

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

Vol. 8

SEPTEMBER, 1924

No. 7

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)

CONTENTS

Investigations, Biased and Unbiased, <i>By Dr. Fred. E. Moore</i>	4
A Record of the Training, Credentials, and Professional Training of Dr. Albert Abrams, <i>By Dr. Fred. E. Moore,</i> <i>President College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne</i> <i>R. Abrams Memorial Foundation, San Francisco</i>	6
College Policies, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President</i>	43
Some Replies to Critics, <i>By Dr. Albert Abrams</i>	44
Doctor Abrams' Plans and Disregarded Wishes, <i>By Dr. Fred.</i> <i>E. Moore</i>	48
Convention of American Electronic Research Association.....	50
Correction of Errors in August Journal.....	50

Published by

COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE

Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation

DR. FRED E. MOORE, President
2151 SACRAMENTO STREET
San Francisco, California

WORKS BY ALBERT ABRAMS

A. M., LL. D., M. D., (University of Heidelberg), F. R. M. S.
One-time Professor of Pathology and Director of the Medical
Clinic, Cooper Medical College (Medical Dept. Leland
Stanford Jr., University).

Spondylotherapy

Physio and Pharmaco-therapy, and Diagnostic Methods based
on a study of Clinical Physiology—Sixth Edition, \$6.50, express
prepaid.

"The author gives evidence of high scholarly attainments,
penetrating intelligence, admirable industry, along with that
necessary quality in any pioneer work, intense enthusiasm. The
result is a treatise of extraordinary interest and usefulness."
—N. Y. Med. Jour., May 8, 1912.

New Concepts in Diagnosis and Treatment

Physico-Clinical Medicine

The practical application of the Electronic theory in the inter-
pretation and treatment of disease, 1923—Second Edition, \$5.00,
express prepaid.

The most important part of the work is a consideration of the
diagnosis of disease It is full of interest and abounds in
valuable suggestions to physicians and scientists and its methods
are well worthy of investigation.—Journal of Electrotherapeutics and
Radiology, June, 1916

Diagnostic Therapeutics

A limited number imported from London, while they last, \$6.00,
prepaid.

Transactions of the Antiseptic Club

Illustrating the fads and foibles of modern physicians.—\$1.50,
express prepaid.

Literature sent free on request.

PHYSICO-CLINICAL CO.

2151 Sacramento St. - San Francisco, Cal.



Albert Abrams, A. M., LL. D., M. D.
(University of Heidelberg) F. R. M. S.
Discoverer, Researcher, Humanitarian

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

Vol. 8

SEPTEMBER, 1924

No. 7

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)

CONTENTS

Investigations, Biased and Unbiased, <i>By Dr. Fred. E. Moore,</i>	4
A Record of the Training, Credentials, and Professional Training of Dr. Albert Abrams, <i>By Dr. Fred. E. Moore.</i> <i>President College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation, San Francisco</i>	6
College Policies, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President</i>	43
Some Replies to Critics, <i>By Dr. Albert Abrams</i>	44
Doctor Abrams' Plans and Disregarded Wishes, <i>By Dr. Fred. E. Moore</i>	48
Convention of American Electronic Research Association.....	50
Correction of Errors in August Journal.....	50

Published by

COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE

Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation

DR. FRED E. MOORE, President

2151 SACRAMENTO STREET

San Francisco, California

Physico-Clinical Medicine

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.

Price of Subscription per year, Payable in Advance

RATES FOR MONTHLY JOURNAL

To Subscribers in the U. S., Canada, Mexico (1 year)	\$ 3.00
To Subscribers in other countries (Postage Prepaid)....	\$ 4.00
Price of Single Copies.....	\$.35

COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE

2151 SACRAMENTO ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SEPTEMBER, 1924

An extra supply of this number of the Journal of Physico-Clinical Medicine is being provided in order that we may fill the needs in the future of those desiring additional copies containing this concrete evidence of Doctor Abrams' professional training, credentials and recognition. Same may be secured; single copies, \$.35; 5 copies \$1.50; 10 copies, \$2.50; prepaid.

INVESTIGATIONS, BIASED AND UNBIASED

By DR. FRED E. MOORE

San Francisco

The following cablegram was received from Dr. Mather Thomson, London, England, the day after Doctor Abrams' death.

**"Invitation from Sorbonne, Paris, to lecture.
Can you fix date?"**

This is significant of the international professional recognition accorded a great man. Doctor Abrams fully expected to accept various invitations from European medical societies, believing that their desire to consider the results of his research work might in their more unbiased attitude lead to an earlier general recognition of the value of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams.

The majority of so-called investigators of Doctor Abrams' methods either never visited his Laboratory at all although urgently requested to do so or else rendered reports of Doctor Abrams' twenty years' investigations after spending from ten minutes to half an hour in his Clinic.

Exceptions to this were the investigations, among others, of Dr. T. Proctor Hall of Vancouver, B. C., referred to elsewhere in this Journal, and those made by the members of the International Hahnemannian Committee. After many weeks spent in the Clinic, the investigations of this Committee have covered a period of three years, and their favorable reports are a matter of public record.

In contradistinction to these earnest investigations is observed the peculiar method of the Scientific American Investigation Committee who not only accepted demonstrations by men who were not graduates of an accredited Abrams College

and printed reports of these tests as evidence against the truth underlying the discovery of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams but refused to accept the urgent invitations of Doctor Abrams to visit his Laboratory and remain as long as they might desire as his guests. Had they accepted his invitation, it would have appealed to the sense of fairness of the public mind.

It is to be hoped that the Scientific American may in due time make amends for the great injury perpetrated on humanity and the far-reaching injustice they have done to Doctor Abrams and his discovery; for just as surely as the fact that Doctor Abrams lived will the world of science as well as the lay world acclaim his discovery as the uncovering of a natural law. The Scientific American may require that the so-called scientific world first give its acknowledgement of the Electronic Theory in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, but that will also come as surely as day follows night. Although this endorsement may be couched in different words of identification from those used by Doctor Abrams and although his application of the Electronic Theory may be presented as a **new discovery**, a natural law is immutable, and a discerning world will see through such subterfuge, and illustrious Albert Abrams will take his place in history as the discoverer and developer of the Electronic Theory in its relation to disease.

A RECORD OF THE TRAINING, CREDENTIALS, AND PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

By DR. FRED E. MOORE, President
College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams
Memorial Foundation, San Francisco

We rise to protest against the malicious statements from misinformed sources or the open enemies of ERA concerning the medical origin, training and life work of Dr. Albert Abrams. Were he alive, I do not doubt that he would let the matter go on unnoticed, for this was the spirit of the man during those last several years of his life when he was constantly villified by his detractors. Instead of striking back, we observed this unusual man going courageously ahead concentrating his every thought upon the development of his great discovery. As he often said, "It is nothing to be called a charlatan; the calamity consists in being one." He had too much to accomplish, he said, to take time to answer his critics, and that anyway most of them would be convinced only after the majority of the public recognized the truth underlying the Electronic Reactions of Abrams.

I consider it not only my great privilege but also my reverent duty to settle for all time this controversy regarding Doctor Abrams' credentials as a physician. To record the facts in black and white and to publish herewith the photographic copies of his diplomas and written statements by authorities connected with the institutions in which he studied should be not only convincing proof for the most exacting critic but should also serve as sufficient evidence to meet if necessary any libelous charges against the name and reputation of Dr. Albert Abrams. We also include photographic copies of Doctor Abrams' Enrollment Book at the University of Heidelberg as additional evidence.

In order that there may be no question about the exact wording of these diplomas, I also present herewith translations of same which have been made by highly trained linguists.

In order to drive the last nail home, I am also going to quote from medical texts which fully recognized Doctor Abrams' standing as a physician before he evoked the prejudice of his profession by discovering and giving to the world the benefits of his researches in the Electronic Reactions of Abrams.

His Early Life

Albert Abrams was born in San Francisco, December 8, 1863. His father was Marcus and his mother Rachel Levy Abrams. His early education was the conventional one. While in an advanced class in High School, his mother found him restless and persuaded him to engage in some occupation until he had advanced sufficiently in age to appreciate what his true aim in life might be. He went into the office of a prominent Dentist of that time, Dr. Samuel E. Knowles of San Francisco. During the evenings a private tutor was employed by his mother so that he might pass the examination for the State University. This was accomplished within six months. He then decided to enter medical college. At that time there were only two regular medical colleges in San Francisco; one was known as Toland and the other as the Medical College of the Pacific. He entered the latter College.

The medical courses of that period consisted of only three years, each year of six months' duration. This was rather prolonged compared with other medical schools which graduated the students after a course of two years' duration. Completing his three years of medical studies, he was not eligible for his degree, owing to the fact that he had not attained his majority. He was then only eighteen years of age and could not receive the degree until the age of twenty-one.

At Heidelberg

Doctor Abrams persuaded his mother to send him to the University of Heidelberg to continue his medical studies. He entered the University of Heidelberg, December 29, 1881, at the age of eighteen; and after a continuous course graduated Cum Laude, November 21, 1882, with the degree of Doctor of General Medicine at the age of nineteen years. It has fre-

quently been said that Doctor Abrams was the youngest man who ever graduated from Heidelberg.

In order that there may be no doubt about the identity of his Heidelberg diplomas, I wish to state that Ruperto-Carola University is the official name of the University of Heidelberg.

Post-Graduate Courses

After he graduated from Heidelberg, Doctor Abrams spent many months in post-graduate studies in Heidelberg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London. At Berlin, through a letter of introduction he met and studied under the great Professor of Pathology, Rudolph Virchow. I have heard him relate that in meeting first one and then another of Virchow's assistants he found them extremely rude and discourteous, but the great Virchow invited him into his Laboratory and descanted at length respecting every possible issue in the United States, of which Doctor Abrams very modestly stated he himself appeared to be absolutely ignorant. He also stated that he learned by this experience that the big men are always the most simple, and he made it his policy thereafter always to see them directly and not through snobbish intermediaries. In Berlin, Doctor Abrams also had the privilege of studying under Professor Ferichs who was Professor of Internal Medicine and recognized as one of the leading clinicians of the world. He described Ferichs as looking and talking like a clergyman, and one who would never admit that he ever made a mistake in diagnosis; but he learned much from this learned man. While he was studying in Europe he had for fellow students the famous Wassermann and the illustrious John B. Murphy, Chicago's great surgeon of the past generation.

At later visits to the Clinics of Europe he attended the lectures of Von Helmholtz, one of the greatest physicists the world has ever produced. Another interesting course he attended was that by Max Nitze who introduced the Cystoscope.

Back in San Francisco

Upon Doctor Abrams' return from his studies abroad on his first trip, he entered Cooper Medical College and was soon

granted a diploma for Doctor of Medicine. Thus he was doubly fortified. The date of his Cooper Medical College Diploma was November 6, 1883.

Member of Faculty of Cooper Medical College

The following data concerning the work of Doctor Abrams at Cooper Medical College were taken from official catalogues and records. It is of course known that Cooper Medical College was later merged into the Medical Department of Stanford University. In 1885 Doctor Abrams was established as **Demonstrator of Pathology**, and he continued on the Faculty until 1898. In 1890 his title was changed to **Adjunct to the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Demonstrator of Pathology**. In 1894 he received the title of **Professor of Pathology**, which he held until the termination of his professorship in 1898. I think it is a matter of fact that Doctor Abrams was the youngest Professor connected with the College.

Other Offices and Honors Held by Doctor Abrams

In 1893 Doctor Abrams was elected President of the San Francisco Medico-Chirurgical Society; and in 1894-95 he was Vice-President of the California State Medical Society. In 1904 he was made President of the Emanuel Polyclinic. Doctor Abrams was the Founder of Spondylotherapy and Honorary President of the American Association for the Study of Spondylotherapy; Past-President of the American Society for Physco-Physical Research; and discoverer of the Abrams' Reflexes and the Electronic Reactions of Abrams.

Other Degrees of Doctor Abrams

Doctor Abrams received his degree of A. M. from the University of Portland, Oregon, May 31, 1894. His LL. D. was conferred upon him October 1, 1913, by Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, in acknowledgment of the great amount of research and scientific contributions which he had rendered. In addition to possessing these degrees, Doctor Abrams was also a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.

Doctor Abrams Active Throughout Life

It is of course a well known fact that Doctor Abrams continued in his practice and research work up until January

8, 1924, five days before his death. In view of this fact it is difficult to understand the misstatement in the American Medical Directory of 1923: "Abrams, Albert . . . **not in practice.**" It does record, however, that he was a graduate of the University of Heidelberg in 1882 and that he was licensed to practice in California in 1884.

I trust that this illuminating evidence regarding the medical life of illustrious and greatly beloved Dr. Albert Abrams may be sufficient for all time to bear to his memory that respectful consideration which will not permit records falsifying his life, and will serve to create admiration of and recognition for the great light of hope which he gave to a suffering world.

Books Written by Doctor Abrams

Doctor Abrams was the author of the following books: Synopsis of Morbid Renal Secretions, 1892; Manual of Clinical Diagnosis, 1894; Consumption — Its Causes and Prevention, 1895; Transactions of Antiseptic Club, 1896; Scattered Leaves of a Physician's Diary, 1900; Diseases of Heart, 1901; Nervous Breakdown, 1901; Hygiene, in a System of Physiologic Therapeutics, 1901; the Blues, 1904; Diseases of the Lungs, 1905; Self-Poisoning, 1909; Diagnostic Therapeutics, 1909; Spinal Therapeutics, 1909; Spondylotherapy, 1912; New Concepts in Diagnosis and Treatment, 1916; A Summary of Spondylotherapy, in Reference Handbook Medical Sciences, 1917; Iconography (Atlas) Electronic Reactions of Abrams, 1920; The Diary of a Physician, 1923.

Contributions to Medical Literature by Doctor Abrams

International Clinics, a Quarterly of Illustrated Clinical Lectures and Especially Prepared Original Articles, edited by Henry W. Cattell, A. M., M. D., Philadelphia, with the collaboration of John A. Witherspoon, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Sir W. Osler, M. D., Oxford; A. McPhedron, M. D. Toronto; Frank Billings, M. D., Chicago; Chas. H. Mayo, M. D., Rochester; and others; Volume I, Twenty-Third Series, 1913, contains on Pages 51-58 an article entitled **The Treatment of Aneurisms**, by Albert Abrams, A. M., M. D., San Francisco, California. **International Clinics, Volume I, Twenty-Seventh Series, 1917, contains on Pages 93-103 an Article entitled**

The Electronic Reactions of Abrams, by **Albert Abrams, A. M., M. D., LL. D., San Francisco, California.** As it is stated on the title page of **International Clinics** that the original articles contained therein are "By leading members of the medical profession throughout the world," it is evident that Doctor Abrams was considered at that time an authority in his profession.

The following bibliography which is by no means exhaustive gives a list of some of the medical journals containing articles by Doctor Abrams, and indicates to some extent his contributions to current medical literature. From 1916 until his death the records of his original research work as written by him were published in his own **Journal of Physico-Clinical Medicine**, the publication of which is still being continued by the College of Electronic Medicine. All of his literary and research work was accomplished in the midst of a busy professional career.

American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Jan., 1904; Nov., 1904.

American Medicine, Feb. 15, 1902; Jan. 3, 1903; July 16, 1904; April 2 and 22, 1904; July 16, 1904.

American Medico-Surgical Bulletin, Dec. 15, 1895.

British Medical Journal, July 8, 1911.

Lancet, p. 1685, Dec. 15, 1906.

La Presse Medicale, Feb. 6, 1907; October 4, 1911.

Medical News, April 13, 1895; Aug. 22, 1903; Jan. 5, 1904.

Medical Record, March 26, 1898; April 28, 1899; Sept. 8, 1900; Jan. 5, 1901; Dec. 7, 1901; Sept. 6, 1905.

Medicine, Dec. 1895; Jan., 1904.

N. Y. Medical Journal, June 13, 1896; June 13, 1900; Oct. 18, 1902; Jan. 3, 1903.

Occidental Medical Times, Jan. 1902.

Philadelphia Medical Journal, Feb. 25, 1899; March, 1899; Aug. 12, 1899; Sept. 1891; Jan. 6, 1900; Sept. 29, 1900.

Transact. Cal. State Med. Soc., April 21, 1901.

References to Doctor Albert Abrams in Medical Literature

We find in the Textbook **Physical Diagnosis**, Seventh Edition, 1922, by Richard C. Cabot, M. D., Page 137, "Abrams has referred to this fact under the name of the 'lung reflex', etc . . ." On Page 281 the following reference is made to Doctor Abrams: "Moreover, the inhalation of a few drops of amyl nitrite will temporarily dispel râles due to bronchial spasm, while on the râles of dry bronchitis it has no effect (Abrams)." Again on Page 345, under Atelectasis, is found, "These sounds, to which Abrams has given the name of 'atelectatic crepitation,' are in my experience especially frequent at the base of either axilla. The same writer has noticed an opacity to the x-rays over such atelectatic areas . . . In distinguishing small areas of solidification from similar areas of atelectasis, Abrams finds the 'lung reflex' (see page 135) of value."

American Electro-Therapeutic Association (Report of Committee on Standardization, Sept. 1914).—"In **Spondylotherapy**" (the author's work on the therapeutics of the reflexes) "the employment of mechanical vibration fills one of the most useful **roles** in therapeutics. It is easily controlled and as practical and effective of application in the hands of those familiar with the methods of employing it as spinal percussion."

Anderson.—Address, **National Eclectic Medical Convention**, June 15, 1914.

Medical Summary, Aug. 1915.

"After years of studious investigations he (Abrams) discovered the **reflexes** and evolved a system of treatment that reaches cases wherein old-time methods had ignominiously failed. The writer was one of the first physicians in the East to adopt Abrams' methods and some of the results obtained are little short of marvelous."

Archives de Neurologie, July 1912, October 1912, and Editorial Feb. 1913.

Auld.—**The Lancet** (London), Oct. 17, 1903; **The British Medical Journal**, June 18, 1910.

Baird.—**The Medical Record**, Dec. 30, 1911; **Journal of Physiological Therapeutics**, June, 1914.

Barr, Sir James.—President's Address at the 18th annual meeting of the **British Medical Association**, **British Medical Journal**, July 27, 1912.

"The versatile genius of Dr. Albert Abrams, who has come all the way from San Francisco to do honor to this meeting of the British Medical Association, has taught us how best to cure intrathoracic aneurysm and has shed light on the nature of the cardiac and respiratory reflexes. In the treatment of diseases of the heart and lungs his work does great credit to the new Continent and he has given us further insight into methods of prevention." **British Medical Journal**, June 11, 1910. *Ibid.*, Jan 10, 1914.

Bishop, Francis.—**International Clinics**, Vol. II, 23d Series.

Bishop, Louis.—**Heart Diseases, etc.**, 1913

Bloch (Franzensbad, Austria).—Douching the heart region with carbonic acid in cardiac disease to evoke the "heart reflex of Abrams."

Bond.—**The American Journal of Clinical Medicine**, Aug. 1913.

Boyd.—**New York Medical Journal**, Oct. 21, 1911.

Burch.—**Journal of Advanced Therapeutics**, July, 1910.

Butler, Geo. F. (Chicago).—**Clinical Medicine**.

"Dr. Abrams has revolutionized the whole method of physical diagnosis. He handles the human body and its organs with as much skill and exactness as the most expert watchmaker handles a watch."

Cabot.—**Textbook on Physical Diagnosis**.

Campbell.—**The Lancet** (London), Nov. 7, 1903.

Cattell.—**Medical Dictionary**, Lippincott Co.

- Cohen, Myer Solis.—**Medical Record**, Sept. 20, 1913; **New York Med. Jour.**, Oct. 16, 1915, Heart and Aortic reflexes of Abrams, with 43 illustrations. Read before section in General Medicine, **College of Physicians**, Philadelphia, May 24, 1915.
- Cotzhausen von.—**Advanced Therapeutics**, March 1913; **Philadelphia Journal of Physiological Therapeutics**, Dec. 1912.
- Craig, A. W.—**Phil. Med. Monthly**, March, 1899.
(Prize Essay). The diagnostic value of the X-rays in this country has been established by Williams of Boston, Stubbert of New York and Abrams of San Francisco.
- Cyriax.—**The Edinburgh Medical Journal**, Dec. 1913
- Da Costa.—**Physical Diagnosis** (Textbook).
- Dieffenbach.—**Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy**, Nov. 1914.
- Dorland.—**Medical Dictionary**, Saunders.
- Garnier and Delamare.—**Dictionnaire des Termes Techniques de Médecine**.
- Gordon.—**British Medical Journal**, June 18, 1910 and July 2, 1910.
- Gordon, W.—**The cardiosplanchnic phenomenon of Abrams**, **British Medical Journal**, March 25, 1911.
- Gottschalk.—**Journal of Physiological Therapeutics**, June, 1914.
- Graham.—**Massage** (Textbook).
- Guild.—**Journal of Physiological Therapeutics**, June, 1914.
- Hall, T. Proctor.—Report on the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, read before **British Columbia Academy of Science**, April 27, 1923.
- Heitz.—**La Presse Médicale**, June 10, 1907; **Lyon Médicale**, Dec. 3, 1905.
- Hely, St. John.—**Medical Record**, May 21, 1910.
- Hirsch, A. B.—**Report Section on General Medicine, College of Physicians**, Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1915. Splanchnic Neurasthenia (Abrams).—**New York Medical Journal**, April 10, 1915.

- Hidsch, J. A.—**Illinois Medical Journal**, May, 1914.
- Hirschfeld.—(Book on **Heart and Bloodvessels**).
“The results of Spondylotherapy” (author’s work on the reflexes) . . . “will hardly be believed except one has seen them.”
- Houlic.—**Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société de Médecine** (Paris, France), March 28, April 10, May 8, 1914. Report on “The Abrams Method of Treating Aneurysms” and “The Reflexes of Abrams.”
- International Hahnemannian Association, Report of Committee of **Homeopathic Recorder**, Vol. 38, No. 10, Pages 443-451; July 5-7, 1923.
- Ireland, Chas. L.—**Reflex Chart**, 1913; address **Medical Society of Ohio**, May 11, 1914.
- Ireland, D. V.—**Physiological Therapeutics**, March 1914.
- Jarvis.—**The Archives of Diagnosis**, New York, Oct. 12, 1912; **Monthly Cyclopedic and Medical Bulletin**, March, 1914; **Physiological Therapeutics**, Dec. 1913, and March, 1914; **Pacific Dental Gazette**, Aug. and Dec., 1913; Lectures, **University of Southern California**, 1915.
- Jaworski.—Communications to the **Medical Congress**, Lyons, Oct. 1911; **Academy of Medicine** (Paris, France), May, 1912.
- Journal of Advanced Therapeutics** (Editorial, Oct., 1914).
- Kodama, R.—**Medical Record**, April 13, 1918.
- Kreider.—**Journal Physiological Therapeutics**, June, 1914.
- Lancet** (London).—Editorial, “**The Cardiac Reflex of Abrams**,” Aug. 29, 1903.
- Martin.—**Journal of Advanced Therapeutics**, Jan. 1915.
Medical Summary (Editorial, Nov. 1914).
- Merklen and Heitz.—**Examen et Séméiotique du Coeur**, Paris (Textbook); **La presse Médicale**, Aug. 1, 1903.
- Minerbi, Cesare.—**Rivista Critica di Clinica Medica** (Florence, Italy). 1909; an exhaustive monograph on the Lung Reflex of Abrams.
- Minerbi, Giacomo.—**Rivista Critica di Clinica Medica**, Firenze, Nos. 50 and 51, 1911.
- Monell.—**System of Instruction in X-ray Methods** (Textbook).

Morris, Robt. T.—**The Archives of Diagnosis**, Jan., 1913.

Musser.—**Medical Diagnosis** (Textbook).

Nothnagel.—**Encyclopedia of Practical Medicine**.

O'Reily.—**Physical Diagnosis** (Blakiston's Son & Co.)

Pope, Curran.—**The Medical Fortnightly**, Nov. 25, 1914; **Journal of Advanced Therapeutics**, July, 1912

Pratt.—**The Medical World**, March, 1913.

Reed, Boardman.—**Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines**, page 311. Referring to the author's work on reflexes;

"His new work is the most scientific and at the same time the most practical which has yet appeared on the subject."

Riviere, Clive, **Lancet (London)**, Aug. 21, 1915.

This distinguished physician referring to the reflexes of the author comments as follows:

"These important discoveries of Abrams are for the most part readily confirmed."

Rosewater.—**Journal of Physiological Therapeutics**, Dec., 1913.

Sahli.—**Diagnostic Methods** (Textbook).

Satterthwaite.—**The Post-Graduate**, Jan. 1908.

Savill (London, England).—**Medical Press**. Oct. 6, 1915.

Sawyer, H. C.—**The Matter with Nervousness**, page 32, 1909.

"The work of Abrams, is that of an accomplished clinician and of a clear and forceful writer and is one of the most stimulating in the whole literature of nerve-cure."

Smith, Edward.—**The Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy**, Nov. 1914.

Smith, Kendrick.—**New York Medical Journal**, March 22, 1913.

Snow.—**International Clinics**, vol. IV, 23d Series; **Mechanical Vibration**, 1912.

From the latter (page 148); "The reflexes

of Abrams open a field of wide study not only in diagnosis but in therapeutics. They are of prime importance in Spondylotherapy, first systematized by Abrams, in a study which has broadened the field of medicine."

The visceral reflexes of Abrams are illustrated **skia-graphically** in **International Clinics. Journal of Advanced Therapeutics**, Jan., 1915.

Stedman.—**Medical Dictionary**, William Wood & Co., New York.

Taylor, J. Madison.—**International Clinics**, Vol. I, 24th series; **Monthly Cyclopedia and Medical Bulletin**, July, 1913;

"An appreciation of the teachings of Dr. Abrams";

"Dr. Abrams has focused our attention on one, in my opinion likely to yield increasingly valuable returns—that of the scope and significance of the spinal **reflexes**. In his book will be found an impressive aggregation of convincing evidence. The light which Dr. Abrams' researches afford is the the largest source of illumination — and I for one, welcome it with thankfulness."

Tousey.—**Electricity and X-Rays**, W. B. Saunders & Co.

Turnbull.—**Medical Record**, Sept. 9, 1911.

Vaquier.—**Contribution to the Study of Reflexotherapy**; Thesis for the degree, Doctor of Medicine, 1912, University of Toulouse, France.

White.—**American Journal of Clinical Medicine**, Nov., 1914; Feb. and March, 1915; Address and Demonstrations, **University of California**, Feb. 16, 1915. Extract from **American Journal of Clinical Medicine**.

"It is many years since the medical profession has shown such interest in any new discovery as they have in electronic diagnosis, first discovered

by Dr. Albert Abrams of San Francisco. It is not the novelty of the method that interests the progressive physician, but the great field opened to him. To be able to diagnose at the very beginning, tuberculosis, carcinoma, syphilis, pus formation, and so on, and not have to rely upon doubtful laboratory methods, is almost beyond comprehension or belief."

Wilson.—**Physical Diagnosis** (Textbook), Lippincott Co., 1909.

Zulawski.—**Deutsch. Med. Wochenschrift**, March 31, 1910.

SUB AUSPICIIS AUGUSTISSIMIS
 POTENTISSIMI PRINCIPIS ET DOMINI
 DOMINI
FRIDERICI
 MAGNI DUCIS BADARUM, DUCIS ZARINGIÆ
 RECTORIS ACADEMIÆ RUPERTO-CAROLÆ MAGNIFICENTISSIMI.

VOS

ACADEMIÆ RUPERTO-CAROLÆ

PRORECTOR ET SENATUS

C. Albertus Heine
Amicorum medicorum Germanorum

Imprimatur in typographia Universitatis Heidelbergensis, die 17. Junii 1868. Prorector et Senatus
 ACADEMIÆ RUPERTO-CAROLÆ, quibus in eadem impensis factis, hinc inde a Prorectore
 subrogato, C. Albertus Heine, impensis confectis, 1868.

HEIDELBERGÆ in ACADEMIÆ RUPERTO-CAROLÆ, MDCCCLXVIII. *Secundis*
 A. MDCCCLXVIII

C. Albertus Heine

Prorector

(For Translation See Page 31)

QUOD BONUM FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT
 SUB AUSPICIIS
 AUGUSTISSIMI ET POTENTISSIMI PRINCIPIS
 AC DOMINI DOMINI
FRIDERICI
 MAGNI DUCIS BADARUM DUCIS ZARINGIÆ
DEUS SEQUITUR
 — * — RECTORIS ACADEMIÆ MAGNIFICENTISSIMÆ
 PRORECTORIS ACADEMIÆ MAGNIFICI
ALIO ADMISSORIO ILLUSTRISSIMO
ADOLPHO HAUSRATHI
REGULÆ ACADEMIÆ MEDICINÆ DE LEONIS ZARINGIÆ FACULTATIS HISTORIÆ ET MEDICINÆ PUBLICÆ ORDINARIÆ
 NOS DECANUS SENIOR CETERIQUE PROFESSORES
ORDINIS MEDICORUM
 IN ILLUSTRI UNIVERSITATE REPERTORIO-CAROLÆ
DEUS SEQUITUR
ALBERTUM ABRAMS
DEUS SEQUITUR
 DISSERTATIONE EXHIBITA ET EXAMINE PUBLICO PRÆCEPTÆ IN MEDICINA INTERNA CUM LAUDE SUPERATO
 JURA ET PRIVILEGIÆ
DOCTORIS MEDICINÆ UNIVERSÆ
REI PUBLICÆ ET REGIÆ PRÆCEPTÆ S. M. C. DEUS SEQUITUR

P. P. HEIDELBERGAE IN UNIVERSITATE ILLUSTRI REPERTORIO-CAROLÆ
DEUS SEQUITUR

To His Highness
the Duke

Adolpho Hausrath
decanus senior

(For Translation See Page 32)

Anmeldungs-Buch

des Studierenden *A. Albert Abrams*.

aus *San Francisco*

Matr. N. 51/82.

Inscibirt auf der

Grossherzoglich Badischen

Ruprecht-Carolinischen Universität

zu **Heidelberg.**

Bemerkung. Die Studierenden sind verpflichtet, um die Berechtigung zum Hören von Vorlesungen zu erlangen, sich vor oder innerhalb 14 Tagen nach dem Beginne derselben bei den Dozenten persönlich zu melden und dieses Anmeldebuch vorzulegen. Bei der Entrichtung des Honorars ist dasselbe dem Quastor vorzulegen.

Während der Vorlesungen hat jeder Studierende der Regel nach denjenigen Platz einzunehmen, welchen die ihm von dem betreffenden Lehrer gegebene Nummer in dem Anmeldebuch bezeichnet.

Am Ende des Semesters steht es denjenigen Studierenden, welche ihren heimatlichen Behörden gegenüber oder aus andern Gründen eine solche Bescheinigung brauchen, frei, von dem Dozenten die Ausfüllung der mit »abgemeldet« bezeichneten Rubrik zu erbitten. Doch genügt die vorschriftsmässige Anmeldung, um die Aufnahme der belegten Vorlesung in das Abgangszeugnis zu bewirken.

(For Translation See Page 34)

Erstes Semester. Von 188 bis 188						
Vorlesungen.	Numerus des Platzes im Hörsaal.	Eigenhändige Einzeichnung des Dozenten.	Datum der Anmeldung.	Vermerk des Quätors betreffend das Honorar.	Abgemeldet bei dem Dozenten.	Datum der Abmeldung.
1. Anatomische Präparatvorlesungen		<i>Ge...</i>		<i>188</i>		
2. Physiologisches Traikennum		<i>W...</i>	20 Dec 81	<i>100</i>		
3. Pathologie des Nervensystems				<i>frei</i>		
4. Orthopädie				<i>frei</i>		
5. Ueber Wunden						
6. Frakturprüfung				<i>frei</i>		
7. Augenkrankheiten				<i>frei</i>		
8.				<i>188</i>		
9.				<i>188</i>		
10.				<i>188</i>		

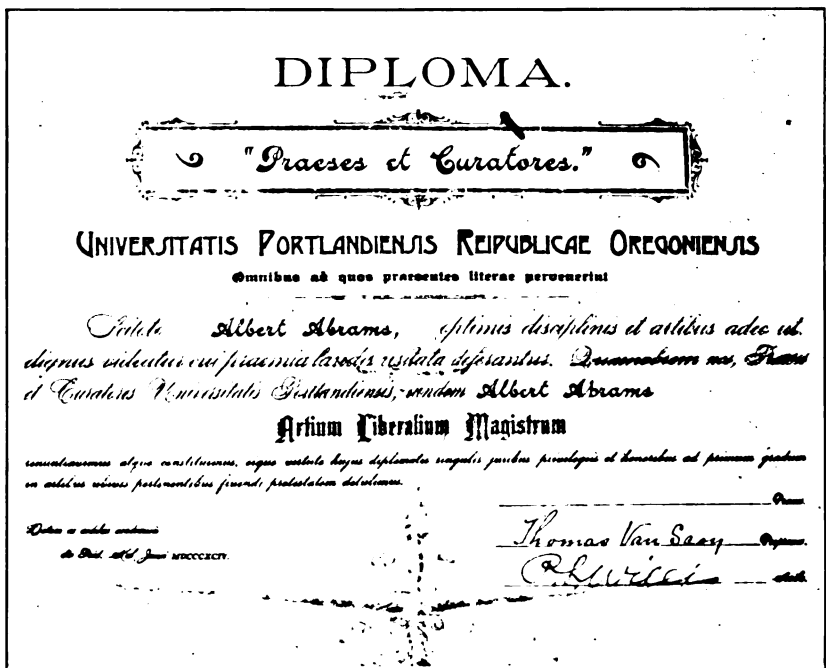
(For Translation See Page 35)

Zweites Semester. Von 188 bis 188						
Vorlesungen.	Nummer des Platzes im Hörsaal.	Eigenhändige Einzeichnung des Dozenten.	Datum der Anzeichnung.	Vermerk des Quälers betreffend das Honorar.	Abgemeldet bei dem Dozenten.	Datum der Abmeldung.
1. Chirurgische Klinik		Lehmann		36.0		
2. Geburtshilfliche Klinik		Hehen	10/12	40.0		
3. Practische Vorlesungen Pathologisch-anatomisches Institut				frei		
4. Spec. Diagnostik für Mediciner Vorlesung semest. 4. 10		F. W. v.		12.0		
5. Mikroskop Priv.-Klinik für Augen- u. Ohrenheilkunde		Quoy		36.0		
6. Spec. Patholog. Anat. Tagesl. 13-16 u. 17		A. D. Arnold		35.0 172.0 149.0		
7.				Gezellen (Gefunden) sind eingegriffen Mantelst.		
8.				J. K. H. v. L., am 24. April 1882		
9.				Schneidert freie Erfüllung		
10.				J. K. H. v. L. J. K. H. v. L., am 5. Mai 1882 Schneidert		

(For Translation See Page 36)



(For Translation See Page 39)



(For Translation See Page 40)

Oskaloosa College

Number 1658

Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Oct. 1st, 1913.

Mr. Albert Abrams,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor:-

It gives me pleasure to announce that at a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Oskaloosa College, convened September 29th, 1913 you were voted the honorary degree of

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This action was taken on the recommendation of the Faculty of the Chicago Hospital College of Medicine in acknowledgement of the great amount of research and Scientific contribution which you have done.

Very truly yours,

John Meissner
Registrar.



UNDER THE GRACIOUS AUSPICES
OF THE MOST POWERFUL PRINCE

LORD FREDERICK

GRAND DUKE OF BADEN AND DUKE OF ZARINGEN
MOST HIGH RECTOR OF RUPERTO-CAROLA UNIVERSITY

WE

THE RECTOR AND SENATE OF RUPERTO-CAROLA UNIVERSITY
TESTIFY BY THIS DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY THE PRORECTOR AND
PROVIDED WITH THE UNIVERSITY SEAL, THAT

A. ALBERT ABRAMS

AN AMERICAN, A STUDENT OF MEDICINE

Has been received into the membership of our University. To this end he wrote his name with his own hand in the register. He is now bound by the laws of the city and by the rules and regulations of our University. He is entitled to share in those rights which members of Ruperto-Carola University enjoy.

GIVEN AT HEIDELBERG, IN RUPERTO-CAROLA UNIVERSITY,
TWENTY-NINTH OF DECEMBER, 1881.

D. CAROLUS BARTSCH
PRORECTOR PRO TEMPORE.

(For Original See Page 19)

**MAY IT BE WELL AND PROPITIOUS
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MOST AUGUST AND
POWERFUL PRINCE**

**LORD FREDERICK
GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, DUKE OF ZARINGEN, ETC.
MOST HIGH RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY**

ADOLPH HAUSRATH

**A most accomplished and illustrious man, Doctor of Theology,
Knight of the De Leone Order of Zaringen, Professor of Theology,
Being the honored Prorector of the University
We, the Senior Dean and the other Professors of the Medical Faculty in
Ruperto-Carola University, have duly conferred the Rights and privileges
of Doctor of General Medicine upon the most learned and illustrious man**

ALBERT ABRAMS

A CALIFORNIAN

**After his dissertation had been presented and a thorough examination
passed cum laude, with special emphasis on internal medicine. We bear
witness to this Degree by this Diploma which is provided with the Seal
of our Faculty.**

**GIVEN AT HEIDELBERG, IN RUPERTO-CAROLA UNIVERSITY, THE
TWENTY-FIRST OF NOVEMBER, 1882.**

SIGNATURES

(For Original See Page 20)

UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG

MEDICAL FACULTY

HEIDELBERG, FEBRUARY 9, 1894

I hereby certify that according to official record of November 21st, 1882

MR. ALBERT ABRAMS

on the above date passed his doctor's examination in medicine "cum laude."

The major subject in the examination was medicine, the minor subjects: anatomy, physiology, pathological anatomy, surgery and obstetrics.

PROF. DR. VON SCHROEDER
Dean of the Medical Faculty

(For Original See Page 21)

ENROLLMENT BOOK**OF THE STUDENT ALBERT ABRAMS****from San Francisco****Winter Session — 81-82****Enrolled in the****RUPERTO-CAROLA UNIVERSITY****IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN AT HEIDELBERG**

NOTICE: The students are obliged in order to obtain the right of being admitted to the lectures to call personally upon the professors a fortnight before or after the beginning of the courses and to present to them this Enrollment Book. At the payment of the entrance fee it is required to present this Book to the Registrar.

During the lectures each student has to be seated as a rule in the same place, the number of which is indicated in this Enrollment Book by the professor concerned.

At the end of the semester those students who need a certificate for their local authorities or for other reasons are permitted to ask the professors to sign their names in the space indicated. But the enrollment done in the prescribed way is sufficient for the acceptance of the lectures in the diploma.

(For Original See Page 22)

FIRST SEMESTER from 188 to 188

LECTURES	Number of the place in the Lecture Hall	Personal Signature of the Professor	Date of the Enrollment	Remarks of the Registrar Concerning Fees	Discharged by Assistant Professor	Date of Leaving
1. Practice in Anatomical Dissection		Gezenbaum		52 Marks		
2. Practice in Physiology		Kühne	Dec. 30, '81	80 "		
3. Pathology and Therapy of the Nervous System				Free		
4. Orthopedic Clinic				Free		
5. Concerning Hermetic Medicine						
6. Functional Examination				Free		
7. Eye Diseases				Free		
8.				1 Mark Sick Insurance		
				133 Marks		
9.		Received One Hundred and Thirty-Three Marks Heidelberg, Dec. 30, 1881				
						SCHNEIDER
10.						

(For Original See Page 23)

SECOND SEMESTER from 188 to 188

LECTURES	Number of the place in the Lecture Hall	Personal Signature of the Professor	Date of the Enrollment	Remarks of the Registrar Concerning Fees	Discharged by Assistant Professor	Date of Leaving
1. Surgical Clinic		Czenny		36 Marks		
2. Obstetrical Clinic		Kehrer	May 10	40 "		
3. Practice in Pathological Anatomy				Free		
4. Theory of Electricity for Medical Students Monday and Saturday from 9 to 10		I. Stier		12 "		
5. Medical Polyclinic Prof. Von Dusch		Dusch		36 "		
6. Special Pathological Anatomy Daily 3 to 4 o'clock		W.I. Arnold		35 "		
7.				1 ½ " Sick Insurance		
8.				148 Marks	50 Pf.	
9.				Received One Hundred-Forty-Eight Marks, 50 Pf. Heidelberg, April 24, 1882		
				SCHNEIDER		
				Further received Twelve Marks, Heidelberg, May 5, 1882		
				SCHNEIDER		
10.						

(For Original See Page 24)

THIRD SEMESTER from 188 to 188

LECTURES	Number of the place in the Lecture Hall	Personal Signature of the Professor	Date of the Enrollment	Remarks of the Registrar Concerning Fees	Discharged by Assistant Professor	Date of Leaving
1. Experimental Toxicology				15 Marks		
2. Practice in Pathological Laboratory		W. I. Arnold		Free		
3. General Pathological Anatomy		W. I. Arnold		22 Marks		
4. Treatment for Diseases of Larynx, etc.						
5. Physical Diagnosis				30 Marks		
6. Courses in Laryngoscopy				20 "		
7. Eye Clinic				20 "		
8. Course in Histology				1 1/2 " Sick Insurance		
9.				88 Marks 50 Pf. 20 --		
10.				Received Eighty-Eight Marks 50 Pf. Heidelberg, Nov. 27, 1882 SCHNEIDER		
				Further received Twenty Marks Heidelberg, January 2, 1883 SCHNEIDER		

(For Original See Page 25)

FOURTH SEMESTER from 188 to 188

LECTURES	Number of the place in the Lecture Hall	Personal Signature of the Professor	Date of the Enrollment	Remarks of the Registrar Concerning Fees	Discharged by Assistant Professor	Date of Leaving
1. Infectious Diseases Prof. Thoma				12 Marks		
2. Laryngoscopic Clinic Prof. Jurarz				20 "		
3. Psychiatric Clinic Prof. Fürstner				30 "		
4. Practice in Pathological Laboratory				Free		
5. Electrotherapy and Diagnosis Prof. Schultze				—		
6. Pathology and Therapy of the Nervous System Prof. Schultze				—		
7. Practice in Physiology Prof. Kühne						
8.				1 1/2 " Sick Insurance		
5. 12 --				63 Marks 50 Pf.		
9.				Received Sixty-Three Marks, 50 Pf. Heidelberg, April 30, 1883		
6. 12 7. 80				SCHNEIDER		
10. 104				One Hundred Four Marks Received Heidelberg, May 26, 1883 SCHNEIDER		

(For Original See Page 26)

COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE**TO ALL THAT ARE ABOUT TO PERUSE THIS DOCUMENT****GREETING**

We, the undersigned, testify that MR. ALBERT ABRAMS is an alumnus of this college. He studied diligently the subject of medicine and besides passed an examination conducted by us. We found him possessed of intellectual ability, knowledge, learning, and good endowment. As a result he was recommended to receive all the privileges, immunities, and honors that belong to the practice of medicine and to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

We, therefore, the President and Professors of Cooper Medical College in California, being duly aware of your merit, make you, MR. ALBERT ABRAMS, Doctor of Medicine, and we therefore decide that all privileges, honors, distinctions, and so forth that are appropriate be ascribed to your position.

In testimony of these things, we have affixed our hands hereto and have added the seal of Cooper Medical College to this document.

Given at San Francisco, the Sixth of November, 1883.

SIGNATURES

(For Original See Page 27)

DIPLOMA

**PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES
THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON**

Let all to whom this document shall have come know that **ALBERT ABRAMS** seems worthy through his training and education to receive special distinction. Therefore we, the President and Trustees of the University of Portland, have made the same **ALBERT ABRAMS**, Master of Arts, and through this diploma we have conferred upon him the opportunity of enjoying the rights, privileges, and honors pertaining to the highest stand in these arts.

Given in the building of the University on the Last Day of May, 1894.

THOMAS VAN SCOY, Vice-President

P. L. WILLIS, Secretary

(For Original See Page 28)

**PRESIDENT, PROFESSORS, AND COUNCIL
OF THE COLLEGE OF OSKALOOSA
OF OSKALOOSA, IOWA**

**TO ALL WHO SHALL READ THESE LETTERS
GREETING**

Inasmuch as it is an ancient and praiseworthy custom throughout the nations in all Academies, established duly and by law, that those who have devoted themselves, both diligently and successfully, to letters, to liberal arts, or to any liberal studies, should receive some distinguished honor and be elevated to the dignity they deserve; and inasmuch as we, through the laws of our state, have ample power to distinguish and decorate with academic titles the well-deserving; therefore, equipped with this authority and not unmindful of ancient custom, we have determined, and, in council assembled, have decreed, that

ALBERT ABRAMS, A. M., M. D.

unusually devoted to most excellent studies, whose upright character and success are well known, is worthy and suitable of being honored with the highest rank of dignity; wherefor, unanimously, we have created and made him

DOCTOR OF LAWS

and have given and granted him all rights and privileges anywhere pertaining to that degree.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to these letters, sealed with the College seal. Dated at the College Hall, on this second day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1913, of the American Republic, 137.

SIGNATURES

(For Original See Page 29)

COLLEGE POLICIES

By DR. FRED E. MOORE, President

Doctor Abrams' Credentials

Believing it is the duty of our College to preserve and protect the name and professional reputation of Albert Abrams, we present in this number of Physico-Clinical Medicine the convincing evidence of his medical education, his constant effort to grow in knowledge, and the recognition by the so-called medical authorities which was accorded him **before** he gave offense in daring to give to the world, without their approval, the benefits of his discoveries and researches in the development of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams.

His way was to smile and not reply to his traducers. You would infer from his attitude that he simply realized, "They know not what they do." But those of you who were his friends and who believe in the mission he fulfilled, please realize with me that Albert Abrams is dead; and while we grant to every man the privilege of forming his own opinion as to the intrinsic value of Doctor Abrams' discoveries, we **will not** sit idly by and read libelous statements regarding Doctor Abrams' professional training and diplomas, nor will we further tolerate scurrilous statements in print or by word of mouth which our concrete evidence will not only refute but will give us redress through Court action. This word of caution to those (some no doubt unwittingly but others maliciously) who make libelous statements regarding Albert Abrams should be sufficient. **Note:—Other Journals and Magazines please copy.**

SOME REPLIES TO CRITICS

By DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

(Among the manuscripts left by Dr. Albert Abrams we are able to present the following. It was not Doctor Abrams' habit to reply to the almost daily caustic comments of his critics, but the following paragraphs throw light upon his experiences with some of them. It will be noted that the article is written in the third person, but it is given verbatim just as Doctor Abrams prepared the manuscript.—Doctor Moore.)

The Abrams' Reflexes

The review of Spondylotherapy appearing in the Journal of the American Medical Association was as follows:

"One wonders whether this is an attempt to explain osteopathy and chiropractic to the understanding of the regular practitioner, or to exploit the very ingenious percussion devices of the author, or whether it is really true that medical men really know practically nothing about the cure of disease through treatment of the spine. Let us hope that it is the latter, and that a careful study of this unique volume may open avenues of therapy heretofore undreamed of."

Despite the lack of intelligence displayed by the reviewer of this book who evidently never reviewed it, the latter part of the review was published. The "eminent" editor wrote to the author saying that the review was misquoted, evidently assuming that it should have been published in full. This is not done as a rule by publishers. Nevertheless when the author was apprised of the objection to the excerpt, it was immediately suppressed and never appeared again.

He Employs a Pith Ball in His Experiments

The "eminent" editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, considers the use of this scientific apparatus employed in every physical laboratory in the country as a huge joke. The pith ball is only a modified electro-scope, one of the most sensitive instruments known to science.

His Discoveries Said by Critics to be Preposterous

No one but one who has investigated the author's methods is in a position to comment on them. The latest

investigation was made by Dr. T. Proctor Hall of Vancouver, British Columbia, who read his paper before the British Columbia Academy of Science, April 27, 1923.

The Dearborn Independent

The Dearborn Independent claims that Abrams must have used chicanery in order to obtain his diploma from the University of Heidelberg. The Faculty at that time before whom he was examined consisted of some of the most eminent names ever known in medical science, and perhaps it has been conjured in the imagination of some critics that they must have received a substantial return for having graduated him at the early age of nineteen years.

Cooper Medical College

The author is now relating for the first time why he severed his connection with this institution. He was the youngest professor in the Faculty at that time. He began experiments with the solar rays, which were objected to by several members of the Faculty for the reason that the investigations were not orthodox. Rather than submit to this arbitrary ruling, he resigned from the institution in question. The author published the investigations bearing on the use of the solar rays in the treatment of tuberculosis in March, 1899. Finsen who received the Nobel Prize for practically the same work, published his results in September, 1899. How meritorious the author's investigations have been may be indicated by the following extracts from the Medical Press and Circular, London, England, January 12, 1921:

"Abrams has done more in the opinion of Sir James Barr to advance the treatment of tuberculosis than all the physicians in America combined."

The foregoing represents the "peculiar" conditions of Abrams' resignation from Cooper Medical College.

Apparatus Said to Have Been Constructed by "Schoolboy"

This so-called "schoolboy" achieved one of the greatest inventions in science and aided in winning the war when humanity's progress was passing through terror to triumph. He was formerly of the Science and Research Division of the U. S. Army. The apparatus enabled one to detect by heat rays the presence of invisible objects or bodies. This ap-

paratus was developed as an urgent necessity to combat the nightly Zeppelin raids and trench warfare by night. It was essentially the development of a sixth sense. Many other discoveries can likewise be attributed to this "schoolboy."

Apparatus Called Worthless by Critics

One of the "eminent" scientists employed to show the worthlessness of the apparatus was one Frank Rieber of San Francisco, who knowing that an air gap existed in the apparatus, the Oscilloclast, proceeded to determine the presence of a current by means of a galvanometer. The Oscilloclast is an apparatus which delivers only vibrations and not current. This is specifically stated in all of Abrams' writings. If the results obtained by this apparatus could be attributed to hypnotic influences, then hypnotism by its aid should be employed.

Several major operations have been performed by the aid of the vibrations emanating from the Oscilloclast. Teeth have been extracted and many minor surgical operations are constantly being performed by its aid. Dentists throughout the world are clamoring for the apparatus in question, but Abrams will not release the same until an efficiency of 100 per cent. for analgesic purposes is attained.

Submission to Blood Tests

When Doctor Reed and Dr. S. Hyman of San Francisco approached the author with a view of having blood tests submitted to him, he agreed, provided certain precautions were taken. While negotiations were pending a scurrilous article appeared in the journal edited by Dr. Reed which was derogatory to Doctor Abrams and his methods. Naturally Doctor Abrams severed all association with the gentleman in question.

Priority as Discoverer

We recall,

"Seven cities warred for Homer, being dead,
Who living had no rooffe to shroud his head."

Perhaps one of the most notorious claimants for priority is one George Starr White. He may easily be refuted by reference to his published writings.

Another Abrams Detractor

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, is one of the latest Abrams detractors. He employs the public press for making the following statement:

"Since Doctor Abrams claims discoveries which, if true, are equal in importance to the radio and x-ray, he should be willing to have a study made of them by such scientific experts in physics and the allied sciences as are easily available at the University of California."

My former student, Wilbur, should be more circumspect as the president of a university in giving vent to abortive utterances. I know of no discovery in medicine with which the name of Wilbur is associated. The fact of being president of a university does not predicate scientific achievement.

The author had approached a number of scientists of the University of California with the object of receiving aid in his investigations. In practically every instance he was absolutely refused any assistance. For example, he wanted the use of the electrocardiograph and had written to the Dean of the University of California requesting the use of the same. He was refused. Throughout the country a like refusal was given until at last in Brooklyn he found one physician who was oblivious to the orthodoxy of medical science so-called which arbitrarily negated a new idea and sought this method of boycotting it.

DOCTOR ABRAMS' PLANS AND DISREGARDED WISHES

By DR. FRED E. MOORE
San Francisco



This is the structure Doctor Abrams was building out of the College Trust Fund when he was taken by death. Here he visioned the opportunity of carrying out the plans outlined in his will for teaching only those fully qualified by Degrees of M. D., D. O. or D. D. S. Here he planned extensive laboratories for the development of ERA; hospital rooms, wards, and completely equipped surgeries for the proper care and treatment of every type of case. Many beds as well as services in his Clinic were to be devoted to the care and treat-

ment of the financially embarrassed and needy ones. He even planned that any idea, no matter how fanciful, should have consideration in his laboratories, and its sponsors could establish its proof if possible.

The pathetic thing about it all is that the use of the properties and funds Doctor Abrams designated in his will for the carrying out of all these plans has been thwarted thus far by his heirs. One pending suit brought injunction to keep the present Board of Trustees from directing the College business; while a sister living in Los Angeles, by another pending suit, endeavors to throw the College property and funds into the private estate of Doctor Abrams. As Doctor Abrams in his last will and testament designated the bequests and residue of his private estate according to his wishes and as he did not fail to remember his relatives, the defeat of his plans to devote the College property and Funds to the carrying on and the developing of the work he laid down would be all the more pathetic.

If it could only be realized that the advancement and glory of Doctor Abrams' discoveries and memory throughout the world would bring things that money can not buy, what a blessing in happiness and unutterable satisfaction would come to the heirs of the personal estate who are in a position to cease litigation so that the college assets may go to the cause for which Doctor Abrams sacrificed his life.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

We sincerely regret that we have not received the copy of program for this great meeting to be held at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, September 21, 22, 23, 24, in order to attract the attention of our readers to its details.

Dr. Jean duPlessis is in charge of the program which is sufficient evidence of its instructive value to all ERA physicians.

Under the circumstances we expect to have our October Journal in the mail by September 8, hoping to reach all readers with Convention data before the Doctors leave their homes for Chicago.

FRED E. MOORE

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN AUGUST JOURNAL

Through a printer's error there was an omission of the words printed in black type from the second paragraph of the quotation in Dr. Francis A. Cave's article on page 18 of the August Journal.

"The microscope may reveal a germ that plays an active part, but it can not reveal the symptoms which the germ produces, nor the conditions that favour the entrance of these germs, nor, indeed, the fact that the man is ill"

A similar error was made on the thirteenth line from the bottom of page 38 in the August Journal where Doctor Abrams spoke of polarity and the reaction of death.

"You have created life in that particular iron rod. Is that clear? Now, take the iron rod and leave it facing East and West for a few minutes. Then, if I take the reaction of that rod I get the reaction of death."

THE GREAT ERA CONVENTION IS AT HAND

**Do Not Fail to Attend the Convention of the American
Electronic Research Association at Hotel La Salle,
Chicago, September 21, 22, 23 and 24**

The Second Convention of the American Electronic Research Association will take place in Chicago at Hotel La Salle, September 21, 22, 23, and 24. Make your plans and get railway certificates so that you may secure reduced rates for return trip. Another important thing — reserve your hotel rooms early so you will be properly taken care of. Dr. Jean duPlessis will be in charge of the program and Dr. Chester Morris will be in charge of the arrangements.

Why delay your identification with this great organization which is developing its usefulness to the entire ERA profession?

The cost is nominal, only \$10.00 a year, and your membership sent in now will carry you to the end of the next fiscal year. This also entitles you to the Journal of the American Electronic Research Ass'n.

Do not put this matter off but send in your subscription at once to Dr. Norman T. Johnston, Secretary-Treasurer, 2118 Central Avenue, Kearney, Nebraska.

The College of Electronic Medicine in San Francisco takes great pleasure in encouraging membership in the American Association.

DR. FRED E. MOORE
President, College of Electronic Medicine
San Francisco

WHY WORRY?

when

WE OFFER YOU PROTECTION

INSURANCE FOR ALL ELECTRONISTS AGAINST MALPRACTICE SUITS

Obtainable through our Company

Our Policy includes all the advantages previously offered to Physicians, whether M. D.'s or D. O.'s including the following:

1. A specialized defense.
2. Legal aid in counter claims.
3. Educational features.
4. A sympathetic knowledge and belief in your methods.

PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION

742 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SIGN AND
MAIL THIS COUPON.

Name

Address