SYNTONOGRAM

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SYNTONICS AND METEROLOGY

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It was at the August 1937 Convention – the year of the dedication of the College of Syntonic Optometry – that we, my son and I, gave a demonstration of an extremely sensitive apparatus, to show Visually on an oscilloscopic screen – changes that occur in the brain under Syntonic frequencies. Most of you present will remember those experiments. At that time, it was just sensitive enough to show mass change – with this limited use it had no immediate practical value.

In the years following, the instrument, continually being refined and made more sensitive, finally reached such extreme sensitivity, that it became very difficult to manipulate and control, making it altogether very complicated – not easy to understand and hard to manage by one not well grounded in electrical theories and anyway beyond the pocketbook of the average Optometrist and Syntonist.

Let me add here, that such experimenting is very costly and put us on the very brink of bankruptcy many a time. But it has its compensations – we learned a few things not readily obtainable by means other than this hard way.

It was during those hectic years of experimenting that we noticed several correlatory phenomena – namely that the response we would get on our instrument was ALWAYS dependent to a great extent on the following variables:

1. The amount and polarity of ions in the surrounding air.

2. The atmospheric pressure and cosmic forces.

3. The summation of pendulation of the rhythmic swing of the autonomics – endocrines – chemical balance – accumulative effect.

4. Radiational effect in terms of frequency of the sun – the frequencies change during the sunrise and sunset periods

5. Seasonal effects.

6. The effect of cold, heat and humidity.

7. Longitude and latitude.

8. The bio-type.

9. The direction of the winds.

10. The sex cycle in women.

We had to formulate a table so that we could algebraically and quickly get a practical answer which would negate or amplify the conditions prevailing at the time of observation. The method we used in computation is original and is part of the technique in evaluating the readings shown on the instrument and CONVERTING these readings into terms of OSCILLATORY FREQUENCIES.