

New Magnifying Device Reveals Paralysis Germ

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(Associated Press Staff Writer)

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 23.—Dr. Royal R. Rife, with experience gained on the first excursion into a new field of bacteriology, recently developed a combination microscope and micro-spectroscope capable of magnifying without diffusion to 31,000 times which he hoped would extend the boundaries of knowledge still further.

A little more than a year ago the scientist completed in his laboratory here the Rife microscope with a magnification of 20,000 diameters. With it he and Dr. Arthur I. Kendall, prominent Chicago bacteriologist, saw for the first time the filtrable virus of typhoid fever, and, in another experiment conducted in Dr. E. C. Rosenow's laboratory at the Mayo Institute, the hitherto invisible bacilli of infantile paralysis.

Adjustment Unnecessary

The new instrument, which Dr. Rife called the universal microscope, was constructed on the same principle as the first, making use of the variable, wedge-shaped prisms which were the unusual feature of the Rife microscope. Its chief advantage, Dr. Rife believed, over the previous instrument was additional magnification if needed and the micro-spectroscope attachment which could be brought into play at any time without readjustment.

The microscopes perfected by Dr. Rife after eighteen years of experiment, accomplished what even most physicists believed was impossible. They magnified to twenty or thirty thousand times, still preserving the image in its true form and allowing it to be seen with the appearance of depth. They also revealed to the eye unstained cultures through the use of polarized light and a monochromatic, variable beam, thus making it possible to study living organisms and those which resisted stain.

"It was not the size of the infantile paralysis germ," Dr. Rife said, "which had enabled it to escape detection by the eye, but it was its transparency and ability to resist stain. Similarly the filtrable virus of typhoid fever was not nearly as small as we suspected, but it was transparent and literally cast no shadow."