Silver (or Sulfur) Prevents Mercury Poisoning

Mad as a Hatter!

VINYASI
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Hat makers, in the old days, worked around mercury as part of their craft. I don't want to look it up. You can if you want to get the details. But as I understand it, the reason why "the Mad Hatter" was included in Lewis Carroll's, "Alice in Wonderland" and his "Through the Looking Glass" stories was due to hatmakers commonly went crazy due to their absorption of mercury into the bodies messing with their brain.

Well, as it turns out, silver has an affinity for binding with: other silver, sulfur, iron, oxygen, and mercury. In fact, silver oxide is white while silver sulfide is black. So, when you go to clean off the crud from off of your colloidal silver generator electrodes, it's the black discoloration which you are cleansing off of those silver rods.

Well, if you should ingest even a little silver, not a lot, that silver will go a long way in binding with any mercury you might have in your body from whatever reason you may have been exposed to it, via: leaky silver amalgam fillings in your teeth, or maybe you broke a fluorescent bulb and failed to clean it up properly, etc.

In fact, my chemistry teacher in college taught us how to clean up mercury. You use sulfur which also has an affinity for binding with mercury.

But if you have mercury in your body, or you suspect you may, then ingesting a tiny amount of silver may contribute to your sanity.

It’s very easy to get so little silver into the body. All you have to do is to do what the American pioneers did as they traveled across the country was, they put silver dollars into their canteens and water pouches. The latter is the right idea since putting silver objects into liquid containers made of aluminum or stainless-steel is the wrong idea since you’ll get aluminum or chromium poisoning, respectively, instead of getting any silver. It has to do with the electronegative value of two or more substances and how they interact which will determine which metallic set of ions will become drawn out of their metallic objects and form ions in the watery solution which those containers possess.

So, putting a silver coin, or any other silver object, into a stainless-steel water bottle is a bad idea. You’ll get this nasty metallic flavor which will be imparted to the water and it won’t be the silver since silver has no noticeable flavor associated with it. It’s the chromium from the stainless-steel alloy which is rendering your liquid beverage into a nasty taste and poisonous for long-term usage.

The same applies to aluminum canteens or other kitchenware.

This is why I use plastic water bottles or paper cups or ceramic mugs to place my silver wire into to slowly leech a few silver ions into those beverages so as to give me very little silver on a consistent basis. That’s the way to ingest silver: is to ingest very little, consistently, over time.

Use four nine’s fine silver wire (99.99% purity) intended (sold) to replace the electrodes of colloidal silver generators. Get the higher gauge number (14 AWG or higher; not 10 AWG) since that will indicate a thinner wire size which will be easier to bend into shapes. You may want to bend the cut ends inward towards the wire shape so as to minimize the likelihood of scraping the interior surface of your beverage container with the cut ends of your silver wire.

Buy a pair of wire cutters from the hardware store, and a pair of needle nose jeweler’s pliers to work your silver wire.

The silver wire I get is on Amazon and sells for roughly $4 to $5 per inch. It will last you a very long time since you won't be actively destroying it within the context of a colloidal silver generator. But it now while the price is still good. When I bought mine, a few years ago, it merely cost me around $2/inch.

99.995% Pure Silver Wire 14 Gauge • 12-inch Coil (1 Foot) • Origin USA • Colloidal Generator Wire • Guaranteed .99995+ Purity by Golden State Silver • Certified Test Report Included