

**DISCOVERIES OF  
MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING  
THE  
PROPERTIES OF MATTER WITHIN  
THE SCIENCE OF CHEMISTRY**

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Discoveries of misconceptions regarding the properties of matter within the science of chemistry  
by Emma G. Todd

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**EMMA G. TODD**

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1898

# DISCOVERIES



OF

## MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING THE PROPERTIES OF MATTER WITHIN THE SCIENCE OF CHEMISTRY

BY

EMMA G. TODD

Addressed to the Council of the Academy of Sciences,  
San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1898.

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**To the Council of the Academy of Sciences,  
of San Francisco, California:**

I respectfully ask your patient consideration of the contents of the paper which I now place within your keeping, and further ask that you retain it on file until such time as its information may be discovered to be of no value to science. This request is made, not only in protection of my own personal interests as the discoverer of the truths described within the paper, but as a recognition of the courtesy due your official body, as executors of the Lick Trust, which, you are well aware, was transferred to you for the special advancement of science, or fundamental truth. The contents of the paper, or its purported discoveries, are of course placed within the keeping of your council as a body, under the trust, or within the keeping of any single member, or members, or to any outsider that may be designated by your council, to be utilized or reduced to practical investigation in any manner that you or they may deem proper and expedient.

Regarding this matter that is now brought before you, I will explain further that I have applied for a copyright upon a book, setting forth in careful detail what I deem to be convincing proofs of the truth of the discoveries. Also have I sent to Washington a paper similar to the one now before you, to be placed on record in the proper department, and to which I shall urge the attention, in the interest of absolute truth, of any one competent to force the matter to an issue. Also have I already taken steps to send an appeal, through our American Consul at London, to Victoria, Queen of England, laying the facts before her, which are now presented to you, and asking her

to call the attention of the Royal Society of England to the fact that the science of chemistry as it is now outlined and taught throughout the whole civilized world is sadly in need of review and reconstruction. I have also sent a paper, with explanations, to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England. I make these admissions to you to let you know that I, as a student of the same science, am urged onward by the courage of my convictions, and firmly believe that I hold the key to a solution of many mysteries that are at the present day agitating the entire field of science; and this, simply on account of errors that exist in this great *sub-stratum* of all the other super-structural sciences.

As the proper handling of the methods of proof involve an almost limitless field of minor or relative discoveries, it will be impossible for me to present to you in the paper anything more than a most restricted outline of a few of the errors to which I have called your attention.

I wish to add further that these discoveries, after a most rigid application of test by myself, during three years, affect every other branch science now recognized by the civilized world, and throw a flood of light or understanding upon nearly all that has heretofore been regarded within those fields as unfathomable mysteries. This may seem to you a broad assertion, but I am not willing to withdraw it until such time as I may be convinced by others to be myself in error of perception; a circumstance, I can consistently prognosticate, that will never transpire. A recognition of this fundamental truth now brought to your notice, and hitherto unrecognized in all ages of the world, whether it be applied as blind experimental theory or assumed at the beginning as truth, throws the light of understanding into every nook and corner of the science of Astronomy, and reduces its unproductive theories ninety-nine per cent. It fixes the

exact constitution of the Sun, that of interplanetary space, explains the mysteries of comets and satellites, and, if the investigator be imbued with the proper degree of patience and a genuine desire for the truth, will gradually enlarge his understanding and elevate him to a rank worthy of twentieth-century progress. It also fixes the constitution of the atmosphere of our own earth and explains the invisible atomic processes, through their effects, of the many meteorological phenomena with which every one is familiar.

It also throws light into every nook and corner of the great science of Healing (and who is there that has not felt both admiration and pity for the diplomaed devotees of this science, where so much is enshrouded in mystery and the best of efforts are little more than haphazard attempts to cure?) In this science it brings into plain view, in a majority of cases, the causes of disease, and initiates new unrecognized methods of diagnosing, and of applying remedies for the harmonious condition that is recognized as health. It also throws light into the science of Anatomy, and explains most consistently the functions of the various organs and matter of the body, and those of the mysterious ductless glands. It further gives insight into that most unscientific environment of the human body, the Psychic realm of man, and offers consistent explanations for its interminable trail of mysteries. It reaches downward far beneath the powers of the best microscope ever invented, and divulges the actual connecting link between the inorganic matter of the earth and its various organic kingdoms; and this, notwithstanding the contrary opinions of such world-renowned men as Tyndall, Huxley and others of equal rank. It places within the keeping of man actual knowledge of the entire science of Bacteriology, and gives him the power of creating microbes at will, as well as the power of recognizing their special causes and the power of dis-



integrating them. In truth, there is no branch of science, from the lowest to the highest, which does not immediately begin to unfold its interminable mysteries to the clear light of ordinary perception under the application of this hitherto unrecognized truth. It also places within the keeping of science the means of recognizing the transformation of matter in the phenomenon of human death, and it no doubt will, in the near future, it is my firm belief, furnish indisputable evidence, to be recognized and accepted by the sciences of to-day, of the existence of the soul after death.

Before enumerating a few of the discoveries which I have mentioned, it will be necessary for me to call your attention to a few facts, in order that you may clearly understand their exact nature and outlines. You are aware that the securing of all knowledge, which the world is wont to call science, is through the exercise of human sense, and particularly through that of the eye and ear. One of the discoveries made by myself is that the functions of the various parts of the eye have always heretofore been misunderstood; that they do not exist solely for the purpose of refracting and converging rays of "light" (a dubious term), but for the additional purpose of offering media for the continuity of like matter through the atmosphere, through transparent matter, through the eye to the optic nerve of the retina, and thence, through similar matter of the nerves, to the brain. The function of the lachrymal glands not only aids their effect, but operates the additional function of presenting at all times a base to mitigate the acid that is present in light.

The other preliminary fact to which I wish to call your attention is that the processes of the securing of all knowledge are conducted in an atmosphere the constituents of which have never, since the foundations of the world were laid, been definitely

settled. Again, a so-called new constituent was discovered in 1894 only, by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay; so the world has been informed. Consequently, when experiments are conducted by men of renown in the various fields of science, in an atmosphere the constitution of which is unknown, and through the agency of "Light," when they will openly acknowledge that they do not know of what matter Light is composed; and through the medium of the spectroscope and the lenses of the microscope and telescope, as well as that of the photographic camera; when they are not cognizant of the natural law governing cohesion, and are not aware of the constitution of common transparent glass, is it a matter of great surprise that these errors of so-called science have reacted and have resulted in the propagation and accumulation of illusions and mysteries that continue, even to the present hour, to defy every human effort at solution?

I also wish to recall to your notice that the science of Chemistry was given its present outline and status at a conclave of representative men from the foremost civilized countries, about fifteen years ago, at London, and under the auspices of the Royal Society of England. It is therefore my belief that, aided by our American Consul in London, I may be able to reach that branch of the Society that may be the most closely affected by the errors to which I have alluded, and to engage its consideration of them, which, it cannot be denied, seriously affect the welfare of the whole human family.

I ask also to inform you that two years ago I placed the matter of these discoveries in book form and sent it to the Humboldt Pub. Co., of New York. The Company, after the lapse of nearly a year, declined to purchase the MS., but expressed a favorable opinion of its contents, and promised that if another Publishing firm would bring the matter

before the public, it would do all it could to push the sale of the book in New York and elsewhere. The contents of the book, as you will soon learn, completely overturns the science of Chemistry, and presents its matter with the interminable properties of the latter, in an entirely new light. The conservatism and caution of the Company were therefore only justifiable. Upon the advice of this Company, I then sent the matter to a Chicago firm for inspection. The latter firm did, upon its receipt, submit its matter to a number of critics, who finally were "unable to arrive at any decision" concerning the truth of the subject matter, and I was duly informed of the fact. After this I sent an outline of the matter of the book, with its various discoveries, which are very great in number, being culled from nearly all the branch sciences, to both D. Appleton & Co., and Harper Bros., of New York; also to the Houghton, Mifflin Co., of Boston. The former two declined even to look at a MS., that attempted, unsupported, to overthrow a scientific structure that had stood, uncriticised, during a whole century. The latter firm agreed to inspect the book, but candidly expressed their doubts of the merit of a work of such great latitude. After this experience I decided that my endeavors to have the book published, except at my own private expense, would be perfectly useless, on account of the inability of the readers or critics of these or other Publishing Companies to handle the matter in a manner to mold public opinion. The truth of the purported discoveries ought to be, I am now convinced, settled by a number of the scientific world's representative men, in a body, and not by any Publishing firm's hired "reader" or critic. I am, therefore, at the present time without the funds that I otherwise should have had, could I have disposed of my MS., and am consequently compelled to appeal to you for assistance.