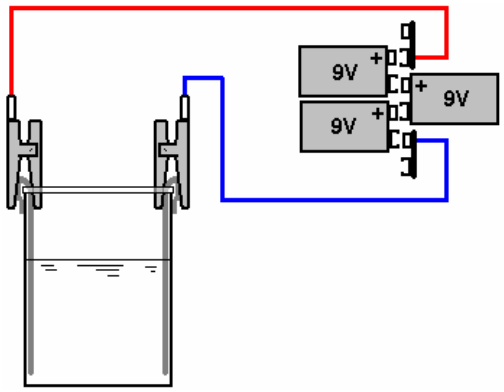
A Simple Home-made Remedy

There is a method of protection against many infections which is not expensive and which can be very effective. I am not generally into "alternative" therapies but Ravi Raju who is an extremely reliable source of information and who has had some years of experience with this technique and who has seen many spectacular cures has kindly shared the following information. The method involves the use of colloidal silver, which is a suspension of very, very tiny charged particles of pure silver suspended in distilled water. I have had e-mails from people who have had very satisfactory results, working from the information in this document.

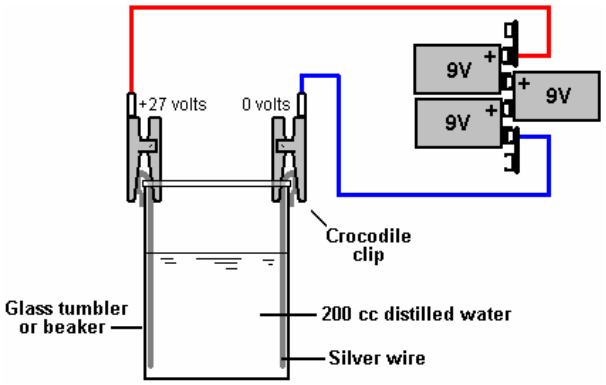
Due to legal considerations, please understand that because the following information is presented here, it must not be considered to be a recommendation from me that you should follow the procedure or inhale, drink or in any other way use the resulting liquid. Nor are any representations made to the effectiveness or otherwise of this or any other related procedure. The following material must be considered to be presented here solely for information purposes and not a recommendation that you or anyone else should make or use this substance.

Having said that, let me explain how my friend Ravi has made and used colloidal silver very successfully for two years and experienced only highly positive effects from it.

Making Colloidal Silver. In broad outline, all that is necessary is to apply 27 volts DC to two electrodes made from 99.99% pure silver, placed in distilled water for about ten minutes. The most simple equipment can be used to achieve this. This is the complete set-up:



Not exactly staggeringly difficult, is it? The batteries are not shown pressed together as they are when the apparatus is ready for use. When they are, it looks like this:



The components needed are:

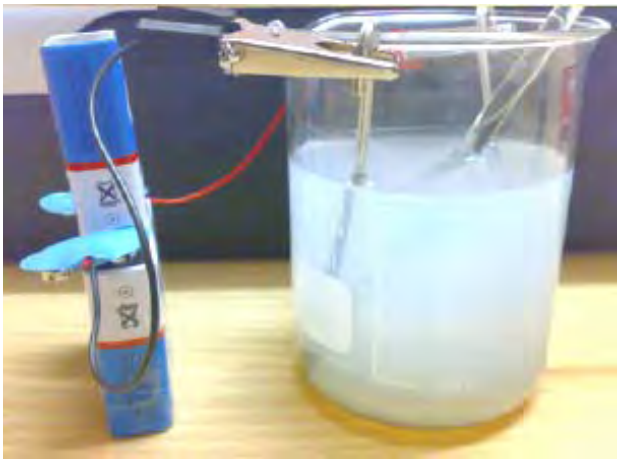
One glass tumbler or glass beaker capable of holding 200 ccs of water (see below).
A length of solid wire which is 99.99% (or better) pure silver.
Some distilled water.
Two crocodile clips.
Three small 9-volt batteries.
Two battery connectors for the batteries (or the tops off old batteries of that type).
A piece of fine emery paper or sandpaper.
Some sterile cotton wool.
One glass stirring rod (a glass thermometer will do).

Assembling the equipment:

1. Connect the red positive lead of one of the battery connectors to one crocodile clip.
2. Connect the black negative lead of the other battery connector to the other crocodile clip.
3. Push the three batteries together as shown above and connect the battery connectors to the unconnected battery terminals. This produces a 27-volt DC supply between the two crocodile clips, so be careful not to allow them to touch each other and discharge the batteries.
4. Cut two lengths of the silver wire slightly longer than the height of the tumbler and bend the tops over as shown.
5. Silver tarnishes to a black colour and so needs to be cleaned using the emery paper or sandpaper. After it is scraped to produce a clean, shiny surface, and then clean any remaining particles off them, using the sterile cotton wool. Do **not** use any kind of chemicals to clean the silver - purity of water, silver and glassware is vital.
6. Put about 200 ccs of distilled water into the tumbler. It is very important that the silver is 99.9% pure (or higher) and that nothing is added to it. For example, if the water contained a grain of salt, then the colloidal silver would react with the salt and make the treatment completely ineffective.
7. Hook the silver wires over opposite sides of the tumbler as shown and grip them with the crocodile clips. It is an advantage if the bend of the wire grips the side of the glass container securely and the clip is attached so that it straddles the glass and strengthens the grip, holding the wire more securely in place.

Processing the water:

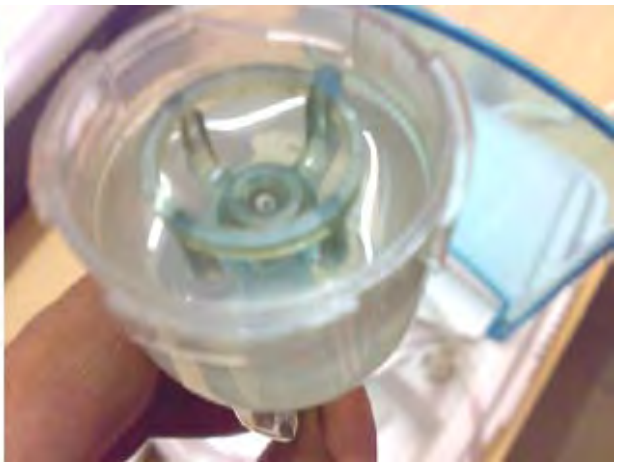
Using the glass stirring rod, keep stirring the water gently and after ten to thirteen minutes the water may have a uniform opaque appearance as shown here:



In most instances, the water remains perfectly clear and the colloidal silver is only seen when a laser pointer is shone through the water (the beam causes the silver particles to sparkle). Lift the silver wires gently out of the water and disconnect the crocodile clips. One wire will have a black coating due to oxygen being released on it's surface by the process and the other wire may have a grey coating. Clean the wires with the cotton wool, although a clean tissue also seems to work well. Be careful not to let the crocodile clips touch, and to play safe, either clip them to some non-conducting item or alternatively, unplug one of the batteries to disconnect the circuit. If the cleaned silver wires are placed in a clean, sealed, airtight plastic bag, then they will stay untarnished and not need additional cleaning before they are used again.

Using the water:

It is possible to take the water by taking two teaspoonfuls, holding it in the mouth for at least one minute and then swallowing it - that is the complete dosage. Holding it in the mouth is effective as it absorbs quickly through the thin skin covering the inside of the mouth, and doing this fully sterilises the whole of the mouth. However, a very much better way is to use a standard nebuliser as that makes sure that only the tiniest particles are absorbed. For this, the water is placed in the reservoir of an ordinary nebuliser:



The nebuliser is then assembled and switched on. The lungs are filled completely by breathing in through the nebuliser using the mouth. The next full breath is then taken through the nose. Doing this for 6 to 7 minutes is quite sufficient. This would normally be done once per day, just before going to bed at night, but if the infection is really severe, then twice per day is recommended. While it is possible to store the colloidal silver solution in a brown glass bottle placed in a cool dark cupboard, it is recommended that a new solution is made up each day. This is quick to do, and the main effect of the solution is caused by very minute charged particles of silver in the water. To be sure that the water is fully charged, it is definitely worth while to make up a new batch each time and if doing that, only a small amount of distilled water need be used.

When stirring the water, be sure not to brush the silver wire which gets the black coating as that can dislodge black particles which contaminate the water, turning it dark and making it unusable. If you are using a nebuliser which only takes a few ccs, then a smaller glass container and much less than 200 ccs can be processed, although more care is needed when stirring to avoid brushing against the wires.

While I am highly reluctant to make spectacular claims for this process - claims which will sound like a "snake oil" pitch, it is only reasonable that you should be aware of what the effects have been in past cases. As this information comes from a highly reliable and experienced source, it should be considered carefully no matter what your final opinion is.

1. This process has cured cancer patients who have been diagnosed as being terminally ill.
2. It has neutralised all known viruses and harmful bacteria, including AIDS.
3. It has overcome chronic pain from arthritis.
4. There is direct experience of six different people being cured of serious lung conditions.
5. One person has had severe diabetes reduced to just a very mild form.

I do apologise for presenting a list like this, especially since some of these actual cases sound so improbable, but as these are genuine, bona fide results of treatment attested to by a most reliable source, it is difficult not to present the facts, no matter how difficult readers may find it to accept them.

The distilled water, glass stirring rod and should you want it, a calibrated beaker as shown in the photographs above, can be got from laboratory suppliers. At this time, suitable nebulisers can be bought on the internet for about £35. The 99.99% pure silver wire shown in the photographs above happens to be 2.36 mm (3/32") in diameter, but this diameter is not at all critical, although the purity of the silver is very important and should be at least 99.9% pure. Living in the UK, I bought mine from Cricklewood Electronics who are based in London (http://www.cricklewoodelectronics.com/Cricklewood/search.php?mode=search&page=1) and as the wire is so much thinner, I use two or more strands on each side of the tumbler. The overall wire length is quite small, only six inches (150 mm) being used on each side of the tumbler although you can use as many strands as you like.

Here are some additional facts about colloidal silver, prepared electrically as shown above:

1. In July 2009, one of the members in a Yahoo forum reported that he had been infected with the swine 'flu virus via a relative. Using colloidal silver and one or two similar treatments (while avoiding anti-oxidants such as Vitamin C and Vitamin E) he cleared the infection in just eighteen hours while the relative was still ill five days later.

2. According to the US Environmental protection Agency Poison Control Center, this colloidal silver is considered harmless and a daily intake of 14 teaspoons of 5 parts per million colloidal silver is quite safe for the first 70 years. So, treating an infection with one teaspoon of colloidal silver per hour is perfectly safe. A normal treatment rate for an infection is a teaspoon dose three times per day, but clearly, a greater rate of intake is perfectly safe if you wish to raise the dosage. If that is the case, then stick to one teaspoon at a time and take it more often.

3. Colloidal silver does more than just kill disease-causing organisms, it also promotes major bone growth and accelerates the healing of injured tissues by over 50%. It promotes healing in skin and other soft tissues in a way which is unlike any other known natural process. An example of this is the case of Glen Roundtree, a 32 year old man, who was clearing brush and trees in his parent's yard when some petrol left on his hands after filling the chain saw ignited. He burned for over 30 seconds as he tried to get the fire out. Glen suffered third degree burns on his hands and face. His mother's friend brought him some colloidal silver. He drank it and sprayed it on his face often. He was able to stop taking morphine immediately. Within three and a half weeks his recovery was so advanced that his hospital attendant did not believe he was the same burns patient. In less than three months his face was completely healed with absolutely no scarring. The planned re-constructive surgery for his melted nose and ear was cancelled.

4. In the presence of colloidal silver, cancer cells change back to normal cells regardless of their location in the body. The presence of silver ions regenerates tissues and eliminates cancer cells and other abnormal cells. For many years, Dr Bjorn Nordstrom of Sweden's Karolinska Institute has used silver in his cancer treatment methods. He reports that he has successfully cured patients who had been diagnosed as "terminally ill" by other doctors. He also discovered that the silver was promoting the growth of a new kind of cell which looked like the cells of children. These cells grew fast, producing a diverse and surprising assortment of primitive cell forms able to multiply at great rate and then change into the specific cells of an organ or tissue which had been injured, even in patients over 50 years old. In no case were there any undesirable side effects. He also discovered that previously untreatable osteomyelitis and bones which refused to knit, could be healed quickly by applying a silver-impregnated nylon dressing attached to a small battery. This worked so well that it has become standard practice today when dealing with bones which refuse to knit.

5. Dr Paul Farber suffered a tick bite which overnight, gave him the crippling Lyme's Disease. There was no satisfactory treatment so he searched medical literature to see if he could find anything to help. He finally found Dr Crookes' comments about colloidal silver killing a microbe in six minutes or less. He also found the research and development work done on colloidal silver by Dr Moyer, Dr Bretano and Dr Margraf. Dr Farber started taking colloidal silver with spectacular results, clearing the bacteria out of his body in a short time - colloidal silver kills the Lyme's Disease bacteria.

6. When Czechoslovakia was under communist occupation, Soviet intelligence came across a domestic disinfectant which was capable of neutralising not only their existing biological weapons, but also those under development. The Soviets quickly dismantled the factory which was producing this product and moved the equipment, documentation and even the staff to the Soviet Union. Following this, no one heard of the disinfectant again. In a study of infected wells, it completely destroyed typhus, malaria, cholera, and amoebic dysentery. This domestic disinfectant is a variety of colloidal silver.

7. Antibiotics have no impact whatsoever on viruses. This means that taking any antibiotic will have no effect on a viral infection. Worse still, many forms of bacteria are now resistant to most antibiotics. Colloidal silver will kill both and boost your natural immune system at the same time.

It should be noted that colloidal silver offered for sale is seldom of adequate quality, so it is highly recommended that you make your own if you want to use it. Any types of batteries can be used and the equipment is very cheap.

A More Advanced Version

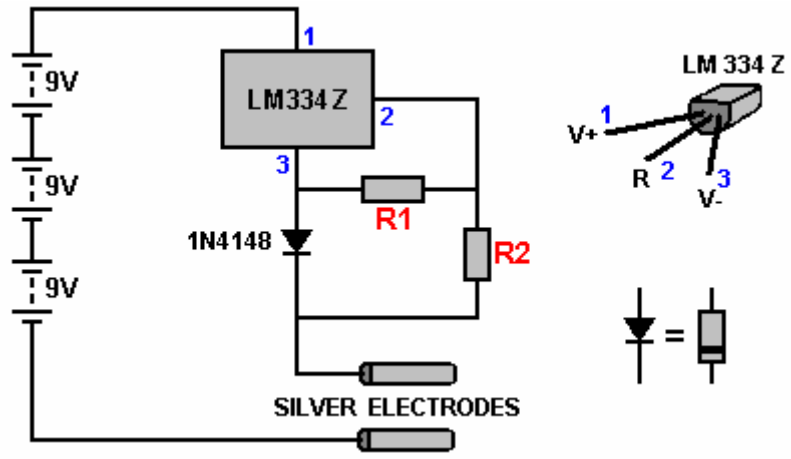
Mike Lexa points out that the above process for producing colloidal silver usually makes silver particles which are slightly too large to be fully effective and he presents an improved technique here. He says:

First of all colloidal silver produced in the above process is not good for internal use. It may not cause any harm to your body but silver particles released from silver wires are too big to penetrate bacteria or virus cells. Silver particles must by only few nanometers in size if they are to be able to penetrate cell membranes. The smaller a particle is, the more effective it becomes.

The techniques for making more effective colloidal silver are:

The operating current must not exceed 0.155 milliamps per square centimetre of one submerged electrode. So, for example, if each electrode has 3 square centimetres of submerged surface area, then the maximum current should be three times the 0.155 mA figure which is 0.465 milliamps. If you were to supply more than that, then the resulting particles of silver will be too large to be fully effective.

As the current is so low, using three 9-volt batteries as shown above is a perfectly good idea, although, a small mains unit could be used instead, if its output voltage is sufficiently high (say, 40 volts). An easy way to arrange the controlled power supply is to use a current regulator as shown here:

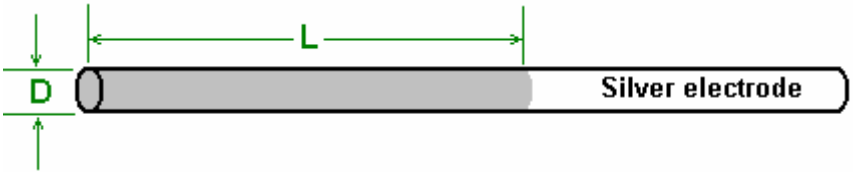


If you are not familiar with electronic components or how to put them together, then the free download electronics beginner's tutorial http://www.free-energy-info.vom/Chapter12.pdf should be helpful as it describes the components and shows how to assemble them into a circuit.

In this circuit, the resistor **R1** controls how much current will flow in the circuit and the resistor **R2** needs to be ten times higher in value than **R1**. For example, if the desired current were 3 milliamps (0.003 amps) then the resistor **R1** would have a value of 0.134 divided by our desired 0.003 amps, giving us an **R1** resistor value of 44.7 ohms. This is not a standard resistor size, so the next higher value is picked (as we do not want to exceed our chosen current) and that would be a 47 ohm resistor and as **R2** is ten times bigger, we would use a 470 ohm resistor. Using 5% tolerance resistors is recommended. As the power in the circuit is trivial, any wattage of resistors can be used, and the 1N4148 diode shown can in fact be any silicon, small-signal diode.

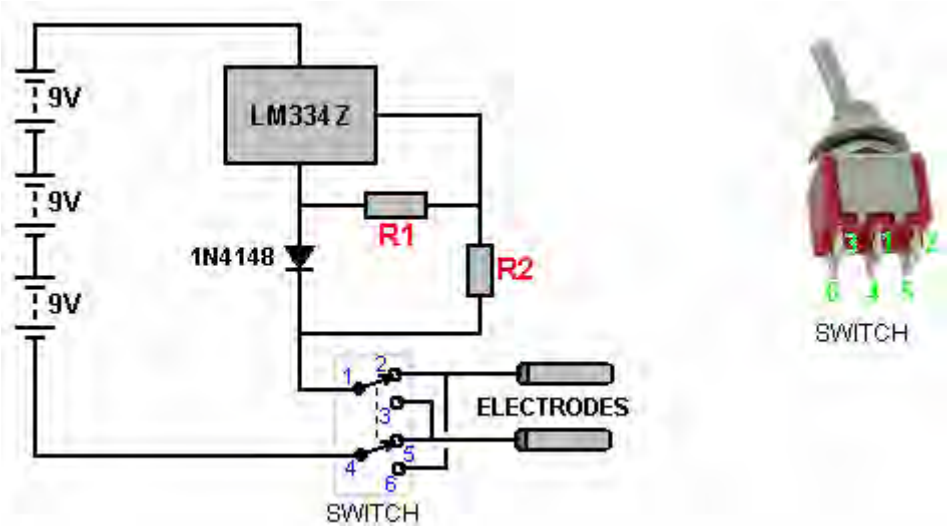
Some example results are:
R1 = 1K, R2 = 10K, current = 0.13 milliamps.
R1 = 100, R2 = 1K, current = 1.38 milliamps.
R1 = 47, R2 = 470, current = 3.02 milliamps.

The wetted surface area of an electrode is worked out like this:

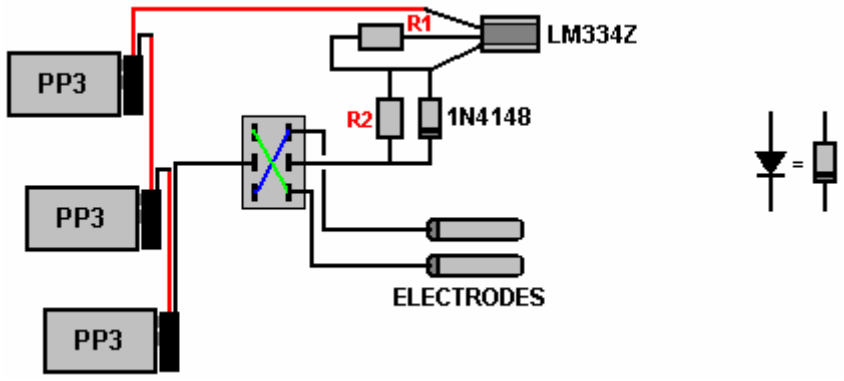


If the wetted length is **L** and the wire diameter is **D**, then the surface area is 3.14159 x D x L. For example, if the wire diameter is 3 mm and the wetted length is 70 mm, then, as there are ten millimeters in one centimeter, the area would be 3.14159 x 0.3 x 7 which is 6.6 square centimeters and so the maximum current for that situation would be 0.155 x 6.6 = 1.0 milliamps, giving resistor values of 134 ohms and 1340 ohms, which could be 150 and 1500 ohms, or two resistors could be used to get a very close value, say 120 + 15 and 1200 + 150. The wetted area of just one of the two electrodes is used for calculating the current.

However, a second important advance in ensuring small silver particle size is to keep swapping over the electrical supply to the silver electrodes every 20 seconds. As you will be supervising the production of the colloidal silver during the period of time when it is being produced, in order to stir the water on a regular basis, a simple two-pole changeover switch can be used to manually swap the electrical supply to the electrodes. That addition to the circuit looks like this:



The physical interconnections are not difficult to do and could be arranged like this:

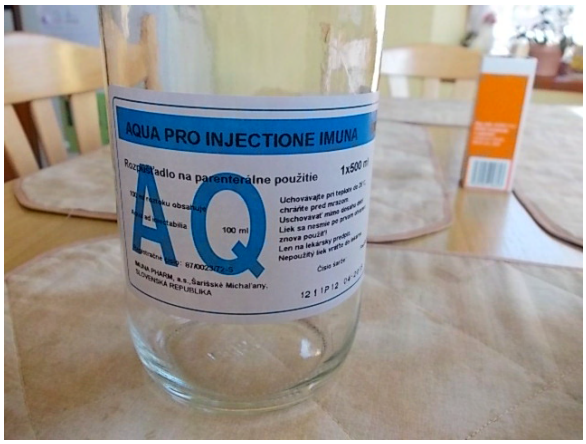


The third important thing is to stir the solution frequently, to prevent the silver particles clustering together. With this system, it takes about 110 minutes to make 200 ccs of colloidal silver, but that solution will keep for about two weeks if stored properly. It needs to be stored in a dark bottle in a dark place (**not** the fridge) as light will discharge the small silver particles which are held in the water by their charge. If that charge is lost, then the particles will sink to the bottom and cluster there. The colloidal silver solution produced should be almost clear or failing that, a light milky color. Before stirring, the water looks like this:

The water itself is very important as it needs to be top quality distilled water, or the water used for medical injections, or water from a distiller or dehumidifier. If you are monitoring the current, then when first switched on, the current reading should be very low and it should rise gradually as silver particles are released into the water. The current should stop rising at the chosen level. After stirring, the current should go down for while for first few times. Tap water is unsuitable because it contains minerals which contaminate the solution and are highly undesirable, negating most of the benefits of the colloidal silver. The electrodes should be 20mm to 25 mm apart. For cleaning I use a new kitchen sponge with an abrasive back. Steel wool is not suitable as it will contaminate the electrodes, while sandpaper is too abrasive. The most important factors are the current level and frequent stirring. My home-made apparatus looks like this:

All of the equipment

Current meter (optional)



water

Electrodes after use – both the same colour

I got my silver rods from Safina whose web sites are www.safina.sk, and www.safina.cz. It can be quite difficult to find a local supplier of pure silver which is more than 1 mm thick, so a web search is often needed.