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Works by Albert Abrams

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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.

Citation from other sources will be duly accredited.

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JULY-AUGUST, 1925

DEAR DOCTOR:

Perhaps you are one who has felt that the JOURNAL has not offered him everything that he expected; perhaps you have wished for more Medical and Scientific literature and less business and litigation news. If so, you will find that your wishes have at last been realized.

College matters have been adjusted to the extent that application to scientific problems is the prime activity again. The College staff is devoting all of its time to the problems of diagnosis and treatment, and will keep the men in the field posted on all new developments, whether of College or other origin. We want to make the JOURNAL a clearing house for your problems, and an aid to better work. We are dedicating ourselves to your interests, and that means your patients' welfare.

To that end we want your co-operation; we want you to write your personal findings, discoveries, and problems; and insofar as space permits they will be discussed in the Journal. This is your Journal as much as ours, and will become more and more so as time goes on.

Consequently, if you have not subscribed already, do so today. Your subscription will make everything possible. Without it we can do nothing. So please keep your JOURNAL going.

HONORARIUM

It is impossible to publish letters in full from ERA doctors, endorsing the New Plan. The following are excerpts from a selected few, which express full approval of the plan adopted by the Board of Trustees.—E. W. BINKLEY.

Dr. W. A. Klopfenstein, Detroit, Mich.: "I am indeed happy over the solution of an unhappy situation. I am anxious and willing to co-operate in any reasonable way toward the success of our common cause."

Dr. Lillian Moffat, Sparta, Wis.: "I like the new Honorarium Plan and will remit."

Dr. Anna C. de la Motte, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I want to compliment you on the fine way you have handled the tangled-up affairs, and we doctors in the field are greatly indebted to you for the splendid work you have done to further our interests."

Dr. R. E. Maupin, Salt Lake City, Utah: "A very satisfactory adjustment and arrangement."

Dr. Frank Baker, Clarkston, Wash.: "The new statement of my account with the College came to hand this date, and would say that it has my hearty approval."

Dr. W. C. Cox, Bellingham, Wash.: "Your Honorarium Plan received and it looks so fair and generous that I am sending my check forthwith."

Dr. Benj. Hayward, Los Angeles, Calif.: "I am happy to know that the difficulties are gradually being settled for a greater future of the ERA."

Dr. Catherine Compton, Beeville, Texas: "This Plan is fine, I think."

Dr. E. L. Harris, Marietta, Ga.: "I am just in receipt of yours of the 20th, with notice of the adjustment of rents and account on the Oscilloclast, all of which I am glad that you have been able, after long consultation and hard work, to accomplish. I am enclosing my check."

Dr. I. Sossnitz, New York, N. Y.: "I am enclosing my check as per your statement. Let me congratulate the Trustees of the College on their successful termination of the intricate problem they had on hand. They certainly dealt very fair all around, and I do not think any man in the field can pick any flaws in the decision they have reached. I wish to thank the Trustees for the unselfish devotion they have shown for the cause of ERA."

COMMENTS ON “A RADIO HYPOTHESIS OF LIFE’S ORIGIN”— BECQUEREL

By LEO BIGELMAN, M. D.
San Francisco

In the Literary Digest for July 11, 1925, is printed an excerpt from the “The Problem of the Origin of Life,” by Paul Becquerel. Becquerel needs no introduction. His work in the discovery of the Becquerel ray is too well known. So it is all the more interesting to note how this eminent scientist touches the borderline of the probable and then swerves off on an improbable and contradictory tangent. We here reprint the full excerpt as it appears in the Digest which is taken from *Les Nouvelles Littéraires, Artistiques et Scientifiques* (Paris):

“What do we know of life’s origin? Have we some vague idea of the way in which it appeared on the surface of the globe?”

“At what epoch did this prodigious event occur? Which came first, plants, or animals? Since the earliest ages, the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Latins, to satisfy their curiosity, devised an incalculable number of sacred legends and natural hypotheses. Has modern science got any further than they?”

“Now the great debates on the generation of infusoria during the eighteenth century, and on the alteration of fermentable liquids during the latter half of the nineteenth, in which Pasteur took such an illustrious part, appeared for the moment to solve this question. They proved conclusively that there is no spontaneous generation on earth at the present time. Whenever life appears in a sterile medium, some cellular germ must have been brought to it from outside.

“Hence dead matter can not acquire life apart from already living matter. This, for the moment, is a law without exception.

“In these circumstances, if we wish to explain the origin of life on the earth’s surface without recourse either to spontaneous generation or to supernatural creation, there is only one likely solution. It is that the earth, like an ordinary bouillon of cultures, has been ‘saved’ with germs from another inhabited

planet. Have meteors, cosmic dust, the propulsive force of stellar radiation, or universal attraction, brought such germs hither? My conclusion is very clear. Terrestrial life did not come from another world. As my experiments on the microbicidal action of ultraviolet rays at low temperatures have shown, no germ can traverse the interstellar void without being killed by the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

"But there are forces yet more dangerous in the high atmosphere! They are cathodic rays, which, striking upon the fine crystallized dust of frozen nitrogen, produce the magnificent boreal auroras! Not only are these rays fatal to germs, but after absorption they produce the X-rays, whose redoubtable powers we know only too well.

"These X-rays would reach the interstellar germs adhering to the nitrogen crystals, and even those lurking in the interior of cosmic dust-particles, where they might have penetrated if these were porous; and there the germs would be inevitably annihilated.

"As for transporation by meteorites, Pasteur himself demonstrated that these are sterile. In the present state, of science we must then be content to concentrate our researches upon the earth. To regard the origin of life as having taken place elsewhere is to elude the problem.

"Besides, cosmic forces were formerly quite sufficient to form on our planet organic substances and bring about, under conditions of which we still are ignorant, the synthesis of living protoplasm.

"The beautiful experiments of Daniel Berthelot and of Hoxlasa on the synthesis of sugars and starchy substances are most hopeful. They make possible a theory of 'radio-biogenesis'!

"According to this conception, which I have been the first to develop, it is possible that, at an extremely remote era, possibly ten million centuries ago—for the evolution of terrestrial life has taken much longer than is generally supposed—the sun gave out much more ultraviolet radiation than now. Besides, sedimentary strata being rare, the crystalline rocks forming the greater part of the ocean bottom must have been much more radioactive than at present. Under the action of these physical forces on the waters charged with mineral substances and carbonic acid, in conditions yet unknown, there is nothing improbable in supposing that there may have been formed

colloidal organic substances, complex systems of albuminoids, and from these, protoplasms—living germs.

“Carried to other regions covered with protective sediments, these germs then developed apart from the influence of these dangerous radiations. It was thus that probably began in the Archean seas, the reign of the microscopic protozoophytes—those strange cellular mixtures that were neither animals nor plants, whence issued, by way of differentiation, the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

“Let us hope that science, with the astonishing means now at its disposal, may in the not far distant future corroborate this hypothesis experimentally.”

Careful perusal of this article discloses several interesting facts. First of all, Becquerel's belief that life formed under the influence of radio-activity, which in the light of ERA is repetition of findings stated in different terminology. Now Mr. Becquerel goes on to say, “Carried to other regions covered with protective sediments, these germs then developed apart from the influence of these dangerous radiations”—very interesting, but what does it mean?

That these “dangerous radiations” first produced life, then this life had to be removed or removed itself from these dangerous radiations in order to develop. What force removed it, or how, Becquerel does not state or postulate. Neither does he, apparently, see the great discrepancy between the possibility of life originating at all in the midst of “dangerous radiations,” and its imperative removal from these influences in order to develop. How could it originate at all under such conditions, if these radiations were so dangerous? And then when removed, what removed it, or did it possess consciousness to remove itself. And after it was removed, regardless of ways and means, did this life, without the influence of the radiations which created it, become self-perpetuating and create its own life-force, or did it have to draw that force from something outside of itself? All these questions are pertinent to a theory on the origin and nature of life.

Now let us for a moment change the basic thought of this theory, and see what it leads to. Instead of life originating under the influence of radiations, dangerous or otherwise, let us postulate that life is that radiation itself, or that, rather radiation, manifest either as detectable or undetectable radiant energy is life; that in the class of detectable radiant energy, we include all manifestations of energy or force; that we consider growth, development, reproduc-

Truth never came into the world but, like a bastard, to the ignominy of him that brought her forth, 'till time hath washed and salted the infant, declared her legitimate, and churched the father of this young Minerva.

—Milton.

Mr. Lakhowsky is quoted as saying:

“Have you ever watched the flight of birds? And have you never been astonished to see the ease with which a pigeon, for instance, flies straight to his pigeon-cote if released at a great distance from it? Have you not been surprised to find how a bat, whose vision is very elementary, catches small insects at night? Here is what the celebrated naturalist Fabre says about it:

“At the approach of cold weather, and sometimes without apparent cause, the lemmings abandon their customary abode, the high mountains of Norway, to undertake a long sea-voyage. The emigrant band composed of myriads of individuals, proceeds in a straight line across all obstacles without ever turning aside from its goal.

“Special senses? specific instinct, do you tell me? These are but words. No! the pigeon does not start immediately for his home; he rises in the air, turns his beak to the wind, as if deciding on his flight before he fixes upon his direction. It is neither the delicacy of their hearing nor the acuteness of their smell that favors the hunting of the bat. We must find other explanations. The lemmings can not possibly select, at great distance, amid all the noises and odors coming to them from all directions, precisely those that emanate from the point where they wish to go.

“We know that glow-worms, fireflies, etc., emit luminous rays; that certain fish, such as the torpedoes, generate electricity. It is only one step further to assert that living creatures may give out radiations similar to the Hertzian waves, and that other creatures are able to detect them.

“It has already been noted that numerous insects are provided with antennae whose use has never been explained. On the other hand, the inner ear of most living creatures includes a special organ whose functions naturalists have not yet ascertained. This consists of semi-circular canals, usually three arranged in mutually perpendicular planes. It has been remarked that these canals have exceptional directive properties, and that animals deprived of them seem overcome with stupor and turn about without being able to decide where to go. An important detail is the fact that these canals contain a liquid particularly sensitive to the action of a magnetic field. It is known

that a radioelectric transmitter creates around it a variable magnetic field, and we may thus imagine that the semi-circular canals of the ear form a receiver capable of registering these variations.

“The pigeon-carrier electrifies itself by friction with the air. It rises and falls, thus forming between the earth and himself an actual variable air condenser; then, when the proper balance has been achieved, he shoots forth into space. **The radiations emitted by the insects themselves guide the bat in its nocturnal chase. It is the radiations sent forth by the shoals of fish that they are seeking, which guide the lemmings in the direction that they follow with mathematical exactitude.**

“Let me quote you an experiment of Fabre that I pointed out to Mr. Givelet, vice-president of the Radio Club of France, who has devoted an article to my theories, in *The Radio Revue*. **Certain insects, shut in a cage, attract at a distance of several miles other insects of the same species, whereas if the former are enclosed in an insulating glass vessel, the attraction no longer takes place.**

“**What shall we conclude? Who knows whether, if all living beings emit waves, we may not come to recognize the character of microbes by their emitted radiation? Perhaps it will be possible, by means of opposing rays, to annul the effect of their own.**

“However this may be, allow me to put forth an appeal to all entomologists, all naturalists, all physicists, even to all amateurs, that all of them who have the opportunity will investigate further this question, which possibly is destined to overthrow the data of a branch of our present-day science.”

I want particularly to call your attention to the bold type (ours). One can almost hear Dr. Abrams speaking thru these words. We have been and are recognizing “the character of microbes by their emitted radiations” and it will not only be possible, it is possible and is a fact that, “by means of opposing rays to annul the effect of their own.”

Soon we shall come into our own.



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

treatment of disease, but to prevent it. At the end of the century he discovered his cardiac and pulmonic reflexes, of which I have often said that even if he had done nothing more this discovery entitled him to a prominent niche in the temple of fame.

"He was a man of restless mind; to him a problem solved was a problem dead, and he so rapidly passed on from one discovery to another that it was difficult to keep pace with him. He forestalled Finsen in the light treatment, but having other work to do he did not follow it up. He passed on to improvements in the methods of physical examination, the effects of magnetism, and finally his electronic methods, which have aroused a storm which will take some time to subside; but it is to be hoped that eventually the public will be allowed to learn and profit by the truth.

* * * * *

"In my opinion during the last fifty years Medicine has only produced duos genios, facile principes, Albert Abrams and Almroth Wright. These two men, by their work, have saved and will continue to save thousands, nay tens of thousands, of lives; yet the former was hounded to death by his professional brethren, and the latter has never received the recognition to which his monumental work entitled him; while others, even detractors, have climbed to honour and wealth over his work without acknowledgment. This has ever been the case in medicine in all ages and in all centuries. I have heard Pasteur and Lister ridiculed by men who were afterwards anxious to profit by this work. Witness the tragedy of Semmelweis, who was so persecuted by his professional brethren that he ended his days in an asylum.

* * * * *

"Early in my medical career I recognized that doctors differ and patients die just as they have done for centuries. The fashions in medical treatment were constantly changing without any obvious lessening in the death-rate.

* * * * *

"My interest is in the scientific rather than the pecuniary aspect of Medicine, and I hope his interest will continue to the end. It is doubtful how far I can legitimately use the word "scientific" in connection with Medicine; it is certainly not applicable to the mere clinician who has always seemed to me like the croupier who scoops in the shekels in the gamble of life, the mere middleman who always gets an undue share of the spoils.

"Abrams was ever on the outlook to improve his methods of diagnosis so as to detect disease in its very incipiency, when it could be arrested. I have often said that Abrams' methods demand an acute sense of hearing and a delicate sense of touch, but he recognized that every medical man was not thus endowed, and for those who were not adepts at percussion he invented various instruments, such as the percussophone, the statophone, ampli-statophone with its loud speaker, glass and rubber rods, etc. I have got all these, but I prefer percussion. I suppose every man should, like David, equip himself with the armour which suits him best. I find that about nine patients out of ten can detect the most minute difference in percussion notes because they are not prejudiced, but in the case of medical men many will tell you that they do not hear any difference. Their prejudice prevents them hearing anything which they do not expect to hear. In these cases I insist on them doing the percussion themselves with the pleximetric finger encircled with a piece of insulating tape. They then not only recognise difference in note, but in the resistance to the finger. I point out that it is not sufficient to see with your eyes, hear with your ears, smell with your nose, and feel with your fingers. You should also employ your understanding. The power of hearing minute differences in sounds should be cultivated. A fair test of acuity of hearing is to drop a small pin about eighteen inches on a thick carpet. If there be not much pile on the carpet the contact of the pin on it should be very audible some feet distant.

* * * * *

"Ever since and even before the days of Paul Guttman, it has not been considered good form for a physician to profess to cure disease. He tries to diagnose it, and leaves the cure to Nature. In Vienna the diagnosis was usually completed on the post-mortem table, and in this country frequently, with the assistance of the surgeon by an exploratory operation. If anyone doubts these statements he had better read the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*, and see how much attention is paid to questions of treatment. Under such conditions one might have thought that physicians would have been ready to accept assistance from Abrams or anyone else, even from his Satanic Majesty, rather than to hand over their numerous failures to the surgeons. I have long held that the following preventable diseases are a disgrace to Medicine and afford a rich harvest to surgeons: adenoids, chronic tonsillitis, goitre, duodenal ulcer, cholecystitis, intestinal stasis, appendicitis, and en-

E.R.A. POST-GRADUATE COURSE AT KIRKSVILLE POSTPONED

This Post-Graduate Course which was planned by Dr. John V. McManis to take place at the time of the Middle States Convention, and which was such a success last year, with four hundred doctors in attendance, has been indefinitely postponed purely through a sense of duty on the part of Dr. McManis. Dr. McManis as Vice-President and Trustee of the College of Electronic Medicine at San Francisco must meet with the Board of Trustees from May 5 on. The settlements and adjustments under the compromise in litigation and the working out of problems and future plans will require a couple of weeks' time at least, after which the Trustees are due at the Des Moines Convention.

We appreciate this unselfishness on the part of Dr. McManis, as the Board would be a great loser if it could not enjoy his counsel.

The following letter announcing the postponement of the Course was sent out by the McManis College of Electronic Medicine:

"The ERA Post-Graduate Course, announced for May 15, 16, 17 and 18th, at the McManis College of Electronic Medicine, Kirksville, Mo., **has been indefinitely postponed.**

It is imperative that Dr. J. V. McManis be in San Francisco, California, during the dates mentioned above. A trustees' meeting, ERA litigation, and other matters of importance demand that he be there. For that reason we are postponing the post-graduate course. No date has yet been determined for having it.

It is urged that as many ERA practitioners as possible attend the meeting of the Middle States Society to be held in Des Moines May 19, 20 and 21. In addition to an excellent program, questions of importance to all ERA practitioners will come up for discussion and decision.

We regret very much that it has become necessary to postpone our course, but feel that under the circumstances we could do nothing else.

We are inviting all ERA practitioners to pay us a visit in Kirksville immediately following the Middle States Society

who never discovered anything, and never will to the crack of doom. All they can do is to pour out a flood of ignorant criticism and make money.

“This book is largely taken up with the oscilloclast, so there is no necessity for me to say much about it, but I would just like to take this opportunity of pointing out a discovery which I have recently made. I have discovered that it increases metabolism, especially nitrogenous and calcium. After it has been used for an hour or two you will find a fair amount of albumose or peptone in the urine. I am inclined to look upon it as a peptone, because it gives the biuret reaction, but is not precipitated by picric acid. There seems so far as I have yet observed, a slight increase in the excretion of calcium, but I have often found a diminution in the amount of phosphates. I shall continue these observations, but I should like some of the younger men to follow them out.

“In my London address I showed that peptonuria two hours or so after a meal was a common concomitant of duodenal ulcer; this is due to the absorption by the ulcer of the peptone before it is further hydrolysed into amino-acids. In the present discovery the peptonuria arises from the effects of the oscilloclast, and must be due to the hydrolysis of proteids in the body. In this peptonuria there may be many polypeptides as in the biuret reaction the colour varies in character and intensity.

“In my examinations of the urine passed before and after the use of the oscilloclast, I have commonly found an increase in the excretion of calcium and a diminution in the phosphates. If there be, as I think there is, an increased metabolism and ionization of the mineral constituents, there must be numerous electrolytes set free which will stimulate the function of the cells of the body. Every cell in the body is a miniature battery, whose function depends on the difference in the electric potential between the ions within and without the cell. I am not an accomplished chemist, and therefore I must not wander too far from my beat for fear I get into troubled waters.

* * * * *

“I am told I should say something about the Horder report. Personally, I prefer to treat it with the contempt which it largely merits.

“Recently a barrister, who had evidently taken the trouble to read the report, said to me that it proved nothing except the ability and honesty of Dr. Boyd, which were never in question. Clearly,

however, it also confirmed what was already known, the existence of an 'electronic reaction.'

"I would like to add and endorse the following statements by a contributor to this work, and I may take another opportunity of more fully amplifying them. 'I think I have already indicated with sufficient emphasis my conviction that Abrams' work affords a striking example of a great discovery which is belittled by several leaders of Medicine, happening to possess an authority which is widely and uncritically respected. I have also exposed the fact that as soon as the dawning consciousness of some probable value in a discovery makes itself felt, individuals are not lacking who will, if they get the chance, make capital of the situation by appearing as exponents of the new idea in such a way as to pose as prime authorities. But as the actual prime authority can be none other than the discoverer himself, this contemptible policy necessarily eventuates in their attempting foully to discredit him, the originative genius, as far as possible, together with every one else who has previously displayed interest in his work.

"The reflection cast upon the honour of Abrams' practitioners by the authors of the Horder Report was contained in a statement, in support of which no evidence could be brought, that they were 'ethically unjustified' in helping the sick by the use of Abrams' methods; while the reflection upon their intelligence was contained in a statement that their position was 'scientifically unsound,' both diagnostically and therapeutically.

"In regard to diagnosis, the Committee stated, for want, I suppose, of a better argument, that the impossibility of establishing on all occasions an accurate relation between Abrams' reactions and pathological states disproved the value of the former from the standpoint of practical Medicine—unless they were claimed (which they are not) as being capable of eliminating all necessity for the employment, as criteria, of pathological data. It is unfortunate that this happened to be their one and only argument, because it showed that they had no clear conception of the value of diagnosis, which is never, in the first place, the exact interpretation of one aspect in terms of another, but the use of all aspects in prognosis and treatment. This was explained in the medical press long before the Horder Report appeared, and is again explained in this book, but evidently the Committee's intelligence is not equal to comprehending it, or they refuse to look the truth in the face, because they know nothing of the relation of electronic reactions to prognosis and

treatment. In regard to the results of treatment based upon the reactions their knowledge is admittedly nil.

"It comes then to this, that the foundation of their criticism is ignorance, in part unacknowledged, and in part acknowledged. Medicine suffers an insult, and honourable practitioners are told in so many words that they are knaves or fools. My patients may read in the Morning Post that I conduct my practice unethically and foolishly, and that Sir Thomas Horder gives me 'no sanction' for continuing to treat as I think best."

CHARACTER AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DIAGNOSTIC ROOM AT COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE, SAN FRANCISCO

By LEO BIGELMAN, M. D.
San Francisco

In view of the fact that the San Francisco College of Electronic Medicine is and must at all times be considered as the headquarters of ERA of the world, we feel it incumbent to first of all make its routine diagnostic facilities as complete and as advanced as possible in accordance with all of the proved and time-tested developments, and to continue developing it along such new lines as experimentation here and elsewhere shall prove advisable.

Our first consideration was to exclude all gross and radio interference from the room itself. This was accomplished by wiring the ceiling with No. 14 copper wire, stranded, from wall to wall with wires placed 24 inches apart from each other, and thoroly grounded. This eliminates radio waves of nearly all frequencies, and most static interference from atmospheric conditions and changes.

Our next step was to exclude all interference that might arise within the room and so affect the reactions. This we achieved by the erection of a copper cage of rather unique construction in its details. The cage itself is built of copper mesh screen on a wood framework 6 x 6 feet square and 7 feet high. It is completely enclosed, of course, and with a double layer of copper on the floor, and every part of this structure was thoroly grounded. The floor was then covered with rubber matting, and a stand 5½ feet long and about 3 feet wide and 6 inches high was built, set on insulated

glass legs, and placed within the cage as a platform for the operator and subject. This was done to insulate both the operator and the subject from contact with the cage itself so that neither one would be affected by any waves of energy which the cage would pick up and transmit to the ground. This insulation we consider of particular importance. A similar glass-leg insulated stand was built for the diagnostic set.

The grounds for the subject are carried out of the cage and connected to a separate ground from the cage itself. The dynamizer ground is also connected to an entirely different ground, as we found that this accentuated the reactions. An interesting and new feature of our dynamizer connections, and one which has proved itself highly effective, is that our ground wire and our bifurcated cord for personal localization have been so combined through an electrode that no changes at the dynamizer are necessary when localizing on a patient. The dynamizer is connected by a bifurcated cord led through an insulated conduit out of the cage and to an electrode. This electrode acts as a plug switch. When the blood is being examined it is connected by a spring arm to a direct ground. When the patient is being examined this electrode is simply removed from its connection and led to the patient. It is thus grounded through the patient's grounds, as is the case ordinarily, but with the advantage that the connections from the dynamizer are not divided in two directions as with the old hook-up, there is no possibility of added contamination by attaching new wires to the dynamizer and the energy must flow from the patient to the subject, thus accentuating the reactions, which we have found to be the case. We consider this an important feature in stabilizing reactions direct from the patient.

An additional important feature is the isolation of the operator from the subject. The improvement in reactions, and the certainty that the operator can no longer affect the reactions of the subject have more than justified this feature; and that is, a copper mesh grounded screen between the subject and the operator, with the operator's chair and working hand also grounded. This we feel has eliminated the operator as a source of influence on the reactions.

Nothing is kept within the cage except the things mentioned above. Bloods are introduced into the dynamizer through a hatch door in the screen wall next to the dynamizer. Thus all assistance is from outside of the cage, and all specimens, notes, papers, rods, magnets, etc., are all kept outside of the cage.

We also keep a number of dynamizers under constant depolarization, thus having absolutely sterile dynamizers at all times. Specimens to be examined are each put into separate dynamizers, and the dynamizer and specimen together, introduced through the hatch door into the diagnostic cage. The ground and reflexophone contacts for the dynamizer are so arranged that there is automatic contact at all points, and no handling is required to make any connections. This absolutely insures every specimen's freedom from contamination from previous specimen, or from handling.

We shall continue, however, to search for further possible sources of error and contamination, and eliminate them as they are discovered.

EASTERN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION MEETING

DR. A. J. MOLYNEUX

The last A. E. R. A. meeting of the season was held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, Saturday, June 6th. Afternoon and evening session beginning at 3 P.M. A large attendance was on hand to enjoy the excellent program prepared. Dr. Albert J. Molyneux, President, of Jersey City, N. J., presided.

Dr. Jean duPlessis, of Chicago, gave an instructive talk and demonstration on practical ERA diagnosis and treatment technique, discussed and analyzed various diagnostic treatment machines and stated that he was still of the opinion that the **Abrams** apparatus properly cared for and understood, was still the equipment "par excellence." He further stated that by the use of the Oscilloclast, a radio set and Blackburn diagnostic set, it could be shown that the different settings of rheostats made a difference in energy delivered.

Dr. Mae J. Work of Brooklyn, reported the Middle States Society Convention, stating that while much of the proceedings were irrelevant to ERA, yet electronics proved to be a matter of great interest to those assembled. Also that various reports of the Convention showed that ERA is maintaining a healthy growth throughout the country and as a result of better technique in ERA

diagnosis and treatment and research work being carried on, that the ERA concept is proving more valuable every day and of greater significance in the healing art. Dr. Work reported that the broadcasting of ERA she has done has been well received and that reports indicate that this work is a valuable aid in advancing the ERA cause.

Dr. A. M. Goffen, of Brooklyn, presented a number of interesting cases that told how they had found help in ERA after all other methods had failed. Dr. Goffen outlined the treatment given in each case.

Dr. Sydney E. Smith, of Woodhaven, N. Y., gave case reports of unusual and so-called incurable conditions that had been cured by ERA, describing the treatment given.

Dr. Anna C. de la Motte, of Brooklyn, presented a number of cases that had discontinued ERA treatment for long periods and that according to their own stories were still well and have had no recurrence of the original trouble. The patients, appearing in person, told their own stories and the doctor outlined the treatment given. Much enthusiasm was created by these reports and the opinion was freely expressed that the remarkable results obtained in any one of these cases would more than justify the existence of ERA. The reports gave the assembled doctors renewed courage to press on in the development of this boon to suffering humanity.

Dr. Samuel L. Fruchs, of New York, discussed a number of interesting cases, telling how ERA had helped them after specialists had stated that they were absolutely hopeless.

Dr. Francis A. Cave, President of the A. E. R. A., gave an able talk on "National Problems," stressing the importance of deciding definitely who will be eligible for membership in the A. E. R. A., and reasserting the opinion that the future of ERA is decidedly bright, especially so if each one will do their duty toward the local and national associations, and their aid in the future further perfection of ERA diagnosis and treatment.

Dr. J. C. Burnett, of the Burnett-Timken Laboratories, Alpine, N. J., and trustee of the San Francisco College, having recently returned from the trustees meeting, discussed the college situation and stated that settlement of the difficulties was near at hand and that many changes of policy were about to be instituted that would be of great benefit to the practitioners in the field, and would go far toward advancing the general ERA cause. He also announced that he was much gratified that after years of thought and experi-

mentation, Mr. Hallberg, the famous physicist associated with him, had at last admitted that the oscilloclast was all that was claimed for it and more, and that its development was worthy of the work and thought of the best scientific minds of the country. Mr. Hallberg followed, endorsing these views and since the scientific mind of the physicist is concerned little with the clinical results, but more with the means used to bring them about, such an endorsement is indeed valuable and a welcome vindication of the practitioners' claims.

Mr. Alexander Marky, Editor of Pearsons and author of many valuable ERA articles and one of our most valued exponents of the cause, sent a telegram from Chicago regretting that he would be unable to be with us. However, we expect to have this pleasure later.

Dr. Eugene Underhill, of Philadelphia, also telegraphed his regrets at being unable to attend. The Association was glad to receive the message of good-will.

Dr. Ira W. Drew, of Philadelphia, gave a short, snappy, optimistic ERA talk, stating that as time went on his faith in the work had been renewed and intensified, and that he desired to vigorously aid in the future development.

Dr. W. Rollins Oliver, of Johnston, Pa., gave interesting information on ERA treatment of the endocrines and pleaded for further development along that line, stating that he had secured wonderful results with this constructive treatment.

Dr. Duncan A. Doble, our worthy Treasurer, met with a slight accident a few days before the meeting. The Association was thankful it was not serious and that he was able to be with us.

Our worthy and efficient Secretary, Dr. Alexander Smith, read a Memorial on the death of Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher, and which will appear in the ERA Journals.

Dr. H. Van Arsdale Hillman, of New York, Chairman of Educational Committee, made an excellent report of work done along this important line and indicated that the foundation is fast laid being for some real accomplishment in the very near future.

Dr. Fred E. Keefer, of South Orange, N. J., Chairman of Legislative and Defense Committee, stated that efforts should be made where advisable to enact legislation to prevent incompetents from practicing ERA, as well as protect ourselves from the onslaughts of the enemy. The report showed that the committee is giving its work very serious thought.

ination. This is easily contaminated, which is not possible in the laboratory of those doing exact work. The proper technic in the taking of blood for examination will be cheerfully furnished by those who can give that information.

April 15th, 1925.

(Signed) J. W. KING.

EXPERIMENTS BY McMANIS PHYSICO-CLINIC LABORATORY

(The following article recounting experiments by Dr. Lulu F. McManis was sent by Dr. J. W. King for publication in our Journal, and is most interesting in connection with the comments of Dr. Cora Smith King regarding malaria. The latter's article also appears in this Journal.—Dr. Moore.)

J. W. KING, M. D.
Bradford, Pennsylvania.

DEAR DR. KING:

I am afraid you will think me very negligent in making the tests with quinine for 60 reactions, which you asked me to make some time back.

We have done these experiments with the following results: In one case where the 60 came thru at the modified rate 59 24/25th, which was located in the frontals and ethmoids, quinine dissipated the reaction when held eighteen inches away from the dynamizer. In another case where the 60 came through straight, and also found in the tonsillar areas and genito-urinary area, quinine dissipated the reaction when held three feet away from the dynamizer. In another case 60 in the appendix measuring 5.25th ohm, quinine dissipated the reaction when held one foot away. 60 in the gall bladder area measuring 4.25th, quinine dissipated the reaction when held three feet away.

We also tried to see if quinine would dissipate the 35 reaction. We tried it on 35 to the sinuses, and to the genito-urinary tract, but the quinine seemed to have no effect whatever.

Since quinine dissipated 60, it seems it would be a very good reason for giving quinine in cases of colds. It seems to me there is a great field for research in the drug line, and I am sure we would find some of the drugs useful in a lot of cases. For instance, just recently we did some more experimental work, and we found that

Committee on Legislation and Defense: Dr. Fred E. Keefer, Chairman, 7 Fielding Court, South Orange, N. J.; Dr. Frederick Dugdale; Dr. Sigmar C. Hilfer.

Committee on National Health Federation: Dr. Walter A. Merkley, Chairman, 487 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Julius Broder; Dr. Harold W. Burnard.

Committee on Membership: Dr. Eleanore M. Arthur, Chairman, 114 South Illinois Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.; Dr. Anna C. de la Motte; Dr. C. Frederick Wetche.

Advisory Committee on Education: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman of Committee on Education.

Committee on Sickness and Relief: Dr. Cora Belle Molyneux, 2859 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.; Dr. I. Sossnitz, Dr. Nellie F. Whitcomb.

Clinic Committee: Dr. Hedley B. Carter, Chairman, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, M. Y.; Dr. A. W. Hoyt; Dr. S. G. Hoffman; Dr. Lamar K. Tuttle.

DO YOU KNOW?

Conducted by LEO BIGELMAN, M. D.
San Francisco

Do You Know?

That the work done in destroying cancer in plants with short radio waves is highly significant in view of the fact that cancer in plants and animals gives the same reactions. This was demonstrated by Abrams as far back as 1916. In *Physico-Clinical Medicine* 1916, Abrams states:

Cancer of Plants

“Erwin F. Smith, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, suggests that crown gall, a cancer of plants, is due to the **bacterium tumefaciens** and that pure cultures inoculated into plants will produce a variety of tumors. The writer made reactions with several specimens of inoculated crown gall received from this eminent plant pathologist, and was astounded by the fact that the reactions were identical with human cancer. The specimens also showed the same polarity (positive) and the same vibratory rate (50). Any physician may in a few minutes verify my findings. I

LET US BE MEN

By DR. JOHN F. SPAUNHURST

(Dr. Spaunhurst was for eight years a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Indiana, and has practiced continuously in his present office in Indianapolis for twenty-five years. He has been one of ERA's strongest defenders. He says it is a force of emancipation for sick humanity, and believes it should be nurtured through its babyhood in spite of all difficulties.—Dr. Moore.)

It has been my observation that in seeking hoped-for support from friendly vested interests, such organizations or corporations often hesitate, or defer becoming active in behalf of a new cause that is being relentlessly crucified. They feel that they must accept naught that is not clear, must be sure beyond a doubt, and must hold the test tube and cast out all that they fail to understand.

This is our big task, to lay bare the facts, and shed ERA light with such brilliance that they can no longer hesitate and resist its full acceptance. The world may owe ERA complete endorsement, but it is up to ERA devotees to collect the debt. Our task lies before us—we must go forth and conquer. ERA launches out into the realm of the infinite, and emphasizes our insignificance as compared with the mighty forces of nature. This, notwithstanding the extent to which Albert Abrams ferretted out her mysteries, and the amazing progress he made in spite of unremitting opposition from vested interests.

Unhampered by preconceived ideas, free from prejudice, and without desire for personal glory, the ERA profession should stand in harmonious union for evolution and growth. It should tunnel toward the light strongly and surely to the unfoldment of the great discovery handed down to us by Dr. Abrams. The proper application of his great discovery and beneficent work for the betterment of the race is an achievement inferior to no other service that man can render to his fellowman.

It is granted by all that the master had the faculty and genius for searching out the undiscovered, for unceasing work at a big task, and for blazing a trail into a future of undreamed of possibilities in the assuagement of human ills. The urge within him for the accomplishment of this his great lifework and the great responsibility that was his in its achievement was something from which he could not escape. As his disciples it devolves upon us to give our time, talents, and life's best endeavor to fulfill that which he

started. We believe that for this mission Albert Abrams came into the world, and gave his life in its accomplishment. He is not dead; he lives on in the hearts of those he left behind, and proves an immortality through us, if we but make his tenets our watchword and strive to be more helpful in the alleviation of pain, healing of the sick, and in animating the weary and distressed. Such ministrations have always ruled and still rule the world. To educate, improve and employ our powers in the service of humanity is the grandest of all human endeavors. In doing this, to discard old methods and old machinery means to be imbued with an ideal that sifts out the dross, and adopts that which is new and productive of the best results. This implies true faith in our calling, and is the vitalizing ray that causes us to emulate the spirit of Dr. Abrams.

Co-operation is most essential in the ERA profession if we would arrive and succeed. Dean Swift declared "A wise man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labor are perfect nuisances in a commonwealth." Helpfulness, service and co-operation are the keynotes to bring ERA to fruition, and the greatest of these is co-operation.

It is an immense subject, and it inspires a hope that heartens and a good-will that recognizes the rights of others and is yet willing to concede that the other fellow is not always wrong. Hence, associations and contacts are absolutely necessary to ultimate success.

Unfortunately, many seem to be unwilling to co-operate. Their long suit is to stand on the bank and whine, while their brothers are in midstream struggling for help, success and life. They are in truth a liability, for they complain and criticize, and try to tear down and destroy that which others have striven to build up. To such I would quote the words of Edmund Burke: "Applaud us when we run, console us when we fall, cheer us when we recover, but for God's sake let us pass on!"

To shun co-operation and shrink from toting our share of the burden invites mental and physical disability, petrifies our finer sensibilities, and robs us of that which we should prize most; namely, candor, kindness, integrity, friendship and benevolence, which we owe to all. These tenets practiced by the rank and file of the ERA profession bring the power of resisting falsehood and fraud against our beloved cause, evince good faith and integrity, and assure us of the confidence of the public and success in practice.

IN MEMORIAM

By **DR. IVAR JANSON**

This in recognition of the services rendered the ERA by Doctor J. W. King, of Bradford, Pa., "Lest we forget."

There are few men who dare to live their convictions. Doctor King was one of these, consequently a light bearer in the van of human progress.

But the light bearers are reviled and stoned and crucified. We know this, and only the few dare to lift the banner of Truth, as they see it, and march on to the Golgotha that awaits him.

Doctor King was one of these martyrs, marching on loyally with lifted face and streaming banner, following Truth as he saw it, always with a wide-open mind alert to catch a phrase of her divine suggested melody, always fearless as to what might befall, always ready to suffer the consequences. All honor to these men! The world would be a stagnating plane without them.

All honor to these souls!—who revere Knowledge more than Mammon; lean fact more than sleek appearance, Faith more than gilded reward.

And so he marched on, even into the shadows, following his master. But the shadows mean rest for the laborer who is weary, and beyond stretch the limitless Dawns.

DR. JOHN WESLEY KING

Announcement that Dr. John Wesley King suffered a stroke, failed to regain consciousness, and passed on last Sunday is a great shock to all—more especially the trustees, with whom he conferred at San Francisco most of last month. He was president emeritus of the College, intimate friend and co-worker of Dr. Abrams, who commissioned him the first teacher of ERA.

Dr. King was saturated with our Founder's ideas and ideals, and he was inspired and sustained by a mutually helpful and harmonious relationship with Dr. Abrams which quickened him to "Carry on." But few so fully gave of themselves to furthering ERA tenets. He gave unsparingly of time, talents and best endeavor and radiated cheerfulness, calm courage and good-will. He did a man's work in a man's way, and builded into it a mortar

fragrant with a genial personality. His untiring efforts are felt and appreciated by all.

Dr. King has passed the farthest depths of the dark shadows. He has left us struggling for the light bereft of his kindly guidance. The pain wrung from his sudden going may soften anguish and clarify our vision to find for the race the stone, not rejected by the Builder—"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

The man who allows his life to justify itself, and lets his work speak, and when he is reviled, reviles not again, must be a great and lofty soul. "Such was Dr King—liberal and helpful. His loss is irreparable and may we in his absence ask for strength to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, steadfast and loyal to our philosophy and loving to one another.

The words of Ella Wheeler Wilcox is pertinent:

"He helped to liberate imprisoned thought;
He gave men work, not creeds,
Courage and hope to downcast souls he brought—
Surely these are good deeds!
Surely this friend of many, found a Friend,
To help him at the end."

JOHN F. SPAUNHURST.

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie has reappointed Dr. Hedley V. Carter as member of Maryland State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. J. W. KING

Dr. King, born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1866, came of a highly distinguished ancestry. One of his forefathers was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; another was a famous statesman during the time of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, having been a Congressman, Senator, and Ambassador to the Court of England. One King was Vice-President of the United States in Pierce's Administration, and another prevented California seceding from the Union. Besides these particularly famous individuals, many members of the King family were well-known missionaries, artists and scientists, and Dr. King's own name will do gown with the latter as one of its brightest members.

Dr. King was educated in Eastern Pennsylvania, and took his Medical Degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1889. First he practiced in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in 1896 moved to Bradford, Pa., where he has remained ever since.

Dr. King's experience with Dr. Abrams' began in 1913, but he did not take the course until 1919. Upon finishing the course he was authorized by Dr. Abrams to teach the work to Eastern physicians. So Dr. King became Dr. Abrams' first teacher.

Dr. King, as is well known, was Dean of the School of ERA at Bradford. He was also president of the Teachers' Association, and Vice-President of the College at San Francisco.

Dr. King was always extremely active in the interests of ERA, teaching, preaching, and demonstrating the work to a large number of laymen and physicians. He has probably done more than any other one man, with the exception of Dr. Abrams himself, to disseminate ERA, with which his name will always remain associated, as one of its most powerful proponents.

is laid on the hard rubber, it does not sufficiently affect the reaction. The wrong combination will either not change the reaction or will aggravate it. The right medicine will cancel the reactions altogether. I have verified this thousands of times and commend the method to the conscientious prescriber.

“Pain in the Tibia”—

If the reaction is 55, the pain in the leg is possibly accounted for, for it must be remembered that syphilis has a predilection for the tibia.

The next test should be for inflammation, rate 40, area to right of navel, same as right half of 50. If there is no inflammatory reaction to the leg, there cannot be a true periostitis and therefore we will not expect a leg ulcer.

If there is no reaction to the leg at 50, the trouble cannot be carcinoma.

If, however, the leg reacts to 58, it indicates that there is thickening of tissue, not necessarily a true sarcoma; if the patient has a general reaction to 58, say in bronchial lymph glands and in the joints, then the fibrosis reaction to the leg is only a part of the general tendency to deposit of connective tissue.

If pain is an early symptom, that in itself rules out carcinoma, for pain in cancer is a late and not an early feature. There is one thing, however, that gives early pain and that is tuberculosis of the bone, which trouble may readily be superimposed upon a syphilitic base.

90 North Madison Avenue.

CASE HISTORY

A WONDERFUL RESULT

(This splendid report of a most extreme case was sent to us by Drs. M. D. and Bertha M. Satterlee of Andover, Ohio. It shows what a factor both ERA diagnosis and treatment may be in locating the real causes of trouble.—Dr. Moore.)

Dorothy Nye was vaccinated when six years old and same "worked good" but was slow to heal, and before the sore disappeared she developed severe headaches and had difficulty about seeing, which could not be relieved by the use of glasses. Then her head began to grow out of proportion to her body, and she carried it well over to the left side.

These conditions continued for two years, when in October, 1923, she was taken to a noted New York City specialist who X-rayed her and found a Neoplasm at the base of the brain. He also drew off some fluid from the ventricles of the brain, which threw no additional light on the nature of the disease.

Neither this specialist nor any other physician gave the parents of the girl any hope of her recovery. Her blood was sent to Dr. Abrams for diagnosis, which was "sarcoma at base of brain," and on November 4, 1923, she was placed on the Oscilloclast.

The symptoms at this time were as follows: Head enlarged out of all proportion to the body; pupils dilated like owl's eyes and did not respond in the least to light; knee jerk gone; tumor the size of a walnut at place where needle entered the cranial cavity, caused by pressure from within; neck enlarged and stiff. She could not turn in bed, and when the nurse turned her she screamed with pain. Shriill screams every hour day and night, often every minute in an hour and came whether awake or sleep. Projectile vomiting, ejecta thrown to foot of bed. Stools and urine passed without her knowledge, and in addition to all this she was entirely blind.

She took two hundred hours' treatment at rate three the first two weeks and was much improved in every way. Today, just one year from the time she was placed on the Oscilloclast she is in perfect health and has been for several months, but she remains almost blind. This girl's parents are life-long residents of East State Street, at Sharon, Pa.

(Signed) M. D. SATTERLEE.

CLINICAL LECTURES OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

basis underlying it—the law of vibration—it does not seem so impossible or improbable, does it? **If everything is a matter of varying rates of vibration, thought must also be included within that category.** . . . I experiment in various ways to relieve the monotony; otherwise I could not endure this grind. But you gentlemen should stick to blood examinations and perfect yourselves in the technique. Do not attempt any of these side issues and then only in the privacy of your own laboratory. To give such findings out publicly is to do yourselves and the entire cause a great deal of harm. You will only be called crazy and all your findings will be catalogued in the same manner.

Demonstration of Radio Apparatus—

We are working daily on this apparatus in order to perfect it and give the doctors an instrument that will do away as much as possible with the human equation and avoid the use of a reagent. We are obtaining very interesting results but it is not yet perfected sufficiently to warrant giving it out to the men. But it will come in time. Even if I am not able to do so, someone will perfect an instrument that will make accurate diagnosis of all human ailments and conditions, both of the mind and body. It is only a matter of time. This is all very crude compared to what it will be eventually, as I have told you so many times. The first telephone was merely a scientific toy, but the principle was there and simply had to be developed. All that I can hope to do is to establish a principle and leave the details to be worked out by someone else. (Radio apparatus was brought in and set up.)

We have found by experiment that the radio activity of Carcinoma explodes every 4 seconds; of Syphilis, every 40 seconds. Set it at the rate for Carcinoma. Now, put up the Carcinoma specimen. You hear the increased sound. I take the specimen away and from the place on the table where it was standing I get the reaction just the same. Now, see at what distance from the specimen I get the reaction. It is about 6 or 8 inches.

Chicago A.E.R.A. Convention

“The Western Passenger Association has agreed to allow the American Electronic Research Association, The American Association for Medico-Physical Research, and the American Association of Orificial Surgeons to combine their membership, in obtaining reduced return fare rates to these three Conventions, which will be held in Chicago about the same time.

“Tickets can be purchased from September 17th to 23rd, inclusive. They can be validated from September 22nd to 26th, inclusive. The validated certificate is good for the purchase of a return ticket up to and including September 30th. The certificates must be countersigned by Dr. J. M. Kilbourne, of Sioux City, Iowa, who is one of our Directors, and a member of both of the other Associations.

“Our Convention will be held at the Congress Hotel. Dr. Kilbourne will have his Transportation desk in the Auditorium Hotel, which is just across the road.

“In all probability all of the other Passenger Associations will come across with this same agreement within a few days.

“This good news absolutely insures a reduced return fare for all those who attend our Convention in September, and should greatly stimulate the attendance.

“Fuller particulars in regard to getting certificates will be given in the next issue of this Journal. Watch for it.

“In view of the above, every member of the A. E. R. A. should be present at our Convention, which will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, September 20th to 23rd, 1925.

(Signed) NORMAN T. JOHNSTON, Secy.”