

seeking to interpret her writings, and was also keen to associate her ideas with radionic practice.

'The use of ray analysis', states David Tansley, 'opens up a field of tremendous potential; and hopefully, in the not too distant future, this type of work will flourish.'

### **Bibliography**

Books written by D. Tansley are obtainable from the BSD. The following titles and comments are taken from the 1989 booklist.

**CHAKRAS — RAYS & RADIONICS.** A practical guide to understanding the significance of subtle energies, the chakras, and the rays.

**DIMENSIONS OF RADIONICS.** Provides a manual of theory and practice of modern methods.

**RADIONICS INTERFACE WITH THE ETHER FIELD.** Draws together the affinities of the healing arts with medical science.

**RADIONICS & THE SUBTLE ANATOMY OF MAN.** Provides a simple yet practical outline of the subtle anatomy of man.

**RADIONICS: SCIENCE OR MAGIC?** Offers a radically new, provocative perspective on a controversial field.

**THE RAIMENT OF LIGHT.** Shows how we can become aware of our own aura and understand its importance in our everyday lives.

**RAY PATHS AND CHAKRA GATEWAYS.** A more extensive look at the subtle anatomy of man especially the ray energies that give rise to the physical and psychological make-up of the individual.

**SUBTLE BODY.** Discusses the belief that Man's physical form is but a reflection of a series of subtler bodies.

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## **SOLAR ENERGY AND DOWSING**

*A talk given by Chris Burgess  
at the Congress in Bournemouth, September 1989*

I am no expert at this particular Solar Energy and Dowsing, my interest was aroused by reading Tabraham's book which is also called Solar Energy and Dowsing\*. It is to do with the research work that he did on the flowering of the Soleil d'or narcissus in the Scilly Isles. His research led to a step by step understanding of what causes the dowsing effect and through it ancient knowledge was regained.

Since 1918, the time that he started his research, 50 years production of the Soleil d'or was the main source of income and it was always early enough to catch the Christmas market. I'm sure a lot of us regret seeing the spring flowers before and at Christmas, but that was their main source of income.

They used to burn over the fields to get rid of all the trash and weeds each year round about mid-summer's day. There was about 6" of straw all over the field and with the wind's help burnt this very slowly, only about 1-3 miles per hour, across the fields. It took six tons to an acre, which is an awful lot of straw. The flames spread and the bulbs came through 2-3 weeks earlier than untreated bulbs. Therefore, high prices were obtained for these flowers. The untreated ones came through late January and February, which missed the Christmas market.

So the tradition of this burning was unknown. It had been just handed down from father to son for years and years and nobody really knew why it was done except to get rid of the weeds. In trying to find out what used to happen when the flowers came through earlier, they had three main theories. One was that the potash from the burning was what was causing the early flowering and so they tried a potash fertiliser but they got no results with that. The bulbs still came through in January and February. They thought that perhaps the blackened ground increased the absorption of the heat from the sun and to some extent this did, but the extra heat was of very short duration. They also thought that perhaps moisture was drawn up by the heat of the fire and that started the bulbs growing, but this would not have enough effect for early flowering.

The production of straw or its importation to the islands had been cheap, if more was needed, but it was labour intensive, although this was quite cheap as wages were low and it was, therefore, economically viable because they received high prices for their flowers. That was fine until the glass-house industry started. The main crop in the glass-houses was tomatoes, but so that the houses did not stand empty it was decided to grow spring flowers during the winter. Because so many more spring flowers were produced the Soleil d'or price fell; costs rose, wages rose, rents, increased freight charges, fuel costs rose because tractors were now used instead of horses and so burning stopped. It became uneconomical because of these costs and the costs of straw.

Gradually the Soleil d'or flowering became later and later until it was January and February when they appeared. Now this was a very slow process over 7 to 8 years. Whereas they had been sending 2,000 boxes of Soleil d'or at the Christmas period, production dropped to 200. So you can see what a vast economic blow this was to the Scilly Isles. Why, they wanted to know? Why had this happened?

In 1968, when the burning had been discontinued for 7-8 years, it was assumed that the weather was to blame. The bulbs were of

Mediterranean origin and, therefore, they thought if they gave the bulbs heat this may solve the problem.

They lifted the bulbs from the fields in May and stored them in heat ranging from 28 days at 80°F to 9 at 90°F in special containers. The bulbs were re-planted immediately after this and they flowered in early December. They thought they had cracked it, but the following year the flowering was even later than the untreated bulbs. Doing this was very labour intensive and, by now, wages were high and so they thought they would have to try something else.

They then tried polythene sheeting using the sun for the heat and they put this sheeting over the bulbs in the ground in mid-May for 6-8 weeks. The flowers came in mid-November onwards. This was promising but the second year gave an extremely poor crop and it took 2 years for those bulbs to recover from being under the polythene. It meant that one good year had to subsidise two poor years. Again, it was not economical.

They decided to look again at the burning over process. Heat was the clue, they had discovered that. In the trial that followed no heat reached the bulbs 2'-3" below the surface. Modern methods were used in place of the straw, which, as I have said, was labour intensive and expensive. So they used a tractor mounted with a propane burner with 10 powerful gas jets on it and this travelled at the same speed as the slow straw burning, 1-3 miles an hour. They flash burnt at 1,000° over the land travelling at that speed.

If you put your hand on the ground about 3ft. behind the tractor the ground only felt warm, not hot. What they found later was that, having gone over at 1-3 miles per hour for the first burn, they could go a bit faster for the second and third burn. Although the heat was intense it was only surface heat and it did not reach the bulbs.

They experimented with four strips in a field as they wanted to find which was the best time to burn. The four dates on which they burnt were 1st June, 15th June, 1st July and 15th July. The most successful dates turned out to be 15th June and 1st July. There was no ash on the surface, no chemicals and the earth wasn't blackened but it gave the same results as when they had burnt with straw.

It was difficult to see where this flash burning had taken place because of the lack of blackening, but there was a small area where the gas burnings on different dates had overlapped. They found that this overlapped section, that had had two burns, flowered 7-10 days earlier than all the rest. We are often helped to learn things by what we think are accidents.

They decided that they would do further research. They realised that more burning was having a good effect so they gave one plot three burns with propane, one after the other on the same day. Other plots they were using were burnt once, twice or three times at 14 day intervals. The results were — the plot that was burnt three times on the same day gave no additional earliness than the plot burnt only

once. The plots that were burnt two and three times at 14 day intervals showed a marked effect. One burn made the flowering date earlier by about 2 weeks, which was similar to the straw burning. The section which had two burns at 14 day intervals brought the flowering date forward by 3-4 weeks, and the three burns section at 14 day intervals was advanced by 4-5 weeks, which brought the flowering time from mid-November to early-December, as it had been for 50 years before.

This method was comparatively cheap as it was approximately a quarter the cost of straw burning, required the minimum of labour, it was a simple process and cleaned the land well, and was independent of the weather. They still did not know why it worked. When other farmers started using these methods there were variations, however. Some had the same results as were obtained on the experimental plots but others, although they carried out the treatments correctly, for no apparent reason did not have the results. They couldn't understand why it was and something they were doing was different although they all thought they were doing the same thing.

It was well known that bulb fields with the large outcrops of granite showing through the surface, produced earlier flowering of the bulbs immediately around these rocks. As dowsers no doubt you will understand why. This marvellous thing which we call synchronicity, when everything happens at the right time, when everything falls into place — that happened to be a television programme. That mentioned that all large standing stones have strong dowsing effects round them. They wondered if all these rocks and the burning over were connected. Experimental plots were dowsed over and no results were expected as this was January, whereas burning was done in June and July. Amazingly the rods showed burning boundaries. Even old fields which were grassed over and not burnt for two years had dowsing effects. It showed a long lasting effect and it was not only treating the bulbs but it was treating the ground as well.

So they started another experiment. They had 5 plots, 3ft. x 3ft., and 2ft. between each plot and thermometers were placed 3" down in each plot. There were no bulbs in any of the plots. Plot numbers 1 to 4 were burnt over with propane and showed a dowsing effect. Plot 5 was not burnt over and was kept as a control; this showed no dowsing effect. After 5 days they found that plot 1 had an increase in day maximum ground temperature of up to 2°F over the control plot. Plots 2, 3 and 4 were burnt over again 14 days after the first burn. Plot 2 after 5 days was found to have up to 4°F increase in temperature compared to plot 5. Plots 3 and 4 were burnt over 14 days later and they recorded a further 1-2°F in temperature. The temperature rises were recorded on hot sunny days — hence the solar energy. If it was a dull cloudy day the rise would be say 1-2°F whereas on a hot day there would be a total of about 6°F. But even on dull days there is sufficient heat coming through from the sun to increase the heat in the soil. The

temperature rises at night as well, which is very important when you are growing things.

To try to find out what was happening in the ground 1" of soil was removed from the surface of plot 4 one hour after the first burn and no dowsing effect could then be found. They put the soil back and firmed it down but there was still no dowsing effect.

One hour later the dowsing effect had returned — it had been able to recover itself. 5 days later they took some more soil from plot 4 to find out where this dowsing effect had gone and they found it was 3-4" down, which is the level at which the bulbs would be. When the soil was replaced the dowsing effect returned after 1 hour as before.

Another 5 days later they had to take 5-6" of soil away before the dowsing effect disappeared. Another burn was done and three days later they found that removing 12" of soil down to the subsoil and rock did not lose the dowsing effect. This second burn had made the dowsing effect travel down that much into the soil.

Old fields that had been burnt were checked with thermometers and they still recorded a 2°F rise in the day maximum temperature. So this seems to be long-lasting. They found that the bulbs, the flowers and the foliage all had a dowsing effect. Bulbs lifted from untreated ground had no dowsing effect at all.

The bulbs themselves had a maximum rise of 5°F on sunny days and 1-2°F on dull days, compared with bulbs from normal ground. So it wasn't only the ground but the bulbs as well warmed up. Therefore, it explains why farmers had flowers earlier years ago. The dowsing effect is so long lasting that it's gradual loss was not noticed over 7 to 8 years, and the weather was blamed.

Having tried these experiments on Soleil d'or bulbs they decided to try them out on Dutch iris and the effects were just as good. They also tried them on winter broccoli, which appeared much healthier and improved the quality as well, and freesias could actually be grown outside using these methods. However, the buds were damaged by hail and strong winds. So to protect them it was decided to erect a galvanised tubular structure to take a protective covering. This was started in December but snow came in early January, which is very unusual in the Scilly Isles at that time of the year, and stopped the work. The freesias were very badly damaged underneath the tubular structure, but those next to it but not covered by the structure were virtually undamaged. Both areas of freesias had been planted on ground burnt over three times and the only difference they could find was one lot were covered by this structure and the other lot wasn't. They dowsed over the ground where these freesias were. Those freesias that were not under the structure still had the dowsing effect, but those under the structure had no dowsing effect at all.

They then tried the structure and the dowsing effect was all in the structure. It seemed to have leached it out of the ground. Two things were indicated from this, the dowsing effect causes the temperature

rise and is able to protect plants in cold weather and that galvanised tubular structure had removed the dowsing effect from the plants and the ground and so caused the loss of temperature rise in both the ground and the bulbs. They also found the dowsing effect travels along the wires connecting the structure. They attached a wire to the tubular structure and to a piece of galvanised section, which was raised from the ground. As a control there was another piece that was not connected by a wire. Within 1 hour there was a dowsing effect in the piece connected by the wire to the structure, but no dowsing effect in the control. This proved to them it could travel all round the wiring.

The next thing they did was to block both ends of the tubular sections and insert thermometers, and inside the section connected with the wire there was a 4-5°F rise in the maximum day temperature compared with the unconnected pipe. When copper wire was used the dowsing effect did not travel along this.

They wanted to check how far a ferrous metal object could remove the dowsing effect, so they drove a 6ft. piece of angle iron 1ft. into ground which had been burnt over three times, leaving 5ft. above ground and they found the dowsing effect was removed within 1 hour to a 6ft. radius around the angle iron. They burnt over this 12ft. diameter circle every day for 10 days and found the dowsing effect was removed by the iron in about an hour.

It was also found that a 6" nail had exactly the same effect but it took 48 hours to remove the dowsing effect completely. This showed that the larger the area of metal used, the quicker the removal of the dowsing effect. I think we must be careful about leaving spades stuck in the ground when we have finished our digging and go in for a cup of tea. We might take an hour over that cup of tea and we could remove the dowsing effect for a radius of 6ft. all round the garden spade, or fork.

All these experiments were to find out why some farmers succeeded and some didn't. The tidy farmers had re-ridged their bulbs with metal equipment which was tractor mounted. Now a tractor has rubber tyres, which would act as an insulator so that wouldn't leach any dowsing effect out of the soil, but these wouldn't insulate the plough, ridger or harrow attached to the tractor. These implements would be right down in contact with the ground. So all this metal would be moving up and down the field, removing the dowsing effect by the ridger or harrow, etc. It appeared that the tidiest farmers were not getting the results although the less tidy farmers had excellent results.

They were looking for alternative methods and thought if it was to do with the dowsing effect, they ought to look in the old dowsing books to see what they could find. There were various methods that they tried but there was one that was so simple it was difficult to believe. It was discovered that touching five points round a field, a

pentagon, would have the same effect as burning over once. If you went round again it would have the same dowsing effect on that area within the pentagon as burning over twice, and going round three times the same effect as burning over three times. It involved no expense, except for someone to walk round the field to touch the five points.

When I first tried this out, the best place was on our lawn as it would make the grass grow faster. I marked it out with the green sticks used for pot plants, carefully measuring the angles as I thought it had to be a regular pentagon at that time. We weren't overlooked by anyone at all as the garden had a 6ft. high fence all round and I thought no-one would see what I was doing. I went round touching these sticks — I intended to go round three times for good measure — and one and a half times round I looked up and there was my neighbour looking down at this strange woman doing strange things in her garden! How do you try to seem as though you are nonchalantly looking at the garden when you are doing this?

One very important point to remember is that if you try this experiment and I hope you all will, it is very important to mark the first place again. If you leave a gap of 1-2", you will not get a dowsing effect going in your pentagon area. It's absolutely vital that you mark it exactly so that you know where to come back to.

How can WE use this? This is the important thing. When I talked to our dowsing group about this it was amazing how many people actually went and did something about it and tried it out. If you use it in your garden, all plants and crops indoors and outdoors will show increased vigour, increased weight in vegetables, you will get earlier flowering — if you want earlier flowering. One of our members had a large bed of bulbs, daffodils, and he put a pentagon over half and he had flowers 2-3 weeks earlier in the pentagon than in the other half. There will be an increased germination of seed, which means that they are not subject to mould and the birds eating them. There is improved health in the plants and I think this must work for people, too, if they have a pentagon round their house. There will be fuel savings in their house and greenhouse; imagine a 6° rise inside your house or your greenhouse.

If you live in a detached property, you can mark the corners of your property quite easily, but you need to go out into the road 6ft. from the fence of your property. If you only want to do the house, you just go round it marking the five places — it doesn't have to be a regular pentagon. People who live in town houses or semi-detached houses can still do it. You touch the corner points of your property plus one extra 6ft. out in the road, it's the touching that matters. Three pentagons are the best, leaving 7-14 days between making the pentagons and this allows the temperature rise to occur.

The following questions were asked after the talk:—

- Q. What is the best time of year to do this?
- A. Either the house or the garden — any time. You can do just one particular bed if you like. I have found out by experience that doing the whole garden does not pay if you have rampant shrubs — they will be even more rampant and there will be more pruning. So be careful and do selected bits like the vegetable patch or a particular bed.
- Q. When you were talking about the fields you used the expression 'dowsing effect', what, in fact, do you mean by this?
- A. If you walk across the area your rods will cross to indicate the dowsing effect is there, it is the energy you are sensing. The question I ask when I do it is "Is there a dowsing effect here?" As you walk the rods stay straight but as you come to the edge of a pentagon area, the rods cross. This effect actually travels 6-9ft. south each year round about December and January, so you have to re-do it once a year to keep the effect over all your land.
- Q. When you touch the sticks, what do you think of or say at that time?
- A. I'm not really thinking anything, I'm just walking round touching them. It doesn't really matter if when you do it you go clockwise or anti-clockwise. If you have a pot plant, you just mark five points round it on the window sill. You must leave it in the same place, because if you move it away it will be out of the pentagon. We don't know how the pentagon really works but we might as well use it.
- Q. Is there a size limit to this?
- A. No. You can do massive fields.
- Q. Could the same idea work if you were to project it via a plan to the area?
- A. Yes, you can do it by thought.
- Q. Does your marker material matter?
- A. No, if you just touch your fence posts that are on the corners, or the corner brick of your house as you go round, but remember which brick you have touched, so you actually complete the pentagon all the way round and come back to the same brick where you started. In the garden you can use a stone but don't use a metal stake or you will remove the dowsing effect.

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\* Solar Energy & Dowsing in the Isles of Scilly by A. P. Tabraham—£3 + 45p P. & P.  
Available from BSD Bookshop.