

ERA

ELECTRONIC REACTIONS OF ABRAMS

A REMARKABLE
SERIES OF ARTICLES
ON THE MOST
REVOLUTIONARY
DISCOVERY OF
THE AGE : THE
ABRAMS METHOD
OF DIAGNOSIS
AND TREATMENT

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NO PUBLICATION HAS EVER CARRIED A MESSAGE OF SUCH VITAL IMPORT- ANCE AS THIS LITTLE PAMPHLET - -

Already thousands of suffering people have entered upon a new and happier phase of life through the reading of the Abrams articles that have appeared in Pearson's and now this reprint will eventually mean **the turning point in the lives of millions more just as the Abrams method is destined to revolutionize the whole field of medicine.**

We feel Pearson's could do no greater service to humanity than by giving this tremendous discovery the widest possible publicity, and by the same token **you who read this pamphlet should consider it your duty to spread the news among your fellow-men.** We have put our time, love and energy into this work, and as a further contribution we are passing this brochure on at cost, trusting implicitly that you will help us place it in **the hands of every man and woman in America.**

There are three ways in which you may aid us in this work:

1. By distributing copies of these pamphlets yourself.
2. By providing us with a list of people and the necessary funds to mail them

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a copy from this office direct, or

3. By contributing to the Abrams Publicity Fund, with the help of which we distribute these pamphlets among people who would otherwise have no access to them.

The cost of the pamphlet is 7c per single copy, \$6 per hundred, \$50 per thousand, plus 1c postage for single copies if mailed from this office.

You will earn the everlasting gratitude of your fellow-beings if you act at once.

Let us hear from you **today.**

Pearson's will be glad to send a list of the nearest Abrams physicians to any one requesting it.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE, 799 Broadway, New York City

A Challenge

By Alexander Marky

(Reprinted from *Pearson's Magazine* for June, 1922).

WHEN a boy of eight, circumstances compelled me to spend a few weeks in the custody of strangers. As a result of the good care received at the hands of my hosts I contracted diphtheria and pneumonia and was rushed back to my parents in a dying condition. I was sinking rapidly and soon our family physician—a leading figure of his profession—as well as one of his colleagues who was called to my bedside, pronounced me dead and all but buried. If not for the courageous “*Kaiserschnitt*” of a young, obscure physician, whom my father in his frantic and indefatigable search for help literally dragged into my room, I would now be one of Conan Doyle’s Army of Invisibles.

In a month I was restored to the streets and in my eagerness to show myself to our amiable family physician, I burst into his office with a buoyant smile. I shall never forget the reception he gave me. He did not respond to my greeting, but his eyes and his face expressed the unmistakable thought: “How dare you be alive when I—I, the infallible—pronounced you dead?” My heart sank and I ran out of the room with a sad, bitter taste in my mouth. Ever since that moment I have felt an irrepressible aversion to the average medical man and his mysterious *hocuspocus*.

My observations in later years only served to strengthen this feeling.

The best minds in the medical world share the opinion that most of the diagnostic and therapeutic methods now in use have become antiquated and entirely out of gear with the present standards of our civilization and intelligence.

The average drug-giving physician, when you take him to task, will invariably, if reluctantly, admit that he knows practically nothing of the real sources of disease, that in most cases he is unable to make an infallible diagnosis, and he will confess that the disease would run its course uninfluenced by whatever he may do, and the prescription he writes and the assurances he gives his patient serve only to keep the victim in good spirits and in paying humor. He will protest that it is to his interest to keep the patient alive to which I retort that it is even more to his interest to keep the patient *ill*. *And so he does.*

While science in all other branches has made tre-

mendous strides, while new mechanical, chemical and electrical processes have completely revolutionized the material world, fundamental health conditions have steadily grown worse and the healing art has degenerated into complete therapeutical agnosticism and anarchy. Cancer is on the increase; tuberculosis, Bright’s disease, insanity, syphilis and a dozen other diseases are rampant and the suffering millions are vainly crying out to the medical profession for help. Ton loads of abominable drugs are shoved down the throat of humanity to silence this frantic cry—the result is a deadly silence indeed—and where drugs are no longer efficacious, ether and the knife are resorted to. The inescapable conclusion is that the bulk of the medical profession is actually, though evidently unwittingly promoting ill health! What follows will bear me out in this assertion.

In my eager search for new truths on the subject of health, a short time ago, I came across a chapter in Upton Sinclair’s “*The Book of Life*” that thrilled me to the very soul. It was a description of the discoveries of Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco. I could have cried for joy, for here at last was the first unmistakable ray of hope. I set out on a feverish quest for more information but there was none to be had until accidentally I came into possession of “*The House of Wonder*,” a comprehensive description of the Abrams method, by Upton Sinclair.

It was the most sensational, the most soul-stirring article, I have ever read and I was astonished to be informed by Sinclair that all the powerful “popular” magazines to whom he has submitted the article had declined to publish it, for fear—I suppose—that it may harm the omnipotent medical profession and also, evidently, to punish Sinclair for his outspokenness in the “*Brass Check*.” I immediately wired Sinclair that PEARSON’S would deem it a privilege to publish his great article. Eager to learn more about this amazing discovery I was put in touch with Dr. Mather Thomson, of London, who had just come East after an extended stay with Dr. Abrams, and he in turn introduced me to Dr. Francis A. Cave, of Boston, an enthusiastic follower of Abrams, one of those rare individuals whom it is a genuine pleasure to meet.

I wanted to see with my own eyes what Sinclair so wonderfully described, and I spent some of the

greatest hours of my life in the office of a New York physician, who had invited Dr. Cave to his laboratory and assisted him in giving me an exhaustive demonstration. The technique of Dr. Abrams' method is fully covered in Mr. Sinclair's article, so I shall confine myself to a description of the effect this demonstration had on me.

As I watched the proceedings, and urged by Dr. Cave, took personal part in them; as I saw the almost miraculous manifestations of the work of this great genius, the thrilling thought flashed through my mind: "This man Abrams has come nearer the greatest secret of all, the Secret of Life itself, than any other mortal; a few more touches and he will have solved the riddle!"

Here is undoubtedly the greatest of all medical men; a combination of physician, scientist and mechanical genius, such as appears only once in an age. *Abrams has found the source of the mysterious powers and manifestations of life; he has become master of the human body.* His discoveries solve the problems and explain the mysteries which have baffled the intellectual giants of a hundred generations; they take pathology out of the realm of guesswork and place it on a par with the other branches of pure science.

Life is even now a miserable burden to countless millions of ailing people for the sole reason that their family physician is unable to make a correct diagnosis of their disease. The patient will complain of pain on his right side and his doctor will treat him for *appendicitis*; if he does not improve—as a rule his condition gets worse—he will send him to the hospital to be operated on for *appendicitis* and spend there the most miserable days of his life—and some time later, at the *autopsy* it will be revealed that his *appendix had nothing whatever to do with the disease.* If it is remembered that only a small proportion of all old school diagnoses is correct, the magnitude of Dr. Abrams' discovery will at once become apparent. His method converts the practice of medicine into a delightful calling. *For the first time in the history of medicine he has made it possible for the practitioner to recognize disease in its incipiency and reach an infallible diagnosis of the basic causative condition,* while through his discovery of the fact that *syphilis* is the chief source, the basic soil upon which grow practically all the other dreaded disease, he simplifies the work of the physician largely into a concentrated fight of the King of all diseases. As Abrams puts it:

"Cancer, tuberculosis and other diseases can only thrive on a syphilitic soil. If we wish to eradicate disease, we must commence with the soil. . . .

"A child had a little tree which grew as he

grew. Soon the tree grew sick and its leaves withered. The child lamented. One day the tree leaned toward the child and said: 'The trouble lies in my roots. Remove that and my leaves will become green again without any other remedy.' So the child dug at the roots of the tree and found a nest of mice there. . . .

"What is the morbid soil in the human body? Syphilis. No syphilis, no disease."

As it is, Abrams has discovered that practically all of us are infected in various degrees of dilution and with few exceptions *vaccination with impure vaccine was the agent which introduced syphilis into our body.*

We are afraid of the word *syphilis* and ostrich-like believe that a ban on the name will silence the disease itself out of existence. The truth of the matter is that the appalling spread of this dreadful scourge and the other major diseases that follow in its wake, is in good part due to our artificially stimulated dislike for this ominous word. Syphilis to the lay mind suggests immorality. It has little more to do with immorality than tuberculosis or cancer; practically three-fourths of all syphilitic infections are traceable to inoculation and to hereditary or accidental causes, and if it is true that this plague is responsible for most of our other physical disorders, then let us be thankful that there is at least one medical man who has the courage to proclaim it aloud and the genius to find a remedy for it.

Within the past few days hundreds of letters and telegrams have come to this office from all parts of the country singing the praise of this extraordinary man. Those who have come into personal contact with him tell me that he is a veritable human dynamo, an indefatigable seeker after the truth, whose every word, every deed, lead on to newer, greater discoveries, and whose "achievements," as one of our friends puts it, "and discoveries are as far beyond commercial valuation as sunshine is."

Since Sinclair wrote his article, Abrams has made some startling new discoveries of which I shall mention but two. He has nearly perfected a device which he calls the Oscillophone, a mechano-diagnostic apparatus, which is destined to take the place of the human "subject" described in the "House of Wonder." The other one is his findings on the transference of vibrations by the hand. He has definitely established that in "writing, the bodily energy passes from the finger tips to the paper and is there fixed like a mordant with the graphite of the pencil or the ink from the pen. From this transferred energy it is possible to elicit electronic reactions showing sex, approximate age, racial characteristics, nature, location and viru-

lency of disease, with the same certainty as from an examination of the blood." The radioactivity of a mere signature will tell Abrams more within ten minutes about a patient three thousand miles away than his family physician experimenting on the body of the patient, is ever likely to find out in a lifetime! And to his amazement Abrams has found that "the energy reaction does not deteriorate with age; on the contrary the older the writing, the greater the potentiality of the reaction. The fact that age does not vitiate the reactions appears contrary to reason, but theory has no sway when confronted by a fact."

Thus Abrams has easily ascertained the pedigree and physical condition of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Edgar Allen Poe, Oscar Wilde, H. W. Longfellow, Samuel Pepys, Bret Harte, and a score of other great figures of the past, from the radio-activity of their handwriting, and these post-mortem diagnoses give us the scientific key to the strange life-course of some of these men.

From the mass of data which we have collected, from the glowing testimonials coming in from every part of the globe and from the wonderful results achieved by his method one cannot but conclude that Dr. Abrams has made the greatest contribution to the science of medicine and to human welfare within the memory of man, and though he devoted more than twenty years of his life to these vital experiments and though some of the best medical minds of the world have been using his earlier discoveries on spinal reflexes—especially in heart and stomach disorders—and in spite of the fact that for the past six years he has been performing miracle after miracle with his Electronic Reactions, the American medical profession, comprising some 140,000 physicians and all their official organizations, headed by the American Medical Association, have not only consistently ignored the findings of this great mind, but have tried and are still trying to blacken the character and discredit the name of Dr. Abrams and have done their utmost to keep the great news, for which humanity has been waiting in agony for centuries, from reaching the public. No greater in-

dictment could possibly be brought against the organized medical profession, and the truth known, their treachery will no doubt be duly rewarded by an outraged public opinion. Of all the medical fraternity there are only some three hundred physicians scattered all over the country, who could not be swayed by the pernicious anti-Abrams propaganda and who have

investigated and are now prepared to apply the Abrams Method. (PEARSON'S is collecting their names and will be glad to send a list of the nearest Abrams physicians to anyone requesting it.)

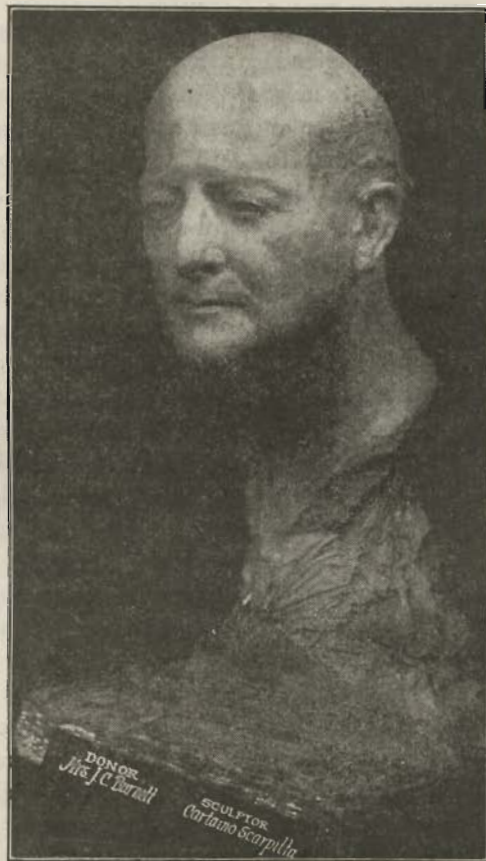
It is our belief that in giving this world-stirring discovery publicity we are doing the great-public service of our career. Moreover, we deem the subject of such tremendous importance that we have asked some of the best minds of the world to give us their opinion on the matter to be published in a special Abrams supplement that will contain a digest of all the data we have collected on the subject, besides a number of other articles that will appear in subsequent issues of PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

We want to go to the bottom of this thing and arouse the public from its lethargy. We challenge the organized medical profession to come out of its hiding and meet Abrams squarely in the open.

We urge scientists and open-minded physicians the world over to investigate the findings of Dr. Abrams and we call upon all public authorities and institutions who are responsible for the physical well-being of their communities to ascertain the truth about the Electronic Reactions of Abrams and *if what is here claimed is found to be true, make the Abrams method accessible to suffering humanity.*

Conscious public opinion is an irresistible force and we urge all those who read these articles to spread the news of this tremendous discovery among their fellow men and thus force the hands of the authorities and the organized medical profession.

If there is a method that will isolate and destroy disease, we want to make immediate use of it and no organized conspiracy on the part of any group shall keep the public from finding out the truth about it!



DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

The House of Wonder

An Account of the Revolutionary Discovery of Dr. Albert Abrams, the Diagnosis of Disease from the Radio Activity of the Blood

By Upton Sinclair

(Reprinted from *Pearson's Magazine* for June, 1922)

FOR some fifteen or eighteen years I have had the good fortune to count among my friends one of America's greatest poets and most lovable of men, George Sterling. For ten or twelve of these years I have been accustomed to read in his letters extravagant statements concerning a certain San Francisco physician. He would say, "I should never again be afraid of getting any disease. Abrams would cure it in a week or two." He would say, "My friend Abrams continues to work new miracles, so rapidly that the medical profession have been frightened away from him." These statements were so extreme, that I failed to take them as seriously as I should. I wish now to profit by that blunder, and tell what I have to tell as cautiously and conservatively as possible, so as not to frighten the reader away.

A few months ago I received from George Sterling a letter from which I quote a couple of paragraphs:

"I am glad to see you're interested in Dr. Abrams, and wish I could orally discuss him with you. He has utterly revolutionized medicine, and henceforth nine operations out of ten will be unnecessary, especially those where bacilli are concerned. I send you one of his quarterly pamphlets, which he publishes for the many physicians who have taken his course. There's always a lot of them in his laboratory, and they tell me that his diagnoses are 100 per cent. correct. In this quarterly read especially the article by Sir James Barr, late president of the British Medical Association; realizing meanwhile what it means for a conservative English physician to make such statements! And Barr is going to be convinced even as to cancer. I know of many cases that Abrams has cured lately, four of them personal friends of mine. And tuberculosis is nothing to him. To me he seems the greatest man ever born. . . ."

So I decided to go to San Francisco and investigate. I planned to spend a day or two, but what I found there held me a couple of weeks, and it might have been months or even years, if urgent duties had not called me home. I think the best way for me to present to you the work of Dr. Albert Abrams is to take you into his clinic, and let you see what I saw at my first visit, without any preparation or explanation.

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It is a two-story building on Sacramento Street, and after I had visited it a few times, I took to calling it "The House of Wonder," for I saw in it such miracles as I had never dreamed of in this world.

You are in a physician's laboratory, with rows of raised chairs along one side of the wall. These chairs are occupied by a score or so of physicians, who have come from all over the country to study Abrams' work. In the center of the room is a long table containing some electrical apparatus. One of the wires from this apparatus ends in an electrode, and in front of the table, upon a grounded plate, stands a young man, stripped to the waist, and with the electrode pressed to his forehead. Dr. Abrams sits on a chair before the young man, and taps with his finger upon the latter's abdomen, a method known to physicians as "percussion." To save you unnecessary bewilderment, I explain at once that this young man is not the patient being examined; this young man is known as the "subject," and his body is merely one of the instruments which Abrams uses in his examination. The patient is in Toronto, or Boston, or Mexico City, and all that Dr. Abrams has is half a dozen drops of his blood upon a bit of clean white blotting paper.

"Next specimen," says Dr. Abrams, and his assistant takes from an envelope a blood specimen which has come in that morning's mail, and cuts it to the right size and puts it in a little box which is connected by wire with a rheostat, in turn connected with the body of the subject.

The doctor's assistant hands him a letter which has come with the specimen, and the doctor reads it to his clinic: "I send the blood of Mrs. J., age 46 years." That is all. "No symptoms!" grumbles Abrams. "They want to try me out, of course, and I can't blame them, but it is a waste of my time to begin at the beginning in each case. All right, gentlemen, we set the instrument at 49, which is the vibratory rate of human blood. I don't happen to know this doctor who sends the specimen, and there are people trying to play tricks on me all the time. If this specimen contains human blood, the vibratory rate will come through on the body of the subject, and we shall have a dull area on this spot, if it is a male." The doctor indicates a line just below the navel, and about an inch to the

left. "If it is a female, the dull area will be on the corresponding spot to the right. Now listen."

He presses the second finger of his left hand against the abdomen of his subject, and with the second finger of his right hand, used as a little hammer, he begins to tap. He starts a couple of inches off from the correct spot, and you hear a slightly resonant sound. He moves his finger, and when he comes upon the correct spot you notice a difference in the sound—at least you come to notice it after you have listened through several sessions of the clinic and your ear has become practiced. The sound is duller—the same difference you would notice if you were percussing a table, and changed from the middle of the table to a spot over one of the legs.

"It is human blood, female," says Abrams. "In order to verify it, I set the rheostat at 50, and you notice that the dullness disappears. I set it back at 49, and the dullness returns. I call your attention to the fact that the subject is facing west. I turn his body slightly out of the line, so, and you note the dullness is gone, even at 49. I have to impress upon you again and again the importance of these minute details. I do not know why it is necessary to face west; it must have something to do with the magnetic currents of the earth, of course. All I know is that if you face the west you get these reactions, and if you face any other way, you don't get them. All this work of mine is empirical, you understand. I experiment and find what happens. I try one way, and then I try another: so little by little I am groping my way to these secrets of nature.

"Now we have here a specimen of a woman's blood, and without being given any symptoms we are asked to find the disease, if there be a disease. We begin with the most common of all diseases, that is to say, congenital syphilis. There are latent syphilitic conditions in the blood, which can be recognized only by this method of electronic analysis. We find that an enormous percentage of human beings have an hereditary syphilitic affection, and this prepares the body soil for numerous other diseases, such as tuberculosis and cancer. We now set the rheostat at 57, which is the vibratory rate for congenital syphilis. If this vibratory rate is present in the blood, it will come through and manifest itself upon the body of the subject in what we call the 'dumbbell area,' extending across the upper portion of the abdomen. Now listen." And the doctor begins to tap. "You hear?" he says. "Congenital syphilis. We will now determine the strain. If it is bovine, there will be an area of dullness here." He indicates a spot above the navel of his subject. "Yes, bovine strain. Vaccination, as usual! We will next determine the virulence of the disease. We will set

this dial of the rheostat at 30 ohms as a guess. It comes through, you see. We try 35 ohms. A very severe case. 37 ohms, 38 ohms. At 38 you notice that the dullness disappears. We set it back to 37. It comes through at 37. We will now examine the specimen for tuberculosis. We set the rheostat at 42. No reaction. We will try cancer, 50; the dull area should be here. Ah! You notice? Unmistakable! To show you the difference, I set it at 49. At 49, you see, there is the reaction for human blood, at this spot by the navel, but no reaction in the cancer area. We set it back at 50 and the dullness returns at once.

"We have now to determine the location of the disease. Cerebro-spinal? That should come through here. No cerebro-spinal. Digestive? Yes. Cancer of the digestive tract. Where? We try here and here. Ah, yes, cancer of the pylorus. We will determine the ohmage. Five ohms? It comes through. Ten ohms? Again! A very severe case. Twelve ohms, yes. It has passed the stage where it is operable. In a case of this sort, gentlemen, we are in position to destroy the malignancy of the disease, but we cannot remove the growth, nor can we correct any structural changes which may have taken place. This specimen comes from Detroit, and we are asked to telegraph the diagnosis. We telegraph that we find congenital syphilis, 37 ohms, bovine strain; also cancer of the pylorus, 12 ohms. We prescribe treatment with the oscilloclast at the rates of 2 and 5. Next specimen."

The assistant takes the blood specimen from the little box and throws it into the trash basket. She touches the top and inside and cover of the box with a little horse-shoe magnet to destroy the radio-activity of the last specimen, and puts in another specimen, this time from a physician in Boston. This specimen is marked "male, age 62."

"Another physician I do not know," says Abrams. "And again no symptoms given. It seems that we have to spend the whole morning doing this a-b-c work; every physician in the country has to be separately convinced—and then they aren't convinced! All right, no help for it. First, is it human blood? We set the dial at 49. Forehead, please."

The subject places the electrode upon his forehead, and Dr. Abrams begins to tap. "Aha!" he says. "A practical joker. Not human blood! You see, gentlemen, it is clear and unmistakable. The area for human blood is precisely here. Now listen carefully; there is no difference whatever in the sound. Neither male nor female! About once a week we have some one trying to play this silly joke upon us. Just for fun, let us determine what kind of blood it is." And the doctor sets the rheostat at one figure after another.

"Cow's blood? No. Dog's blood? No. Chicken's blood? No. Monkey, cat, sheep—ah yes, sheep's blood. He has pressed the paper against his Sunday dinner before it went into the oven. All right, we will waste no more time upon that." The doctor takes the envelope, and the vehemence of his pencil as he writes the words "sheep's blood" ought surely, if there be anything in his theory of radio-activity, to convey a vigorous shock to the doctor in Boston who has played the trick.

"Next specimen." And so we proceed. Another sample is put in, and the tapping begins, and we are told that this person has 25 ohms of tuberculosis, located in the spinal cord and left kidney. We are told that the disease is of 12 years standing, also that there is "strep," that is to say streptococci, or pus infection in the teeth on the lower left hand side. We are told that the next specimen, which comes from a town in Texas, indicates a tumor located on a certain precise spot of the brain. The next specimen comes without any indications whatever, and we are told that it is a woman 52 years of age, and that she is suffering from acquired syphilis of 14 years standing, and that the lesion will be located on the right forefinger. Some of these findings are made in two or three minutes. None of them take more than ten minutes, and after you have watched the work for an hour, you find yourself with one clear-cut conclusion in your mind: this eager and excitable little Jewish doctor is either one of the greatest geniuses in the history of mankind, or else one of the greatest maniacs. You are not quite sure which, and you go on day after day, and still you cannot be sure, because the thing unveiled to your view is so amazing, you cannot make it real to yourself.

But one thing quickly becomes clear to you. The hypothesis of fraud must be excluded. This man is passionately, even furiously convinced of the reality of his phenomena; also he is a reverent scientist, working in the highest traditions of the healing art. He is a much over-worked man, irritable and nervous. Things go wrong with his apparatus; the wires get in his way, or his assistants make blunders, and he says "Damn it!" and has to apologize to the lady doctors. But present him with a new idea, some way to verify or perfect his work, and he pounces on it like a cat. He is a veritable incarnation of Nietzsche's phrase about the human soul, which "hungers for knowledge as the lion for his food." There is no experiment he will not try: you suggest an idea to him one morning, and discover next day that he has slept only two hours—he was working the rest of the time on that idea. There is hardly any subject of human thought about which he has not read and has

not something vivid and vital to say. Incidentally he is a warm-hearted, lovable man, whose work it is a personal pleasure to aid.

He has a marvelous acquaintance with the human body. He calls it the most delicate scientific instrument in existence, and he has not merely that knowledge of its structure and functions which other physicians and surgeons possess—he has gone on to explore the radio-activity it manifests, and the infinite variety of reactions resulting therefrom. Many years ago this man was known in the medical profession as the discoverer of "the reflexes of Abrams." He studied the nervous system of the body, tracing out each minute thread of nerve, and showing exactly where disturbances in the functions and structure would manifest themselves. It is this knowledge about nerve reactions which he has now turned to use. The nerve threads all carry different vibrations, and if radio-activity is introduced into the body, they instantly sort it out, and manifest it at a certain area, which can be found.

You decide that the man is not a fraud, and then you begin to wonder, can it be that he is deceiving himself, and that he only imagines he is getting these reactions? You talk with the physicians who sit watching. Why did you come here?" you ask, and the answer is, "I sent Abrams some blood specimens, and found his diagnoses were right every time." You ask another, and get the same response. You ask a third, and he says, "He diagnosed my cancer while I was in Illinois, and cured it, so I came to learn about it." Half the physicians here have been cured of something, you find, and several are in process of cure.

One came in while I was there, and I watched an entertaining little drama. He was an elderly gentleman, retired from practice because of nervous breakdown. His case had been diagnosed at a certain famous sanitarium, so he knew all about himself, and you could see that he was highly suspicious of these electronic gymnastics. He told me that his mind was open to any new truth; but my wife, who is a judge of character, remarked to me, "There hasn't anything new got into his mind in twenty-five years." Abrams examined his blood and found tuberculosis, cerebrospinal, and you could see that the old gentleman was not satisfied. Evidently he said so, for next morning he was on hand again, and Abrams said, "I have told Dr. So-and-so that I will locate for him the precise spot where he suffers intense pain, and he agrees that if I can do that he will feel reassured about my method."

Dr. So-and-so has stripped to the waist, and sits facing the west, with his arms stretched out and his feet on grounded plates. An assistant takes an elec-

trode and places it on Dr. So-and-so's spine below the waist. Abrams, meantime, remains in his seat before the subject; for strange as it may seem, he learns more about the patient from the subject's body than from the patient's body! "Draw down the curtain, please," he says, and a shade is drawn, separating the patient from the subject and from Abrams. "I do this," he explains, "in order to exclude the personal equation. I might be influenced by watching the patient, and I want to convince him that these tests are dependent upon nothing but the radio-activity of his disease. We set the dial at 42, which is the vibratory rate of tuberculosis. My assistant will move the electrode up the spine of the patient, and when it comes to the seat of the disease the dull area will manifest itself on the body of the subject here and here. I want you to listen for the sound. My assistant will move the electrode slowly. Each reaction takes twelve seconds, and if you move too quickly I do not get the reactions properly, or I confuse one area with another. Now, ready."

The doctor begins to tap upon the abdomen of his subject, and the assistant moves the electrode, covering a new spot each time. Finally the dull sound is heard, and Abrams cries, "Stop! Mark it please." The assistant takes a pencil and makes a mark about the electrode. "That is where you have the pain, Dr. So-and-so," says Abrams, and Dr. So-and-so looks bewildered and answers, "Yes, that is the spot."

"Now," says Abrams, "we will begin at the top and work down the spine and I will tell you when you come to the same spot." This is done. "And now," says Abrams, "I am going to show you how this experiment may be entirely separated from the personal equation. I am going to demonstrate it with the pith ball." He takes from the drawer a rod, having a ball of dried pith about the size of your little finger-nail suspended by a thread. The assistant takes a flannel cloth and a rod of hard rubber, and rubs it vigorously, to electrify it, and touches the pith ball with it several times. The pith ball now carries a slight charge of electricity. "You see that it leaps away from the rod. Like repels like. But the radio-activity of the disease is of the opposite polarity, and will attract this pith ball. I press the end of the rod upon the body of the patient, so that the pith ball hangs about one inch away. I put it here, where there is no disease, and you note that it hangs perfectly motionless; but now I put it over the spot which is marked, and we wait a few seconds for the reaction, and you see the pith ball moves in. It is drawn in unmistakably, sometimes it touches the skin; and we can repeat this experiment as often as we wish. We can check it up by putting the electrode at the seat of the disease, and bringing the

pith ball over to the body of the subject; at the dull area we see it move."

I assume that the reader is skeptical concerning these miracles. It is proper that he should be. Some one may point out that the little drama with Dr. So-and-so might easily have been arranged in advance, after a fashion understood in the "medium parlors," where you talk with the spirit of your deceased grandmother for the sum of two dollars. But I sat in this clinic twice a day for a couple of weeks, and in that time I saw several hundred blood specimens examined, and letters and telegrams sent to physicians all over the United States. Abrams has examined to date over 12,000 blood specimens for other physicians, and the fact that letters continue to arrive by special delivery can have only one meaning—that the physicians find his diagnoses correct. Also I saw in this clinic more than a hundred patients who had been treated, or were being treated, by Abrams' methods, and he must have been a stage manager of supernatural skill to have taken all this variety of people, men and women from a dozen races and of ages varying from eight to eighty, and taught them to play the strange roles which they played before the critical audience! Again and again I saw Abrams make a diagnosis from the blood, and then bring in the patient, and invite some physician in the clinic who happened to be a specialist, to make an examination and see if he could find signs of the disease. Once it was adenoids, again it was a tumor in the thigh, again tuberculosis of the skin, again epithelioma.

Here, for example, is an Irish lady with a vigorous temperament. She has been treated in one of the largest hospitals of San Francisco for cancer of the breast. Six physicians diagnosed her case, and when she refused to lose her breast, one of them threatened to have a certificate signed by all six of them declaring her insane. She defied them and came to Abrams, and had been treated a couple of weeks. "Do you believe in him?" asked my wife; and she answered, "Believe in him? He saved my breast!" She states that all the pain is gone, and the enlargement is reduced by one-half.

And here is a Greek boy, who has been almost totally blind from acquired syphilis. He is feeling good, and the doctor, who likes to "jolly" his patients, lets him display himself. "How well can you see now, Joe?"

"As good as ever I could in my life, doctor."

"You don't mean it, Joe!"

"Sure I mean it. Why shouldn't I mean it?"

"Can you see me, Joe?"

"Sure I can see you."

"And what have I in my hand?"

"You got a silver dollar."

"Don't you wish you had it, Joe?"

"I reckon I could use it if I had it."

"And you really couldn't see at all two months ago? You couldn't have seen this dollar?"

"No, sir, I couldn't have seen it if you had held it before my eyes."

And here comes an actor, who has had a tumor on the brain, and had lost the power to make connected sounds, and was rapidly losing the power to walk. Now, after two months' treatment, he can both talk and walk again, and his stage ambitions have revived. He is a tall, black-coated figure, presenting a weird appearance, because a part of his treatment has consisted of shaving his head and painting it a vivid red, some substance whose vibratory rate corresponds to that of sarcoma.

"Now show us how you can walk," says Abrams. "Can you stand on your toe?"

"Yes, sir," says the actor, and he toddles around.

"You couldn't do that a few weeks ago?"

"I fell on my face every time I tried it."

"And now on your heels. You couldn't do that?"

"No, sir, if I got up on my heels when I got out of bed, I fell back on the bed helpless."

"And your voice is coming back all right?"

"Well, you can hear it," says the actor proudly. His voice still falters, but he tells us how in the old days he acted in England, and how some day he is going to act Richard III. He shows us how he will do it, with many expansive gestures:

"Now is the winter of our discontent

Made glorious summer by this sun of York!"

What is the principle upon which these marvels are based? Let us bear in mind to begin with that all our explanations in this matter are guesses. What Abrams has done is to find out what happens. He has done this by twenty years of minute and painstaking experiment. Having found out, he tries to account for the happenings, to rationalize them, but if all his guesses are wrong, that does not alter his facts.

Let us begin with first principles. Modern physical science has discovered that all matter consists of electrical energy. Each molecule of matter is composed of millions of minute electrical charges. This is not a theory of Abrams, but something which is taught in all school text-books of physics. No eye has ever beheld these "electrons," they are millions of millions of times smaller than anything the microscope can reveal; but it has been found possible by various devices to photograph or otherwise record the effects of their activity, and if you are curious you may find such photographs reproduced in modern text-books of advanced physics. These electrons constitute universes in themselves; the

tiny electrical charges revolve about a central nucleus just as our planets revolve about the sun. Some of the electrons are thrown off, and this constitutes what is known as radio-activity. It is known that all matter has radio-activity, and Abrams has proven by many interesting experiments that the human body is an infinitely complicated electronic machine, with a vast variety of radio-activities.

Every high school boy knows that water consists of two molecules of hydrogen and one of oxygen, and if it varied from that composition, it would be something else than water. In the same way, Abrams has discovered experimentally that every disease has a radio-activity peculiar to itself, and uniform and invariable. He calls this the "vibratory rate" of the disease; but you must bear in mind that this term is purely arbitrary, a name which he gives to certain effects which he has observed and measured, though he does not know what they are or how they came to be. Tubercular tissue, and the tubercle bacillus and every drop of blood from a body which contains the tubercle bacillus—all these substances produce a reaction when the rheostat is set at 42, and if the reaction does not come through at this point, there is no tuberculosis in that body. That this is amazing and new does not in any way alter the fact that it is so. It has been demonstrated by Abrams in many thousands of cases. It is demonstrated over and over again scores of times every day in his clinic, and it can be demonstrated by any one who will take the trouble to understand his method.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the revolutionary nature of this one discovery. It gives us for the first time an infallible method for the diagnosis of disease; it gives us also a means of exploring disease and understanding its real nature. By this method we learn that many of the principal diseases exist in forms hitherto not recognized; also that some diseases, supposed to be entirely separate and distinct, are in reality different symptoms of the same disease. For example, the so-called pernicious anemia, or deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood, turns out to be a symptom of congenital syphilis affecting the spleen, with cancer grafted thereon. Neurasthenia in all its forms turns out to be congenital syphilis, human or bovine, of cerebro-spinal activity. Cancer and tuberculosis turn out to be consequences of syphilis, either congenital or acquired; that is, you never find blood in which there is either carcinoma, sarcoma, tuberculosis, or dementia, that you do not also find the reaction of some form of syphilis. This disease turns out to be the basic source of our worst troubles; lurking in our blood in forms hitherto unrecognized, and in places not accessible to other researches. As

Abrams phrases it, picturesquely: "Realized pathology is syphilitized pathology. Our sainted ancestors were tainted ancestors." He has obtained the reaction of syphilis, both congenital and acquired, from the bones of Egyptian mummies three thousand years old.

Human blood contains many vibratory rates; it contains not merely the vibratory rates of disease, it contains other rates dependent upon age and sex, others upon race, others upon family. All these things Abrams has worked out by elaborate and painstaking experiment, and he provides you with tables so that by examining a drop of blood you can determine whether it contains a Negro strain, a Japanese, or Indian, or what you will. He has also an infallible method for determining paternity. He finds a number of different vibratory rates in the blood of the child, and then he tests the blood of the father and finds the same rates. This aspect of his work brings him notoriety, because it has to do with court proceedings, and scandals, appealing to the newspapers. It is a curious commentary upon our journalism that it telegraphs all over the country the news that Abrams has pronounced a certain child to be illegitimate, while it says not a word about the fact that there come to his clinic every day people who have been cured of all three of the dread scourges of our race, syphilis, tuberculosis and cancer.

I repeat: disease in all its manifestations, its germs, the poisons produced by these germs, and the body tissues in which these germs have been active, all yield the same invariable vibratory rate. Abrams has specimens of all the various diseases in test-tubes bearing the label of a well-known laboratory. With his divine patience he will stop his work and show you that if you place a tube near the instrument you get the same reaction that you get from the blood of a diseased person. He will take in his clinic a patient suffering from cancer, and will bring the electrode near this cancer and show you the reaction. He will show you that this reaction comes through at the number 50, and does not come through at the number 51. He will bring samples of healthy blood, or will put the electrode upon a patient who has no cancer, and show you that no reaction comes through. He will show you that certain persons are immune to cancer; that is to say, samples of their blood, placed between the cancer specimen and the instrument, will cancel the cancer rate, and there will be no reaction. Abrams himself is one of these immune persons, and he proved it long ago. He was one of six physicians in a certain hospital who experimented with X-rays in the early days. All the other five died of cancer, and Abrams shows you the scars upon his hands, which would have turned to cancer had he not pos-

sessed the natural immunity. It happens that he has been twice married, and both his wives died of cancer, which accounts for some of the energy with which he has gone at the problem of this disease. He has undoubtedly conquered it. He can produce immunity in the blood, and will demonstrate that immunity to you.

Now to continue: it is impossible as yet to measure these infinitely minute vibrations, millions of millions of times smaller than anything our senses can perceive. There had to be an instrument to sort them out and manifest them, and the most subtle instrument Abrams could find was the human body. That accounts for his curious practice of using a "subject." He explains that the nervous system of the body consists of millions of minute fibers and lines of communication, and these apparently correspond to different vibratory rates. At any rate, he has observed that if he presses an electrode to the forehead of a human being, and admits to that body radio-activity of a certain vibratory rate, that activity will affect certain nerve channels and no others; it will travel through the body, and will manifest itself at certain nerve ends, locations which can be detected by patient search. Wherever the impulse goes, there will be a minute increase in the activity of the cells; a little more blood will flow to that spot, the cells will dilate, and there will be what physicians know as a "dull area," to be discovered by "percussion."

So here is Abrams' technic of exploring the human body; first, the specimen of blood, placed in a box connected with an electrode; second, an instrument which stops all electrical manifestations from this blood, except those at one certain rate; third, the body of the "subject," which takes the vibrations coming through, and turns them into cell activity at a certain area. In Abrams' practice the subject first places the electrode upon his forehead, and the reactions appear upon the abdomen. He then places the electrode a little further up on his head, and the reactions appear upon the back. He then places the electrode upon the top of his head, just back of a line between the ears, and the reactions again appear upon the abdomen, but at a different area than when the electrode was upon the forehead.

The method of determining these reactions by percussion is an unsatisfactory one. Percussion is to some extent a lost art, and few physicians have the necessary skill to recognize the dull area. Abrams himself, I think, would never make a mistake if he were not hurried, if the work piled upon him were not several times too much for one man. But it should be understood that if his facts are correct, they are

not in the least invalidated by errors in practice; any more than, for example, the method of wireless telegraphy is invalidated by sun spots, or a drunken operator. What is wanted is an instrument that will record the reactions from the body automatically: perhaps by the minute increase of heat at the "dull area," or the still more minute increase of moisture. If such an instrument can be contrived, the method will be "fool-proof," and Abrams can die in peace. He has been robbing his sleep in order to seek this instrument. He hoped to find it in the pith ball, but this depends too much upon the electrical conditions of the room and other accidental factors. He hoped to find it in a vibrating wire, but such wires have their "nodes," their own "dull areas," not dependent upon the radio-activity of the blood. I carry in my mind the image of this devoted and heroic man staggering under his too heavy burden, and I feel like calling out to all the inventors of the world to come and help him solve this problem—to find some way of recording minute changes of vascular activity upon a dial!

Meantime, until the inventor comes, Albert Abrams must continue to spend his precious hours tapping, tapping, tapping upon the bare skin of a bored young man, and people in Boston, Toronto, and Mexico City, waiting anxiously to know from what deadly disease they are suffering, are dependent in part upon the fact that this young man may have eaten too many waffles for his breakfast. I see Abrams wrinkling up his forehead with exasperation and exclaiming, "Oh, your reactions are very poor this morning!" He takes the flat of his hand and pounds upon the seventh cervical vertebra of the bored young man. There will be perhaps twenty-five blood specimens to examine that morning, and as many patients to be interviewed, each one a desperate case demanding compassion from a man who is as tender-hearted as a child; and if in the midst of all that pressure he should make one slip, and miss the reaction at 49, then some vulgar ridiculer will call in the newspaper reporters and proclaim the fact that he sent Abrams a specimen of his own blood and got a diagnosis of animal blood!

Up to a few years ago Albert Abrams was one of the most eminent practitioners in San Francisco, the head physician of large hospitals, recognized as the author of important discoveries. But now, when you mention his name, the average San Francisco physician shakes his head and says, "Oh, Abrams! He's crazy!" And if you ask why he is crazy, you will be told, first, he claims to locate disease from a drop of blood; second, he claims to tell paternity from a drop of blood; third, he claims that cattle have syphi-

lis, and that you can get it from vaccination. You see what has happened. He has gone ahead a little too fast, and so they say about him what they said about Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, and about Lister, who discovered antisepsis—"He's crazy!"

Why should not cattle have syphilis? For nearly two centuries now we have been inoculating them with the virus of human smallpox. We know that cattle can take that disease; we know also that they can take tuberculosis. Why should they not have taken syphilis, and developed a form of this disease which can be reinoculated into the human body? Whether or not this happens is purely a matter for experiment. Abrams finds that he gets a reaction of bovine syphilis, and he has the courage to say so; also he has the patience to take you in his clinic and show you the reaction. He will show it on your vaccination scar; he will have someone move the electrode up your arm, and tell you when it gets to that spot. And you can go to a drug store and buy some vaccination points, and put them in front of the electrode, and Abrams will show you the vibratory rate of 57 in five cases out of six. If you want to have yourself inoculated by one of these points, he will show you the reactions some hours later in your own blood. If he is mistaken in all this—if for example, it is some other disease which yields this rate—somebody is free to prove it, but that somebody will have to start on the basis of Abrams' findings.

George Sterling said to me, "When the anti-vaccinationists get on to Abrams' work, what a howl they will raise!" But Abrams has found a method of destroying the syphilitic proclivities of these vaccination points. All that is necessary to purify the virus is to expose it for five minutes to the influence of blue light, which destroys the activity of the spirochetes; and then to expose it to yellow light, which destroys the tuberculous factor. If you doubt this, Abrams has his ever-ready answer. He will put a tube of bovine syphilis to the electrode and show you the reaction; and then he will have his assistant throw a blue light on the tube—and behold the reaction is gone!

This brings us to the most important aspect of Abrams' work—the cure. It means, of course, a great deal to physicians to be able to diagnose infallibly, but to the patient it is cold comfort to be told that he has some deadly disease, if he has to go on having it. Abrams claims to cure, and here again we have two things to consider: first, the facts, and second, the theory. The theory may be wrong, but the facts are beyond dispute. Having ascertained the vibratory rate of cancer, it occurred to him in his gropings to find out what would be the effect upon a cancer specimen

of a continued exposure to that same vibratory rate. He constructed an instrument called the "oscilloclast," which breaks up an ordinary alternating current of electricity into various vibrations. He measured these by the same instrument that measures the radio-activity of the disease: and when he had got a rate which gave the same reaction as the cancer specimen, he applied this rate to the cancer specimen, and discovered that the effect was to destroy the cancer reaction. After such treatment had been given, you might put the cancer specimen near the electrode, but you would get no dull area. What could this mean? Could it mean that the cancer was no longer cancer? Imagine the state of mind of a physician who has seen two wives and many of his colleagues die of this hideous disease, and suddenly discovers that he can destroy its vibratory rate! How quickly he would hasten to get some animal that was suffering from cancer and try the experiment upon it. And then to take some human subject, in the last stages of the disease, and make the final, all-important test!

What happens? I have just read a letter, written by Dr. Wm. G. Doern, of Milwaukee, describing a case of cancer of the pylorus, the opening from the stomach into the small intestine. This was a far advanced case, and the patient was treated by the oscilloclast, and the malignancy of the disease destroyed; but the digestive disturbances continued, because of the mass blocking the stomach, and so an operation was performed. It was found that this cancer had degenerated, and around the edges the body had begun turning it into connective tissue, or what in everyday language is known as gristle. In a case of sarcoma of the leg bone, the size of two fists, it was found that the mass could be scooped out by the handful, and all around the edges the body was turning it into fibrous tissue. As you may know, cancer and malignant tumor are the mysterious turning of human tissue into a lower form of unorganized cell life; those lower forms of cells begin to eat up the body. But here, suddenly, the process was reversed; the mysterious power of the evil cells was gone, and the body was eating up the cancer!

What happened in these cases of cancer happens with every form of germ infection. Ascertain the vibratory rate of the disease, ascertain what current will cancel that reaction, and then pour into the body a current of that rate, and you destroy the activity of the germs. You can not, of course, always restore tissue; if a lung has been eaten up by tuberculosis, you cannot build a new lung. But arrest the course of the disease, and take good care of yourself, and often you will be astonished to see how far the healing forces of nature can rebuild what has been ruined. I

have known this from ten years' experience, watching what the body can do after the blood has been purified by a long fast. Here in Abrams' clinic you see it happening, and you feel as if you were watching the old-time Bible miracles. The blind begin to see, the deaf begin to hear, the lame begin to walk! I speak the literal truth when I say that after I had sat for a week in Abrams' clinic I had lost all feeling of the horror of the three dread diseases, tuberculosis, syphilis and cancer.

Why does the same vibratory rate destroy the disease activity? Abrams makes a guess, and the guess is interesting. He tells how he once saw Caruso, at a dinner party, tap upon a wine glass and determine the musical note at which it vibrated, and then sing that musical note at the glass and shatter it to fragments. You can see how this happens. The vibration is reinforced by new energy, its violence is continually increased as a swing is made to go farther and farther by each additional shove. You know that soldiers marching over a bridge always have to break step, otherwise they would bring down the bridge. In my wife's family, they tell a well authenticated incident of an old gentleman who caused a stampede in a country church by his absent-minded habit of sitting with his legs crossed and one foot shaking persistently up and down. They thought it was the first earthquake in the history of Mississippi! Abrams believes that this is what happened to the disease germs, or rather to the millions upon millions of whirling electrons which compose the molecules of these germs. The vibrations are intensified, the electrons are flung apart, and that which was disease germ becomes something else. This guess may sound fantastic, but it happens to be closely in line with what we know about radio-activity. One of its first developments was the breaking down of the atom. The so-called "elements" were discovered not to be permanent; they could be changed into one another. Radium was a product of the degeneration of uranium, and was degenerating into a form of lead. Scientists of eminence, such as Sir William Ramsey, announced that the transmutation of metals had become a fact. So do not be over-skeptical when Abrams suggests that by means of a current he can change the atoms of cancer into the atoms of some other substance.

I asked him if these same vibrations might not injure living tissue, but he answers that there is nothing in the normal body which yields the same vibratory rate as disease. He knows this, because he has tried tens of thousands of experiments. He knows it because he has had many thousands of patients, sitting with the electrode of his oscilloclast pressed to some portion of their body, and he has yet to learn

of anything being injured except the hostile invaders. You have no sensation whatever from the instrument; you can have it brought to your home, and take the treatment all night while you sleep. I know of one case where it was used for eleven consecutive hours, and completely cured an acute case of appendicitis. Dr. Abrams has ascertained that pain has a certain vibratory rate, and if you have a pain he can locate it; also he found the rate that cancels pain, and has taken the oscilloclast to a dentist's office and demonstrated to several dentists that work otherwise agonizing could be done practically without sensation. He has even made it possible to perform a surgical operation on the rectum, an extremely painful matter, without anaesthetics. I asked him, "What about child-birth?" and he answered, "I should like to know, but I can't get time to find out." My reply was: "I will tell the women of America, and they will take the time to find out!"

For the last few years a great part of the resources of modern science has been devoted to the destruction of human life in war. If today any foreign enemy should invade our land, we have airplanes with which to fly over him, and bombs to drop upon him, releasing clouds of deadly gases which will poison and entirely destroy whole armies. Billions of dollars we have been spending upon this kind of activity, and we feel that our country is safe from invasion. But meantime, here are these deadly germs which invade our individual bodies, multiplying to an extent we cannot express in figures, and causing atrocious suffering, disfigurement and death to whole populations. And here in a little laboratory in San Francisco a lonely scientist has been working to give us the mastery of these

germs. He tells us how we can destroy them once for all, rout them out of our systems and build barriers against them. He presents us with this knowledge, the fruit of many decades of toil, and for this service he will take rank in future times among the greatest benefactors of the human race. I am one who believes in honoring men while they are alive, and I pay to this great scientist the tribute of my love and admiration.

There has been founded in San Francisco by some of Abrams' pupils an International Association for Racial Purification. Abrams, who happens by rare good fortune to be a man of independent means, has pledged the sum of fifty thousand dollars to its purpose which is to advocate that every child upon entering school shall be examined by the electronic blood test, before the ravages of congenital syphilis have made headway in the body. The treatments which remove the hideous disease take only three or four hours and the child does not know what is happening. The "oscilloclast" costs about \$200 to manufacture, and it can be used day and night without limit. I wrote to Dr. Abrams about the commercial aspect of this matter, explaining that I could not advertise a device which might be used for money-making. His reply was: "Any instrument in my possession will be donated freely to any institution that demands it. If I could get some one to establish an institution, I would give up all my present work and devote the rest of my life freely to further the work." This statement is as satisfactory as anyone could ask, and on the basis of it I urge all earnest men and women to find out about the Abrams blood test, so that its benefits may be spread without delay, and years of pain and misery spared to our children.



The Response

A Sequel to "The Challenge"

By Alexander Marky

(Reprinted from *Pearson's Magazine* for July, 1922)

FROM the vast, sun-ridden ranches of the western plains and the tiny huts of the green mountains; from the moldy tenement houses of the city slums and the gilded cages of the millionaire colonies—from half-a-dozen corners of the globe letters and telegrams are pouring into our office, messages of thanks and joy and hope, prompted by the tremendous news it was our privilege to give to the world in our June issue. The response was so overwhelming that no effort on the part of the organized medical profession and its official organ, "The Journal of the American Medical Association," nor the puny attempts of other groups and bodies in league with them, can possibly check the prairie fire of public opinion to which PEARSON'S set the match in June.

The great bulk of the American reading public does not even suspect how thoroughly and efficiently the truth—on any subject—is kept from them.* To give our readers an inkling of the true state of affairs we shall relate here some of our recent experiences.

To spread the glad news among the misinformed millions of this vast city of New York we had decided to use the great avenues of publicity, the subway, elevated and surface cars of New York and Brooklyn for the advertising of our June issue. Anyone who has eyes to see knows that there are dozens of posters to be found in the cars and the stations of these great transportation companies, recommending a variety of patent medicines, most, if not all, of which are the vilest concoctions, probably responsible for more misery, agony and slow death than all the other forms of medical *mis-treatment* combined. Nor have they any objection to posters that sing the praise of a score of useless, silly things, thrust upon a gullible, apathetic public, *but when it came to spreading the news of one of the most vital messages ever published, those who hold sway over the great highways of transportation refused to accept our advertising.* We hold a signed contract from one of their agencies, but evidently they received word from someone higher up—I wouldn't be surprised if it came from the manufacturers of these patent medicines, or perhaps the owners of the fine funeral parlors that so alluringly plead their cause right alongside of them—at any rate they refused to

put up our posters. These transportation barons, it seems, are not content with the millions they are squeezing out of their sardined victims; they also arrogate to themselves the right to select their reading matter for them. It is only a fitting commentary on their added ignorance to relate that when pressed for a reason, one of their silly excuses was that the public (sic!) "may" object to the word "revolutionary" in the poster; but we quickly pulled the flimsy little rag from under their feet by offering to substitute "greatest" for "revolutionary."

This is only part of the story; the "New York State Journal of Medicine" refused an advertisement which called attention to the Abrams articles in our June issue. They could not even give a reason for their action.

And to top it all, "the greatest medical journal in the world," "The Journal of the American Medical Association," too, in a letter that is as silly as it is vicious, declined "to advertise these two effusions," meaning the two Abrams articles in our June issue. And this after refusing to publish a personal letter of Mr. Sinclair's in an equally ignorant and arbitrary manner. (See page 28 of this pamphlet.)

This journal boasts some 90,000 readers—all of the medical profession; it would be interesting to know what these readers would have to say were they told that their journal deliberately misrepresents and suppresses the news of a discovery that is destined to revolutionize the medical profession! From Europe, Asia, Africa and South America some of the best medical minds and scientists are flocking to Abrams' clinic to learn the new truth, while we are receiving hundreds of letters from American physicians—all readers of the *Medical Journal*—begging us—a literary journal—for more information and light on this all-important *medical* subject. How pathetic! And how much longer, I wonder, will even some of the medical men stand for such tactics.

However, these artifices are of no avail; the truth is gradually filtering through the artificial dams that will soon be carried away by an irresistible tide. You may be sure that the following article from the "Masonic Observer" of June 3, 1922, did not find its way into the Journal of the A. M. A., but we reprint it here to give it the widest possible publicity:

*Read Upton Sinclair's "The Brass Check."

"Newspapers all over the United States in November and December, 1921, contained accounts of a great smallpox epidemic raging in Kansas City, Missouri.

"This alleged epidemic was used by medical doctor health officers in dozens of cities as a pretext to promote vaccination campaigns, and in Kansas City itself thousands of men, women and children were virtually compelled to submit to vaccination.

"Kansas City received so much undesirable notoriety because of the widespread publicity given this loudly proclaimed smallpox epidemic that the Advertisers' Protective Bureau of that city decided to make an investigation to ascertain the truth.

"The investigators found that the city health office was not responsible at all for announcing the epidemic, that the general health of Kansas City was so excellent at the time the announcement was made that Dr. Bullock, city health officer, considered existing conditions so unusually favorable that he was away on his vacation, and that a self-styled 'Public Health Committee' of the Jackson County Medical Society, an organization composed exclusively of medical doctors, had, apparently, taken advantage of the absence of the legal health officer to officiously pass a resolution heralding a smallpox epidemic as existing in Kansas City, demanding that all schools be closed to unvaccinated teachers and pupils, and that employers and employees alike be vaccinated unless they could show that they had already been successfully vaccinated.

"The investigation showed that there was an average of less than one case of smallpox for each 1,500 people in Kansas City. There were actually fewer cases of smallpox in Kansas City in September, October, November and December of 1921 than in January, February, March and April of that year when an epidemic was not even hinted at.

"The report of the Advertisers' Protective Bureau emphasizes two things. First that:

"It is the policy of this Bureau to deal only in facts. This policy underlies the Bureau's work as a quasi-public institution in its mission of suppressing for the benefit of the public, fraudulent and misleading advertising or publicity.

"Second: They learned that the city's health was so good that not much effort was needed to make it better, and a sort of dullness pervaded the medical field."

"Then follows the most important findings of all:

"The sudden calling of the epidemic and the attendant publicity changed all this. Every medical practitioner in the city found his hands full, with vaccinating patients, both at the office and in the homes. Unofficial estimates place the number of paid vaccinations (as distinguished from free vaccination of school children and at health centers) at 200,000 for which it is alleged fees ranging from 25c up to \$5.00 each were charged. An estimated average fee of \$2.50 would yield an aggregate of one-half million dollars ex-

pended by the public of Kansas City during this period for vaccination alone.

"Besides the vaccination expenditure many people suffered from the after effects of vaccination, some of them severely. For these, medical attention was required, in some instances, over a period of months, with added expenditure. Besides, there were numbers who from reading of the epidemic, imagined they had the symptoms of smallpox and desired medical advice, which added to the cost."

"Is any other conclusion possible than that this 'made to order' smallpox epidemic was deliberately promoted to boom business for medical doctors at a time when legitimate pickings were unusually poor?"

"It is charitable to hope that the epidemic boosters acted in good faith. We leave it to our readers to draw their own conclusions."

Is it any wonder that people everywhere are rapidly losing faith in the organized medical profession and are "dying" to get rid of their "benefactors"? We on our part shall not rest until every angle of this story is thoroughly exposed and the message carried into every American home. The one infallible means that will break the strangle-hold of the powerful Medical Trust upon our health institutions is *public opinion*. The process of disintegration has already begun within the ranks of the American Medical Association. A short time ago Dr. Abrams sent in his resignation to the A. M. A., of which he was a member for a score of years, and I am informed that an ever-growing number of high-minded physicians in every part of the country is following his example. *Our publicity and your help will do the rest.*

In our June number I challenged scientists and physicians, public authorities and institutions to investigate the Abrams method and make it accessible to suffering humanity. *Now I call upon all humanitarians and philanthropists to join us in a movement for the establishment of free Abrams clinics in every State of the Union, in every city if possible, in order that this revolutionary method of diagnosis and treatment may be made accessible to the poor and their children.* Dr. Abrams is ready to dedicate the rest of his life to such service. Several physicians in the East, too, have offered part of their time, a few oscilloclasts and all other necessary equipment free to any hospital in the East that will establish a ward for the purpose, and I am sure the majority of all Abrams physicians if approached would gladly do likewise.

I dream of a free Abrams clinic in every community, and if we all do our share in the right spirit and with the enthusiasm and love it deserves, this dream is bound to be realized before time will have added another year to the past.

The Electronic Reactions of Abrams

A Scientific Interpretation

By Francis A. Cave, D. O., M. D.

(Reprinted from *Pearson's Magazine* for July, 1922)

THE Electronic Reactions of Abrams unquestionably constitute the most amazing and revolutionary concept in the entire history of medicine and, because of this, may easily be judged from the first impressions of the casual thinker as being too fantastic and impossible to warrant serious consideration. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the usual verdict of hasty judgment, they are based upon entirely scientific fundamentals which can be readily demonstrated to the satisfaction of any earnest seeker after truth.

Physical science reveals the universality of law, and its revelations must, therefore, dominate every phase of medical research. The human must not be segregated as something apart from other entities of the physical universe. There is only one physics, one chemistry, and one mechanics governing animate and inanimate phenomena; and, if progress is to be made, these phenomena must be studied by physico-chemical methods. Practical medicine must, therefore, embrace all of the sciences and a complete clinical diagnosis must necessarily invoke physical, biological and chemical analyses.

Perhaps no one is today better qualified to speak on this subject than that eminent English physician, Sir James Mackenzie, whose opinions are received with respect wherever quoted. In his recent splendid volume on "Diagnosis and Treatment in Heart Affections," he makes these significant statements:

"If progress is to be made, a new spirit must be infused into teaching and research. If the most enlightened members of our profession were to inquire into the grounds of their beliefs, even those most dearly cherished, how often would they be surprised to find on what fallacies their beliefs are based. Medicine is being evolved out of ages of tradition, and the bonds of tradition are difficult to shake off. It is not only the superstitious beliefs of by-gone ages which hamper us, but also the spirit of tradition, which is ever present; for the tendency to believe without reason is ever recurring, while the reverence for authority makes us accept statements without proof. . . . I trust it will not be long before the most recent of pharmacopœias will be regarded as no more authorita-

tive in therapeutics than would a medieval work on Alchemy be regarded as authoritative as a text-book on Modern Chemistry."

Also, in his still more recent volume on "The Future of Medicine," he shows his broad comprehension of the situation in the following words:

"The fact that medicine is becoming so complex implies that it is being pursued on wrong lines, for a subject which is based on natural laws becomes easier to understand as the laws become better known."

These quotations may be accepted as fairly representative of the thought of the most progressive thinkers in the medical profession today and should give pause for the fair-minded consideration of new concepts, however revolutionary and destructive to our previous learning.

In a recent issue of *Hibbert Journal*, E. Wade Cook declares that "the saddest chapter in human history is the reception given to new truth. We go on repeating the same old blunder age after age, we stone our light-bringers and are always wrong. . . . The very fact that the new truth is opposed by the old guard is strong presumptive evidence in its favor."

Electronic History

Because the very word "electron" is still strange to many ears, we need to remind ourselves that it has long centuries of patient thought and painstaking investigation behind it. It was almost two thousand five hundred years ago that Thales of Miletus noted that the rubbing of a piece of amber would induce in it a new and remarkable state, something which we now describe as a state of electrification. But Thales did something more significant than this when he correctly conceived and described—though in a very crude and imperfect way—the very phenomena which have subsequently linked together the erstwhile isolated departments of physics, such as radiant heat, light, sound, magnetism, and electricity, which steadily bring us nearer and nearer to a knowledge of the indivisible primordial elements of nature, thereby proving that there is behind all of the complexities and seeming contradictions of natural phenomena, a great

unifying principle which links them all together and makes them rationally intelligible. This idea, much more than the conception of physical evolution, merits Professor Draper's great phrase: "The discovery of the sanity of the Universe."

For nearly two thousand years after that men did but little more than grope and guess, but with the Renaissance came a new birth for science as well as for letters and art. From Volta and Galvani to Dalton and Kelvin and Roentgen and Marconi and Abrams the sequence is clear.

In his book on "The Electron," Professor R. A. Millikan calls attention to the extraordinary scientific fruitfulness of the first half of the nineteenth century, when the propounding of the molecular theory supplied the needed basis for the science of physics, from which sprang in a very few years the whole science of modern chemistry which has recently revolutionized human industry. And the twentieth century, although less than twenty-five years old, has already attempted to take a still bigger and more significant step. "By superimposing upon the molecular and the atomic worlds of the nineteenth century a third electronic world, it has sought to reduce the number of primordial elements to not more than two, namely positive and negative electric charges. Along with this effort has come the present period of most extraordinary development and fertility—a period in which new viewpoints and indeed wholly new phenomena follow one another so rapidly across the stage of physics that the actors themselves scarcely know what is happening—a period, too, in which the commercial and industrial world is adopting and adapting to its own uses, with a rapidity hitherto altogether unparalleled, the latest products of the laboratory of the physicist and the chemist. As a consequence, the results of yesterday's researches, designed for no other purpose than to add a little more to our knowledge of the ultimate structure of matter, are seized upon by the practical business world and made to multiply tenfold the effectiveness of the telephone or to extract six times as much light as was formerly obtained from a given amount of electric power." . . . "Every increase in man's knowledge of the way in which Nature works must, in the long run, increase by just so much man's ability to control Nature and to turn her hidden forces to his own account."

Professor Millikan has also pointed out that "science, like a plant, grows in the main by a process of infinitesimal accretions. Each research is usually a modification of a preceding one. Each new theory is built, like a cathedral, through the addition by many builders of different elements. This is pre-eminently true of the electric theory."

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Electronic Evolution

Let us then approach the study of this subject with the realization that Dr. Abrams has merely applied to the field of medicine the older knowledge and the newer discoveries of the physicists in the same manner that Marconi has applied them in the field of wireless transmission, and we will then have much less difficulty in understanding his extraordinary theories and works. And if we will further realize that there is today exactly as much sense in denying the possibility of wireless transmission as in denying the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, it will save us from many awkward future explanations and humiliations due to slowness of apprehension of the most revolutionary achievement in the entire history of medicine. The very audacity of the claims of Abrams entitles him to a fair-minded investigation which will either classify him as one of the greatest scientists of the ages or else will relegate him to oblivion.

But there are many reasons why it is not an easy matter to discuss the Abrams' concept—either for physicians or laymen—the chief of which is perhaps the lack of an established technical language adequate to express his ideas. In a field of activities where new and radical discoveries are matters of almost daily occurrence, he has been obliged either to make use of technical terms previously applied in other connections, or else to develop a terminology of his own invention, for doing both of which he has been most heartily criticized.

There is one other most serious obstacle in presenting this concept, and that is the fact that it introduces a new and largely unexplored element of practical physics into the field of medicine and thus finds the average physician (no matter how highly educated) totally unprepared to realize its significance. On the other hand, the world's leading experts in the field of physics, as applied to external and material things, find themselves totally at a loss to appreciate the delicate mechanism involved in the automatic reflex activities of the living organism and in co-ordinating their wonderful discoveries in physics with the latest development in physiology. It appears, therefore, that a new type of physician is imperative and that the successful physician of the future—regardless of his school of practice—must be, first of all, a physicist.

Such a composite of physician and physicist is Dr. Abrams, plus an inventive genius of the first order. This rare combination of qualities has enabled him, like Columbus and Bell and Edison and Marconi, to achieve the hitherto impossible. Some one has said that it was not the discovery of a new world which

made Columbus great, but rather the courage to follow a new idea beyond the horizon, which suggestion brings Abrams at once to mind.

Other scientists besides Abrams have theorized and proven that certain elements and substances are radio-active—that is, that they are continuously throwing off a measurable degree of energy; but Abrams goes a step further and takes the broad stand that all material things are radio-active and that if sufficiently delicate apparatus can be devised, the degree of radio-activity of all matter can be measured in such a way that when its radio-active characteristics are ascertained, it would be possible from this data to determine the actual substance being examined, without even seeing it.

Modern science has brought us much nearer to a realization of the alchemist's dream of the transmutation of metals, because it is already proven that certain of the elements, previously considered as primary and indivisible, are in reality undergoing slow transformation into entirely different elements—as, for instance, uranium and thorium, with lead as the final product. According to a recent statement made by Professor Sir Ernest Rutherford, of Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, it is now possible to obtain hydrogen out of six different elements, namely, nitrogen, boron, fluorine, sodium, aluminum, and phosphorus.

It being conceded, therefore, that the last word in sub-atomic research has not as yet been spoken, it becomes much easier for us to make friends with the Abrams concept regarding the radio-activity of all matter. But Abrams has not only propounded the theory—he has gone a step further and has devised sufficiently delicate methods and apparatus to measure such radio-activity. And while other physicists have been busy with the relatively gross reactions of elements like radium, whose alpha rays are expelled at the tremendous velocity of about 10,000 miles per second, Abrams has applied the electronic method to the measurement of the infinitely more delicate radio-activity of the tissues of the living organism and has thereby laid the foundation for the development of a system of diagnosis and therapeutics which appears, upon investigation, to be absolutely fundamental in principle and, as a principle, the very last word possible in the healing art. Crude as the present methods and apparatus may some day prove to have been, they nevertheless today represent the development of a basic principle, and whatever further development may ensue must be evolved from this principle.

Grover's "Handbook of Electrotherapy" tells us that "an electron is the basis of all fundamental matter. Every electron is the same as every other electron, the difference in matter, as it appears to us, being due to

the number and movement of the electrons in relation one to another within the atom of that particular substance. An electron consists of an electrical charge. It is possible to count electrons as they emanate from radium as helium. It is quite probable that helium was the first existing element from which all other matter is transmuted."

"An electron can shoot across space or through substance such as iron, copper, glass, etc., without touching the electrons of the substance through which it passes. Electrons flow through metal as does water through a pipe. . . . An idea may be had of the size of an electron by the fact that 1 gram of radium emits electrons at a rate of several millions per second and requires 20,000 or more years to be entirely consumed.

The Abrams Concept

Quoting from some of Dr. Abrams' own writings, we read: "We speak of perpetual motion as impossible and yet the whole universe is naught else. Matter is only an effect of a definite kind of motion. During the revolutions of electrons, thousands of billions of times per second, an electro-magnetic field of energy is created which is called radio-activity. The physicist limits radio-activity to only a few elements because his apparatus is not sensitive enough to detect the radiations of all matter.

"It can be shown that all matter is radio-active if one employs the human reflexes. A reflex is an involuntary act. When light, which is radiant energy, strikes the eye, the pupil contracts. These animal reflexes exceed in sensitivity any apparatus yet devised by man. The retina of the eye is 3,000 times more sensitive than a photographic plate. It has been shown that the sense of smell surpasses in sensitiveness the most impressionable scientific instruments. The lungs antedated the bellows; the heart, the pump; the hand, the lever; and the eye, the photographic camera. •

"Telephonic and telegraphic apparatus duplicate mimetically what has always been done by the nervous system and always by aid of the same energy.

"Every phenomenon in nature is merely a question of a definite kind of motion or vibration. When the aerial waves are more than 36,000 vibrations per second, the ear cannot recognize sound; when 450,000,000,000 vibrations have been reached, we perceive a sensation of light, and as the vibrations gradually increase, the eye perceives one color after another, until violet is reached with its 780,000,000,000,000 vibrations per second.

"A drop of blood with its countless billions of electrons is a condensation of the multitudinous vibrations in the body. The mineralogist finds it unnecessary to examine a mine to determine the nature of its products.

It is unnecessary to perceive a magnet to detect its energy nor a dynamo to measure an electric current. With a spectroscope one may detect the millionth of a miligram of matter and even invisible objects may now be detected by heat radiations.

"The fundamental problem of astronomy is to determine the nature and composition of celestial bodies. Now, these bodies cannot be brought to the laboratory for analysis, but the energy which they emit (light and heat rays) may be investigated by the spectroscope and the knowledge thus furnished is as accurate as if a sample from some distant star were tested with chemical reagents. This method of radio-analysis was commenced more than 100 years ago and is practically the same method which is now pursued in securing the ERA (Electronic Reactions of Abrams)."

Its Broad Application

In diagnosis, the ERA can not only determine positively the existence of conditions of malignancy or infection such as carcinoma, sarcoma, tuberculosis, acquired and congenital syphilis, colisepsis, streptococcaemia, etc., etc., but can determine them in their very incipency, and furthermore can localize them definitely in any part of the body. And, perhaps most amazing of all, the degree of their virulency can be mathematically determined and, as improvement is made, the degree of improvement can likewise be definitely measured.

I fully realize that this statement is of the most tremendous significance and I have carefully weighed every word of it. In diagnosis alone, the Abrams concept offers to the world by far the most accurate and useful method ever propounded. And in the field of therapeutics, the electronic methods—broadly speaking—are capable not only of sterilizing an infection of any kind anywhere in the body, including the hidden areas of leucic infection, but perhaps most astounding of all, can draw the fangs from malignant conditions and destroy the virulency of carcinomata and sarcomata—providing the virulency and tissue destruction is not too great and the metastasis not too diffuse. In view of present performance, however, it is entirely reasonable to presume that the natural evolution of this great electronic concept will develop methods and apparatus of such power that malignancies of any degree of virulency whatsoever may be destroyed and this growing curse of cancer be forever eradicated from the face of the earth.

These statements are based upon a philosophical study of the underlying principles of this concept and upon the amazing improvement already manifest in the cases of several of my own patients, heretofore considered as entirely hopeless.

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The entire outlook is almost staggering and the call for service most urgent. Those physicians who intelligently investigate, appropriate and utilize this new philosophy of Health and Disease must inevitably sense the radiant happiness of pioneers in this most revolutionary medical concept of all the ages.

Disease Vibrations

How can vibrations destroy disease? Everything in nature has its natural period or rate of vibration. If one approaches an object with a source of vibration of the same vibratory rate as itself, the object will also be set in vibration—as shown by the response of the harp to the tuning fork. This forced vibration of the object may attain such magnitude as to fracture or destroy it, and it makes no difference whatever whether the source be a chemical, a pigment, a ray of light, an electric current, or some other thing yielding the same vibratory rate. This brief statement contains in concentrated form practically the entire therapeutic philosophy of Abrams, which prolonged demonstration is proving to be absolutely fundamental and the first successful effort to deal with medical problems upon a purely mathematical basis. Disease is merely the expression of a certain vibratory rate. If this vibratory rate can be measured, something can be found with a similar vibratory rate which can be imposed upon it and destroy it, thereby to a large extent proving the correctness of the Hahnemannian principle of "Simila Similibus Curantur." If we can make it impossible for the vibratory rate of disease to exist, the disease itself cannot exist. Abrams has shown the world not only how to measure out the vibratory rate of disease, but also how to measure out its virulency, a thing which is not possible with any other method known to me. And when these things are ascertained, and the application of his therapeutic reasoning is made, the disappearance of the disease is a practical certainty. Here is the basis for all therapeutic systems, whether allopathic, homeopathic, osteopathic, or mental. The vibratory rate of the diseased organ or tissue must be changed or recovery cannot ensue. Just how this change is successfully made by the different schools of practice could readily be determined by the application of this process of reasoning to their respective problems. The rise or fall of therapeutic systems and schools of medicine will hereafter be determined by the degree of their acceptance and application of the basic electronic principles and practices first enunciated by that scientist and humanitarian, Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco. He has been the first to supply a definite yardstick by which all other methods can and must eventually be measured.

Sir James Barr on Dr. Abrams

(Reprinted from Pearson's Magazine for August, 1922)

Sir James Barr, Past President of the British Medical Association, one of the Foremost of European Medical Men, Has Been Using the Abrams Method in His Practice for the Past Two Years. This Letter Was Addressed To and Is Reprinted From the British Medical Journal, by the Courtesy of Sir James.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

SIR,—I have been much amused at your futile criticism of my friend Dr. Albert Abrams in your issue of the 6th inst. You very seldom quote from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and one might have expected that when you did so you would have chosen a more serious subject than an ignorant tirade against an eminent medical man—against, in my opinion, the greatest genius in the medical profession. The American critic confessedly knows nothing of Abrams' work, though he acknowledges that he has written voluminously. What has Abrams' birth in San Francisco and his high degree from Heidelberg to do with his discoveries? Can no good thing come out of Nazareth?

Dr. Abrams has frequently exposed the methods of the American osteopaths and chiropractors with whom this writer links him, but Abrams has been honest enough to acknowledge the good work which they have done, just as many eminent London surgeons have been honest enough to speak in high terms of Mr. Barker, notwithstanding the fact that a man was struck off the *Medical Register* for administering anaesthetics for him.

Dr. Abrams' blood examinations have long been established facts, and if this writer had been imbued with the spirit of science of which he speaks so glibly, instead of ridiculing methods which he was incapable of understanding, he would have tested Abrams by sending a sample of blood from a patient whose disease he did understand. Dr. Abrams says: "No diagnostic method is infallible," yet Dr. H. A. Hess, a distinguished surgeon, says: "Dr. Abrams has made fifty examinations of blood for me, and all correct, as far as I can judge." How many of the surgeons in this country could make a similar assertion? Dr. J. Madison Taylor, a man well known in this country as well as in America, says: "The light which Dr. Abrams' researches afford is the largest source of illumination, and I, for one, welcome it with thankfulness."

There is no secrecy about Dr. Abrams' methods. All his works are well known, and whether his theories be accepted or not, there is no honest individual who can refuse to accept his facts. There are hundreds of medical men from all parts of the world who visit his

clinic, and they are not all fools or knaves as your colleague would seem to infer. I have never known a pupil of Abrams to speak of him except with the highest admiration. Your American friend tries to be very facetious over the sexuality of numbers, vowels, and consonants, and avers that "if there be any scientific foundation for the marvels that Dr. Abrams so picturesquely features, the scientific world has not yet found it out." When did the scientific world ever find out a new fact until it was discovered? Ignorant ridicule may delay the general acceptance, but it can never kill a new discovery. It always seems to me very deplorable that medical men, in place of leading the van in preventive medicine and in the treatment of disease, have frequently to be forced into new positions.

A good many of Dr. Abrams' instruments can be seen in London and have been seen by many medical men; therefore, there is no excuse for bolstering up an ignorant American fusillade. Dr. Abrams wisely refuses to part with his instruments until he knows that they will be properly used, and that the user is competent to carry out his methods. Imagine a delicate instrument in the hands of your American colleague; Dr. Abrams and his methods would be discredited at once. When at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday night I said, *Damnatum quod non intelligunt*, I was thinking of you and your American friend.

Dr. Abrams' most recent discovery is the analysis of handwriting, whereby he tells the sex, race, and disease of the writer. When I first heard of this work I did not think it possible or credible, and I told Abrams so. He replied, "Your very kind letter received, and I note what you say about handwriting. I wish you would make the reactions, which are definite and absolute." In the meantime I had made the reactions, and was soon able to corroborate his findings in every particular.

When every important member of the community has a wireless telephone in his house and on his person, then medical editors and medical men will begin to perceive that there was more in Abrams' vibrations than was dreamt of in their philosophy. Abrams' discoveries have come to stay, whether you like them or not.—I am, etc.,

Liverpool, May 11th.

JAMES BARR.

The Abrams Method in Practice

By Burton W. Swayze, M. D.

(Reprinted from *Pearson's Magazine* for August, 1922)

I WAS greatly interested in reading Alexander Marky's "Challenge" and Upton Sinclair's "The House of Wonder" in the June issue of PEARSON'S, both articles dealing with Dr. Albert Abrams' Electronic methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

I am thoroughly acquainted with the Abrams methods, which I have used in my practice for the past two years, and in view of the almost magical results obtained I can quite agree with the writers of the afore-mentioned articles in all they have to say concerning the Electronic methods. I commend even so radical a writer as Upton Sinclair upon the absolutely conservative recital of what he has observed during his visit to Dr. Abrams' Laboratory.

As one becomes familiar with all that the E R A (Electronic Reactions of Abrams) will accomplish, it is difficult for one to remain conservative, for as the wonders of this method of diagnosis and treatment unfold before those who use it, it requires all of their effort to restrain themselves and not go off on a tangent of unbridled enthusiasm.

This is not a fanciful statement, for after practicing the healing art for over thirty years according to the recognized methods of the profession at large, to discover, all at once, the uncanny manner in which the E R A will uncover disease conditions and reveal their hiding places, is prone to disturb one's methodical medical equilibrium.

I doubt whether any one person writing of his experience with the E R A—even Dr. Abrams himself—can fully cover the subject. But out of the many observations of those who now use this system almost exclusively, and who relate their experience, there is possible the gleanings of the major facts that should convince the most skeptical.

It is to be expected, however, that the bulk of the medical profession will be slow to investigate, much less adopt, the Abrams method for, unfortunately, they are practically all governed in their thoughts, beliefs and actions by what they read in their medical journals, or are told by the so-called "leaders" of their medical associations. Those who thus allow themselves to be led, discard their individual thought and action and become mere automatons.

On the other hand, Dr. Abrams and his work are receiving splendid recognition from physicians who are

independent in thought and who are alert to learn of newer methods of diagnosis and treatment, methods that are scientific, accurate and dependable and which produce results hitherto deemed impossible.

To such men and women in the profession the ERA offer a means of escape from age-old dogmas and provide a firm foundation for building the health of those who come to them for help. They substitute for the inaccuracy and uncertainty of the heretofore accepted methods, scientifically accurate procedures capable of being checked up and proven from every angle.

That Nature is kindly disposed to all mortals is proven daily in the way she keeps this human machine, the body, running, despite the crimes we commit against it through intemperance in eating, drinking, work and play.

But when hard pressed, Nature finally rebels and warns us by pain or fever or other "symptoms" that we are going too far in our neglect or over-use of the body. Even then, by these very signs, Nature endeavors to give the physician the information he needs to check disease invasion and restore the physical balance, called "health," by proper treatment.

Under prevailing practices the physician obtains a complete clinical history by questioning the patient, and resorting to X-ray examination, laboratory investigation, and what not. Then, based upon the total of all these, he endeavors "by the process of deduction" to approximate a near guess as to the nature of the disease, which he proceeds to treat accordingly. A physician who would claim to diagnose the ailment without using these means would be classed a charlatan, a quack. /

By the ERA method, however, an examination can be made in which none of these procedures are used. Time after time I have made ERA examinations without the patient making a single statement about his own feelings or symptoms.

Then from my ERA findings I have been able to tell the patient all that he would have told me about himself—and a good deal more. And all this because the ERA have correctly interpreted the physical signs which Nature has so kindly put forward, trusting that the examiner would see and recognize them.

The human body, composed of an intricate system of nerve reflexes, is quick to display its danger signals when the health balance is disturbed, and it is a

simple matter for the initiated in this method to discover and interpret these signals in terms of disease invasion, tissue or organ involvement, even to the point of measuring up the degree of involvement. Is there any other diagnostic system in use that will do this and do it as accurately as the ERA?

Critics and defamers of the ERA either write their denunciation because they have only read about the method and their mind cannot grasp the principles involved, or they snap up some of the interesting laboratory developments and unusual experiments worked out by Dr. Abrams—such as the determination of pregnancy, parentage, or foretelling of sex, ascertaining of disease or forgeries from handwriting, etc., etc.—and because they are incapable of understanding these scientific facts, they denounce and vehemently ridicule the entire theory and practice of the ERA.

Had such critics witnessed a demonstration or submitted to a personal examination by an Electronic Reaction physician, they would have been convinced in the first instance. And had they ignored these laboratory oddities and novelties and remembered the wonderful practical results obtained by the Electronic Reactions they would have remained to praise where once they came to damn.

We welcome the conscientious and honest investigator, but we scorn the professional and paid traducer whose deliberate propaganda is intended to discredit the work of a pioneer in scientific medical research work. Such writers deliberately seek to keep the medical profession from investigating for themselves a method superior to those propounded and fostered by the autocrats in medicine, by whatever name or organization they may be called.

Nothing into which the human element enters is infallible. It is not claimed for the ERA that errors are impossible, but compared with the systems generally in use today, the percentage of ERA errors is nil. No science or scientific procedure is one hundred per cent perfect. Least of all, those of the medical and surgical sciences.

For every error or failure attributable to the ERA (due largely to inefficiency or lack of skill of the operator) there are six times the number of errors and failures in surgery—yet surgery is not condemned and thrown overboard because of that.

It has taken the courage of a Dr. Cabot to proclaim that medical diagnosis and treatment was forty-seven per cent wrong, as proven by autopsies, and shown by the records of the great hospital whose staff of experts he heads,—yet we hear little about discarding present day medical procedures.

Give the ERA sufficient time and opportunity and it will provide records of a discovery of actual disease conditions, and resultant cures, far beyond what either surgery or medical treatment as practiced today have ever produced.

Every physician depends, more or less, upon the human reflexes to indicate the presence or absence of toxic conditions. Abrams, however, has worked upon a different line of investigation and application and has built up, after twenty-five years of careful research and experiment, a scientific system of examination and treatment that is generations in advance of present age-old methods.

It is this fact that so disturbs the medical hierarchy in this country, coupled with the chagrin that some one of their own shining lights (?) did not make the discovery. Let the truth be told, no matter who suffers. The ERA is today correcting many of the mistakes and failures of surgery and medicine and restoring to usefulness lives that had been condemned to permanent disability.

This has been proven again and again in my own experience since using the ERA. At frequent intervals people have come to me who have gone through the whole gamut of medical and surgical procedures and in the end were left stranded in their home as "chronic invalids" for whom nothing could be done.

But somehow the ERA examination has disclosed the actual CAUSE back of the invalidism, (a cause that was hidden and unsuspected because of lack of "symptoms") and the Abrams treatment has destroyed that cause and the person has been restored again to active life and usefulness.

Sometimes these hidden causes have been found by a personal examination of the patient. At other times, both in my own practice and in diagnostic work done for physicians in other sections of the country, the cause has been found through the examination of a few drops of the patient's blood placed upon a small square of white filter or blotter paper.

My morning mail brings me a note from a physician in a distant state, for whom I have made Electronic examinations from blood specimens he sent me, in which he says: "The diagnoses you made with the ERA are astonishingly accurate. I thank you and congratulate you."

It can be done. It is being done and we can confidently count upon at least ninety per cent correct diagnoses by the ERA. Resolved in terms of humans, this means that at least forty to fifty per cent more people have a chance, a good chance, of being restored to health instead of being shelved in their homes or in an institution.

Nor is the scope of diseases amenable to treatment by this method limited to a paltry few, even though only some half dozen diseases are emphasized in our writings as being most prevalent among people, namely, syphilis, cancer, tuberculosis, streptococemia, malaria and colisepsis.

These six have been found to predominate and syphilis, mostly the hereditary and bovine form or attenuation, has been found to be the basic soil in which other diseases develop and grow. In all, there are approximately some fifty diseases and disease conditions reachable by the Electronic method of treatment.

As a single instance of the superiority of the ERA over present methods of diagnosis, take the one universal and hated disease, syphilis. The average physician depends solely upon the verbal history of the patient and upon the clinical signs and the result of the Wassermann blood test for his diagnosis.

Suppose a true case of syphilis is secured. The physician immediately resorts to the drastic modern treatments, the intravenous injections of neo-Salvarsan, or the mercury and potassium combinations, or the mercury inunctions, etc., etc., and all this without definitely knowing whether the infection is mild or severe, hereditary or acquired, human or bovine (from vaccination).

Now, to illustrate how the ERA works, I will cite an illustration from my own practice. A man called for examination and began to tell me his troubles and symptoms, but I stopped him and proposed to examine him by the Electronic method and then tell him all about his condition. The proposition appealed to him as being unusual, and he agreed.

The Electronic examination completed, I said: "You have acquired syphilis, human type. It involves your nervous system, digestive organs, brain and spinal cord and genito-urinary tract. In degree of potency you measure (if I remember correctly) forty-two ohms." He also had two other complaints, but they were of minor importance compared to his luetic involvement.

Based upon the Electronic findings I was able to practically describe his present condition and when I had completed my statement he gave me his own account and story of exposure, described his nerve and mental condition, etc.—our descriptions practically being the same. He gave the added information that he had had *thirty-six* intravenous injections of neo-Salvarsan and that his Wassermann report following the last injection was "four plus"!

Now just where was the Electronic method superior? First, I did not require advance leads or in-

formation that would suggest a diagnosis. The Electronic gave the correct diagnosis.

Second, I was able to tell him the *source* of his infection and whether it was of human or bovine origin.

Third, I was able to tell him the exact organs or tissues involved by his disease, and

Fourth, I was able to measure up the quantity or potency of his complaint.

The Wassermann Test (when correct simply says) syphilis. The Electronic tells us what kind, acquired or hereditary, human or bovine. In similar fashion the users of the ERA can determine the same facts with reference to nearly fifty other common complaints, and having our correct diagnosis we can intelligently apply the treatment.

In the case cited above, the man was a traveling salesman and consequently very irregular in attendance for treatment with the Oscilloclast (the instrument devised by Dr. Abrams for treating disease), yet notwithstanding this irregularity after several applications, he showed, on subsequent examination, a reduction of disease toxin energy from his original forty-two ohms to five twenty-fifths of one ohm. There was likewise a great improvement in his general physical condition.

Or take the case of the sixty-five-year-old woman whose blood specimen was sent me for examination and which revealed on my "subject" (a young man free of all disease; all blood is tested out upon a human being whose reflexes respond to the energy of the diseases in the blood being examined, reproducing upon the "subject" the reactions as certainly as if the "subject" himself had the diseases), hereditary syphilis, 12 ohms, involving the digestive and nervous systems; cancer, 31 ohms, located in the rectum.

Her history included the usual symptoms of cancer and that she had submitted herself for an operation for the removal of the tumor from her rectum, but the surgeons decided it unsafe to operate, fearing excessive bleeding and possible death. Yet something had to be done to permit of bowel passages, so they opened her left side, severed the colon and made a false anus.

She became a patient of mine, and after a month on the Oscilloclast she was freed of her cancer reactions, the tumor was reduced in size and all physical distress disappeared. Repeated blood tests a month apart for nearly a year continue to show all reactions negative.

Or, again, the young man who, for several years, had been treated, by myself and others, for chronic indigestion with the usual varying results: sometimes good, but mostly bad. I made a body test (testing

the patient) and found hereditary syphilis, 22 ohms, digestive strain and streptococcic infection of the tonsils.

A specimen of his blood was sent to Dr. Abrams, and his report was identical except that he gave 26 ohms of syphilis. Our diagnosis was the same, differing only in measurement of potentiality or invasion. A month on the Oscilloclast removed the entire trouble, and he has not been bothered again during the past two years. All previous efforts by the age-old methods now in use failed to locate the exciting cause. The E R A found the source, and made a cure possible.

Take the case of the woman complaining of constant fatigue, drowsiness, numbness of feet and hands, neuritis of the arm, swollen glands, weakness and constipation. Under the E R A examination we found colisepsis, 12 ohms; malaria, 7 ohms (though she had never had chills and fever), neuresthenia and diabetis. After a week on the Oscilloclast she is twenty-five per cent. improved. She is still under treatment.

Or the woman with constant pain in her stomach, complaining of nausea, vomiting and inability to retain food. The ERA revealed the following: hereditary syphilis, 3 ohms, bovine type, involving the stomach; colisepsis and influenza. Two weeks on the Oscilloclast and all distress is gone, color returning to the face, appetite improving and she is nearly ready to be discharged from treatment. An acute illness that made her suffer for years cleared up, practically in a couple weeks, by the E R A.

The man who for years has had a hacking cough, tenderness and irritation of the throat, complained of fickle appetite and was losing weight, proved by the E R A to have bovine type of syphilis involving his nerves and digestive organs, tuberculosis of the larynx, and streptococcemia of the appendix. One month on the Oscilloclast cleared him of all his troubles.

My own case of unaccountable and frequently recurring bowel cramps with loose evacuations was diagnosed by six physicians during a period of four years as "chronic intestinal indigestion," but was never relieved in spite of every means used; and, believe me, I used them all!

An E R A examination by my friend, Dr. J. W. King, and a blood test by Dr. Abrams, both gave hereditary syphilis, three twenty-fifths of one ohm, digestive strain. Three ten-minute applications on the Oscilloclast cleared up my trouble, and for the past two years I have eaten everything from "soup to nuts," without fear of results.

I could cite many other cases if required, but I believe those given will be sufficient to prove the scope

and usefulness of the E R A in discovering and removing the hidden and unsuspected cause (unsuspected because of lack of "symptoms") of so many common complaints, to say nothing of the cases where the E R A conclusively proved the absence of disease toxins and gave a clean bill of health to the person examined, such as the young man who spent six months at a sanitarium where tuberculosis is treated, but who, according to the E R A had no T. B.

My experience the last two years with the E R A has proven the contention of Dr. Abrams that syphilis, in one form or another, is at the foundation of practically all diseases. That tuberculosis, cancer, etc., thrive and grow in a luetic soil.

So frequently do we find syphilis present (not the easily recognized form of an active acquired infection with its characteristic skin eruptions, sores, etc., but the hydra-headed diluted or attenuated form), expressing itself as chronic indigestion, diabetis, Bright's disease, tuberculosis, cancer, rheumatism, neuritis, etc., etc., that I agree with Abrams, "No syphilis no disease," and with Sir William Osler, who declares: "Know syphilis in all its manifestations and all else clinically will be revealed unto you." The E R A clearly proves and reveals the truth of all this.

Face to face with such results—and we meet them in our practice every day—the conclusion is inevitable: in the ERA we have the most accurate, scientific, and dependable method of diagnosis and treatment in existence.

The wonder is that rational and intelligent members of the medical profession hesitate to adopt its use. The laity swarm to our offices demanding help and permanent relief from their infirmities: we are overwhelmed with work and some of our patients are compelled to wait for days and sometimes for weeks before they can be examined and treated.

The demand upon the factory producing the Abrams apparatus is greater than the output in spite of enlargements and increased working force. Even though a physician does not have the diagnostic and treatment outfit he can at least assure himself of correct diagnoses in his puzzling or chronic cases, by simply sending a specimen of the patient's blood to a physician authorized and qualified to make such examinations for others.

A report on the Electronic diagnosis thus made will give the physician a clear conception of the hidden and unsuspected cause back of most of these difficult cases and the matter of therapy will at once be evident.

In sending physicians reports of Electronic diagnoses made from these blood specimens, we always caution them to correlate the Electronic findings with

the clinical signs or symptoms of the patient. In many instances where the two do not seem to agree it will frequently be found that the Electronic diagnosis is the correct one and treatment instituted along that line will bring success. Now and then Nature, through clinical signs, will send out a false alarm, but the Electronic usually finds and gives the correct answer.

We are not claiming the impossible for the ERA. We do claim that it is far superior to present day methods. It is correct more times than the present "question and answer, plus physical and laboratory examination" methods. It will disclose disease in its very beginnings, before clinical signs appear.

It correctly gives us the "strains" or tissue and organ involvement. We can measure up the degree or potency of the toxins present. This latter is of supreme importance, for at subsequent examinations we can ascertain the exact degree of lessened toxic involvement, and when there no longer appear Elec-

tronic Reactions, we know, for a certainty, that the patient is free of his disease and there then remains but the "cleaning up" process by Nature and the restoring of vitality and strength.

To sum up my experiences with the ERA, I can only say that for the first time in my more than thirty years of active practice, I now have the confidence that comes from actual and correct diagnosis, free from all the uncertainty of the old method of reading the conflicting mass of symptoms in the patient; the ERA gives me an absolute, definite answer to my question and based upon this accurate and scientific diagnosis, the matter of therapy is simplified,—to the lasting joy of patients really cured, frequently without the use of a single medicine or drug.

I would not return to the old, yet present, methods for anything in the world; I would quit practice rather than be deprived of Dr. Abrams' wonderful method, the Electronic Reactions.

Disease: Its Cause and Cure

By Frederick Finch Strong, M. D.

THE man of today finds himself—a thinking being in a world of phenomena—striving desperately to conquer the difficulties and obstacles which impede his progress, and of these the most stubborn, relentless and immediate is Pain!

Surrounded by an objective world of mineral, plant and animal entities of whose forms and reactions he knows much, but of whose life he knows practically nothing, man is beginning to realize that of all living creatures he alone is normally (but not *naturally*) sick!

In this age of science when we wish to devise a remedy for an undesirable condition, we first of all strive to ascertain its cause, and one of the first conclusions we draw from a broad study of the general nature of disease is that its etiology is centered in the *human kingdom*. Animals acquire maladies only after being "domesticated," i. e., by being brought into intimate contact with man.

The cause of disease and its herald, Pain, is therefore *in us*: we "suffer of ourselves, none else compels"; and neither the doctrine of "Original Sin," nor the "Wrath of God," nor the "dispensations of a Divine—(but from our standpoint very unpleasant)—Providence," allows us to escape the conclusion that disease as we know it is *man-born*, and that as a Race we must rid ourselves of this menace that we in our ignorance have allowed to infest mankind, disturbing the Great Plan of Nature, which—if we judge by analogies in the lower kingdoms—intends that man's

consciousness shall ever expand and unfold while his *body* evolves; and this *healthily, happily and beautifully*.

Modern Science—biological, sociological, anthropological—teaches us exactly what we find in the ancient Hindu Puranas and other still older records which deal with Anthropogenesis: namely, that man, when he became a thinking being, began to misuse his creative force; and, as instinct receded and free will began to manifest in the individual, the sex function was degraded into a mere means of sensual gratification, and enormously over-used through countless millenia. In this way, by dispersing much of the vital energy necessary to man's progress, he weakened his body and made it unfit to survive. Then certain bacteria, up to that time harmless Saprophytes—necessary agents in tearing down dead organisms so that their chemical elements might be used over again—became what the bacteriologist knows as "faculative parasites," and later parasites, producing disease in weakened but *still living* human organisms. As sexual excess and perversion were the immediate causes of this gradually increasing "diminished resistance," what more natural than that a sex disease, syphilis (the father of all diseases, as Dr. Albert Abrams aptly terms it) should come into active manifestation?

This rough epitome of the oldest existing, and the only logically consistent theory of disease, meets with ample confirmation in the discoveries of Dr. Albert Abrams, which he terms "the Electronic Methods of

Diagnosis and Treatment." Just as the Positive Ion of modern science owes its activity as a vibrating entity to its loss of one or more Negative Electrons, so the *lack* of what we must call the Life Force manifests as a definite vibratory entity—the "Vibratory Rate" of Abrams—being the hypothetical "predisposing cause" or "susceptibility" of the orthodox pathologist (the "specific germ" or "parasite" being the "active" or "immediate cause").

As many, better qualified than myself, have written in detail of the technical side of Dr. Abrams' great work, I prefer to confine my article to a brief study of his discoveries in the light of what ancient records have to tell us of the origin and ultimate conquest of disease. That everything existing is radioactive in the sense that it has a vibratory rate, and is giving off energy which may elicit reflexes in a properly tuned receiving apparatus, and that some of these types of energy—thought for example—do not diminish with the square of the distance from the point of their inception, has been repeatedly proved in Abrams' laboratories, and his findings confirmed by hundreds of competent investigators.

If this be admitted, why may not the one body of Truth be a great vibratory "broadcasting station," sending out thoughts, and we—when we "create an idea" or "make a discovery" be merely acting as sensitive "step-down transformers?"

I put this question to Dr. Abrams and he agreed that it was a most plausible hypothesis; yet he claims that he is "de-occulting the occult," and adheres with almost morbid intensity to the canons of modern science and the methods of the laboratory; no new observation is recorded by him until it is checked and re-checked over and over again. He strives to eliminate the personal equation in his work, so that any one who acquires the mechanical technique may make accurate Electronic Diagnoses. In this I fear he is over-sanguine, for I believe that the condition of the diagnostician, his living subject, and even the assistants, may influence the accuracy of the results. Thought is a definite force: Abrams has found that it may inhibit the manifestation of disease reflexes in the subject "when the rheostat is at zero." But thought as a force has its limitation: "it will *not* stop the reflexes when the rheostat is set at the proper vibratory rate" of a given disease. The power as well as the limitation of thought is also well illustrated in the reaction of our patients to Electronic treatment by the Abrams' Oscilloclast: patients, fully convinced of the verity of the method, holding the thought that their diseases are being destroyed, will show in a given time twice the drop in "ohmage" (the indication of the severity of the disease") that will occur in the case of

a skeptical or pessimistic patient. Nevertheless the latter will, despite his mental attitude, be gradually but more slowly freed from his disease reactions by the appropriate impulses delivered from the Abrams apparatus. This proves three things: (1) the power of thought in healing; (2) the limitation of the power of thought; (3) that the Oscilloclastic energy is a physical vibration of a definite nature, and has *in itself* nothing to do with mental suggestion (although the latter may help or retard its action).

The skepticism and hostility which is being shown to Abrams by the great body of the organized medical profession, who know of his work only by hearsay and for the most part refuse to investigate his discoveries, are therefore a real handicap to those who are demonstrating the Electronic methods and will delay their general acceptance. I have, however, yet to meet a really honest physician—a real truth-seeker, who was not convinced of the genuineness of Abrams' claims after seeing the system demonstrated.

As to the patients cured of syphilis, cancer, tuberculosis and many minor diseases—their number is increasing by hundreds each week in the clinics of Abrams and his scores of pupils. Within a short time thousands of cases will have been investigated and the nature of their diseases and their cure verified by competent physicians.

Upton Sinclair and Alexander Marky deserve the thanks of suffering humanity, for they have done what we as regular physicians could not do, namely, place squarely before the public the real facts about Abrams and his great work.

In conclusion I wish to voice an opinion based not upon my years of training in laboratory research, but upon my studies in Occultism (quite a different thing from "Psychism," by the way). In the oldest records—not available to the man of the street, but still accessible to the real Truth-seeker—we are told of a new race of humanity due to appear on earth in the near future. That we are unconsciously preparing for this new race is evidenced by the widespread interest in Eugenics, in sex education for children, and in the approaching renaissance of the artistic and beautiful as factors in human life.

For this new race is being born a new applied science: that of "Human Engineering,"* which consists of the "binding together of all that is past and present for the benefit of the future," and with this science—the name of Dr. Albert Abrams, who is giving clean bodies to the parents of the coming race, will go down to posterity as the world's greatest benefactor.

*See "The Mankind of Humanity" by Count Alfred Korzybski.

A Letter by Upton Sinclair to the Journal of the A. M. A.

May 10, 1922.

EDITOR, JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:

DEAR SIR,—I have read your comments upon my letter in your issue of April 29th. I am glad to know you think me honest and sincere, and I am sorry you think me voluminous. In this present letter I shall try to avoid the fault.

You feel that you have answered me when you put my statements into italics and capitals; and with all the honesty and sincerity for which you give me credit I plead with you to realize that this is not answering my statements. What I have seen, I have seen; and the fact that it is incredible may lead me to pardon your ridicule, but it does not cause me to stop troubling you with my appeals. You are in exactly the same position as the king of Siam, who laughed at travelers who told him that in their country great bodies of water sometimes turned hard, so that men and horses could walk on them. And that is what one expects of a king of Siam, but is not what one has a right to expect of a king of Science. And so I say to you, you are condemning that which you have not investigated, and in so doing you are hurting a great and noble cause, the healing art. Humbly and earnestly I beg you to stop it. Give Albert Abrams a fair chance to show you what he can do, and then give your verdict.

I will take up just one passage in your comment on my letter: that passage in which italics fail you, and you are driven to use capitals. I wrote as follows: "Not once, but at least two score times, I have seen Albert Abrams take a blood specimen brought to him, without even the name of the patient, and heard him diagnose cancer or sarcoma, and from the blood specimen locate the growth precisely to an inch. Then I have seen the patient, an entire stranger to Abrams, brought into the clinic and examined, not merely by Abrams, but by a score of other physicians, and the growth found precisely at the spot indicated." Now then, you print the words "precisely to an inch" in capitals, and that is all the comment you offer. But, my dear sir, I saw it; and if I am honest and sincere, surely you must make some other answer! Let me tell you more in detail; it is the commonplace of Abrams' clinic for conditions to be described from the blood alone, and then verified upon the body of the patient. It is done not merely for malignancy, it is done for consolidations of the lungs and for syphilitic scars. It is just as much a matter of routine as in your office the sending of proofs to the printer. It is done in a dozen different ways, so as to check up the results and enable the doctors to check up one another. It is done, not merely for the men who are studying in the clinic, but for strange physicians who come in presenting their cards; they are all asked to verify the findings, and I have per-

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sonally asked many of them if they found what they had been told was there. I have seen a stranger, a visiting physician, told he had syphilis, acquired at the tip of the second finger of his right hand, and heard him admit that he had the disease, and seen his hand examined and the scar observed. I have seen another visiting doctor told that he had TB of the spine, and heard him challenge Abrams to indicate the exact spot on the spine where the extreme pain was felt, and Abrams did it, to the man's very evident consternation. Several times I have seen Abrams mark out a cancer area, using the glass rod on the body of his subject, and had him invite me to take the rod and see if I noted the sticking of the rod to the subject's skin. I found the reaction so unmistakable that I remarked: "You can almost pull the subject's skin off." And then the patient was brought in and put behind a screen, so that Abrams could not see him, and connected with the apparatus, and Abrams' assistant would move the electrode about until Abrams would cry, "Mark it," and the electrode would be on the proper spot every time. I have seen that done a dozen times in succession, by way of checking up. I have seen it done with a cancer specimen, and seen it checked up by throwing blue light on the cancer, which destroys the reaction; also by short-circuiting the subject, and by twenty other tests which Abrams shows you, over and over again, so as to make sure that you really get the reaction. So patient is he with beginners, and such a tireless demonstrator and experimenter! I have a letter from Sir James Barr of Liverpool, late president of the British Medical Association, telling me that "Albert Abrams is a genius, born a hundred years ahead of his time." If I send you the letter, will you publish it? And will you write to Sir James and ask him if he finds Abrams' work to be real? He has the apparatus, and does the diagnosing and the treating; and you cannot think him an amiable but blundering intruder, as you think me!

Sincerely,

UPTON SINCLAIR.

The answer:

May 12, 1922.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR:

Your point of view as to what constitutes scientific evidence is so at variance with that of our readers that it would be a waste of space to publish your letter.

Yours very truly,

THE JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Signed) George H. Simmons.

P. S. We are returning your letter herewith.

The Diary of a Patient

Reprinted from the Sunday Call, New York, by Permission of the Author.

"For reasons that at once become apparent, the author of the article that follows prefers not to sign his contribution. The editor of the Sunday Call accepted this article with implicit confidence in the integrity of the writer. If Dr. Abrams performs the wonders that have been credited to him the public has a right to know it, but if there is any question of his practice, publicity would defeat his methods quicker than silence."

MY imagination had been fired by Upton Sinclair's account in a recent issue of Pearson's of the amazing feats being performed at Dr. Albert Abrams' "House of Wonder" in San Francisco. The blind were being made to see, the deaf to hear and the lame to walk. Here were no miracles by the mere laying on of hands and by soft invocation of the heavens. Here was the application of the latest discoveries of science, backed by an elementary law of physics, which drove disease, handed down by the centuries or acquired by contact in one's lifetime with the world, out of the human system as Jehovah and St. Michael drove Satan into the depths, as Jesus expelled the money-changers from the temple. Dr. Abrams, either mad or inspired, had revealed a method to destroy the blighting scourge of humanity—disease—and to allow mankind to push its march forward freed of the chills and fevers and aches and woes of the three spectres—**CANCER, TUBERCULOSIS AND SYPHILIS!**

Unacquainted with the work of Dr. Abrams, though I had just spent five months in San Francisco, I had come back to New York, looking outwardly well. A week in New York and what I thought a change of climate began playing havoc with my body. And here begins my experiment with the Abrams method and the use I am making of it toward recovery. I shall try to be very honest in registering the slightest reactions, good and evil, so that those who will read this casual diary may not be led astray by a very natural enthusiasm I have for the cure. (I have had my first treatment and it is difficult to repress my delight.)

Following my return, as I began to explain, my condition started to run down. I became easily subject to colds in the nose, throat and ears. Chills and fevers alternately took possession of my body; my digestive apparatus balked at functioning, and my legs refused to operate beyond a distance of a quarter of a mile unless they rested an inordinately long while.

Seated in the office on a particularly dull night (for which I was grateful, since my aches rather than the work had been occupying my mind) I was turning the pages of the June Pearson's when the rather sensational captions over Sinclair's article seized my attention. The mention of San Francisco, which I had but recently left and about which I possessed mingled emotions; the extravagant title, so I thought, of "The House of Wonder"; the striking sub-title, and my disorders combined to make me summon enough energy to begin reading the account.

Like a flash, I became bitter at the fact that I had been

in San Francisco and had not gone to see the master. When I dragged myself to the office of a New York physician, whose name was given to me by Pearson's Magazine, he upbraided me for having failed to seize the opportunity of visiting Abrams. Shamefully, I admitted I had not heard of him until my arrival in New York.

I explained my symptoms to the doctor as best I could. He noted that my eyes were strained and that my mouth and throat were subject to the slightest irritation. After suggesting that I sleep in a north-and-south position, with my feet in the southerly direction, he obtained several drops of blood from my ear lobe and ordered me to return two days later.

I shall not describe here the misery I suffered in the two days intervening. I could neither eat nor sleep and, in short, had a perfectly wretched time.

A newspaperman, with whom I was very well acquainted, happened to arrive at the doctor's office about the time I did and was ushered into the improvised laboratory, where he began plying the doctor with questions which had been suggested to him by skeptical professors at the largest medical institute and medical school in the city.

The reporter refused to be convinced when the doctor declared that he could cure an aggravated case of syphilis in 15 to 20 treatments (four or five weeks) where it took physicians, employing the old methods **TWO YEARS**, and then they did not effect a cure, but merely chased the disease from one part of the system to another.

The doctor then pulled one of his trump cards. Pointing to "his subject," a handsomely proportioned youth, he declared heatedly that the youth had inherited cerebrospinal syphilis, that his father was in a madhouse, that the youth had been blind the first day he came to his office and had to be led there from Newark, where the most prominent surgeons had suggested a cranial operation to remove a growth from the youth's brain. The operation, the doctor insisted, would have ended his life!

Today, after extensive treatment under the Abrams method, the youth, who has been pronounced cured, can see perfectly (though he uses blue spectacles to rest his eyes when not at work), shows remarkable sprightliness and is himself being used as a subject, since his blood has been purified, to detect diseases in others.

And in the presence of the news writer, the doctor tested some specimens, tapping the "subject" upon the abdomen, or syphilis belt, waiting for the unmistakably dull sounds which denote the disease in the patient's body.

My turn was next.

"Examination of your blood," the doctor said to me slowly, accentuating each phrase with a short up-and-down movement of his forearm while I listened repressing my breathing, "reveals an advanced stage of cerebrospinal syphilis of a congenital nature and tuberculosis of the kidneys and abdomen. The left kidney is in a more aggravated condition than the right."

Here he began to explain (for which I was exceedingly thankful, though I had tried to educate myself to that state of mind) that syphilis, quite ordinarily, did not have

that terrible connotation associated with it in the mind of the layman, that virtually every person possessed it in some form or another, but that since it was the basic soil in which other disease germs flourished, as for example those of tuberculosis and cancer, to effect a cure the malignancy of the syphilis bacilli would first have to be destroyed.

By the time he reached the end of his energetic explanation, I was considerably relieved and even managed to smile, though vaguely, I am sure.

I jumped up with rare energy and insisted that the cure be commenced at once. He agreed and I was led into another room where I was ordered to strip to the waist.

The nurse then seated me in front of a box-like affair perched on an enameled table. A dozen wires extended from the box, which bore the plain label, "Dr. Abrams' Oscilloclast." Discs, somewhat larger than a silver dollar, were attached to the ends of the wires and two were tied to my body, in the region of my kidneys, one near the spleen and one I was asked to press to my abdomen. As the current was turned on a clock-like sound came out of the box.

For five minutes I maintained the position, feeling no new sensation. As far as my experience was concerned, I might not have been attached to the oscilloclast. No current, as far as I could detect, was passing into my body. And yet I had been told that an electric current of a vibratory rate to destroy the disease germs which my system had been housing over a score of years was entering my body and was casting out the disease.

In my surprise I turned to my neighbor, whose face was covered with a rash and who was wearing a tin "helmet" which gave him a somewhat ludicrous touch, and inquired without any preliminaries:

"Don't you feel any sensation at all?"

"No, you are not supposed to feel anything," came an unwilling reply, and I turned my gaze back to the oscilloclast, which was tick-tocking away as indifferent as you please.

Presently, the confounded aches in my back seemed to disappear, my brain cleared of the vague sensation which had cloaked it for a week, and I felt the blood coursing through my being with an unaccustomed vigor.

The two nurses had gone out and there was no movement in the room. The tick-tocking and the noises coming up from the street as in a dream were the only sounds punctuating the silence. And I began thinking about Dr. Abrams and his San Francisco "House of Wonder" where hope was being held out to a suffering humanity.

How simple, how obviously scientific, I thought, was this whole business. What a revelation that different diseases had their own peculiar radio-activity and the different kinds of disease germs their inalterable vibratory rate! Put a blood specimen in the little box attached by wire to the rheostat which in turn is connected with the "subject," and then the dull sounds during percussion of the "subject" will inevitably indicate the disease area!

And the cure? With the vibratory rate of the disease known, the electric current is introduced into the body of the same frequency, the germs are broken into fragments and the disease disappears as the germs are rendered harmless.

At the end of a half-hour the nurse returned and turned off the current and I dressed. I descended the stairs to

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the street and made my way through the traffic to catch a bus. The warm sun shone with glorious vigor as I walked to Fifth avenue. I whistled my amazement through my teeth as my buoyancy of step returned, as every fiber of my being tingled with exhilaration.

Twelve or fifteen more such treatments, I shouted to myself, and I shall say good-bye to pain!

Three days passed before I returned for my second treatment under the Abrams method. During this period, under the exhilarating influence of the first experiment, I had grown a bit reckless and had taken my newly found strength to the point of exhaustion. The weariness in my limbs returned and with it the vague, uncertain feeling in my head.

I managed to make the doctor's place, however, without any aid and again took my place before the oscilloclast. The discs were tied to my body and the electric current streamed into my being at the rate intended to destroy the disease germs which had implanted themselves there.

At my side, undergoing similar treatment, was a physician, slightly over middle age. At each elbow was attached one of the discs; his right arm was thin, misshapen, and the hand looked paralyzed.

"Why are you here?" I asked politely, though his ailment was more or less obvious.

Stripped to the waist, the bones of his meager body protruding, the physician, ravaged by disease despite the "science" of his profession, did not look the last thing in professional dignity.

"Tuberculosis of the elbow joints," he replied in a quiet voice. "I have had several operations in which diseased matter, the size of your fist, was removed at the joint. For a time, following each of these operations, the power to use my fingers for writing was regained, but that was all. Before I came here I thought the trouble was confined to my right arm, but now I am told the bone in the left is affected as well."

I pressed him to continue and he told me that he had first heard of the Abrams method from a woman physician in Colorado who herself had been given but three months to live; she had sarcoma in both hips. Too much in love with life to give up without a struggle, the woman hastened to Abrams' San Francisco "House of Wonder" and came away completely cured. Impressed by her enthusiasm, he found out the name of this New York physician and came to him for treatment.

Though a professional of some culture, the physician knew but vaguely the theory behind the cure he was taking. He looked somewhat blankly at the oscilloclast tick-tocking before him and then turned to me, confessing that, though this was his second treatment, he had not yet grasped the scientific principle behind the method.

As he made the observation he began moving the fingers of his right hand, a hand that seemed palsied and useless for years.

"By God," he exclaimed, "I am beginning to get movement out of them. Why, while I sit here, I can feel the improvement."

Sharing his delight, I began telling him the details of the Abrams method as described in Pearson's, and the scientific plausibility overcame whatever scepticism, as an old practitioner, he possessed.

I recall now with what enthusiasm I traced each step in the method and the physician-patient couldn't help be-

ing impressed. At one point or another he interjected a mild protest, but was satisfied as I recited the details as far as I was able.

As the nurses came in and we dressed, he asked me whether there were no classes for medical men who sought to introduce the Abrams method. I told him Dr. Abrams conducted "classes" in San Francisco, where doctors, who came there to be cured of their own ailments, stayed to learn the method which was rooting out disease in all its malignant manifestations despite the venom and ignorance poured out by the medical associations which were trying to impede its general adaptation.

The physician accepted my thrust at his organized profession in silence.

* * * * *

Several weeks have passed since penning the last installment of this diary; the interim permitted me to observe the progress, not only of myself but of many others afflicted, toward recovery under the Abrams treatment. The doctor's office, where I am treated, is thronged daily with sufferers seeking relief, patients "recommended" by others who shout aloud the cures effected in their own cases.

I have received ten or twelve treatments since getting my earlier impressions, and my enthusiasm, kindled by the brightening effect of the first few treatments, flames as strong as ever. The vague feeling has completely disappeared from my head, gone is the heaviness from the ears; digestive disturbances still dog my body, but I am assured of complete relief presently, and I am hopeful in the face of the tremendous changes for the better that I am able to gauge, without the suggestion of any physician.

The original diagnosis in my case had indicated a tubercular condition in the kidneys and abdomen and a cerebro-spinal strain due to impure condition of the blood. At the tenth treatment the doctor examined my blood again and announced to me categorically that there was no longer any tuberculosis in the abdomen and right kidney; that the strain in the cerebro-spinal region had been reduced to an almost negligible degree, but that the left kidney was not yet wholly free from disease. I had felt the steady improvement so that the announcement, while quite gratifying, hardly proved exciting. He suggested ten more treatments, to which I consented, and he is now trying to restore my digestive apparatus to proper functioning. If I were to be asked how certain I am that I possessed the rather formidable disease ascribed to me by the doctor and diagnosed by the electronic method of Dr. Abrams, I could reply merely that, whatever the actual affliction, I had been desperately ill and that now I was improving rapidly; and that is all that matters to those seeking relief.

But, whatever uncertainty I may have possessed as regards the diagnosis in my own case, has been swept away by what I saw and heard of many others, sore and afflicted. Take, for instance, the case of the doctor, who had tuberculosis of the joints, described in a previous installment. As I subsequently learned from his own lips, this physician, who is one of New York's most noted eye specialists, had been suffering, also, from some malady of

the eyelids. Rather touchy on the point, this specialist had called the doctor's attention solely to the condition of his arms.

But the revelations under the Abrams method are nothing if not cruel. As described before, from the radio-activity of the blood Dr. Abrams and those who practice his method are able to discover not only the different diseases afflicting the human body, but the extent of the malignancy, the seat of the disease and whether it is congenital or acquired and the length of time it has affected the system.

And so, rather brutally, my doctor was able to inform the eye specialist of the malady he had tried to conceal from him, telling him, too, that he had been afflicted with it for eight years! So humbled by the revelation was the eye specialist that, abandoning his dignity for the moment, he confided in me the correctness of the diagnosis.

But let me recite the story of the mother of a young lady whom I know very well. The mother was bed-ridden, suffering severe pains in the abdomen and her case was diagnosed as cancer. Physicians, called into the case, gave the invalid injections of morphine to allay the pain. But relief was temporary.

Finally this New York disciple of Dr. Abrams was called in and diagnosed the ailment as a tumor, complicated by gallstones, and ordered treatment to begin at once. With great difficulty, the patient, accompanied by two attendants, was taken by taxi to the doctor's office. Because of her condition, she had to be carried up the short flight of stairs and the treatment administered to her. This performance was repeated when Mrs. W. — took her second treatment.

Two weeks passed and the writer was amazed to run into Mrs. W. — crossing, unescorted, one of New York's busiest thoroughfares, walking quite briskly for a woman considerably beyond middle age.

"Do you come this distance alone?" I ejaculated in surprise.

"Oh, yes," she said, smiling. "I have no difficulty now. I feel much improved."

"But, my Lord, you had been suffering greatly; you had been afflicted with such terrible pains?"

"Yes, but I have had seven treatments already, and the pain has disappeared. I go to the doctor alone now," she added, continuing to smile.

And this is only one of the many instances of marvelous cures I have witnessed since I have come to the office of the Abrams physician for treatment.

* * * * *

Two more weeks have passed; a few additional treatments have rid me of my digestive disturbances, have strengthened my eyes, too, that had been weak for years, so that now I can use them even without my glasses.

I feel rejuvenated, free of the depressing weight of illness, once more glad with the joy of life and living.

And I am going the rounds of my friends, singing the praise of Dr. Abrams, whose discovery has done so much for me, and whose fame, I hope, will soon penetrate into the remotest corners of the globe.

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FOR months Upton Sinclair has tried in vain to induce some of the most powerful magazines in the country to publish "The House of Wonder." Every one of them refused to give publicity to the remarkable discoveries of Abrams, and were it not for Pearson's, the wonderful news would still lie buried in the dead pages of a manuscript. ¶ Pearson's was convinced that no publication could do a greater service to humanity than to give the discovery of Dr. Abrams the widest possible publicity. ¶ Pearson's has always been eager and ready to champion the TRUTH. ¶ During the darkest days of the great war when the hope of life seemed very uncertain, Pearson's was fearless, uncompromising and true to its tradition. ¶ In fiction, poems and literary criticism we strive for the best and our aim is to improve and better the magazine with every issue. ¶ To you, who have read these articles on Dr. Abrams; to you, who have been our faithful friends these many years past, do we appeal. ¶ Will you give us a helping hand? You can help us realize our ideals, and in a way that will impose no burden upon you. ¶ Won't you do your share? ¶ For a limited time, we offer a special subscription, of only \$1 for six months and \$2.00 a year. ¶ If you are already a subscriber induce your friends to join the ranks; if you are not, won't you please subscribe TODAY?

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¶ The National Health Review will open its pages to every new thought that carries the promise of usefulness in its great work of giving the people a true and useful health education. ¶ It devotes a special section of its pages to The Abrams Method. ¶ There the Electronic Reactions are discussed in detail. ¶ Data and facts gathered the world over on this and other new discoveries will be printed in its pages. ¶ The popular Health magazines or so-called physical culture periodicals now being published have lost their health-educational usefulness. ¶ If by a mere chance a good article finds its way into their pages it is drowned in the whirlpool of dubious advertising. ¶ "UNIVERSAL HEALTH EDUCATION IS THE ONLY ROAD TO UNIVERSAL HEALTH" is the battle cry of

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THE PATHO-OSCILLOGRAPH

AN AUTOMATIC DISEASE RECORDING APPARATUS

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IN MEMORIAM

DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

1863—1924

“ABRAMS, ALBERT, American Physician: born San Francisco, Cal., December 8th, 1863, Died there January 13th, 1924.”

M. D. degree Heidelberg University, 1882. Professor of Pathology Cooper Medical College for five years. President of the Emmanuel Polyclinic San Francisco 1904. President American Society for Psycho-Physical Research. Author of many important medical works. Founder of Spondylotherapy and E. R. A.

The name of Dr. Albert Abrams will live in history as one of the greatest physicians and benefactors of Mankind. It will live when his antagonists are long forgotten, because he discovered the fundamental principles of a new Medical Science and has shown us the Dawn of a New Light in the treatment of disease and human disorders.

His tireless efforts and discoveries in the face of the most bitter criticism and combined forces of professional hatred, prejudice and jealousy, ignorance, superstition and slander, have laid down the foundation of Electronic Medicine which has spread all over the world and which will ultimately and beyond any doubt revolutionize present day healing methods.

Dr. Albert Abrams blazed a new trail and established a new and better therapy and system of diagnosis by which multitudes have been saved from death and suffering and it is the DUTY of every openminded physician to study without bias **the greatest, medical discovery of all ages.**

And it is the DUTY of all Electronic Physicians to do their best to further this greatest discovery, to develop and improve thereon with faith and enthusiasm and to separate that which is true and of value from that which is not, not only for their own benefit and for the benefit of their patients, but also for the benefit of E. R. A. as such,

and in Honor of Dr. Albert Abrams.

E. R. A. ELECTRIC CO. 1947 BROADWAY NEW YORK

ERA-RAYS

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO ELECTRONIC THERAPY / EDITOR: H. HARTMAN
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No. 1

October

1924

ELECTRONIC THERAPY

BY H. HARTMAN E. E.

THE atomic theory as announced by John Dalton, in 1804, declares that the ultimate unit is the atom. Researches into the nature of the cathode stream of the Crookes tube and the Beta rays of radium render it certain that the atom is composed of a collection of smaller corpuscles, or centers of force, which have been called electrons. Still later researches into the thermionic vacuum tube have established the fact that the atom is composed of a nucleus or central "sun", which consists of positive charges of electricity called protons, and negative charges called electrons.

It has been further established that the nucleus is surrounded entirely by electrons. The association of these so-called "charges" or protons and electrons in groups varying in number, in arrangement and speed of vibration or orbital motion, constitutes the atoms of the various elements and gives them their peculiar and specific characteristics.

It has been scientifically established for instance that an atom of gold [Au] has 79 protons in its nucleus, while mercury [Hg] has 80 protons, or only one more, in the nucleus of its atom. This little difference of its atomic constituency makes up all the enormous visible difference that exists between gold and mercury. When we analyze the various elements we find that, as far as their electronic constituency and vibration is concerned, the slightest difference makes a most amazing and tremendous difference in their chemical and physical characteristics.

By the same process of reasoning we can readily imagine what a difference there occurs in the human body when its electronic vibrations slightly change — —! When electronic therapy is viewed from this purely and most modern scientific standpoint, its theories no longer become untenable and its claims no longer can seem absurd to an open mind. Every magnificent truth has been however attacked in the past.

In acknowledged electro-therapy there are four factors recognized as having a positive therapeutic influence on the human body. They are: thermal, chemical, mechanical and electronic. The first three are well known and comment is therefore omitted here. The electronic influence became first demonstrable when the action of certain modalities of static electricity were analyzed. A limited static current of high voltage and low milliamperage, whose passage through the body is not followed by formation of heat, or chemical reactions and mechanical action, will produce however clinical reactions which can be foretold with certainty. This alone already establishes the fourth or electronic influence on the human body.

With the advent of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams (ERA) electronic therapy became established as such and as the most modern medicine. As usual, original apparatus and method has been improved upon and will be continued to be more and more improved by intelligent and untiring efforts and research work. The latest and most scientific treatment apparatus is the new, improved and modified AUTOCLAST, described elsewhere in this publication. When this machine is used, the results can be foretold in many instances with certainty. And not only Cancer and Tuberculosis, but many other so-called incurable diseases, such as Diabetes, Syphilis, Bright's Disease, etc. have responded promptly to the beneficial influence of the Autoclast.

The sciences of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Anthropology are beginning to depend upon the study of electronic vibrations more and more. Daily we are confronted with new discoveries of the electronic activity within the atom. It is conceded by scientists all over the world that chemical affinity is a matter of electronic harmony and discord of the elements. The science of wireless telephony has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that only when the transmitting

and receiving apparatus have a harmonious or tuned electronic vibration and only then are the sounds generated at the sending end, heard in the receiving instrument.

If we should then use the fundamental principles of Geometry of proving theorems by means of well established axioms, we must accept from scientifically proven facts the following axioms:

An electron is the negative unit electric charge.

A proton is the positive unit electric charge.

An ion is an atom with an unbalanced electric charge.

Ionization is the process of disturbing the balance of an electric charge within the atom.

The physical properties of the elements are due to differences in the number of protons and electrons and their rate of oscillation within the atom.

Radiation is energy unassociated with matter, which is transferred through space.

A substance is called radio-active when its atoms spontaneously disintegrate.

A substance or a body is said to be in a normal state when the protons and electrons within its atoms vibrate in *H a r m o n y*.

A substance or a body is said to be in an abnormal state when the vibrations of the protons and electrons within its atoms produce a *D i s c o r d*.

From the above statements we can say that the human body is in a normal state, or in a state of health, when the electronic vibrations within the atoms of the various elements of the body are *HARMONIOUS*. And that the human body is in an abnormal state or a state of disease, when its electronic vibrations produce a *DISCORD*.

The purpose of electronic therapy therefore should be the reinstatement of *HARMONY* in the electronic vibrations of the human body and thereby restoring it to a normal state or a state of health.

In the electronic therapy, as applied by means of the Autoclast, we have the human body acting as a sending or transmitting station by utilizing its radioactivity or radioactive emanations. The same are collected by a so-called emanation-plate which acts as the receiving aerial, from where these emanations are conducted by means of an insulated wire into the "tuning arrangement" of the apparatus. The Autoclast then *AUTOMATICALLY* amplifies, rectifies and transforms them into a *HARMONIOUS* rate of vibrations.

only with a foot and shoes on, without being actually touched, because human emanations will pass air, rubber, leather, paper or practically any known insulation for ordinary electricity. The telephone test will prove this fact to you instantly. It is therefore advisable not to allow other persons in close proximity to the patient under treatment.

The Autoclast consumes only 25 watt electric current, can be used on D. C. or A. C. 110 to 120 Volts and is noiseless, except when the telephone is switched on, which then loudly reproduces a patients emanation for testing purposes. Colored lights are used as resistance for the two electronic vacuum tubes, which oscillate during operation.

One of the two electronic vacuum tubes, which are similar to those used in radiosets, serves as detector and the second one as amplifier. An additional, important and valuable feature of the Autoclast is, that it delivers in addition to the amplified, rectified and polarized human emanations, also a UNIPOLAR high frequency energy, which has a marked IONIZATION effect upon the blood stream and the all important GLANDS, increasing the activity of the latter and thereby the vitality etc. of the patient.

All other known high frequency machines deliver only an ALTERNATING current, which, as is well known, can not produce any ionization at all, on account of its continuously changing polarity, but produces heat like in diathermy, etc. The Autoclast rectifies any energy passing through it, and therefore delivers also direct or uni-polar energy only, even if used on Alternating light current. The treatment energy or destructive rates are always of Negative polarity.

The Autoclast is built with highest precision and along most scientific, modern principles and looks like a finest type radioset. It is perhaps the most beautiful electronic therapy machine and of artistic design. There are no vibrator, no motor and no moving parts in it, which can wear out or require repairs within years of daily use.

The manipulation of the Autoclast is extremely simple. All a doctor has to do is, to connect the patient with the machine according to instructions and by means of electrodes supplied. The patient rests his feet, with shoes on, upon the Emanation-plate and there are no sensations connected with the treatment.



THE AUTOCLAST

IMPROVED, NEW MODEL

Office Machine in Cabinet. Highest Mahogany Finish. The Most Beautiful Electronic Treatment Machine in Existence. Finest, engraved Bakelite Panel, Testing Telephone built in, Nickelplated Handle on Top, etc.

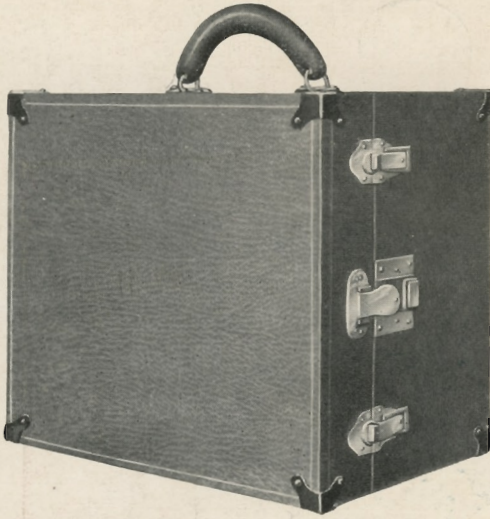
Complete with all necessary Electrodes Cords; \$ 150.00
Lamps, Vacuum Tubes, etc. Ready For Treatments:

TERMS: \$ 50.00 with Order; Balance on Delivery C. O. D.
(We also make a Portable Autoclast described on the next Page)

E. R. A. ELECTRIC CO. 1947 Broadway NEW YORK CITY

Tel. Trafalgar 3150

Cables: Erarays, New York



SIZE: 12" high, 13" long, 10" wide

THE PORTABLE AUTOCLAST

as illustrated here is built into a very neat suitcase and otherwise of same size and construction as the office machine. The removable cover takes cords and electrodes and locks with a key. The price of this portable type Autoclast is the same as of the office machine:

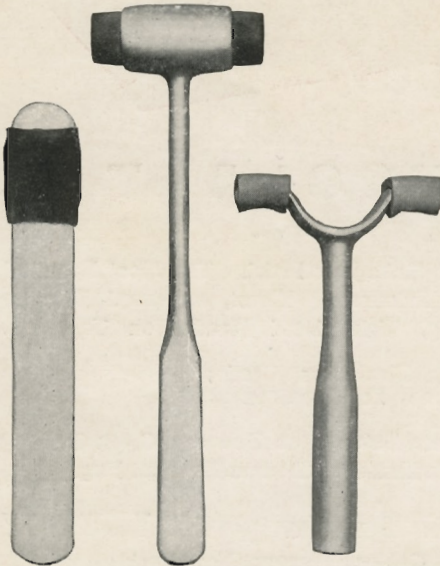
\$ 150.00

Completely equipped ready for treatment

The weight is only about 15 pounds. Easy to carry around.

WE SUPPLY WITH EVERY AUTOCLAST:

1 Emanation Plate, 1 Red Emanation Cord, 3 Black Treatment Cords, 2 small, 2 large round Electrodes, 1 curved Spleen Electrode and full instructions.



OUR CONCUSSION SET

consisting of Mallet, Applicator and Pleximeter cast from aluminum in one piece and highly polished is of superior quality. Rubber is countersunk, which breaks the severity of the blows.

Price of the complete set including a special booklet dealing with Spinal concussion and rates of application

\$ 5.00

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE AUTOCLAST

Connect the Autoclast with the cord and plug attached to it, to an electric lamp socket or wall outlet. It can be used on D. C. or A. C. 110 to 120 Volts. Place the apparatus upon a small table, shelf, or the like. No special insulation is necessary.

There are two switches mounted on the front panel. The lower switch controls the operation of the machine, the upper switch cuts the testing telephone in or out. The latter acts also as a polarity indicator on **Direct** current in so far, as no sounds are produced therein, if the polarity is wrong. In such case simply pull out the plug-cap and re-insert with the two small brass lugs reversed. On Alternating current this makes no difference, as then the polarity is changing with every cycle.

The Autoclast does not work immediately after the current has been turned on by means of the lower switch, but the lights will start to oscillate in a little while.

HOW TO TEST AND DEMONSTRATE THE AUTOCLAST:

Connect the Emanation-Plate with the RED cord to the RED terminal marked E. T. (Emanation Terminal) place it on the floor, turn on the current and as soon as the lights are oscillating, let a person, standing nearby, touch with a finger terminals 2 or 3 and approach at same time with a foot (shoes on) said emanationplate. Switch on the telephone by means of the upper switch. The amplified emanations of said person will immediately become loud and transformed into sound vibrations. If another person touches the first one with a finger, the sound vibrations will change at once, indicating the difference of the combined emanations of the two persons. Never leave the telephone on longer than 5 minutes at a time, because the high frequency oscillations may damage the fine windings in the telephone. The same is for testing and demonstrating only. On Direct current the variations in sound are more distinct than on Alternating current, due to the unavoidable hum produced by the latter, which acts disturbing upon the sounds.

TREATMENT WITH THE AUTOCLAST:

Treatment with the Autoclast is very simple. For general treatment it is sufficient to attach a round electrode to the forehead or neck in shoulder-line of patient, connect it to the terminal marked 2 and let patient rest with both feet, **shoes on**, upon the Emanation-Plate, which must always be connected to the red emanation terminal.

For local treatment use in addition to the above a second round electrode, placed upon the area affected or over lesion and connect it to terminal marked 3.

Use the terminal marked 1 mainly for splenic sterilization with the curved Splenar Electrode according to special instructions given below and if used at same time with any of the other terminals, shield the electrode connected to terminal 1 either with a piece of thin rubber-sheeting or with two to three layers of dry cheese cloth. Patients feet must always rest during treatment upon the Emanation-Plate and if bed-ridden it should be arranged accordingly. Between the patients feet and the Emanation Plate may be inserted the rubber-mat supplied, so as to avoid a direct metallic contact. The emanations of a human body will pass freely any known insulation of ordinary electric currents, as the telephone test will prove.

SPLENIC STERILIZATION:

Concuss before treatment, always with 30 swift blows:

3rd Dorsal, — 4th Dorsal, — 7th Cervical, — 2nd Dorsal.

Then treat with the curved electrode, connected to terminal 1 for about 10 minutes only, said electrode placed over Spleen.

After that, concuss **2nd Lumbar** and give **NOW** further general or local treatment from terminals 2 and 3 for additional 10 to 20 minutes as described above, but with the Splenar electrode preferably removed or shielded.

Longer treatments will do no harm, but no treatments should last longer in one session than an hour. Treat when possible every day or every other day, but no longer intervals between treatments than 3 days should be allowed.

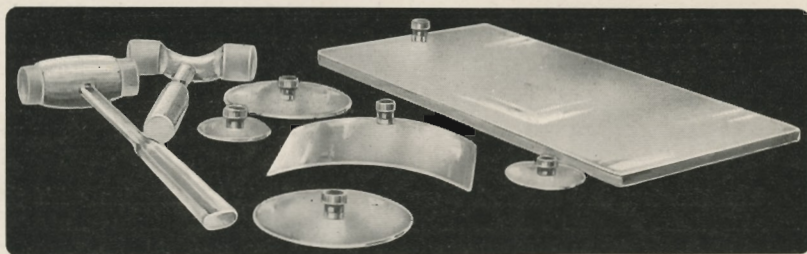
If reactions are too strong, shorten treatment time. Do not permit other persons to remain in close proximity of a patient under treatment, so that the emanations of the latter are not interfered with by such of others. No other treatment machines shall be nearer to the Autoclast than 5 feet. If you use several Autoclcasts, separate them 5 feet or more. Place small glass cups, as are obtainable in every Hardware Store under the legs of the chairs upon which patient sits.

If you are versed in Electronic Therapy, use the Autoclast in the same or similar manner as you would use other machines, for instance the Oscilloclast, except that there are no treatment rates to set. If there are any questions you wish to ask in special cases, please write us and our Medical Advisory Department will be glad to assist free of charge.

Do not leave the current on longer than necessary.

Always connect first the electrodes to patients body, best by means of white tape, before you turn on the current and turn current off, before disconnecting patient. Never switch the telephone on, while a patient is connected with electrodes to the Autoclast, because the very fine magnet-windings within the telephone produce a strong induction current, which is felt.

Please note that the Autoclast has also a beneficial, marked effect upon the Endocrine Glands, increases the vitality, improves the general feeling of patients and produces better sleep. Demonstrate the action of the Autoclast when ever possible to the patient before the first treatment.



The above cut illustrates Electrodes as are supplied free of charge with every Autoclast. The round ones are used for general and local treatment, the curved electrode in center is the Splenar Electrode used for Splenic Sterilization, the large square plate at the right is the Emanation Plate on which rest the patients feet during treatment. The Emanation and treatment cords are not shown herein. At the left ist a concussion outfit.



AUTOCLAST TREATMENT

Illustrating Treatment for T. B. in the Lungs. Patients feet rest, with Shoes on, upon Emanation-Plate, Spleen Electrode is connected to Terminal 1, Chest Electrode to Terminal 3 and a third Electrode (not visible) is placed for general treatment upon the Neck, connected as shown to Terminal 2.



WHAT DOCTORS SAY ABOUT THE AUTOCLAST:

LUTHER V. BATES, M. D. in RENO, Nevada: "The Autoclast is the Electronic Therapy Machine Supreme and unsurpassed. It is a benefit to Mankind. There is only one Autoclast. It is the only truly automatic electronic treatment apparatus."

DR. FRANK HEALY, ST. LOUIS, Mo.: "The Autoclast has brought astonishing good results where the Oscilloclast and other apparatus and treatments utterly and flatly failed. It is absolutely automatic —"

DR. H. M. HORN, NEW YORK CITY: "I have tried almost every existing electronic treatment machine and found none that can be compared with the Autoclast, which is in a class by itself and works wonders. It surely amplifies patient's disease emanations and brings surprising good and quick results."

DR. J. HAYES FISHER, SACRAMENTO, Cal.: "I am sold on the Autoclast and will get at least four more as soon as possible. Am enclosing addresses of doctors in Sacramento. Mail them your literature and refer them to me for demonstration."

FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN, M. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y. (in the Medical World, March 1924, page 84—85): "The Autoclast seems to me an improvement on the Oscilloclast. It catches the emanations thrown off by the patient and amplifies them with vacuum tubes very much like a radio receiving set. It takes its rate from the patient without the necessity of blood examinations."

BENEDICT LUST, M. D. NEW YORK CITY: "I have used one of my Autoclcasts for 15 minutes every morning and I noticed a great improvement in my general health, and I think your claims for the apparatus are not exaggerated in any way. I would be pleased if you would give a demonstration before the class at my school and at the next post graduate course."

C. L. THUDICHUM, M. D. SAN DIEGO, Cal.: "I can recommend the Autoclast to every doctor and will soon order another one. I wish you best success."

DUNCAN A. DOBIE, M. D. NEW YORK CITY: "I have used the Autoclast alongside of the Oscilloclast and obtained very good and quick results with it."

DR. BAUER, NEW YORK CITY: "I took my portable Autoclast with me to Europe, showed it to Dr. Wasserman and must say that it has done me lots of good. I would not part with it, after having compared its results with other electronic machines." (Said at the Piccadilly Hotel in London to Mr. H. Hartman, August 8th, 1924.)

Dr. McR. WILLIAMS, of PITTSBURGH, Pa. writes: "I went to Dr. Livingston of this city and he spoke with high praise of his Autoclast. I am therefore enclosing my check for \$ 50.00 and kindly sent me one machine C. O. D. \$ 100.00 as soon as possible."

DR. K. KINSLER, MUNICH, Germany: "I experimented with electronic therapy and must admit that the Autoclast somehow brings marvelous results which can scarcely be explained. I am surprised."

We have mentioned here only the testimonials of Ten American physicians, but can give you the names of a hundred as references. We have letters on our files, wherein doctors speak highly of our electronic treatment machine and we will be glad to show them to any interested physician.

The Autoclast is now being used all over the world and among doctors using it outside the United States and the European Continent are for instance: Dr. S. Lief and Dr. R. A. Riddell in London, England, Dr. Hsu in Shanghai, China, Dr. Hiawata in Tokyo, Japan, Dr. L. W. Parker in Melbourne, Australia and many others.

We could also print here numerous case reports, but as we can not for obvious reasons state publicly the names of patients, it would be of little value. Case reports also often may show only temporary improvements. **The Autoclast however brings permanent ones.**

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

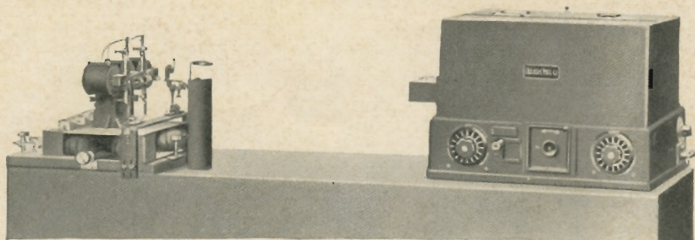
As a Proof of our own FAITH in our Therapy Machine, we give with every Autoclast the following sweeping Warranty, which removes every Risk on the part of any Doctor ordering one:

WARRANTY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that we, the E. R. A. Electric Co. of New York City, N. Y. warrant each AUTOCLAST electronic therapy machine manufactured by us to be free from defects in material and workmanship, and we agree to make good any part or parts which shall prove defective within one year after date of delivery of such Autoclast to the original purchaser. Vacuum Tubes and Lamps are not included in this guarantee.

And we agree to refund the full amount of money paid to us for said Autoclast within two months after its delivery, if said Autoclast does not bring better results than any other existing electronic treatment apparatus.

E. R. A. ELECTRIC COMPANY 1947 Broadway, NEW YORK



Announcing a great invention:
„THE PATHO-OSCILLOGRAPH“
Automatic electronic diagnostic
disease recording apparatus

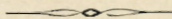
which produces clear and distinct pathographic curves of diseases upon a sensitized paper-film by means of small vibrating mirrors, reflecting fine beams of light upon the moving film. Said mirrors are actuated directly through the disease vibrations (emanations) of the patient, after they passed through an apparatus, similar in construction to the Autoclast, whereby they become powerfully intensified and amplified and able to cause electromagnetically minute vibrations of the mirrors.

These photographic curves show the characteristics of the patient's disease and a considerable number of various disease curves have already been standardized by clinical tests in Germany and as soon as a complete ATLAS of DISEASE CURVES is compiled, the

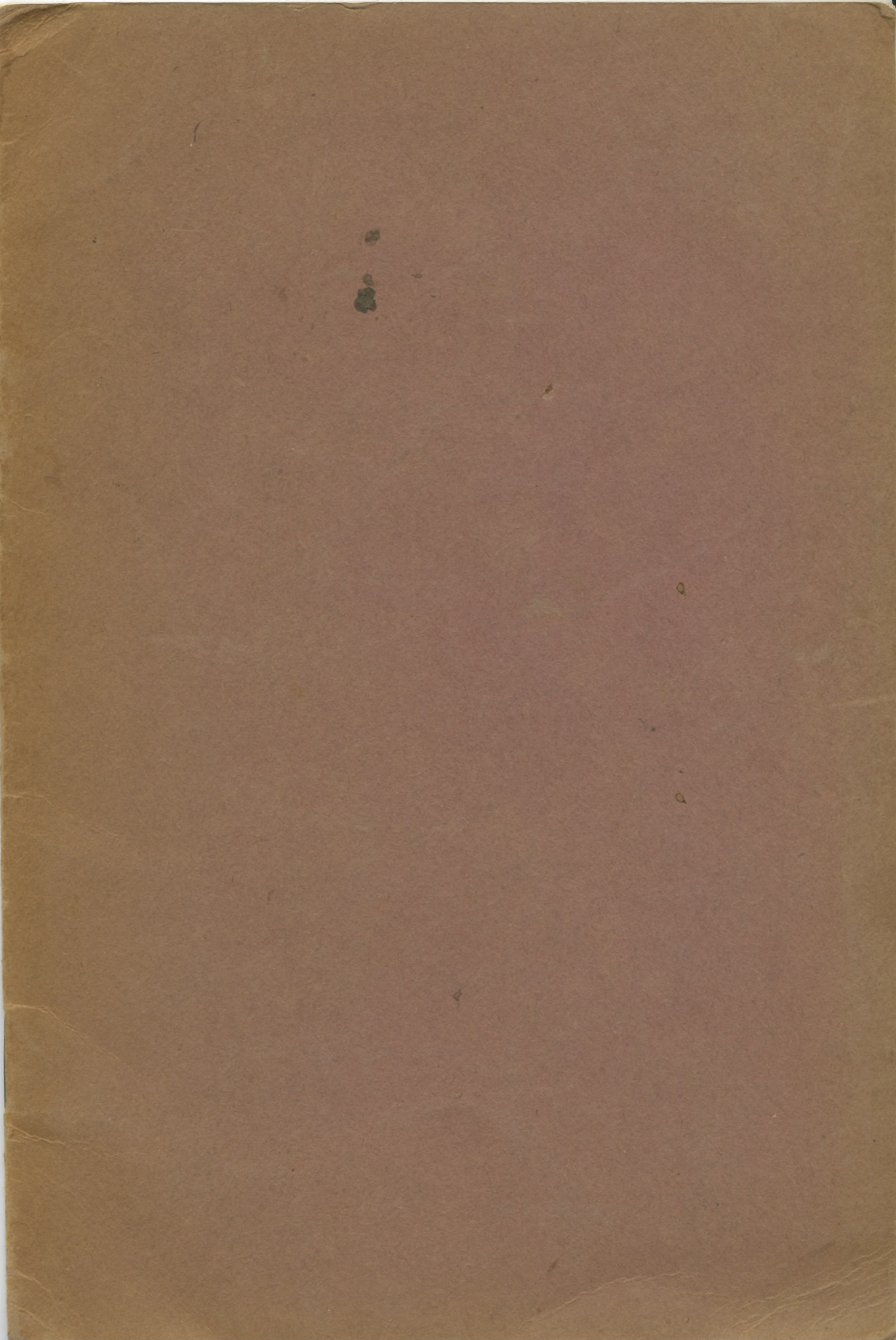
PATHO - OSCILLOGRAPH

will be publicly and free of charge demonstrated in New York City and other large cities through-out the United States. We will inform in time all doctors interested as to the exact date of demonstrations in or near their home city. The above diagnostic recording instrument will prove the

TRUTH OF THE ELECTRONIC METHODS BLACK ON WHITE.



We have spent, without any outside assistance thousands of dollars upon the development of the above instrument which is of utmost importance to every electronic practioner and to E. R. A. We cannot expect profits from the Patho-Oscillograph, which is too expensive, costing us over \$ 2 000.00 to build.





ELECTRONIC TREATMENT

**AFTER THE METHOD OF
DR. ALBERT ABRAMS
WITH NEW, IMPROVED APPARATUS**

**WHAT IT IS AND HOW
IT WORKS**

SAMPLE

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**E. R. A. ELECTRIC CO.
1947 Broadway, NEW YORK.**

A hundred years ago the scientific world believed that the ultimate unit of matter was the atom. Later researches however rendered it certain that the atom is composed of a collection of still much smaller corpuscles or parts, which are called ELECTRONS.

More recent scientific researches into the thermionic vacuum tube, etc. have established the fact that the atom is composed of a center or nucleus, charged with positive electricity called protons, and of negative parts or charges called electrons which surround the nucleus and revolve around it with an extremely high speed.

Everything, all matter, whatever the same may be, is made up of protons and electrons: gold, lead, glass, diamonds, wood, stone, paper and steel. As different as they may appear to us, their atomic structure is apparently only a difference in the number of protons and electrons and in speed of vibration and orbital motion. It has been scientifically established that an atom of gold has 79 protons in its nucleus, while mercury has 80, or only one more. And what tremendous visible difference does not exist between gold and liquid mercury!

The human body is made up of millions of little cells and each cell is made up of millions of protons and electrons, forming the atoms

of the cells. And each organ in the body is built up of different cells. The vibration of the electrons in those cells produces heat, light and electricity. While we notice the temperature, we do not the light and electricity. Only certain animals produce sufficiently strong light and electricity, to become noticeable to our senses. For instance the tiny glow-worm, still smaller microbes, many varieties of creatures living in the ocean emanate light while there are fish which can kill their victims with an electric shock.

But our senses are limited: we cannot see as well in the dark as a cat; we cannot smell as finely as a dog. We cannot rely on our senses therefore. Some persons called Mediums emanate sufficient light, to darken a photographic plate. That the human body gives off electricity, has been proven for years by a very sensitive instrument, used in large Hospitals for recording the action of the heart, called Electro-Cardiograph. We also know that the temperature of the blood changes when we are sick. But long before that happens, the electronic vibrations of the body have changed! They are comparatively millions of times more sensitive than heat vibrations.

Dr. Albert Abrams discovered the following fundamental facts: That every disease has a different electronic vibration; that all disease

vibrations are different from those of a healthy body and thus produce a discord like a false note will produce a discord in music. That all electronic vibrations of a body are reproduced in its blood and retained therein as long as not changed or destroyed by some exterior influence. That the electronic vibrations of a body or blood from such body will produce certain reflexes in the fine and complicated nerve system of another body. Upon this latter great discovery is based his **electronic diagnosis**, called shortly ERA which means **Electronic Reactions Abrams**.

As the small seed contains already all the characteristics of the plant which will grow therefrom, may it be an oak or a rose, an apple-tree or a pine, the blood contains and retains if undisturbed, all the characteristics of disease in the body from which it came, in which it has been produced!

We may not see it. We also cannot see many other things and know that they exist. We cannot see with the most powerful microscope the future oak tree or the rose within the seed. Every great discovery and invention has had its antagonists and so Dr. Abrams. The telephone was called a scientific toy of no practical value when invented. Fulton was called crazy because he invented the steamboat. They were printing books a thousand years from engraved

plates before a genius hit upon the simple idea to separate the letters and put them again into a new page. Therefore, if a great, new thing is attacked, do not think for a moment that it is not good. Contrary!

WHAT IS ELECTRONIC TREATMENT?

To answer with a few words: Forcing the wrong electronic vibrations in the body to vibrate again correctly. Eliminating the DISCORD and restoring HARMONY in the vibrations of these extremely fine units which make up the cells of which every part of the body consists. For instance we know that we can slow down the heat vibration in fever by using drugs. Thus we may slow down too fast electronic vibrations, producing a disease by means of electronic treatment. With the restoration of correct electronic vibrations also health is again restored to the affected body. It has been found that the action of drugs, which often work very rapidly, (for instance in head-ache) is also only more or less electronic action. But a drug remains in the body for a certain time, thus acting often harmful. Electronic influence however is acting during treatment only and can have no bad after-effect.

The first and original electronic treatment machines were open to improvements, just as all inventions were improved upon. They also

required a very accurate electronic blood diagnosis and a doctor was not sure if a blood-sample had not been somehow disturbed by other, outside influences, which would render a very accurate diagnosis impossible. Then these first treatment machines had to be set very finely in every case to produce exactly the correct treatment rate or vibrations for every patient. All this has been overcome in a highly improved, scientifically developed electronic treatment machine, which is called the **AUTOCLAST**.

THE AUTOCLAST receives the electronic vibrations from the body of the patient connected to it, automatically amplifies, rectifies and transforms these vibrations into a **HARMONIOUS** rate which then is returned as treatment energy into the patient and gradually eliminates the **DISCORD**, restores the original **HARMONY** in the patients vibrations or emanations and thus **HEALTH!** And with every, even the slightest change in the vibratory rate of a patients emanations, the Autoclast of course immediately also follows all such changes, just like a Radioset will now reproduce one voice and then again another one or several different ones at the same time. And just as we can increase the volume of a faint radio-wave by means of amplifiers or vacuum tubes, the Autoclast increases the harmonized and recti-

fied vibrations to the proper and correct amount, necessary to overcome the wrong and harmful vibrations of a disease, which work in opposition to health vibrations and thus to restore a harmonious and healthy rate of vibrations of electrons and atoms of which every body and every thing alive exists.

The Autoclast furthermore **proves** the fact that a body radiates a faint and mysterious energy by transforming said energy or emanations into sound vibrations, similar as we also transform the electronic waves or vibrations received through the air in a radio into sounds which they originally are at the sending station, but which they are NOT during their travel through the air.

The Autoclast has furthermore also a rejuvenating effect by stimulating the GLANDS because it delivers always a High Frequency **Direct** current which produces, as is well known, IONIZATION of the blood stream, etc. No other machine does that. All other high frequency machines give only an ALTER-NATING current which has no ionization effect whatsoever, but the Autoclast rectifies and polarizes every electric energy passing through it. Its vacuum tubes are rectifiers.

**STIMULATION OF GLANDS MEANS
NEW LIFE.**



IS THE SIGN
OF THE MOST MODERN HEALING ME-
THOD WHICH ATTACKS EVERY DISEASE
AT ITS VERY ROOT AND AT ITS VERY
BEGINNING.

ERA IS NOT A CURE-ALL, BUT IT HAS
OFTEN BROUGHT MOST WONDERFUL
RESULTS WHERE ALL OTHER TREAT-
MENTS FAILED!

ERA DETECTS DISEASE IN ITS FIRST
BEGINNING AND DOES NOT WAIT UNTIL
A BODY IS WRECKED, UNTIL IT IS TOO
LATE.

THE ERA AUTOCLAST
HAS RESTORED PERFECT HEALTH AND
HAS BROUGHT HELP TO SO MANY DES-
PAIRING SUFFERERS. WHY NOT ALSO
TO YOU?

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE.

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ABRAMS' METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT

EDITED BY

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LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P.

KNIGHT OF GRACE OF THE ORDER OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND



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CHAPTER IV

REPORT ON THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF AN OSCILLOCLAST

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EARLY in March of the present year I was asked by the Electronic Society to examine certain electromagnetic apparatus, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the electrical effects which it produces. The instrument is called an "oscilloclast," and it is said to be used with much success in the treatment of certain diseases.

A description of the apparatus and a very complete diagram of its connections, prepared by Messrs. A. S. E. Ackermann and W. Clark, has been published in *The Abrams Treatment in Practice*, by G. Laughton Scott. The drawing which accompanies the present report is a simplified diagram showing the apparatus in sufficient detail to illustrate the action and interaction of its various parts.

In this diagram C, C, are iron cores forming portions of the magnetic circuit of an electromagnet. On these cores four coils are wound, of which D, E, are connected, in series with each other and with a resistance R of about 250 ohms, to the 200-volt D.C. mains. When the switch S is closed, a current flows through these coils magnetising the cores. The coils F, G, are wound in the opposite direction on the cores, so that when current flows through them they have a demagnetising effect on the cores. An iron armature A, forming part of a rigid pendulum, can oscillate between a position in which it is in line with the cores and one in which it is well out of alignment. As the armature moves under the influence of the magnetic field towards the former position, electrical connection is established between the coils F, G, by means of a rotating arm H and a fixed contact piece J. Current then flows through these coils (which are in parallel with D, E), and the cores become demagnetised. When the armature, now swinging freely under gravity, moves in the opposite direction, contact becomes broken between H and J, and the cores become again magnetised.

It will be seen that contact of H with J is made and broken once in each oscillation of

the armature. The "make" and "break," however, do not occur in the same position of the armature. This is due to the fact that the contact arm H is not rigidly attached to the armature, but is moved by a pin on A pressing alternately on the two sides of a slot in H. Contact of H with J is made when the armature is nearly in line with the cores: it is broken when the armature is far out of alignment. Consequently the rocking movement of the armature, once started, is maintained by the intermittent action of the magnetic field upon it.

Attached to the armature is another contact arm K, which passes over and makes contact with a fixed contact piece M in each half-swing of the armature. Thus M becomes connected to the negative supply main for a short period twice in each oscillation, that is, about 200 times per minute. It may be noted that contact is broken at HJ shortly after each alternate break of contact at KM.

The contact piece M is connected by insulated wire MN to a dial pattern resistance box Q, by means of which various resistances can be inserted between N and the treatment wire T. The box Q contains also two other similar sets of resistance coils, but only one set is shown in the diagram. In each dial,

when the contact arm is at 0 or 11, the resistance is zero, at 1 it is 100 ohms, at 2, 200, and so on up to 10, which represents 1000 ohms. Some of the coils were tested for inductance, and found to be practically non-inductive. All three sets of coils are connected in the same way to the wire N. The neutral main is also connected to the resistance box by the wire U, which leads to a small lamp L and a plunger contact P attached to the ebonite top of the box. If this contact is closed with the treatment terminal *t*, the dial hand being on 10, the lamp glows at each contact between K and M, that is, twice in each oscillation of the armature. The lamp is only employed as a test of the connections, and is not in circuit during treatment. In practice, the subject, who is insulated, is treated by contact with the terminal *t*.

Finally, there is the apparatus indicated by Z in the diagram, consisting of a pair of coupled circuits, the primary of which includes an air core coil and the low resistance winding of a small induction coil. The primary circuit of Z is permanently closed, its ends being connected to neighbouring points at Y in the wire MN. The secondary circuit includes the high resistance winding of the induction coil

and an open loop of wire wound on a wooden disc. The terminals of the secondary circuit are insulated, and since this circuit possesses self-inductance and capacity it might be expected to be the seat of electrical oscillations if suitably excited. The apparatus Z is placed underneath the electromagnet with the axis of the air core coil parallel to the cores of the latter.

The apparatus may also be used with alternating current, but owing to the greater constancy of the conditions under direct current supply this alone was employed in the experiments described below.

EFFECTS LOOKED FOR.—It will be convenient to enumerate here the various effects which might be expected to be produced when the apparatus is working. They are as follows :

1. *The Electrical Impulses.*—It is obvious that with the connections as in the diagram, at each contact between K and M, the wire MN, the resistance coils in Q, and the treatment wire as well as the subject, are connected for a short time to the negative main, and that in the intervals between these contacts the (negative) potential of these bodies falls to some extent owing to leakage. We may call the whole of the wire from M to *t*, including the

resistance coils of Q in series with it, the "line," and the periodic applications of potential to it at M the "electrical impulses." They are usually detected by means of a pair of head telephones, the end of one of their leads being held in the hand and the other lead near the line or the patient. The current in the telephones is the capacity current flowing into the body of the operator. The sound heard in the telephones is a click occurring twice in each oscillation of the armature, and usually followed by a musical note of short duration which can be identified with the hum of the machinery at the generating station.

Professor R. A. Millikan is reported in the *British Medical Journal* for January 26, 1924,¹ to have stated that the oscilloclast produces a frequency of the order of 400 to 500 per second. The note of the machinery was the only evidence of electrical vibration having a frequency of this order observed in the course of the present experiments.

2. *Electrical Oscillations of the Line.*—Since the line possesses self-inductance and the patient possesses electrostatic capacity, electrical oscillations might be expected (if certain other conditions are favourable) to be excited in the

¹ Quoted in *The Abrams Treatment*, p. 128.

line whenever the potential applied to it at M is suddenly changed. The effect of such oscillations, if they exist, is that the potential of the patient, instead of simply changing to -200 volts, swings beyond that value and oscillates with decaying amplitude about it. Consequently the highest negative potential (or the "peak" potential) to which the patient is raised exceeds 200 volts by an amount depending upon the damping of the oscillation. The rate of damping depends upon the resistance in the line, so that the peak potential should vary when the resistance is changed. The rate of damping also depends upon the amount of leakage, being greater with a high than a low rate of leakage. If the damping due to line resistance or leakage is excessive, no oscillations are to be expected, but instead the potential will rise gradually to its maximum value without fluctuation.

3. *The Magnetically Induced Impulses.*—At each break of contact between H and J the flux in the magnet cores experiences a large variation, in consequence of which an electromotive force is induced in the coils D, E. This transient electromotive force is applied to the mains, and will produce, by conduction or by electrical induction, an effect in all parts of

the wiring of the apparatus, and in all electric light wires in its neighbourhood. To distinguish it from the "electrical impulse" (which is produced in the line by direct conduction from the negative main), and because of its magnetic origin, we will speak of this transient effect as the "magnetically induced impulse."

The magnetically induced impulse is produced at break, but not at make of contact at HJ, because when coils F, G, are in circuit the electromotive force induced in them by a change of flux is opposite in direction to that induced in coils D, E; and if they are exactly equal in magnitude, their resultant is zero.

It must not be supposed that the magnetically induced impulses here referred to, are the cause of the sounds which the operator hears at break when, wearing a pair of telephones (without holding one wire in his hand), he places his head near the electromagnet. These sounds are due to the direct magnetic action of the electromagnet on the telephones.

It may be noticed that when H and J are in contact a current of about 0.4 ampere flows in the coils D, E, and the same current in F, G. When contact is broken at HJ, the whole of the current (about 0.8 ampere) flows in D, E. The change of flux is therefore due not merely

to the removal of the demagnetising ampere turns, but also to the increase of the magnetising ampere turns.

4. *Electrical Oscillations of Coils F, G.*—These coils possess self-inductance and capacity, and might therefore be expected to have oscillations set up in them when the current in them is suddenly interrupted, that is, when contact at HJ is broken.

5. *Electrically Excited Oscillations in Z.*—The apparatus Z might be expected to produce high frequency electrical oscillations whenever its terminal Y is suddenly changed in potential, the current then flowing into Z being purely capacity current.

6. *Magnetically Excited Oscillations in Z.*—The secondary of Z possesses, as already stated, the essentials of an oscillatory circuit, and any rapid change of the magnetic field in its neighbourhood (as at break of contact HJ) might be expected to set up such oscillations. They would be of less high frequency than those excited electrically.

EXPERIMENTS

MEASUREMENT OF PEAK AND R.M.S. VOLTAGE OF THE LINE.—The peak potential of the end of the line (with a subject in contact with it)

was measured by the valve and voltmeter method, the line being connected to the filament of a diode valve and the plate to an electrostatic voltmeter. In order to secure very high insulation, however, it was found desirable to replace the voltmeter by a condenser and a ballistic galvanometer. The condenser becomes charged to the peak potential of the end of the line and is then discharged through the galvanometer. Within the limits of error of the experiment, the peak potential was found to be the same as the voltage of the mains and was not affected by the resistance of the line. The experiment was tried with various amounts of line leakage, still with the same result. It may be concluded that the line oscillation, if it exists, does not affect the peak voltage by more than about 1 volt.

If an electrostatic voltmeter is connected directly to the line it registers the R.M.S. voltage of the line. This is found to depend greatly on the amount of leakage from the line or the subject. With fairly good insulation, the R.M.S. voltage was about 170 volts, and with the line connected to earth through 1 megohm it was 110 volts. In no case did the reading of the voltmeter show any effect of a variation of line resistance.

The leakage current through a fairly well insulated subject was not more than one-fifth of a micro-ampere. If the subject placed his hand upon a table the leakage current increased to about one-half a micro-ampere.

WAVEMETER EXPERIMENTS.—A wavemeter was set up consisting of a number of coils of known self-inductance, any one of which could be connected to a variable condenser. A sensitive crystal detector and a pair of telephones were also connected to the condenser in the usual way. The wavemeter was usually placed in another room at a distance of about 25 feet from the apparatus, in a direction at right angles to the axis of the electromagnet cores. After a number of trials a distinct click, unaccompanied by any hum, was heard in the telephones when the wavemeter was adjusted to a certain frequency. The sounds were heard only at break of contact at HJ, that is, once only in each oscillation of the armature. They were loudest when the wavemeter coil was placed in a vertical plane passing through the electromagnet, and almost inaudible when the coil was turned so as to be at right angles to this plane. The frequency was found to be about six millions per second, corresponding to a wave-length of about 50 metres. The

oscillation was equally in evidence when the apparatus Z was disconnected from the line at Y, and it was traced to the coil G, the frequency being diminished when a Leyden jar was connected to the contact piece J, the outer plate of the jar being earthed. The oscillation was detected when the wavemeter was placed in various positions with respect to the apparatus, and it was the only high frequency oscillation observed in these experiments.

If the treatment wire T was extended so as to reach to the neighbourhood of the wavemeter coil, the telephone sound at break became much louder, and it now showed practically no variation when the wavemeter capacity was varied over its whole range. The condenser could in fact be removed altogether, leaving only the coil, telephones, and crystal detector in series, and the sounds were as loud as before. In the experiments made to investigate this effect, the line was usually suspended horizontally between two insulated supports, and the coil was placed in the same horizontal plane and at various distances from the line.

If the coil was very close to the line, the sound of the electrical impulses (twice in each oscillation of the armature), easily identified by the musical ring which accompanied it, was

heard. This was heard quite as well without the aid of the crystal, but the much louder sounds at "break" (*i.e.* just after each alternate electrical impulse) were heard only when the crystal was in circuit. Both sounds are evidently due to electrical effects transmitted along the line, and the fact that one of them requires the crystal indicates that the effect producing it consists of a rapid change of potential followed almost immediately by an equally rapid change in the opposite direction. This is just what is to be expected in a wave of potential arising from a rapid change of magnetic induction; and the further facts that the loud sound heard in the telephone at break was also produced when the horizontal wire, instead of being connected to the resistance box, was connected to the neutral main, or when the coil in series with the telephones and crystal was replaced by a loop of ordinary flexible wire held near the line, or near one of the electric light switches, left no room for doubt that these sounds were caused by the magnetically induced impulses.

The magnetically induced impulses in the line were found to vary with the line resistance, the sounds being much louder when the dial hand was at 0 or 11 than when it was at 10, and louder

at 0 than at 1, at 1 than at 2, and so on. They were audible when the dial hand was between two numbers on the dial, and then about as loudly as at 10. These results were confirmed when a subject was connected with the end of the line.

The electrical effects in the apparatus Z were examined by connecting the telephones (with or without condenser and crystal) to the secondary terminals of the small induction coil, to a number of turns of insulated wire wound round it, or to a small coil placed near it. The only effects observed were two kinds of impulses similar to those found in the line. The sounds were quite unaffected by opening or closing the primary circuit or by short circuiting the secondary. No evidence was found of any current flowing in the circuits of Z as such, or of any high frequency oscillations generated in this portion of the apparatus or in the line.

SUMMARY

The effects produced by the oscilloclast examined, as found in the experiments recorded in the present report, may be described shortly as follows :

1. If the connections of the apparatus are as

shown in the diagram accompanying the present report, a person in contact with the treatment wire is subjected twice in each oscillation of the armature, that is, about 200 times per minute, to an electrical impulse due to his being brought for a short period into electrical connection with the negative main. At each impulse a certain charge of negative electricity is communicated to the person. In the intervals between the impulses his negative potential falls to a value depending upon the amount of leakage. With ordinary good insulation his R.M.S. voltage is about 170 volts. The electrical impulses are not affected to any appreciable extent by the resistance in series with the lead to which the subject is connected.

2. Shortly after every alternate electrical impulse, another impulse, of electromagnetic origin, is produced in the apparatus, and is transmitted along the treatment lead to the patient. These magnetically induced impulses are of very short duration, and are produced at the moments when the demagnetising coils of the electromagnet are thrown out of circuit.

3. The intensity of the magnetically induced impulses transmitted along the treatment lead varies when the resistance in series with the

lead is changed, being greatest when contact is at 0 or 11, and, diminishing as the resistance is increased, becomes least when contact is at 10.

4. An electrical oscillation is produced in the apparatus, the seat of which is one of the demagnetising coils of the electromagnet. It is excited each time the current in this coil is interrupted, that is, about 100 times per minute. The frequency of the oscillation is about six millions per second, corresponding to a wavelength of about 50 metres. The oscillation can be detected by a suitably tuned wavemeter placed in the neighbourhood of the apparatus if it is not too near the treatment lead or any other conductor along which the magnetically induced impulse is transmitted.

BANGOR, *April* 1925.

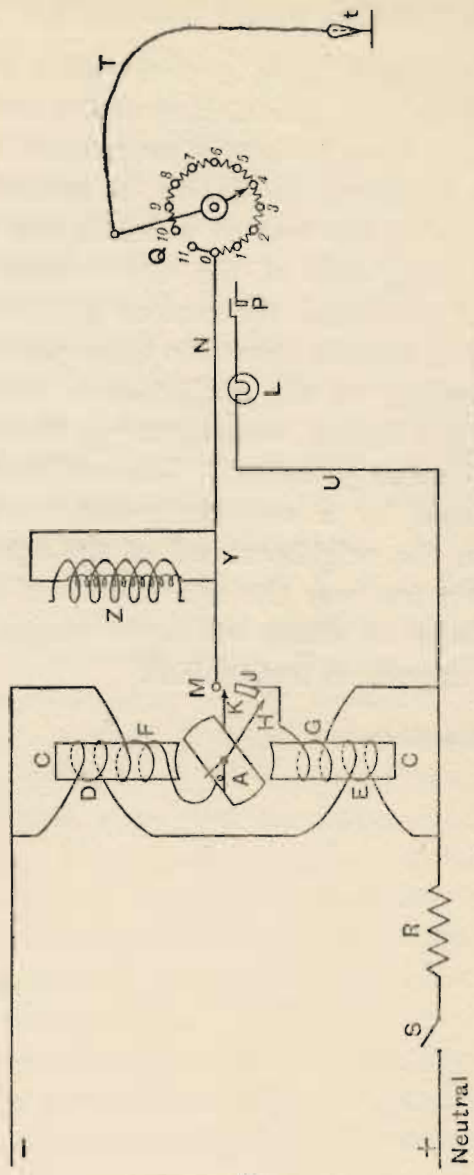


DIAGRAM OF CONNECTIONS OF AN OSCILLOCLAST.

Official Diagnostic Rates

Following is a complete list of the official diagnostic rates authorized and issued by the Pathometric Laboratories as of October 1st, 1931.

These rates are published in the center of the Journal so that they can be readily removed, perforated and inserted into your Manual. No other rates other than these are recognized by the Pathometric Laboratories.

Additions to these rates will be made from time to time as reliable specimens can be procured and new rates worked out.

It will be noticed that a number of additional rates are included but that they are additional rates to what you already have had and are suitable for checking your findings on more than one rate to increase your efficiency.

In case you have a double dial instrument these rates are used together and the result is a tremendous increase in accuracy in your findings.

Where the double rates are used on a double dial instrument it is not necessary to use the reflex area. With the single dial instruments both rates give a reaction at the areas mentioned and the abdominal area should be used for corroboration.

In setting a double dial instrument always use the first number on the rate dial No. 1 and the second number on the rate dial No. 2. Where no rate is given for dial No. 2, set this dial at 100, and use area for confirmation. In using single dial instruments use each number individually and test out the abdominal area for confirmation.

Pathometric Laboratories, Inc.

Condition or Organ	Dial		SV	Areas	
	1	2		ED	PD
Acidosis	5	78	1	..	..
Actinomycosis	4	..	44	4	9
Acute Coryza	9	96	53	..	..
Addison's Disease #A.....	15	42	38	..	..
Adenoids	6	..	15	12	..
Adrenals	3	9	35	2	..
Albumen in Urine #B.....	63	72	..	..	..
Alcohol	3	76	31	3	..
Amebiasis	23	..	14	6	..
Anemia	50	76	6	23	..
Anthrax	5	..	44	28	7
Aorta (normal)	4	..	18	..	..
Appendix	3	8	16	..	..
Arterio-Sclerosis	3	..	31	10	..
Arthritis #C .....	..	..	..	..	..

#A—See Tuberculosis.

#B—Tentative; this rate has not been worked out on a sufficient number of cases to be given with certainty.

#C—Try Strep., Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Malaria, Colisepsis, Influenza, etc.

Condition or Organ	Dial		Areas		
	1	2	SV	ED	PD
Asthma	2	29	6	7	5
Atropine .....	..	..	53	..	..
Bacillus Aerogenes	4	..	7	7	..
Bile	4	..	53	8	..
Blood, Human	9	49	47	..	..
Animal	3	..	#D	..	..
Bone or Exostosis	4	..	6	..	..
Bromo-Seltzer #F	35	41	..	..	..
Bubonic Plague	17	..	45	12	8
Carcinoma	30	50	22	9	3
Metastasis	30	56	22	9	3
Bladder	30	37	15	..	..
Bone	50	..	57	..	..
Brain	30	25	43	..	..
Breast	30	92	53	..	..
Bronchial Area	30	74	..	..	..
Colon	30	90	44	..	..
Cord, Spinal	30	27	43	..	..
Esophagus	30	35	44	..	..
Epithelioma	30	35	12	..	..
Gall Bladder	30	38	44	..	..
Intestines	30	94	44	..	..
Kidney	30	23	15	..	..
Larynx	30	24	12	..	..
Lungs	30	24	12	..	..
Nipple	22	34	53	..	..
Pancreas	30	24	44	..	..
Skin	35	..	12	..	..
Stomach	30	32	44	..	..
Thyroid	30	88	47	..	..
Tongue	30	43	44	..	..
Uterine	30	22	19	#E	..
Cataract #F	75	79	27	..	..
Chancroid	2	..	44	11	..
Cholelithiasis	84	73	1	16	4
Chorea, negative polarity ...	..	..	12	20	..
Colisepsis	6	44	51	14-15	9
Congestion (general)	40	91	53	19	..
(abdominal) ...	40	82	..	..	..
(thorax)	40	93	..	..	..

#D—The S. V. Areas for different animals are: 6—Hog; 18—Cow; 20—(slightly lower) Monkey; 21—Horse; 35—Dog and Guinea Pig; 25—(slightly lower) Rabbit.

#E—Duplesis gives P.M.D. 34—S.V. 23.

#F—Tentative; this rate has not been worked out on a sufficient number of cases to be given with certainty.

Condition or Organ	Dial	Dial	SV	Areas	
	1	2		ED	PD
Colon Bacillus	20	62	11	..	..
Death Reaction (male).....	54	..	19	..	..
(female).....	54	..	27	..	..
Dementia Paralytica	10	..	6	21	2
Dementia Praecox	3	..	31	9	..
Diabetes	5	70	6	..	..
Diphtheria	5	..	4	7	9
Echinococcus	43	..	20	7	..
Eczema	3	53	11	..	..
Epilepsy, Positive Polarity..	4	58	44	16	1
Epithelioma	30	35	12	..	..
Ergot	46	94	..	..	..
Exostosis	4	..	6	..	..
Fat	6	..	44	16	..
Fibroma	51	81	53	19	10
Flea Bite	4	..	57	18	..
Fatigue, Pos. & Neg.....	..	..	6	..	..
Gangrene, Appendix	54	92	..	..	..
Goitre	81	92	11	17	..
Gonorrhea	5	52	35	9	19
Cryptogenic	24	..	59	..	..
Congenital	52	66	59	..	..
Joints	5	52	17	..	..
Ant. Urethra	52	41	..	..	..
Prostate	5	52	11	..	..
Uterus	5	52	35	..	..
Urethra	5	52	50	..	..
Gout	4	..	53	7	18
Hay Fever	8	96	3	13	..
Heart (normal)	2	76	53	..	..
Right Ventricles	2	76	53	13	..
Left Ventricles.....	2	76	35	23	..
Hemophilia	22	..	39	..	..
Hookworm	2	..	12	25	..
Hydrochloric Acid	72	70	..	..	..
Hyperthyroidism	81	92	31	20	9
Hysteria, Negative .....	..	..	51	30	..
Human Materials	9	49	47	..	..
Ichthyol	22	82	..	..	..
Inflammation (general)	40	91	53	18	5
(abdominal) .	40	82	..	..	..
(Gall Bladder)	40	81	..	..	..
(Thorax)	40	93	..	..	..

Condition or Organ	Dial	Dial	SV	Areas	
	1	2		ED	PD
Influenza	2	38	31	4	5
Intestinal	38	21	..	..	..
Iodine	80	91	..	..	..
Kidney (normal)	3	82	6	..	..
Lead Poisoning	3	80	26	7	..
Leprosy (DuPlessis)	48	..	..	..	..
(Abrams)	45	..	3	7	1
Leukemia #G	58	..	..	..	..
Liver (normal)	17	29	8	..	..
Lues of Bones and Joints....	20	50-57	9	..	..
Lues of Ear.....	20	55-57	37	..	..
Lues of Larynx.....	20	55-57	8	..	..
Lungs (normal)	92	83	..	..	..
Lupus	7	..	29	..	..
Lymphatic Glands	3	..	12	..	..
Malaria	4	32	39	7	12
Heart Strain	4	78	59#H	..	..
Nerve Strain	4	74	53	..	..
Mania	4	..	13	22	..
Mania, acute	4	..	4	..	..
Measles	5	..	1	4	..
Melancholia	5	..	17	21	..
Meningococcus	14	..	12	..	..
Menopause	10	81	6	5	6
Menstruation (Perdue)	5	..	8	24	9
(Abrams)	6	..	..	..	..
Migraine #J	69	28	..	..	..
Mosquito Bite	3	..	12	..	..
Mumps	4	..	34	31	..
Mercury	55	90	11	..	..
Morphine	4	46	39 (above #5)	..	..
Myrodema (DuPlessis)	4	..	6	..	..
Necrosis	54	..	..	..	..
Nerve (normal)	5	62	44	4	..
Neurasthenia #K	3	23	31	4	11
Neuramata	5	..	44	4	..
Ovaries	3	54	44	16	..
Pain #L	20	90	8	7	14

#G—Localizes over spleen only.

#H—Right side only.

#J—Tentative; not worked out on sufficient cases to be given with certainty.

#K—Easily localized area over brain which reacts to some specific disease strain. In treatment electrodes should be placed directly over this area.

#L—Will not localize over reflex area.

Condition or Organ	Dial	Dial	SV	Areas	
	1	2		ED	PD
Pancreas (normal)	9	70	12	..	..
Paralysis Agitans	3	..	50#M	7	..
Paranoia, neutral	5	..	12	..	..
Paratyphus	4	..	6	..	..
Parathyroid	86	4	5	20	..
Paresis #N	20	55-57	6	..	..
Pellagra #J	53	73	41	30	20
Pernicious Anemia	50	..	6	23	..
Pituitary Gland	6	87	24	..	..
Pneumococcus	4	9	47	25	14
Poliomyelitis	3	..	6	5	..
Polyarthrits	3	..	1	..	..
Potassium Bromide	71	65	..	..	..
Pregnancy	3	37	6	25	21
Prostate	5	91	5	13	..
Psora	48	72	6	7	..
Psoriasis	4	..	6	35	..
Patches	57	..	6	..	..
Psychesthemia, neutral	8	..	6	24	..
Ptomaine Poisoning	4	..	41	27	17
Fish	4	..	31	..	..
Ice Cream	4	..	53	..	..
Oysters	4	..	15	..	..
Veal	4	..	12	..	..
Vegetables	4	..	46	..	..
Pyorrhoea	60	12	..	..	..
Quinine	15	23	39	..	..
Rabies	22	25	48	30	15
Radium Burn	12	..	43	..	..
Rheumatism .....	..	..	..	..	..
Rhus Toxicodendron	2	85	35	4	..
Sarcoma (general)	7	58	31	19	2
Metastasis	7	58	31	..	..
Brain	7	..	49	..	..
Breast	7	..	56	..	..
Bone	7	..	50	..	..
Digestive	7	..	53	..	..
Genito Urinary	7	..	19	..	..
Pulmonary	7	38	42#O	..	..
Spinal Cord	7	..	51	..	..
Uterine	7	48	23	..	..

#M—Area higher.

#N—Lues.

#O—Reaches almost to med. line.

Condition or Organ	Dial	Dial	SV	Areas	
	1	2		ED	PD
Scabies, Pos.	2	..	11	4	..
Scarlatina	3	..	11	6	..
Scar Tissue	3	13	47	25	18
Scurvy	9	..	11	16	..
Spleen (normal)	4	95	53	..	..
Staphylococcus #P	2	34	2	29	20
Tonsil	2	34	1	..	..
Steel	Between 3-4		..	11	10
Streptococcus	15	60	16	16	5
Appendix	60	66	11	..	..
Bone	60	21	6	..	..
Brain	60	..	59	(Right side only)	
Ear	60	24	36	..	..
Eye	60	..	18	..	..
Genito-Urinary	60	87	1	..	..
Gall Bladder	60	35	1	..	..
Heart	60	70	35	..	..
Joints	60	..	32	..	..
Kidney	60	23	1	..	..
Lungs and Pleura.....	60	53	15	..	..
Lymphatic	15	60	17	..	..
Muscle	15	60	33	..	..
Mastoid	24	..	58	..	..
Nerve	60	..	10	..	..
Oviduct	60	..	44	..	..
Pelvis	15	60	44	..	..
Skin	60	..	2	..	..
Sinus, Frontal	60	33	38	..	..
Ethmoidal	60	..	..	..	..
Antrum	60	..	..	..	..
Teeth	60	25	28	..	..
Tonsils	60	37	53	..	..
Sulphur	94	77	..	..	..
Syphilis	20	55-57	11	23	22
Acquired	20	55	..	..	..
Congenital	20	57	..	..	..
Bovine	57	..	..	..	..
Breast	20	..	21	..	..
Cardio Vascular	20	43	40	..	..
Bone—Joints	20	21	57#Q	..	..

#P—Strains same as streptococcus.

#Q—As high as umbilicus.

Condition or Organ	Dial 1	Dial 2	SV	Areas ED	PD
Syphilis (Contd.)					
Cryptogenic	20	45	11	..	..
Diabetic	20	43	39	..	..
Digestive	20	43 or 27	44	..	..
Ear	20	38	37	..	..
Lymphatic	20	19	12	..	..
Larynx	20	..	8	..	..
Skin	20	..	12	..	..
Epilepsy	20	..	12	..	..
Nerves #R	20	11	20-11	(Perdue)	
Ocular	20	33	33	..	..
Pyorrhoea	20	..	30	..	..
Penal	20	55-57	52	..	..
Bladder #R	20	24	52	..	..
Teeth	20	27	10	..	..
Uterine	20	..	54	..	..
Tape Worm	3	73	7	2	..
Testes	37	94	7	..	..
Tetanus	2	..	6	25	..
Thymus	59	77	31	32	..
Thyroid	6	81	1	20	..
Typhoid	4	25	7	26-32	13
Tonsils (normal)	3	..	12	19	..
Trichinosis, Pos.	4	..	25	10	..
Tobacco	38	..	2	5	..
Tuberculosis	15	42	12	19	20
Genito Urinary	42	..	59	50	..
Bone	42	..	6	..	..
Brain	42	..	6	..	..
Cryptogenic	42	49	12	..	..
Colon	42	39	12	..	..
Digestive	42	37	12	..	..
Ocular	42	..	12	..	..
Larynx	42	..	44	..	..
Lungs and Pleura	42	71	15	..	..
Lymphatics	42	..	56	..	..
Skin	42	..	59	..	..
Thyroid	42	80	46	..	..
Uterine	42	..	23	..	..
Trachoma, Pos.	3	..	6	..	..
Turpentine	82	95	..	..	..

#R—Tentative; not worked out on sufficient cases to be given with certainty.

Condition or Organ	Dial	Dial	SV	Areas	
	1	2		ED	PD
Ulcers	#S	..	..	..	..
Uremia	5	..	12	25	..
Uric Acid	4	8	25	4	..
Variola	4	..	59#T	16	16
Ventricle (left)	2	..	18	23	..
(normal) .....	..	..	..	..	..
Warts—Corns, Calluses, Right side only	3	..	59	7	..
Whooping Cough	2	..	25	25	8
X-Ray Burns	10	15	10	33	..

#S—See Necrosis.

#T—Right only.

USE OF THE MANUAL

The first page is duplicated under the alphabetic index. It is repeated here for ready reference and contains the major diseases as well as the normal vital reaction. CAUTION The figure before the disease represents the area, the figure following the disease, the rate at which the disease dial is set. USE the correct set of charts. ED and PD are for confirmation only. SV is used in general work. The next five pages are not to be used until after the diseases are localized then these pages assist in determining the type of tissue involved. Use the same rate as the disease unless a special rate is given after the tissue listed also test in the area represented by the number preceding. These charts are for data on its own page only. The alphabetic listing of diseases is complete. The first column (PMD) rate is the figure at which the disease comes through. Some will come in at two or more vibration rates. The next column Sv refers to the area in which the rod is used to note adherence if the disease is present. The Sv areas are listed from 1 to 60 on separate pages. The ED and also the PD areas each have just one page and listed separately. The face indicates where the applicator is held for making the SV, ED, or PD tests. On the opposite side of the SV charts (1 to 60) is listed the various diseases reacting in the specific areas. When the general diagnosis switch is used all the disease energy "comes through" use the end of the rod to determine the various areas adhering, note them on a paper, drawing a circle for the abdomen and a dot for the umbilicus. Then test the diseases suspected coming in that area. Routine specific tests are usually made first however. Please study the manual thoroughly. Be sure no other specimen or red coloring is near the Diagnostic instrument or within 30 feet when testing. Touching the subject's abdomen will dissipate the reaction for confirmation.

Over

USE OF THE MANTON
The first page is duplicated under the alpha-
beta index.

PATHOMETRIC DON'TS

Do not start diagnosing until you have made sure no specimens nor individuals are influencing your tests. Keep them as far away from the diagnostic instrument as possible or neutralize with the Pathoclast by placing the finger in well hole #1 or 2 and placing the switch on neutralize 1 or 2 as the case may be just for a few seconds neutralizing the individuals blood specimen or vials.

Don't keep bright colors such as red near the Diagnostic instrument.

Don't slacken up on your stroke when the reaction comes through increase the stroke as the adherence will not be noted unless the reaction is actually coming through and aside from a slight friction rub there is no change regardless of how heavy a stroke is used if the reaction is not present.

Don't fail to touch the subject with your finger. This will dissipate the reaction and if a true reaction it will return in two strokes after the finger is removed. The finger against the subject's skin any place suffices. If the reaction is false it will not return after the subject has no one touching him.

Don't be hasty in drawing diagnostic conclusions. Analyze your reports and consider in the Prognosis the Vitality and intensity as well as the aggravating condition. Influenza always aggravates or increases the intensity of other diseases when acute, so do mental conditions such as worry, fear, etc.