

# BIOLOGICAL TRANSMUTATIONS

*and their applications in*

CHEMISTRY

PHYSICS

BIOLOGY

ECOLOGY

MEDICINE

NUTRITION

AGRICULTURE

GEOLOGY

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ence with its clarity of exposition, its thousands of proofs, and its chief witness—the order of the world—will guide man in such a way that he will be able to choose his food himself, according to his own needs.

The findings concerning calcification alone should suffice to convince anyone concerned with proper nourishment, about the significance of biological transmutation. It does not help in any way to take into account the mineral calcium found in the food, for our organism rejects the majority of this calcium and fixes the rest of it but imperfectly. (When it is hot, especially, one rejects more of this element than one ingests.)

The phenomenon of transmutation, unobserved by dietitians, (proves the caloric balance sheets based solely on the chemical reactions of carbon oxidation to be inadequate.) The research done with the calorimeter will not prove satisfactory since some elements, due to enzymes and various physiological conditions, can be transmuted with absorption or emission of energy. This is enough to show how incompatible are the complex determinations of the energetic balance sheets, setting forth the simplistic view accepted to this day by almost everyone.

We have seen the impossibility of relying completely on chemistry. Several medical doctors understand that a diet rich in calcium does not necessarily strengthen the bones. (Decalcification is sometimes caused by a deficiency of the enzyme which transmutes sodium into magnesium. If, however, it is due to a deficiency of the enzyme which transmutes Mg into Ca, it is advisable to strengthen the bones with potassium and organic silica.)

When calcium is being used by plants, this element, with the help of other enzymes, may produce potassium and magnesium (as do the bacteria of saltpeter).

Decalcification may then occur when salt-free diets are prescribed, especially chloride-free diets.

Silica seems to be a superior element for the strengthening of

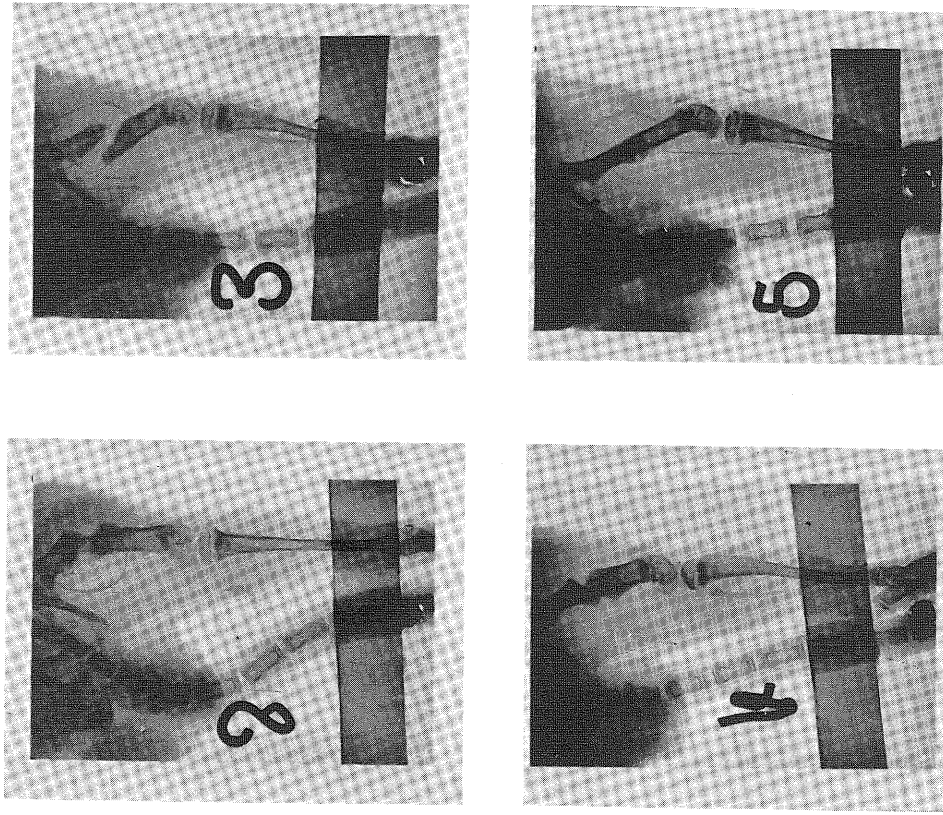


Fig. 13 Action of vegetal silica in recalcification. Broken femurs of rats—10th day.

Photos 2 and 3: controls receiving a diet normal in calcium. (One can see that the repair has just begun.)

Photos 4 and 5: rats receiving a supplement of vegetal silica. (The soldering is neat and the callus is forming.)

the bones. (One must still refrain from excessive intake, as with any kind of food, but the tolerance is great.) That is why it can possibly be used without medical control. The excess is eliminated by the urine, thus horsetail is a diuretic for many people.

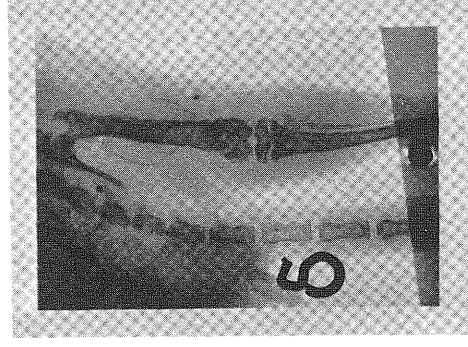
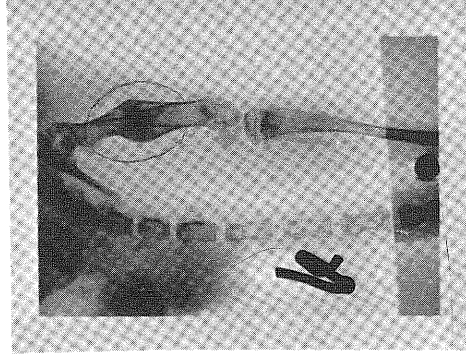
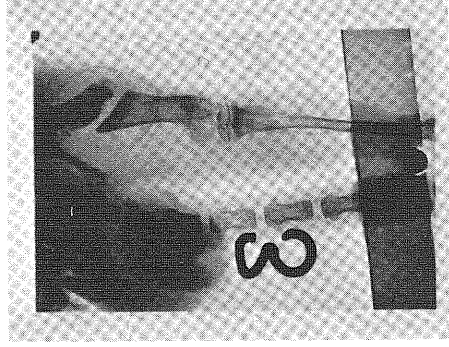
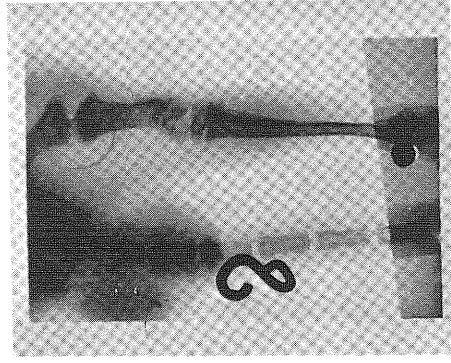


Fig. 14 Action of vegetal silica in recalcification. Broken femurs of rats—condition on 17th day.

Photos 2 and 3: slow progress in controls (diet with normal amount of Ca). Very little change in 7 days.

Photos 4 and 5: rats receiving a supplement of vegetal silica. Almost complete soldering. The callus shows from its opacity that the limestone density is greater than in the remaining part of the bone, which is transparent (4).



The action of horsetail is rapid: nails which break easily, an early sign of decalcification, become normal within two weeks with a horsetail extract; horsetail decoctions take a while longer.

Spectacular results have been obtained with fractured bones. An experiment was made in a specialized nutritional laboratory where young rats were subjected to a controlled diet.<sup>1</sup>

These rats were divided into two lots of three each. One of the lots received a normal diet which included a fairly generous amount of calcium. The other lot had an extract of horsetail added to its food. X-rays of all the rats were taken ten days after their bones were broken. It was clear that the ingestion of vegetal silica had already healed the bones. An X-ray taken on the 17th day showed that the cure was complete, whereas with calcium alone, X-rays taken on the 17th day showed that the bones were not yet healed.

On the other hand, Professor Delbet demonstrated many times to the Academy of Medicine that it is beneficial to increase the usual allowances of magnesium. The cases of decalcification, much more frequent nowadays, are due in part to our "industrial" modern diet which is deficient in magnesium. White bread and white salt are preferred for business and aesthetic reasons, to the detriment of our health.

It would be beneficial if a systematic study were made, under medical control, in nurseries, kindergartens and high schools. There is much to be learned from the conclusions that would be made concerning the food that is provided there.

Statistics taken from January 1957 to November 1963 in Copenhagen showed that 80 children, from three to four months old, died suddenly. Although they had been given milk, their deaths were caused by a lack of calcium. Accidents of the same type were observed in a hospital in Paris. A post-mortem study showed that these sudden deaths, occurring in the cradle without warning, were caused by a spasm of the glottis which turned upside-down and obstructed the trachea.

Many hospital dietitians, and even pediatricians do not yet know that these spasms, which are caused by a lack of calcium in the contractile cells of the blood, cannot be fought with calcium. Only magnesium can cure these spasms: the same applies to rickets. It seems that these unfortunate children had a def-

<sup>1</sup> *Transmutation à Faible Energie* (2nd edit.), Maloine Pub., 1972, p. 100.

