

complete hydrological prospection. M. Chicca identified the exact locations of 34 underground streams traversing the roadway, with the result that the causes of the subsidences have been determined and the necessary measures taken to prevent their continuance. Proper drainage and road foundations were taken in hand, as found necessary. M. Arnaud concludes by paying M. Chicca the highest compliments as a radiesthetist and hydrological expert, the results being of interest (he thinks) to public works departments.

p. 79. Pierre Bories describes crosses and triangles painted on old windmills in Lower Charente, France. These signs are also found in some places painted on houses. It is thought, according to M. A. Cousset, that the crosses and triangles painted on the sail-cloth of the windmills are Christian survivals of ancient beliefs and that their true significance is to ward off lightning and other bad influences. M. Bories thinks that the cross in its different forms and many combinations, as with other designs, is able to encourage that which is good and to remove that which is bad.

p. 80. Henri Souty writes on homoeopathy and radiesthesia and quotes two books, *Précis de Matière Médicale Homoeopathique*, by Drs. Léon Vannier and Jean Poirier (Doin, 5th edit., 1950) and *Traité de Médecine Homoeopathique*, by Dr. Henri Bernard (Coquemard, Angoulême, 1951).

p. 85. W. Herrinckx continues his articles on "Initiation to Medical Radiesthesia," this being the thirteenth, on the use of colours and metals for therapeutic purposes. Colours and metals can be used for external treatment, even at a distance. A diagram is reproduced which can be used in conjunction with the witness or photograph of the patient for absent treatment. It is thought to be important for the patient to be in a reposeful and relaxed mood when undergoing treatment.

p. 89. Pierre Bories quotes an article in the journal *La Voix du Nord* describing how a radiesthetist located the position of H.M. Submarine *Affray* three days after she was lost in the English Channel. Jules Terroir, an insurance and estate agent of Valenciennes, became an amateur radiesthetist in 1947. He used a photograph of the submarine appearing in the journal and a road map of France. After having traced the course of the submarine after leaving the Isle of Wight, the radiesthetist localised her in the afternoon of April 20 of last year as being stranded at a depth of 75m. (246ft.) and 20km. (3.8 statute miles) to the north-west of the Isle of Alderney. At that time he found that three men on board had died. M. Terroir communicated his findings to the British consular authorities, who promised to inform the Admiralty. It was only on June 14th, two months later, that the *Affray* was eventually discovered by a searching vessel 80km. (15.1 statute miles) south-west of the Isle of Wight at the spot indicated by the radiesthetist. The British consul wrote to M. Terroir regretting that his message had not been passed on and admitting that the information given was quite accurate and in fact more accurate than any other information received. From the article it appears likely that the British consul received other communications of a similar nature, some no doubt differing considerably as to the position of the submarine from that found by M. Terroir. In the circumstances it would seem that the British consul may have had good reasons for not passing on M. Terroir's information, which nevertheless proved to be correct.