cent. of the positives and ten per cent. of the negatives.

Dr. Lindsley F. Cocheau, pathologist, New York City, said at the meeting of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association in Washington, D. C., November, 1923, that a pathologist should be a consultant rather than a mere laboratory man, as the history and the physical examination of the patient are more important than the laboratory findings.

3. That the history of "nervous breakdown" in a hitherto robust person usually means acquired lues, especially if the symptoms are sudden, dramatic and otherwise unaccountable.

4. **That cancer develops on a syphilitic base.** In no case have I been able to elicit a cancer reaction from the blood where there was not also a high luetic reading, either congenital or acquired. And in no case that I have treated have I been able to clear the cancer reaction until the syphilitic reaction was also negative. It is rarely we see this relationship suggested, but one writer says, speaking of recurrent and metastatic carcinoma: "Perhaps syphilis is the base of it."

CITATIONS

In the *Annals of Clinical Medicine*, November, 1922, Drs. J. A. Lichty and G. deWayne Richey, writing on "Primary Carcinoma of the Liver," note "mutual causal relations between hepatic cancer and cirrhosis," but say these relations are "not cancer." (The explanation is that syphilis is the cause of both cirrhosis and cancer of the liver.)

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, New York City, says in the *American Physician* for December, 1922: "There is plenty of evidence in literature of those who knew cancer well in regard to its systematic nature, dating back to the great English surgeon, Abernathy, who over a hundred years ago wrote strongly of the constitutional nature of cancer and of the value of a vegetarian diet. Ever since that time there have been men of prominence, including Walshe, Lambe, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir James Paget, Dr. Hughes Bennett, Dr. Willard Parker, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Dr. Robert Bell, Dr. Forbes Ross, Dr. John B. Murphy, and even Dr. William J. Mayo, who expressed such views, often very strongly, in support of the constitutional nature of cancer. The latest is Sauerbruch, the famous German pioneer in thoracic surgery. He is reported as saying, 'Cancer is the local manifestation of a constitutional disease. We must go back to the humoral conception of life. Virchow, who on a solidistic basis, taught that all the constitutional manifestations of cancer were secondary to the local lesion, is shown to be wrong, and the old humorists are in line with modern progress.'"

Illustrating the hereditary factor in cancer is the

following: In the Journal of the American Medical Association of May 5, 1923, Dr. Engel is quoted from a German medical magazine to the effect that there was a family of seven boys, all of whom developed in infancy or childhood epithelions of the skin, the grandfather having had the disease; another family in which two sisters disclosed at necropsy primary carcinoma of the liver. He concludes, therefore, **that there is a connection between the predisposition to cancer, the constitution and the endocrine system.**

Dr. Lerrede at the April 14, 1922, meeting of the Société de Médecine de Paris, remarked that cancer often develops in syphilitic patients and raises the question of relation of cause and effect.

The same physician is quoted as having said on Jan. 28, 1922, before the same Society: "Chronic gastric disturbances in a syphilitic patient are presumably of luetic origin. Attention is called to the possibility that many of our obscure digestive disturbances are due to lues, congenital or acquired, the more chronic and unyielding ones being due to congenital taint."

6. **That "heart disease,"** the ancient, honorable and mysterious exit of the good and great, **practically always means syphilis;** that aortitis is nearly 100 per cent. syphilitic; that arteriosclerosis and its end result, apoplexy, endarteritis and its resultant gangrene, varicose veins and their ulcers mean syphilis; that since the kidneys are, as Dr. George F. Laidlaw of New York City, has said, "merely bulbous extensions of the arterial system," it follows that Bright's disease springs from the common cause. In short, **the one prolific cause of cardiovascular disease is syphilis.** Treat the syphilis and the patient will get well, if too great destruction has not taken place.

The uterus is quite as much an extension of the circulatory system as are the kidneys. There is no organ where syphilis does more damage than in the uterus, causing still births and abortions, floodings and delays of menses, mucous discharges and erosions of its own type, different from that of gonorrhoea.

In support of this contention we find the following citations:

CITATIONS

G. W. Norris, in "Human Arteriosclerosis," *American Journal of Medical Science*, June, 1920, names as the most conspicuous cause — syphilis, with its constant involvement of the large arteries.

W. D. Reid, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 15, 1920, under the head of "Specific Aortitis," made a study of autopsies where death was caused by aortic inflammation. His conclusions are that syphilitic disease of the aorta is one of the most common and serious findings in all cases of acquired syphilis. He adds: "Myocarditis, aortic roughening, aortic regurgitation, dilatation of aneurism of the aortic arch and angina pectoris are common in syphilitic aortitis."

"A positive Wassermann is of confirmative value, but it is frequently absent." In his opinion there should be greater willingness on the part of the clinicians to make a tentative diagnosis and to resort to a therapeutic test.

7. That the cause of epilepsy is probably syphilis.

In studying cases of epilepsy there is always found a reaction of syphilis at a point about two and a half inches above the left ear.

CITATIONS

Dr. Beverley R. Tucker of Richmond, in discussing the constitutional basis of epilepsy before the American Therapeutic Society, June 4, 1921, said: "The only reason more advance had not been made in the treatment of epilepsy was the assumption that epilepsy was a disease, whereas it is merely a symptom." He did not pretend to have solved the problem of epilepsy but he was convinced that if the subject was approached as a symptom, a better understanding would be gained. He suggested that cases beginning in early life were due possibly to some **constitutional inferiority**, handed down from ancestors. (Note. Abrams has taught his students that the constitutional cause of epilepsy is syphilis.)

Dr. Ch. Christidi of Constantinople in "A Historical Sketch of Syphilis in Persia" says that syphilis is very common in that country and that he attributes the frequent occurrence of epilepsy among the Persian women to hereditary syphilis.

8. That lymphatic gland involvement, especially if bilateral is usually of luetic origin.

CITATION

Blechman, in *Médecine*, Paris, August, 1923, says that in infants it means inherited syphilis; especially significant are the epitrochlear and retro-mastoid glands.

9. That some pulmonary cases and many cases of asthma are in need of anti-syphilitic treatment, as shown by the blood findings, and will improve under it. This is confirmed by the following.

CITATION

Barbosa in the *Brasil Medico* of December 24, 1921, states that some rebellious cases of pulmonary infections are syphilitic phthisis; these diagnoses being confirmed by prompt benefit from the specific treatment. He further states that in some cases of long rebellious asthma specific treatment resulted in cure, some of the cases being in infants. He suggests that the reason the iodides frequently benefit asthma is that there is an unsuspected syphilitic origin.

10. That catarrh of the colon and sigmoid with its accompanying constipation or diarrhoea is the most frequent manifestation of syphilis in the alimentary tract; that this fact may explain the frequency of the positive Wassermann in cases of so-called "auto-intoxication."

11. That syphilis is the most common impediment in bone repair. This conclusion is not unfamiliar to surgeons in the Army and Navy.

CITATION

Commander W. S. Bainbridge in the *Medical Record*, January 7, 1922, on "Some Factors in Bone Repair,"

says: "Constitutional disease, such as tuberculosis and syphilis, are undoubtedly responsible for the delayed union in a certain number of cases. It is noteworthy in this connection that syphilis, according to recent investigations, appears to have such a pronounced structural effect upon the metabolism of bone tissue as to leave more convincing proof of an old luetic infection on the X-ray plate than is afforded by the Wassermann or Noguchi tests."

12. **That gonorrhoea is a still more unproven cause than syphilis of many baffling clinical pictures.** Obstetricians, however, must have assumed the disease to be universal when they adopted the practice of putting nitrate of silver or argyrol into the eyes of every new born child. The recognition of the prevalence of gonorrhoea is the most helpful advance I have made from the study of the electronic reactions. By getting this diagnosis from the blood, confirmed in almost every instance by the history and clinical examination, I have been able to help a greater number of patients with rheumatism, cystitis, neuritis, or even cancer.

13. **That in this country, malaria is third in order of importance, after syphilis and gonorrhoea, as a cause of chronic disease.** Having never lived in a malarial district until I moved to Washington eleven years ago, I did not realize the prevalence of this infection until the use of the electronic reactions called it to my attention. By reason of this insight into chronic cases, I am now able to help many of them that I did not understand before.

CASE

For example, let me cite the case of a young man who has been a visitor at our home. He complained frequently of a sensation of fever, headache and chilliness, and although a well set young man, seemed unequal to ordinary work or pleasure. Without physical examination and without close questioning, his case suggested either acquired syphilis or malaria. A blood specimen was obtained which gave a heavy reaction for malaria and was negative for acquired syphilis. The young man was confined to his home the next few

days after the blood was taken, the family physician was called, the diagnosis of malaria was made, quinine was given, and the patient made a prompt recovery.

14. **That the focal point of streptococcus infection can be determined by the electronic reactions**, as, for instance whether an arthritis in the knee is caused from the teeth, the tonsil, the gall-bladder, or the pelvis.

15. **That pus infections (strep., staph., pneumo., B. coli., etc.) are secondary**, thriving in fields made ready for them by the cardinal diseases., i. e., syphilis, gonorrhoea, and malaria.

16. **That it is quite possible for gonorrhoea to be transmitted to the offspring**, not only by contact in the birth canal, but **by inheritance**, as Dr. Abrams suggests. Cited in proof of this are the refractory cases of sinuses, tonsils or middle ears. In the past year several of these have passed through my hands and have required the destructive rate for gonococcus as well as that for strep., on the Oscilloclast. Each of these cases had in the family history a gay parent who was a potential source of Neisserian.

17. That the ordinary laboratory tests for gonorrhoea in a man may be negative, but **the final test is made by the woman this man marries** and the "positive" findings are often tragic for her. In many cases of vaginitis and cystitis in the past year where slides were negative, the ERA test was positive. In every one of these cases a history was elicited from the husband of suspicious intercourse or of previous and supposedly cured infection.

18. That no cases are more promising on the Oscilloclast treatment than tubercular cases.

CASES

Girl, 17, on Pacific Coast, diagnosed by x-ray; condition at end of year of rest and dietetic treatment in bed same as at beginning. She then came to Washington for treatment, was entered in school and was at the same time put under treatment with ultra violet radiation to entire body, chest diathermic, lime and cod liver oil internally. Pronounced clear by x-ray at end of school

year. Spent the summer in a New England camp for girls. Came back in the fall and began school, but ran a slight temperature and was not in a perfectly satisfactory condition. ERA diagnosis by Dr. Abrams: congenital lues; tuberculosis in back of lower right lung. She was treated on the Oscilloclast at rates "3" and "5", (lues and tuberculosis). She made prompt pick-up, went through her senior school work and social activities of graduation from high school with all possible "pep", and went West again to astonish the countryside with her horseback riding, auto-driving, and other vigorous pleasures of youth. Her good health continues and she is completing her second year in college.

Boy, 17, student, brought home from a boys' school with oppression, heart dilated, pulse 122, temperature 99.4, sighing constantly, pale, anxious. Condition precipitated by overexertion in athletics on a field day. Mother died of tuberculosis two and a half years after his birth. Blood reading: congenital lues, tuberculosis and strep. Lungs, heart, and intestines chiefly affected. Treated on the Oscilloclast for four months at rates "3", "5", and "2", destructive rates for lues, tuberculosis, and strep., 82 treatments of 30 to 45 minutes each, about 50 hours in all, disks on spleen and on lungs. Made rapid recovery. Began serving as one of my subjects or reagents within a month after beginning treatment. His abdominal reflexes were very good and he made an excellent subject by taking an Oscilloclast treatment just beforehand. He soon entered a local school, his regular curriculum and earned about \$60 a month outside of school hours. This is one of the most satisfactory cases I have treated.

Summary

1. The more I test the Abrams method of diagnosis and treatment, the more I am convinced that it is the greatest advance in medicine in the last hundred years; that is, since Dr. Samuel Hahnemann announced the principle "Like may be cured by like" (*similia similibus curantur*). In fact, the

Oscilloclast treatment may be called homeopathic, since each disease is treated at its own rate of vibration,

2. The Abrams method is not the only method of diagnosis from the blood, but it is the widest in application, the most accurate, and the simplest to execute.

3. The chief value of the Abrams diagnostic method is that it helps to diagnose disease in its incipiency, before demonstrable lesions have developed. It is the seismograph that detects tremors too fine to be caught by the unaided senses.

4. In the diagnostic survey of a patient, I rely upon the electronic reactions of Abrams (the ERA) to the extent of one-fourth or one-third, according to the nature of the case. The history, the clinical examination, and the other laboratory methods make up the rest and are used in every case.

5. There is the possibility of being misled in taking the reactions too literally. Experience teaches interpretation.

6. In treatments given in the office in the past two years, my patients have derived more than half their good results from the Oscilloclast. The remainder of the good achieved was from one or more of the following lines of treatment: colon irrigations, gynecological treatments, surgery, internal medicine, vaccines, hypodermic and intravenous medication, galvanism, diathermia, oudin vibratory massage, hot light, ultra violet, infra red, etc.

In the majority of cases, I have combined some of these treatments with the Oscilloclast treatment. My most brilliant results have been in the cases where the Oscilloclast was used, whether alone or in combination. These patients are enthusiastic over the accuracy of the diagnosis, and over the benefits received from the Oscilloclast.

7. One case of cancer of the breast, on the verge of ulceration, made a complete recovery with no other treatment than the Oscilloclast.

8. Failures with the method in my hands have been in cases with organic destruction, such as locomotor ataxia (two cases); heart disease with dropsy (one case); general carcinoma of abdomen (one case); ulcerated carcinoma of the

urethra and vulva (one case); Bright's disease, with treatment begun in terminal stage, (one case).

9. Merely to eradicate disease is only half the task. To rebuild injured and exhausted tissues is the other half. If the vis medicatrix nature is not equal to the rebuilding unaided, we must supplement her effort by adjuvant treatment.

10. Syphilis is the most widespread cause of disease. Gonorrhoea is second only to syphilis in its damage to the human race. Malaria ranks next to the venereal diseases in its destructive effects. These three basic infections in one patient open every avenue to disease. Other infections, such as strep., staph., pneumo., B. coli., etc., come in through these ports of entry—they are like the catbird that lays its eggs in other birds' nests.

11. Other pathology, such as tuberculosis or a malignancy, appears to be superimposed on one or more of the three basic infections.

12. The diagnostic method is equally useful in acute and chronic cases. The Oscilloclast is most useful in chronic cases, where its action is gradual, easy and pleasant (“facile et jucunde”).

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The ERA motto is "Carry on Together for the Cause"—the great work for which Dr. Albert Abrams labored and lived and died. The **Journal of Physico-Clinical Medicine and the Clinics of Dr. Albert Abrams** will continue as the official organ of authoritative ERA methods and practice as worked out by Dr. Abrams. Fortunately all of the Clinical Lectures by Doctor Abrams, all of the blood examinations made by him and patients examined, descriptions of his interesting experiments and painstaking research work for more than a year up to his last moments in the Clinic have been faithfully recorded daily. Selections were made from this invaluable material for publication in the Journal each month, but most of it has not yet been published. Although his voice is now silent, the Journal will continue to carry the message of Doctor Abrams, the very words he himself spoke while engaged in his final life's work in the Clinic.

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