

p. 244. Report on the work of the experimental section carried out under the auspices of the Belgian-Luxembourg Federation of Radiesthetic Circles under the chairmanship of M. Keffler, president of the Scientific Commission.

p. 252. The report of an address on June 22nd by Henri Meier to the Brussels Circle of Telepathy and Radiesthesia. He deals with psychic faculties such as those described by Dr. J. B. Rhine and with foretelling the future, and states that Nostradamus (16th century) described the history of France and the West up to the fatidic year of 1998, when the hordes of Gog and Magog will invade Europe from the Far East and God will come and save the world from perdition.

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p. 259. Impregnations without contact. By Pierre Bories. The author refers to experiments carried out by M. R. Maréchal, whereby he was able to impregnate biological material with the radiations of a chemical substance without actual contact, and with the assistance or coils oscillating by induction with hertzian waves as found in the atmosphere (i.e., without any electrical connection). The author followed this up by carrying out experiments to determine whether dead physical material—as with living material—could be impregnated with a chemical. He used fixed coils as commonly found in radio equipment round about 1925, taking four of them with 50, 75, 100 and 200 turns, of which the frequencies corresponded with the short and long waves as used in broadcasting. He placed each coil vertically on a wooden support (with the axis of the coil horizontal) and closed the circuit by means of an insulated wire. He then placed two small glass bottles base to base inside one of these coils, one containing the chemical (solid and liquid) and the other solid matter of whatever sort. The bases of the bottles were linked by a suitable connection, and the bottles themselves were thus subjected to a magnetic field of high frequency. It was found that the solid body (sugar, for example), separated by two glass walls from the chemical (such as iodine, magnesium sulphate, &c), and at several centimetres from it, was impregnated with its influence, reaching a maximum in about 70 to 80 hours, depending on the coil used and the nature of the chemical. The maximum impregnation remained constant and lasted for two months. Similar impregnations have been carried out by the author placing the bottles under a pyramid consisting of an open framework of solenoids through which a current of 1 volt was passed. The author thinks his experiments should give a little more credence to those who, like himself, think that in certain cases a magnetic field augments the radiation of matter and rapidly induces impregnation at a distance.

p. 263. Errors in radiesthesia. Jean Martial gives two interesting instances of these errors. The first, taken from an article in *R.I.R.* by M. Mertens, tells how he sought by radiesthesia for a dog of a certain breed, using some of its hair. He localised it on a map about 50 kilometres from the place where it had disappeared in a private property near Antwerp. The author communicated with the owner of the dog, who went to the place indicated and found an animal similar to his own. But the dog turned out to be a brother of his own dog. An error due to consanguinity! The second case concerns a M. Badot, to whom a small photograph of a husband and wife side by side had been submitted in February, 1945. There had been no news of these people

since the flight (from the Germans) in 1940. M. Badot examined each person in turn, covering the other one with a piece of black paper, and his researches gave the following results. The husband could be found at Cholet and the wife at Carnac, a small town of some 3,000 inhabitants. When M. Badot returned some time later, he was disagreeably surprised to learn that the married couple had been killed at Brest during a bombardment. But—and this is where the mistake becomes more interesting to radiesthetists than a success would have been (*sic*)—it was found that the married couple's son was living at Cholet and at Carnac was living a female relative of the deceased, who also bore the same name. The author assumes that in the first case M. Mertens did not make the mistake of asking himself where there was a dog of the same breed as the hair he was using as a witness, but where there was *the* dog to which the hair belonged. Was there some failure in mental concentration or orientation? M. Martial leaves it for the reader to decide for himself. He also dilates on the cause of the second error.

p. 269. Remedial belts, collars and bracelets. By F. and W. Servranx. The works of G. Lahkovsky have made known the idea of oscillating circuits for medical use, for veterinary practice and for their remarkable effects on vegetation. Some very good circuits are on the market, but the authors make some appropriate observations on their use. Unfortunately, radiesthetists who prescribe these circuits successfully often keep their methods secret for fear of being accused of unlawfully exercising the healing art. These circuits consist of an insulated metal wire with the ends overlapping from 1 to 3 cm. so that their ends do not touch. Such a circuit, the authors say, is excited by electromagnetic vibrations in its surroundings and it emits its own wave and numerous harmonics. Carried by a living being—man, animal or vegetable—it “reacts” on the subject. But here the process is still obscure. Ordinarily the subject will become less sensitive to the effects of his surroundings and of terrestrial radiation. That is not always a good thing, but it is often good where harmful earth or other radiations exist. It is very difficult to make a radiesthetic diagnosis of a person wearing a coil. The subject wearing the coil will often experience an inward heat (indicating a change in metabolism) and a resistance to fatigue. These circuits are marvellous in cases of migraine and insomnia (certain tribes in the Congo place an iron coil round the head to cure a headache), but on the other hand the wrong use of a coil may bring on these troubles. Thus these coils should not be considered as a universal form of treatment or always to be considered in ill-health. The pendulum should be used to ascertain where a circuit may be placed, whether round the ankles, the waist, the neck, wrist, &c., and what metal should be used—which may be copper, iron, silver, gold or lead. Brass can be tried, or two or more metals used together but insulated from each other. For belts, collars and bracelets, you should beware of zinc or aluminium, especially when used alone. According to the authors, the colour of the insulating material is important, but the thickness of section of the wire does not matter. Not more than one turn of the wire should be made. Dosage is important, for it may be found necessary for the coil to be worn during the day, the night, or for a few hours at a time. It may be worn next the skin or over the clothes. These oscillating circuits,