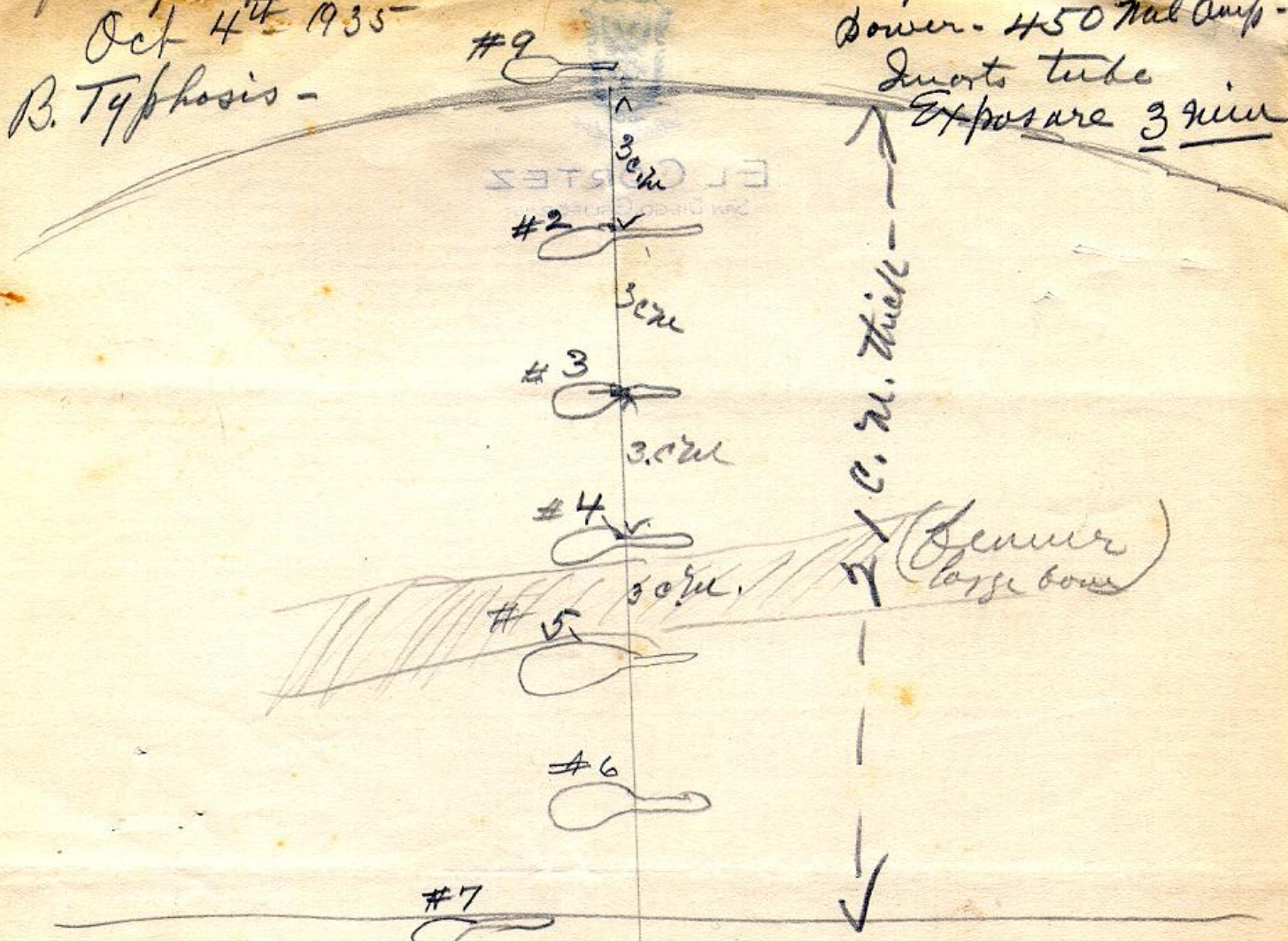


Rife Ray #4
 Oct 4th 1935
 B. Typhosis -

Distance 29 C.M. -
 Power - 450 Mill Amps -
 Quartz tube
 Exposure 3 min



- No. 1. on surface Examined microscopically, Agglutination thorough no motility - cultured on agar - and in broth -
- No. 2. Cultured on agar & Broth -
- # 3 Cultured on agar & Broth -
- # 4 Cultured on agar & Broth - { Agar negative
 mic negative broth.
- # 5 placed under large bone - Microscopic Exam. Agglutination no motility - tight masses - few long rods. Rods shattered
 Et. of broth culture after 48 hours showed all organisms dead & shattered.
 Cultured on agar & in broth -
- # 6 - also below bone - 3 cm from bottom -
 cultured on broth & agar - Microscopic Et. of agar and broth - Negative all dead
- # 7 placed beneath the meat & in contact but not in meat - Microscopic Exam - fully agglutinated - no motility mostly rods shattered.
- # 7a contrast not exposed -
 Microscopic Exam Shows on agar a fine growth -
 " " broth all alive & a fine broth.

Test of No. 4 Rife Ray Machine
Rife Laboratory, San Diego

On October 4th, 1935, Dr. Milbank Johnson arrived at the laboratory with Philip Hoyland of Pasadena to make the final tests on the new machine Mr. Hoyland had just completed and it was designated as Rife Ray Machine No. 4.

The equipment used in the test is as follows:

Seventy-three (73) pound chunk of the rump of a freshly killed horse containing the femur intact.

Specially constructed glass ampules having eye blown in one side and pipet drawn out opposite, each being numbered.

Lengths of silk fish line with tags attached.

Eighteen ~~or~~ inch lance with hole in blade, for threading line.

Test tube of known B. Typhosis in broth culture media.

Pipet for filling ampules.

Petrographic microscope at 1400X.

Slides, cover glasses, etc.

Petri dishes containing agar media.

No. 4 Rife Ray Machine with quartz tube.

Dr. Johnson had devised a very unique method for testing the MOR of different known cultures. The ampules, eight in number, were half filled with B. Typhosis culture in broth media and sealed, numbered and tagged with silk fish line of suitable length. The chunk of horse meat was placed on a bench 10 cm under the quartz tube attached to the No.4 Rife Ray Machine. The lance was threaded with the line

attached to ampule No. 2 and run through the chunk of horse meat about 3 cm from the top; the lance unthreaded while in this position was withdrawn and the attached ampule drawn into the incision by means of the silk fish line.

Ampule No. 3 was placed at a depth of 6 cm in the same manner.

" No. 4 " " " " " 9 cm " " " "

" No. 5 " " " " " 12 cm and under the femur.

" No. 6 " " " " " 15 cm

" No. 7 " " under the whole chunk of horse meat.

" No. 9 (No. 8 having been broken) was placed on top of the whole chunk of horse meat.

Ampule No. 1 was isolated in a distant room as a control.

The test being ready, the No. 4 Rife Ray Machine was set for the MOR of B. Typhosis (rod) and also for the filter-passing form. It was turned on for an exposure of 3 minutes/after which the ampules were withdrawn, opened, and slides prepared, from each one.

Slides upon being examined were found to contain no motile rods, and to be thoroughly agglutinated and seemingly shattered. On the slide prepared from Control No. 1 Ampule, rods were found very active. Culture prepared from all ampules in petri dishes and replaced and left in incubators 48 hours showed no growth and no motility. Neither growth nor motility showed in ampules which had all been resealed and placed in incubator for 48 hours. Culture from Control Ampule No. 1 (not exposed) showed good growth and high motility in both cultures. Also grew well on agar plate. It appears that the No. 4 Rife Ray Machine is OK.

This test witnessed and written
by Jack Free, asst. to Dr. R.R.Rife