THE NEUTRALISATION OF HARMFUL RAYS ©

BY A. D. MANNING

For the past twenty years or so I have been engaged in this type of work having protected some two thousand homes throughout the United Kingdom. My method depends on the use of copper coils as described below. In the majority of cases the result has been successful and where it has been possible to make further tests I have found that in some cases the position of the ray has altered, probably owing to a slight movement of the stream to one side or the other.

Owing to an accident and to advancing age I am now unable to make long journeys so I am recording my experience and method for the benefit of younger generations and their clients. An article by me which was printed in the *Journal of The British Society of Dowsers* of December 1962 may be consulted with advantage by those interested in this form of Dowsing.

The following is a detailed description of the apparatus I employ:

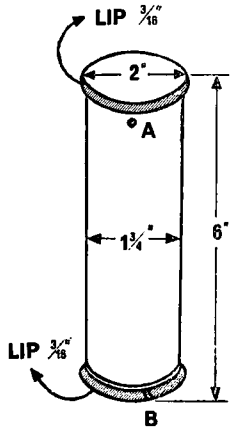
The Wooden Core

This is best made on a lathe. A piece of wood 6in. long and 2in. in diameter is turned as shown in the diagram, leaving a lip at each end to prevent the coil of wire slipping off. At A a small hole $\frac{1}{2}$in. deep is made with a bradawl, and at B a small slot is nicked.

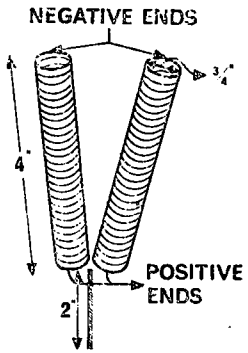
The wire, No. 16 double cotton-covered copper, is that I prefer as it gives sufficient space between each complete loop.

Winding the Wire

One end of the wire is inserted into hole A and the winding is continued till the core is completely covered. The end of the wire is pulled into the slot B and fixed with a small staple in the centre of the bottom of the core.



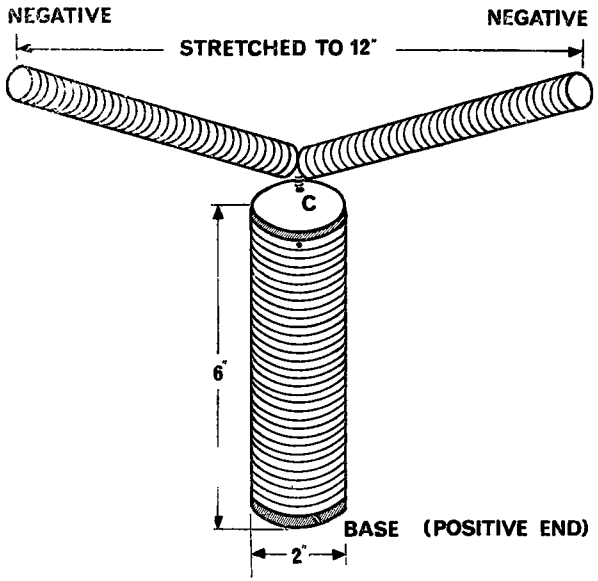
THE CORE



THE SUBSIDIARY COILS

The Subsidiary Coils

These are made by winding wire round $\frac{5}{8}$in. diameter steel rods, starting with the negative end of the wire in each case. The rods are then removed and the two positive* ends are twisted together. A small hole is bored at C $1\frac{1}{2}$in. to 2in. deep in such a way that the boring tool touches the wire coils on the wooden core to insure that the two positive ends which are twisted together make contact with loops on the core. The former are then pushed tightly into the hole C and secured firmly with a small staple.



THE ASSEMBLAGE OF COILS

The assemblage is then complete and it only remains to spread the subsidiary coils so that the negative ends are about 12in. apart.

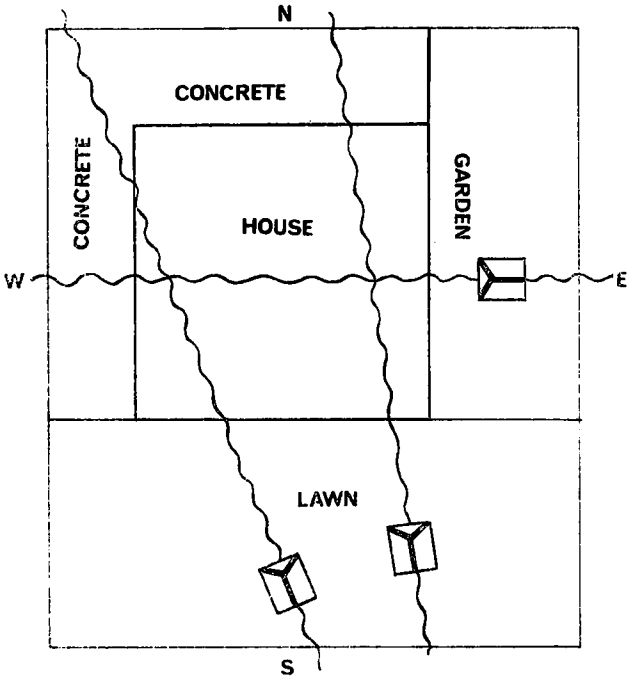
Survey of the Premises to be Protected

This consists of dowsing to find out how many appliances will be needed, as each underground stream will need one. I have found that the average number required is three. In one instance

* When examining a piece of wire the experienced dowser will get a different reaction at each end: with a pendulum either a clockwise or anti-clockwise gyration and with a rod either an upward or downward movement. The end where the former occurs is usually designated as positive and the other end as negative.

a house had nine such streams, and I have had two dwellings each with eight, and several with seven. Often some had six or five, but on most occasions there have been four, three or two. The tracing of a single stream has been rare.

For some insulations, particularly those for large houses, I have had to make special coils because those of standard size were not big enough, which meant using either extra large coils or two of the standard type for each stream. One factory which I insulated required eight double-sized coils.



A TYPICAL INSULATION

The accompanying diagram shows a house which had to be insulated from the effects of three underground streams. As can be seen the north and west sides have concrete aprons whilst on the east and south sides are a garden and lawn respectively. It is in these latter areas that the coils can be satisfactorily placed. Taking the lawn first, a turf is cut out with a spade leaving a hole about a foot square and six inches deep. The coils are placed in the holes with their negative ends pointing in the direction of the house, care being taken that the base of each apparatus is exactly over the centre of each stream with the subsidiary coils extending on either side. A similar procedure

is carried out in the garden, except that the hole is made deeper to ensure that the coils will not be disturbed during later operations in the garden. The lawn turf is replaced and levelled off by patting down with the back of a spade; in a few days little or nothing will be seen of the work done at this spot. Afterwards it is advisable to go round the premises to check the job just finished and to make sure that all underground streams were detected. If not, more coils will have to be placed.

I must mention that, when testing, one may become aware of a musty smell coupled with a general feeling of coldness. Holding the hands palms downwards over a stream before and after the work of insulation, the occupier of the house doing the same, the latter should be asked whether he feels any difference. Many people experience a tingling sensation and on being asked at what hour of the day or night most discomfort is felt it will be possible to deduce where he or she sleeps or sits, which frequently will be found to be at the crossing of two streams at different levels.

Here are three examples of work I have carried out:

Some years ago I was called in by a lady owner of race horses to insulate certain of the horse boxes. She told me that whenever they were used the horses went off their food, their coats became dull and they seemed to be lifeless. She had therefore given up using those boxes but after the insulation was put in she had no more trouble.

The wife of a retired Bank Manager was suffering from arthritis, gastric trouble and insomnia. She could not sleep without taking sleeping pills, nor could she eat without getting bad indigestion, and she could not lift her hands above her shoulders. After I had dealt with the case she was soon doing all her own housework.

Another lady had very bad legs and had been under her doctor for a long time. After her house had been insulated the doctor remarked on her improved condition and asked her what she had been doing. On being told what I had done for her and several other of his patients he saw me and said I had his full consent to insulate for any of his patients and was very grateful for the help I had given them.

I must emphasise that this work of neutralisation of harmful rays is highly technical and needs considerable practice before an absolute standard of efficiency is attained. Anyone taking up this highly beneficial work should practise on at least twelve houses and test his reliability before offering his services professionally.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR

The belief in the existence in what are known as " harmful " or " noxious " rays is wide-spread and fully justified by experience. There can be no doubt whatever about their reality although they are not demonstrable by ordinary scientific methods except when they are due to ionisation or gamma radiation. References to harmful rays in books and in articles about dowsing or radiesthesia are innumerable in this country and on the continent; one of the earliest works on this subject is Baron von Pohl's *Erdstrahlen als Krankheitserreger* which was published in 1932.

The harmful effect is caused not only by underground streams, as in the case described, but by other influences. The width of the effect is usually very narrow and in many cases it suffices to move the bed or chair of the sufferer a short distance to one side or the other. Numerous apparatus have been devised for neutralising the injurious effects; most of them embody loops or coils of wire and appear to be effective, but sometimes an insulating material below the mattress is recommended.

THE NEUTRALISATION OF EARTH RAYS

Lecture given to the British Society of Dowsers on Friday, October 16th, 1964

BY W. G. EDWARDS *

The Secret of Life is the title of a book written some thirty years ago by a French engineer named Georges Lakhovsky. It is perhaps an unfortunate title since it gives the impression that the writer has found the answer to a problem that has baffled Man ever since he began to think. The book, of course, does not provide an answer, but it does pave the way to a better understanding of one of the more subtle factors in our physical environment.

Briefly, Lakhovsky's contention was that in certain places, determined by geological factors, man is exposed to certain harmful radiations, and that these radiations could be neutralised. He refers to them as Cosmic Rays but it is evident that they were not cosmic rays as the term is used by scientists to-day. There are good reasons for thinking that the force he was dealing with was that elusive force which makes water-divining possible, sometimes known as Earth rays or Dowsing rays. We find that the two methods he used for neutralising what he called Cosmic Rays do in fact, over a limited range, obliterate the normal reaction with a divining rod over streams and other geological and artificial

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