POPULAR DEMONSTRATION
OF
THOUGHT-TRANSFERENRE
AND
KINDRED PHENOMENA

BY

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Animal Reflexes

When the pupil of the eye contracts to light it is a reflex and involuntary. The reflexes surpass in sensitivity any instrument devised by science and show that radiation is a universal property of matter. The perceptive structure of the eye (retina) is 3000 times as sensitive as the most rapid photographic plate and the nerve of vision (optic), 2/5 of an inch in diameter contains 500,000 to 800,000 insulated fibers.

The electromagnetic waves in “wireless” demand an exciter but the sensitive human reflexes first utilized by the writer in detecting energy make an exciter unnecessary; the revolutions of the electrons alone substitute the exciter.

The Heart

The writer employs this muscular organ among other reflexes for converting energy waves into a sensible form.

Technique

The percipient must have a regular and comparatively large pulse and must be seated in a comfortable chair facing the geographical west. Colored wearing apparel must be avoided by agent and percipient; the latter’s eyes must be closed to avoid distraction; breathing regular and mind abstracted during all observations. Experiments should be executed primarily in daylight. All reference to the pulse, refers to the movement of the straw connected to the percipient’s pulse. Find the latter (Fig. 1) and indicate its location with a pencil.

Fig. 1.—X indicates the site of the wrist pulse.
Prove that telekinetic and kindred phenomena are dependent on a compound of the elementary consciousness of the "sitters"; each sitter enters as a dynamogenic element (production of nerve force) in the production of energy.

Approach the percipient with the extended fingers of one hand directed toward the pit of the stomach. Note the retardation of the pulse. Note that temperamental persons can exert this action at a great distance whereas others, can only do so when the finger tips are almost in contact with the pit of the stomach of the percipient.

Note that when the finger tips of both hands are extended at the latter site (pit of stomach of percipient) no effect on the pulse can be noted until one hand is removed. The human is essentially a battery, from the finger tips of one hand, positively electricity is discharged and from the other hand, negative electricity. One electricity neutralizes the other and there is no energy evolved until one hand is removed.

The radiations from the hand cause a contraction of the heart (reflex) which is practically telekines on a small scale. Note that, with subdued light the energy from the finger tips, has a more accentuated action on the pulse at a further distance than in the light.

Man is a transformer of energy which he receives from his environment. Note that, the pulse effects are greater after exposure of your body to an intense light or a current of electricity than before.

Note that, when several persons grasp hands and one of the persons presents the fingers of his disengaged hand at the pit of the stomach of the percipient a greater effect is noted on the pulse.

Experiment VII.

Showing that polarity is not the exclusive prerogative of magnetic materials. On either side of the windpipe in the neck (Fig. 4) are the right and left pneumogastric nerves. When these nerves are stimulated, the movements of the straw show less amplitude and when they are depressed, the movements show greater amplitude.

Take a bar-magnet (held at the end with the fingers at right
angles and direct magnet at a right angle) and note the following effects on the amplitude of the straw:

Fig. 4.—Lines indicating the sites of the right and left pneumogastric nerves.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Right Pneumogastric nerve</strong></td>
<td>Positive pole (N) increases amplitude</td>
<td>Positive pole decreases amplitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative pole decreases amplitude</td>
<td>Negative pole increases amplitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Left Pneumogastric nerve</strong></td>
<td>Positive pole decreases amplitude</td>
<td>Positive pole increases amplitude</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative pole increases amplitude</td>
<td>Negative pole decreases amplitude</td>
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Note that, the foregoing refers only to the normal male and female. If, in a male or female, the polarity is reversed, the male would react like a female and vice versa. Sexual inclination is a matter of polarity and its determination may thus be demonstrated. A mistake in your deduction is a serious matter. Note that the extended finger tips of the right hand of a normal male directed to the pneumogastric nerves
act like the positive pole of a bar-magnet whereas the fingers of the left hand act like the negative pole of a like magnet. The opposite holds good in a normal female. Note that, yellow material on the head or body of a normal male or female will reverse the polarity of their finger tips. That is, the male will show female and the female, male polarity.

Color may thus influence sex tendencies. Show like effects with the positive or negative poles (connected by wires long enough to reach percipient) of any dry cell like with the magnet.

Many other interesting experiments will suggest themselves to the interested experimenter. Remember, however, that the most mystifying phenomena rest upon the least complex causes; and the simpler a thing is, the harder it is to understand. Observe all the details as suggested. To demonstrate phenomena which have heretofore baffled the scientific world is at least worthy of some patience.