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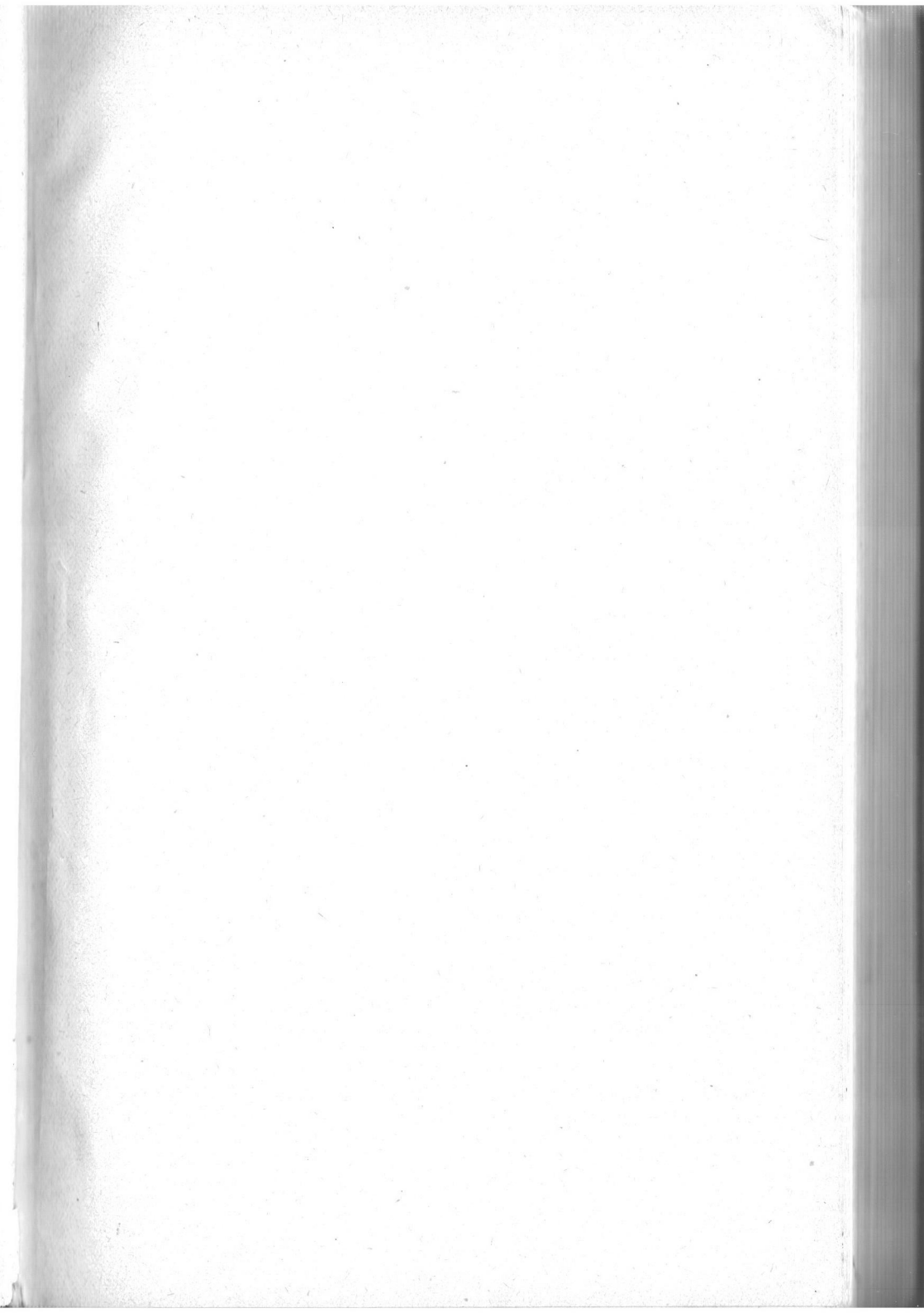
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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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NOTICES

Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1939, to June 30th, 1940, are now due. In this connection it is pointed out that the new rules, a draft of which has been sent to members, cannot come into force until they have been passed at a General Meeting.

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At the request of the Ministry of Home Security a list of competent water diviners has been sent to the Home Office for the information of Regional Technical Advisers in case they require assistance in dealing with problems arising from the flooding of underground shelters, &c.

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Mumetal rods can now be obtained through the Editor at the reduced price of £1 10s. An article on the use of the mumetal rod for depth finding, which was discovered by the late Major Ralph Creyke, was reprinted in the Journal for March, 1939.

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Several members have asked the Editor for back numbers of the Journal. The Editor would be greatly obliged if members who do not require their old Journals would return them to him.

* * * * *

Angle rods with swivel handle can be obtained from Messrs. Windley Bros., Crown Works, Chelmsford, for 6s. 6d., post free to any address in England.

* * * * *

Messrs. Devine and Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory, with central suspension and cavity for sample, at the price of 6s., and other dowsing instruments.

They also supply whalebone for rods, cut to size.

* * * * *

Pendulums of rosewood can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary at 3s. each, and the Society's badges at 1s.

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Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

THE SALTED TRACK

By Captain F. L. M. BOOTHBY, C.B.E., F.R.Aë.S., R.N. (Ret.)

Until the coming of aircraft and the development of photography from the air, the spade was the only means of learning what occurred in prehistoric days, beyond what was visible to the naked eye. That well-known work, "Wessex from the Air," shows the great assistance that the camera can give towards unravelling the secrets of the past. A third method has recently become available, which, added to the other two, may enable us to increase our knowledge of the early inhabitants of Great Britain.

It was discovered in the following way. The local guide book about Sunningdale reports that a Roman road ran through the grounds of Wardour Lodge. An old resident stated that before the railway, which now cuts through it, was built, this road was constantly used by the local inhabitants.

A dowser got to work and picked up the "road" where indicated, and also two others which crossed it. A trench was dug across one of these, with every expectation of finding the solid foundation generally associated with Roman Roads. Instead there was nothing but a black streak, containing what appeared to be some ashes and charcoal. Some of this material was sent to the British Museum and to Mr. Margery, the expert on the clinker-built Roman roads of Sussex, but the Sunningdale material could not be co-related with any known road material.

The material was next met with in Hampshire, and a whole network of tracks was found running to the first fordable point of the Hamble River below Botley, down to the "Hards" on the estuary of the same river, and to other points on Southampton Water. These tracks are very evident to the dowser once he knows how to look for them. So numerous are they in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire and Gloucestershire—the only counties worked in so far—that they must have been crossed hundreds, if not thousands, of times by dowsers using the normal twig, piece of bent wire, whalebone, &c., but none of these rods will show any reaction in the writer's case.

Red, green or blue rods are necessary. With the red, the serial number is ten, with the green seven, pause, four, and with the blue one.

It has to be remembered that there are iron pyrites in the chalk, and iron in the greensand, and they and wireless waves will affect a red rod, as well as iron pipes laid under roads.

The green rod is indicated in such districts, remembering always its affinity for water—serial number three.

Blue is affected by disturbed earth, sarsen rocks and other things, but is nice to work with over the tracks because of its

low serial number ; it is very exhausting for the dowser when the serial number is high, and has to be frequently checked.

The usual procedure on first finding a track is to try all three colours over it, and then follow it with blue.

It will be found that the tracks are extremely regular in width ; the smallest recorded, and a very common size, is seven paces—13 feet 6 inches.¹ The next size is sixteen paces, which may narrow to twelve where a track passes through a camp, while the normal main road is twenty paces wide, which compares very favourably with many of our modern ones. There are a few exceptionally important tracks which are wider—up to forty paces—such as one that runs from Shedfield down to the coast opposite Cowes, and which is crossed near Fareham by one of similar size running East and West to as yet unknown destinations.

I am told that Caesar states in his works that the population was very dense when the Romans invaded this country, and judging by the number of camps served by these tracks this must indeed have been the case. Many camps lie along the banks of the Hamble and Meon rivers and by Southampton Water, by Stonehenge and Avebury, and, doubtless, in many places yet to be explored. Sometimes the bank which surrounded a camp still exists, generally with a hedge along the top, and now the boundary of a field. A track seven paces wide will be found running round the perimeter of such camps and of the hill forts. The interior of the camp is divided into streets, mostly seven but sometimes thirteen paces wide.

The uniformity is remarkable. Sometimes the Romans made their roads by laying solid foundations over a pre-historic track, and many of the long straight roads in the neighbourhood of Winchester are so formed.

It is interesting to speculate why, and how, the tracks were made. We may consider the early people to have been in the same state as regards transport as the Chinese were till recently—and still are in many parts to-day—where burdens were mostly carried on the human foot—and that foot not too well shod viewed from a modern standpoint. No one with ill-protected limbs wishes to push through brambles, nettles, or dense growth of any kind, so neolithic man made himself a level track, sometimes cutting away the chalk on the side of a hill to do so, as may be seen to the West of the Fareham-Droxford road, about a mile South of Droxford. Having got his smooth track, he had no need of heavy foundations for pedestrians, and he merely required to stop the growth of vegetation. To do this he seems to have adopted the Biblical practice of sowing the ground with salt. How he applied it is not yet

¹ The writer, like many other dowsers, takes very short paces when "on the job."

clear. In woody districts he seems to have burnt the local herbage on the track and applied the salt to that, some of which became occluded in the charcoal. In chalky districts, it seems to have been applied direct to the ground. Estuary mud will give the same results with a dowsing rod as a pre-historic track, and this may have been applied direct—the labour required would not be beyond their resources—or he may have distilled salt in salt pans, such as still existed on Hayling Island till a few years ago.

At Warsash, at the mouth of the Hamble River, are to be found the remains of firebars and fragments of pans, stated by Museum authorities to have been made by the Romans in Essex, and used for salt making, but the tracks that lead up to this spot are pre-historic, and this makes one wonder if the firebars and pans were not made before the Romans appeared.

The question naturally arises as to how it is we can obtain strong indications over tracks laid down many hundreds of years ago, since when many thousands of tons of rain water must have percolated through them and removed anything soluble it could reach. The answer is to be found, I believe, in the presence of iodine in salt water.

Iodine is not soluble in water, but it is in alcohol. If a sample of earth from a track is immersed in alcohol, and then some of the alcohol is soaked up on blotting paper, the blotting paper will give the same reaction as the earth. Again, iodine is very volatile. If a sample of track earth is heated in a test tube, it loses all its "virtue" and the rod will not respond subsequently. Finally, if a drop of ordinary commercial iodine is placed on the ground, the rod will react as when over a track.

Something about our ancient monuments may be learned by studying the tracks leading to them. Thus at Avebury, though only one Avenue is known now, and that only in part, there were originally at least eight, all ending in a circle close to a camp they served. The Avenues flowed into a "round-about" outside the monument, and the latter was connected by other tracks to circles and an Avenue inside the ring of stones. Silbury Hill had a track round it, and a broad tongue stretched from this down to the River Kennet, banked on one side at least, for the bank still exists. At the end of the tongue was a circle. Three seven-pace-wide tracks also run to the summit of the hill.

Stonehenge tracks are very similar to those at Avebury, while the Rollright stones in Gloucestershire have tracks laid out on the same principle, but on a much smaller scale. What may we expect to learn in the future? It should be possible to locate the ancient seat of Government, for one thing, as numerous tracks are sure to converge on it. Again, it is stated that even in historic times it was possible for a cart to cross from the mainland to the Isle of Wight at low tide. If the island had a solid

connection in pre-historic times, we may expect to find tracks running to it. The true pre-historic entrances to the hill forts can be determined and which was the principal one. The work requires much walking across country, and some young active dowsers are required to do it. It is to be hoped that they will appear in due course.

A SIXTH SENSE?

By Lt.-Colonel C. D. A. FENWICK, R.E.

Is not this Inhibition business a case of the tail wagging the dog?

Some dowsers are affected by the direction they are facing, or the clothes they are wearing, or by the presence of other people, whilst some are not. The cause of this variation must be due to some mental process of the dowser and not to any outside influence.

That being so, it should be possible to control the action of the mind or brain and make use of it instead of trying to neutralize it by means of various "aids" and dodges.

All such instruments and methods may be a great help and comfort to their inventors, but to the beginner their number and variety is extremely bewildering.

In the March number of the Journal there was a plea for simplicity made by "Auber" in his article, a lead that is well worth trying to follow. As with any other craft, success in dowsing depends on the individual, not on the tools that he uses.

One successful dowser whom I met works entirely with a twig cut from any bush that is handy, and for the rest, to use his own words, "It is all done by thought."

When searching for water he thinks only of water; when after Roman remains, then only of them. So for depth and yield of streams. Having located a stream he crosses it thinking of a possible depth, say 40 feet. If the rod does not move he tries again, 41 feet, and so on till the rod does move. This he takes as the correct depth. For yields he thinks in gallons per hour instead of in feet.

I was not able to test his accuracy, but was assured by him

that he had proved it against wells of known depth and yield and found his estimates to be correct within very close limits. On the other hand, he was able to produce proofs of his success in archæological dowsing.

He had bought a few acres of land at the back of his business premises—a garage and filling station—in order to verify his discoveries by excavation.

There he had dowsed two Roman roads, some ancient British wells and a pit dwelling. He had uncovered a portion of one of the roads, two of the wells and found some flint implements and pot boilers in the pit dwelling.

He may be exceptionally gifted, but his method has the merit of extreme simplicity and is certainly successful.

He had never heard of "images," "*rémanence*," or other bugbears, and apparently had no inhibitions of any kind.

When I first selected sites for wells in India, the possibility of being led astray by mischievous radiations, real or imaginary, did not occur to me. With the confidence of ignorance I prospected over an area where the subsoil consisted of alternate layers of clay and sandstone and the surface was largely Deccan Trap.

From articles I read subsequently in the *Journal* the odds should have been heavily against success. However, the bores I put down on the three sites selected gave yields of 10, 12 and 20 thousand gallons per hour respectively.

Two years later I was recalled to site bores for a further supply of one million gallons a day. Test bores have been sunk on six out of the eight sites selected, and all have given yields approximating to those forecast.

I attribute success to the mental exclusion of all radiations other than those of water, in the first case unconsciously through ignorance, in the second deliberately, as by this time my reading had put me wise to many of the pitfalls that may lead one astray.

There was, in fact, a certain amount of interference from the Deccan Trap, but it was confined to a flickering of the rod. On crossing an underground stream the movement changed to a positive dip that was unmistakable.

My wife, who had just starting dowsing, worked with me on the second occasion, and experienced the same reaction over Trap and the same positive reaction over water.

We were also in agreement on the sites selected, working independently. The above examples indicate that the ruling factor is mental rather than physical, that it is some sixth sense acting on the muscles through the brain.

If this assumption can be established, then it should be possible to evolve a simple method of going to work that can be applied to all cases. Also there seems to be no reason why this sense

cannot be trained and developed as easily as the other five.

There are not many facts to go on. As with electricity, we can use "it" though we do not know what "it" is. We can, however, study "its" effects on sensitives and base our conclusions on comparison and analogy.

It is an accepted fact that certain substances emit radiations. From this it is reasonable to assume that all substances do so, even though in some cases their influence may be imperceptible to the most sensitive dowser, just as infra-red and ultra-violet rays are invisible to the eye.

It is also a fact that the movement of the rod in a dowser's hands is produced by a muscular reaction.

But if this reaction were caused by the direct effect of radiations on the muscles, then the rod should be in a continual state of movement due to the radiations of every substance within range to which the dowser was sensitive. As a result, there would be no control, and selection of the object of our quest, water, oil, gold, or whatever it was, would only be possible by excluding the unwanted radiation by mechanical means.

The most familiar method of achieving this is by the use of a "sample."

But there are two schools of thought as to how the "sample" works. One says it cuts out all radiations except those of its own wave-length; the other maintains the converse, that it only cuts out its own.

It is difficult to believe that both can achieve the success they do if the radiations produce an involuntary and uncontrollable effect on their muscles.

A more logical solution is that the "sample" acts as a guide to the brain and enables it to select out of the numerous wave-lengths picked up by the sixth sense the particular one required.

In much the same way it is essential to have a sample for comparison when searching for unknown or unfamiliar substances. As in the case of the dowsing sample it may be used either positively or negatively.

For instance, the uninitiated might easily mistake pyrites for gold without a sample of either one or the other. The experienced geologist, on the other hand, would have no difficulty in distinguishing them apart without having recourse to a specimen for purposes of identification.

It should therefore be possible for the dowser to distinguish one radiation from another, at first with the aid of a sample, and later, when his sixth sense has acquired the necessary experience, without one.

THE EARTHTRAYS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

By DR. HELMUTH HUSSERL, M.D.

One of the most interesting and decidedly most important problems, the investigation of which is attempted by the use of the "divining rod," is the problem of the earthray.

Unbiased observation of the immense struggle raging in favour of and against the earthrays convinces one that in this discussion a great problem must be at stake—and it actually is. There is scarcely a field of science, the discovery of which would be of greater importance to humanity than this.

Viewing the matter not so much from a theoretical point of view as from the practical medical side, I have endeavoured for years to solve the problems connected with the "divining rod," by a series of practical experiments. My efforts have not been fruitless, and I wish to mention a few facts that seemed rather peculiar to me from the start, and led me to further investigation into the earthray problem.

According to age-old observations, lightning mostly strikes the same spots of the earth's surface, and has a predilection for special kinds of tree (oaks), while it avoids others (beeches). It has become evident that lightning generally strikes in places where underground watercourses are crossing each other at a height difference of about 40 metres (see later "Stimulating Points"). Also, different plants best strongly develop where the underground is either free of rays or strongly "under-rayed."

I have known some patients who got an attack of asthma or rheumatism when they reached or traversed a special zone of the earth's surface; and the consulted geologist stated in each instance that the individual stood over a particular stone formation like flysch or iron reef, or above underground water rich in minerals, paraffin, or a so-called dejection.

People who live for a number of years in the same lodgings, especially sleeping in the same bedroom, usually suffer from diverse complaints such as rheumatism, diabetes, asthma, anæmia or even cancer. Such occurrences are taking place on certain particular spots in certain houses (cancer houses), and have given rise to the theory of contagion of these diseases, although so far no germ has been discovered for these specific troubles. On the other hand, there are many indications leading to the conclusion that noxious underground rays are responsible for causing diseases, and frequently a "de-raying" or removing the exposed individual from the earthray's zone has prevented or checked the ailment.

It may be mentioned in this connection that savages, and even our own peasants of the pre-enlightened age, and to this day

the Chinese, usually ban evil spirits by various mysterious ceremonies when about to erect a dwelling, and in this way find a suitable locality where they remain free from various inexplicable diseases and cancer.

If one considers the remnants of old Roman highways in Europe, one finds that they seem to go senselessly through the country, winding in different directions in a roundabout manner; and the peculiar point has come to light that they were, throughout, constructed over subterranean watercourses. In the abundant Roman literature, there is no mention that this was done purposely with the aid of a "divining rod," known already to the Ancient Egyptians; but these roads had to traverse virginal forests which would have entailed much labour in clearing trees, and therefore to facilitate construction the path of least resistance was followed, and roads were made over territory covered merely with low shrubs, which coincided with underground watercourses—these being inhibitive to vegetation.

During the last few years it has been noticed that motor accidents frequently occur in a particular vicinity, even on a straight road with entirely unobstructed vision. This is inexplicable, and such occurrences have been attributed to some unknown agency distracting the driver's attention. It was for the "divining rod" to discover that it was a case of earthrays, aptly called deathrays by the populace. Probably when going over such a spot, the steering-wheel acts as an antenna or "divining rod," and "pulls about" the driver's hand; and it may also be that the magnetic ignition of the engine is interfered with. There are newspaper reports from various localities in which every passing motor vehicle is stopped by invisible rays; and government experts are being appointed to investigate the phenomenon.¹

A most interesting fact is that, while all indications point to the conception that rheumatism, for instance, is brought about by certain rays, the remedies applied against it are themselves most ray-active substances (salicylates, gold), or they have originated from "under-rayed" soil. For instance, salicylates are originally a produce from willow bark, and formic acid originates from ants and the bee-sting poison (forapin, immenin, &c.); and ants build their heaps over under-rayed soil, while bees living in freedom select for their hives particular ray positions.

What in reality is the meaning of earthrays? Opinion is still much divided. Laymen usually think of rays emanating from the innermost earth of the fiery magma origin; while the scientific world, on the other hand, inclines to the theory that not rays,

¹ This article was written in Cape Town.—Editor.

but rather certain disturbances in the power function of the soil above water courses or other conditions are responsible for the effect on the "divining rod." The power function of the soil consists of the magneto-static, electro-static and the electro-magnetic function, which manifest certain disturbances when situated above certain water or mineral reefs; and these aberrations are already measurable by the means of suitable apparatus.

Especially measurable is the diminution of the aero-electrical index, and an increased electrical conduction of the air due to augmented ionisation above watercourses and subterranean crevices. Scientific circles are inclined to accept this explanation as sufficient for the effect on the diviner or the human being generally; but I am in a position to prove that this is not the case. According to my observation, there is some confounding of cause and result. The ionisation of air above watercourses, &c., and the consequent increased conducting quality leading to the ultimate collapse of the aero-electrical potential, are the effect of rays coming actually from the water-reefs. This radiation is not a primary one, *i.e.*, it does not originate from the soil or the water-reef itself. There are many indications that it is a component of the radiation of the universe which has been frequently observed, the investigation of which was the object of the stratosphere research aviators, Picard and others. This seems to confirm the opinion of the French scientist Lakhovsky—that our atmosphere is crossed in every direction by cosmic rays called "radiations." These cosmic rays, identical to the so-called "highly penetrating rays," described by numerous astro-mathematicians, arise from an extensive succession of frequencies from the sky downwards and are emanated by all stars, the sun, the spiral nebulae—and especially by the Milky Way. On their way to the earth they must penetrate not only the layers surrounding the planets themselves, but also the layers surrounding our earth, which, similar to the "Heavyside layer," are very good conductors of electricity.

During their passage through these layers, these short-waved rays alter considerably, being dissolved and changed into long-waved rays; and, according to my observations, it is this very portion of cosmic rays which, being partially absorbed by various strata of the inner earth, such as water-reefs, earth crevices, ore reefs and other reflecting stratas, and partly thrown back to the surface, give radiations interfering with the external ones, producing a complicated swinging area which differs from the original wave field. The reflecting agents in the soil, such as a water-reef under tension or a crevice filled with gas, and ore, &c., act as condensers, absorbing cosmic energies from above, becoming saturated and reproducing them again by radiation in all directions. The typical radiating design of a water-reef

with all its refractions and curved lines, seems to be a proof of my contention.

These rays are, of course, subject to various alterations owing to reflection, according to the layer which reflects them, and all other layers which they have to permeate on their way to the earth's surface. This fact is responsible for the widely differing frequency of these radiations, and their consequent varying effect on the cells of organic beings, plants, animals and men. As the wave area is exceedingly wide, it is only natural that among these earthrays there are some that permeate the object without any effect (indifferent radiations), some that produce gradually increasing beneficial effects on special genus, while some produce inhibitive effects, even leading to entire destruction.

In this connection I recollect the investigations of the Viennese scientist Dr. Ried, and of others such as Professor Saxl, &c., who have proved by clever experiments that certain chemicals, especially silver salts, have a peculiar, inexplicable distant effect on organism, which was proved beyond all doubt on bacteria and experimental animals. The animals were kept in cages with a wire netting bottom, placed on receptacles containing certain chemicals in liquid form. Direct contact by the animals with the solution was therefore impossible; and yet it appeared that their growth was quite considerably influenced by these salts—some solutions showing a stimulating, and others an inhibitive, effect. It was ascertained that potassium chloride produced an accelerating effect on their growth and maturity by many months. The potassium-ion is, according to Stoklassa, the carrier of radio-activity.

How is this distant effect produced? Quite simply. The wire netting floors of the cages, resting on isolated glass stands, constitute simple undulating circles which are met by earthrays or cosmic rays, causing an undulating motion and affect the animal's undulating cells—thus bringing about the specific effect of the particular salt. Similarly, the salts, and other ray-producing materials dissolved in subterranean watercourses, manifest their presence in spite of their distance from the earth's surface, particularly if situated in the zone of a stronger ray area.

The materials which affect the "divining rod" are all bodies, the atoms of which, being struck by rays, become disintegrated, electronised, ray-producing or far-reaching radio-active. Nowadays we possess very sensitive apparatus, such as the radiogauge apparatus, enabling us to ascertain the existence of ray-producing substances at considerable depth; but the most delicate, although hitherto the most mysterious, instrument in this respect is, and remains, the human being himself, viz., the "sensitive one" or "diviner," who registers the most minute change of the electro-magnetic influence area, with or without the help of a practically irrelevant indicator—the so-called

“divining rod.” This is due to the change of tension brought about within his body, particularly of the tonus of the muscles (tremor, pain, spasms, &c.). Those specially endowed with this sensitivity acquire, in the course of time, a certain amount of confidence in judging (according to the degree and quality of the reaction) the type, consistency, and position of the radiating substance; while observation and experience assist them in making practical application of the observed results.

As a consequence of my long observations, it has become evident to me that earthrays are, in reality, reflected cosmic rays.

In my early years I noticed that the radiating design of a water-reef on the successive floors of a building shows quite a considerable deviation from the perpendicular, sometimes to the extent of a few yards. This would not be feasible if the rays emanated from the earth in a perpendicular direction; but an easy explanation for this can be found when we accept the fact that cosmic rays of a certain strength meet the earth at a certain angle, and then become reflected again at the same angle. I have frequently found this to be the case with radiations arising from earth crevices filled with earth gases; and in one instance had to shift the bed of a patient situated over the radiation design of such a crevice twice in succession, in order to remove him from the radiating area. After the first shift, the radiation design moved towards the bed after four weeks; and as it is difficult to conceive that the earth crevice itself had moved several yards during that period the only explanation is that the infalling angle of the space radiation had changed.

As all my experiments had been performed indoors, the so-called “misdirecting of the ionic flag,” which is occasionally observed in the open, can be excluded. The theory of reflected cosmic rays is further supported by the considerable vagaries manifested by the earthrays, which, in former years, brought the Diviner into despair and disgrace.

This failure is due, not so much to variations of locality as to the particular time chosen for the test being unsuited to success; which fact, with advanced knowledge, gives support to the cosmic ray theory; for it is quite clear that the infalling angle of the cosmic ray will vary by night and by day, in summer and in winter. The angular situation of every spot on earth towards the radiating centre of the universe varies every moment in consequence of the rotation of the earth round its axis and round the sun.

The intensity of the rays is also subject to considerable variation—a fact specially known of the Sunrays. With the help of this Esthenometer, Charboneau ascertained that the electric radiation of the sun is negative in the forenoon, positive in the afternoon, changing its prefix every six hours and regularly at noon, when passing through the meridian, the change being

accelerated in a cloudy sky by nearly an hour. The heat-ray production of the sun is highest when electrical radiation stands at zero, and grows weaker at a negative radiation. All these conditions influence the diviner, and one must be conscious of the main order to judge the degrees of earthrays correctly. Cosmic radiation, on the other hand, is at its height at midnight, and its minimum at noon. This calls to mind the variations in our wireless sets, which seem to go hand in hand with these observations. There are, however, other influences at work as well, such as the generally known action of sunspots and the phases of the moon on the intensity of the cosmic undulating area.

Encouraged by the achievements in this direction, I have followed up the problem of cosmic rays, and have come to the conclusion that stripes exist within the cosmic radiation of varying breadth and density, analogous to the earth radiation. One central and two edge stripes, conspicuous by their destiny, can distinctly be ascertained. Another interesting phenomenon is that these stripes, stretching over the surface of the earth in every possible direction, change their position rather rapidly—in fact, can almost be said to wander.

I was, in the beginning, rather puzzled by these phenomena, but now reason as follows: Cosmic rays on their way to the earth penetrate different layers that are more or less conductive for electricity. Passing through these layers, a portion of the rays become refracted and diverted from their original direction; which means that cosmic radiation, containing an extended bundle of frequencies, is being distributed like a ray of light by a prism; and similarly to the spectrum where the colours appear as lines, the single radiations appear as stripes (the very stripes noticeable by the "divining rod"), showing a variety of frequencies.

How is it, then, that the stripes change their position? There is a reason for it. Quite apart from the fact that the stars as well as the earth are moving and changing their respective positions, the tensions in the refracting layers change as well, being probably subject to external influences, and as a result of the tension changes, it is quite feasible that the refraction and distribution of the rays also change.

Now the circle seems to be complete. The cosmic rays stimulate the matter on and below the surface of the earth to reflecting radiation, and this again on its journey influences the plant, animal and man, especially the sensitive man—the diviner, and the ray inclined. In this connection one must realise that, according to the researches of Lakhovsky, Gurewitsch, and others, the nucleus of the cells constituting the organism combine into an undulating cell tuned into a certain wave-length in such a way that the cell can only thrive if it can undulate in the particular rhythm given to it by Providence, to which it is tuned

in according to its undulating rule. Health, therefore, means harmony in the undulating equilibrium of the cells. Every disturbance in this equilibrium means fatigue of the cell, and illness, and, as a final consequence, destruction and death. The harmony of the undulation of cells is least disturbed when the cosmic ray area is even and homogenous, *i.e.*, free from interfering fields. These interfering fields are, in the first instance, the stripes of the earth radiations called by the German ray investigator, Dr. Kritzinger "Stimulating Stripes"—a very apt denotation, to which I would add the conception of "Stimulation Lines" and "Stimulation Points"; for the noxious effects of these radiations are very evident along these well-defined Stimulation Stripes or Lines, especially on their crossing points—"Stimulation Points."

Years of observation have led me to realise that animate being—no matter whether plants, animals or humans—exposed to such Stimulation Zones (in the latter case when the sleeping or working place is situated in a pathogenic ray-zone) endanger their life and health through nature's treachery. I use the term "nature's treachery" when referring to human beings, because they have gradually lost the sense of being under-rayed, and are therefore attacked by nature unawares. The plant in natural surroundings selects its own thriving spot, and will only start sprouting where it finds the necessary ray condition, *e.g.*, the oak on "under-rayed" soil, and the beech on "ray-free" soil. Only cultivated plants ail in a cancerous way in consequence of being cultivated in places chosen by ignorant man.

In the case of animals, such as the dog, for instance, they will avoid under-rayed spots when lying down; and even the most obedient will on the sly leave the place allotted to him by his master, if disturbed by noxious subterranean rays, and will choose a ray-free spot. The cat acts quite differently, as it seems to require the strongest rays to obtain the tonus necessary for catching animals; and wherever it coils for a lazy snooze, one can be sure of the existence of earthrays.

In the case of the human being, during the course of years many senses such as taste, smell, touch, have become considerably blunted, and the ray sense possessed by plants and animals has been completely lost, except in the case of the so-called sensitives, *viz.*: the diviner, who consciously develops it and endeavours to use it for the benefit of humanity, and by those who, for no rhyme and reason, do not feel too well in certain localities, becoming depressed or reacting by ailments such as rheumatism or asthma.

They remind one of the Telepaths, who are in reality neurasthenics with most perceptible nerves so that they can sense things which are hidden below the threshold of normal human consciousness. Only primitive man was aware of these

things. He knew where to erect his dwelling to prevent ill health, and it is a striking fact that among the primitive tribes (similarly to the animals living in freedom) a disease such as cancer, for instance, is unknown—it only appeared in the cultured man, and highly bred animal deprived of its freedom, such as dogs, horses, cattle.

In recent years the following experiment was conducted in Germany, with a striking result. The medical profession designed a map of houses in which cases of cancer had lately occurred, and, quite independently of this, under strict Government supervision, a rod diviner had to enter on a map of the city the underground currents. In each case it was distinctly proved that the points indicated by both parties covered each other entirely. A better or more final confirmation of the earthrays theory is scarcely necessary.

Another fact can be mentioned in this connection. Some years ago, Professor Fronz, of Vienna, without any knowledge of the earthrays problem, recommended a successful cure for cancer, viz., that the patient be rubbed in with an ointment containing lead in highest concentration, most finely distributed, until a visible edge of lead is noticeable on the gums, showing that the blood and tissues are saturated. One then observes a reduction or stagnation of cancer symptoms and tumours. Our "G-rays" knowledge has taught us that lead is the best protection against the action of the rays, and it seems as if the external and internal impregnation with colloid lead, can shield us against space rays and their reflections—the earthrays. Similarly we can see even more convincingly that treatment of cancer by active rays like radium, X-rays, shortwave diathermy, high-frequency, and even ultra-violet or ultra-red rays, bring about a deviation of the destructive effects of earthrays, by changing the noxious power strata and restoring the normal undulations of the cells.

And now, providing the earthrays theory is correct, what measures could be adopted to counteract the noxious effects of these mysterious rays? In my opinion the following:—

1.—Establish a chair for ray science or emanation doctrine at the Universities as demanded by Professor Benedikt in Vienna some thirty years back. This would give an opportunity for combined research into the whole subject by doctors, biologists, geologists, astronomers and electro-technical engineers.

Establish a seminary for the training of the Sensitives into full rod diviners and ray experts.

3.—Remove exposed persons from the ray area defined accurately by a reliable diviner. It is often quite marvellous to notice how "genuine" headache, "essential" insomnia, anæmic troubles and general debility suddenly disappear when

the patient is permanently removed from the territory of noxious earth radiation.

4.—Devise new treatments against ailments that have grown chronic (rheumatism, asthma, cancer), originating from a long-standing action of pathogenic rays. There is already a commencement of this in the Radium-High-Frequency treatment devised by Zeileis-Gallspach, and the Shortwave Therapy by Stieboeck, Schliephake, and Liebesny. It is clear that, according to the doctrine of the pendulum, there can only be one kind of ray with a particular swinging movement, which has the power to restore a retarded or an accelerated pathological undulation of the cell to normal.

5.—Construct de-raying instruments. A beginning, but not a very satisfactory one, has been made in this direction. Meanwhile, it seems that wooden dwellings are a protection against noxious rays, while the modern reinforced concrete buildings can safely be called ray-condensers.

6.—Inaugurate strict supervision of building activities in regard to locality and materials used, by well-educated architects, conversant with the doctrine of Earthrays.

THE RADIAL TRACK

By A. A. COOK

There is no doubt that everything points to some radiation—bear in mind that a radiation, like a ray of light, travels at 186,000 miles a second—being the primary cause of the working of the Radial Detector.* It can be shown that the radiations from colours affect the detector's working and give false results, as well as the radiations from metals. The following is the theory, held by the writer, supported by a few (out of many) examples.

Perhaps it is better to first state that there are several things which cause different diviners to give dissimilar results. I

* See previous article in *B.S.D.J.*, III, 23 and 24.

divine only fresh-water streams, and if I wish to find salt ones I have to carry a sample of salt water. Even along the sea shore, wading in the salt water, as long as I do not get salt water on my apparel or hands, I can only pick up fresh-water streams. I know other diviners who pick up both salt and fresh streams, and to get the fresh ones defined have to put copper in their mouths, and this, for them, separates the fresh from the salt. It took me some time to discover why they divined in this way, but now I can (for demonstration purposes) operate as they do.

It is my contention that all diviners should get the same results in the same way, and having tested diviners who work in different ways to myself, I still hold to that opinion. I so far find that those who work differently to myself are labouring under some personal disadvantage, and when this is discovered it can be corrected, and they are enabled to get the same results that I do. One of these disadvantages is gold (or other filling) in their teeth. A plate is easier to deal with, as it can be taken out. Another is having some old wound on the line of nerves of the body—the left side especially. The nerves are the track or line used by the ray, and it appears to use them superficially, as the electric current uses the wire it runs along. Again, I have had a case of blue and red tattoos on both arms and also a blind left eye—right does not seem to matter—give limitations to the use of the detector. These disadvantages often cause mistakes, such as picking a mineral lode which is thought to be a stream.

I lately checked over seven sites for water. Wells had been sunk on them all. The diviner of these works had his pockets filled with coins, penknife, bits of copper wire, specimen bottles of water, &c. Only one of the sites proved a success, the rest bottomed on mineral lodes or brackish water, and none of them were at the shallow depths he had estimated. The successful site was on a flat, under which there is a large body of water, held in decomposed granite, which is quite a quarter-of-a-mile wide and some miles long. This has been proved by other wells sunk on this basin since I went over it. The diviner also worked over this basin, but apparently was not aware of its existence. He was a sensitive with strong divining power, but by loose methods rendered his obvious gift of questionable value. The ray uses the left side of the body to come to the detector and goes back to earth by the right side. Given none of the disadvantages quoted and barring the carrying of metals and colours on the person, this can be easily proved by placing an insulating material—say a piece of leather, rubber or a thick newspaper—over a stream, and keeping the left foot on it. While the left foot is so placed, the detector will not work. Put the left foot on the earth and the right foot on the insulator, and the detector works as usual. The ray will return to earth even if the right foot is held off the earth as high as about 10 inches.

Now to show the baleful influence of colours. With the left foot on the insulator, carry in the left hand or place over the left wrist a bunch of blue ribbon. The detector will now work, where it would not before, when the blue ribbon was not carried, but it will also work if the experimenter tries the experiment (carrying the blue ribbon) well away from the influence of the stream. The blue causes the wrong answer to be given. If there are no disadvantages in the diviner, water, in a glass container, cannot be divined unless the ray from the water is brought to earth. I find that as good a conductor as any, and more convenient to use than copper wire, is string. Drop a piece of string into the water in the bottle and allow it to touch the floor. The detector will then work on the water. Remove the string and let the diviner carry the blue ribbon. The detector will now seemingly work for the insulated water. Still carrying the blue ribbon, connect the water in the bottle with the earth by the string. The detector will then not work, which plainly shows that its previous working was *not* on the radiation from the water.

The human body is made up of twelve, I think, chemical constituents, such as iron, magnesia, permanganate, lime, phosphorus, sulphur, salt, &c. It is my theory that in a diviner these elements are in a certain proportion to each other. In those who cannot divine, they are not in that balance or proportion. If we could find the actual lack of proportion and it could be balanced by putting the difference in a linen bag and this bag handed to a person for whom the detector would not work, to carry on his person, I think the detector would then operate as well for him as for the natural diviner.

The detector will work on the radiations thrown out by a human being. If the sun is behind the subject the detector works (on the average) up to 40 feet away from him, but if the sun is behind the operator, only up to about seven feet from the subject.

When anything is divined, the diviner should be able to get what I term a "track" with the stick. That is, in the absolute straight line between the subject and the diviner, the detector will operate quickly, and as quickly come back to normal if the diviner moves away from and then walks across this straight line. This same "track" can be found by walking across the straight line between a transmitting radio station and a radio set; in fact, it can be demonstrated with any radiation from anything that has been "got" with the detector. If this "track" cannot be picked up by the user of the detector, the diviner will know there is something wrong with his work and he may be getting a wrong result. These radiations circle the earth, as all radiations do, at the rate of 186,000 miles per second. To those who have not followed up the ray theory the examples given may seem fantastic, but I can not only demonstrate that it is an actual fact, but any diviner can prove it for himself,

unless he is labouring under some personal disadvantage.

These disadvantages can, I think, after some study of the individual, be corrected. I have done this with the cases that, up to the present, have come under my observation. When using the depthing method of walking away from a stream until the detector reacts, one leaves a "track," and should the detector be influenced by some contrary radiation and react for depth at, say, 45 feet, when it should have, to be correct, shown the reaction at 30 feet, one will find that in most cases the "track" left is correct and can only be picked up with the detector at 30 feet and will work the detector from that point back to the stream—no sign of it from 45 feet until one gets back to the 30 feet. The same "track" is left by an individual wherever he goes. This was evidently understood, and worked on, by Jacques Aymar about 1681, when in France he followed some men who were wanted for murder.

A diviner (who has no personal disadvantage) can lay the end of his stick on the shoulder of a person for a few seconds and (just to demonstrate, as the power does not last long) follow the route taken by the subject, the stick working up and down quickly as the operator crosses the route the person took. To show that it is a ray that is being dealt with, put the stick on a subject's shoulder, as above stated, and follow his route, as a proof it can be done. Return to the subject, place stick on his shoulder, then touch the earth with the end of the stick, before trying for the route. No reaction will now take place, and the route cannot be followed, the necessary radiation from the subject having been earthed by bringing the stick in contact with the ground.

The radiations from such things as buildings, derricks, drilling plants, &c., are a bother when divining for water near them, and often their radiations throw out the correctness of the detector's action. The colour red is a sample for both radium and iron. I stated in a previous article that I had to have some radium treatment. After this treatment I could get no response from the detector except for radium. I could only get it to work on the Hospital, where a supply was held, but nowhere else. As I wished to go on with my detector experiments, I experimented with the idea of the possible short-circuiting of the radium rays which my body contained and which my doctor said would take six weeks to expend themselves. (He was correct in this). I used the colour red, in many experiments, and at last succeeded in nullifying the rays, and continued with my detector work.

This was the successful mode used, and I find the same method can be applied to any matter one wishes to short. I got two pieces of red cloth and connected them with a piece of string which was long enough to allow my placing each piece of red cloth just in front of each hip (at waist), the string going across

the small of the back. No radiations from radium (or iron) can be picked up while this short circuit is in position.

These two items, the "track" and the "short circuit," are brought forward by me as my discoveries, as I have not heard or read of any diviner who knows the use of either. I must except Jacques Aymar, who evidently knew the use of one of them. I am pleased to describe them, so that other normal users of the detector can experiment with their use, and I hope go further than I have, as my primary object is to try and discover what this ray is that causes the working of the detector. It certainly seems to be allied to electro-magnetic waves in some respects, but has other qualities of its own, so far unexplainable. I deal with the physical side only, as that is the only side on which I am qualified, to a small extent, to speak. Such things as cryptesthesia, unconscious muscular action, psychology, sciosophy, &c., I can prove by demonstration, have nothing to do with the ray or radiation I have been, and am, dealing with.

In the June number of our Journal Miss Penrose gives us two items for comment. The first, "Stopping underground water from running" by hammering a stone above the stream, and second, her experience of being quite sure of water, dowsed in the granite (Transvaal) which she estimated at a depth of 350 feet, but on being drilled to 700 feet proved not to be there.

Referring to the first. The water is not affected with the striking of a stone above any stream, but the radiations from the stream are. It is not necessary to have a stone to strike—just beat the earth with a hammer or stick, or even stamp heavily with the foot. The radiation or wave, which appears with detector work on things other than water, can be dispersed or its position changed by stamping or striking, in the same way.

Some time ago, as an instance, when deeping a well by my "track" system, some cattle grazing near by came running up. They scampered between myself and the well, from which I had just come, setting my "track." I found that the "track" radiation or wave had disappeared, because of their stamping over it.

Two further examples with diagrams to make explanation easier to follow:—

Two heavy beats with hammer at Point 1 (Fig. 1). Detector will not work on stream from 2 to 3, but will work at a radius of 27-30 feet from Point 1. Width of circle band 8 feet, same as width of the stream. The displaced radiation, marked in dotted lines in diagram, slowly returns to stream at Point 2 working its way down, with the current of stream, to Point 3. As it does so, the radiation of the circle disappears at same time and pace, until when the radiation at A arrives at Point 3 the radiations at B, B making the circle, have disappeared. The radiation from the stream is again normal. This experiment was tried

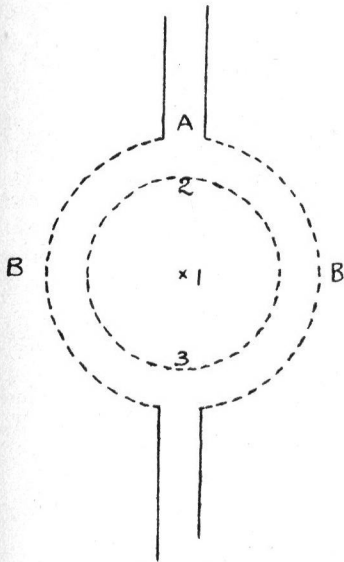


Figure 1.

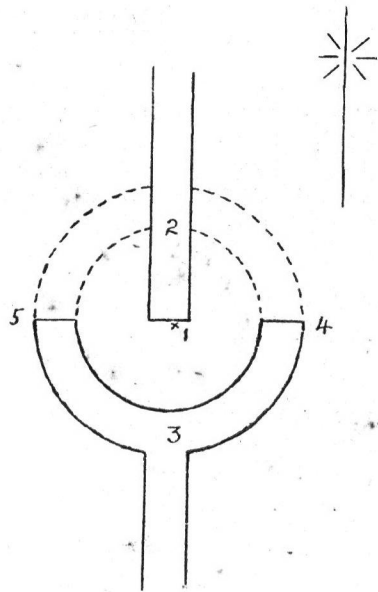


Figure 2

on a well with water supply at 60 feet, which also depthed at 60 feet with the detector. Depthing the displaced radiation, on the circle with the detector, gave 50 feet only.

With left hand on the earth I gave two heavy beats with hammer at Point 1 (Fig. 2). This caused practically no difference to stream from Point 2 to 1, but from Point 1 to 3 detector would not indicate, but it would do so on the displaced radiation from Points 4 and 5 to Point 3. Beating twice at Point 3 (with no hand on earth) throws everything back to position given in Figure 1.

NOTES AND NEWS

As reported in the *Mid Devon Advertiser* of July 29th, the Newton R.D.C. decided at a meeting on July 26th to apply to this Society with a view to employing a water diviner in connection with the water supply for Bickington. The names of several reliable water diviners were sent to the Clerk of the Council, but "after careful consideration the committee recommended that Mr. C. G. Penwill, of Coombeinteignhead, be asked to report in conjunction with the surveyor as to the location of any possible sources of water for augmenting the public supply at Bickington" (*Mid Devon Advertiser* of August 26th).

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A letter to the Editor of *The Times* of August 9th from Mr. W. Stuart Thompson mentioned that when making a survey of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1910 for the Commission appointed to report on the dome, he obtained the assistance of a friend who had considerable skill in water divining. Together they made a plan of the numerous streams coursing through the strata of sand and gravel under the Cathedral. The two really important streams ran, one under the south-west bastion of the dome and the other close to the eastern wall of the south tower of the west front, the two places where subsidence of the fabric had previously taken place.

The *Daily Sketch* of August 11th contained a reference to the same statements.

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In a report of a meeting of the Barnstaple R.D.C. in the *North Devon Herald* of August 10th it was stated that the Water Committee had recommended that Messrs. R. Richards and Co. and Messrs. Mullins, water diviners, should be employed in connection with the Georgeham water supply.

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Grocott's *Daily Mail* (Cape Town) of August 15th contained an article on water divining, being an account of an interview with Frau Anka von Knoblauch.

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The *Yorkshire Evening News* of August 31st and two other Yorkshire papers contained articles and pictures about John Caleb Wade, a nine-year-old boy of Eastby, near Skipton, who has discovered that he is a very sensitive water diviner.

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The *Mercury and Herald* of September 1st contained an article about Mr. Charles Augustus Branford, of Bascot Heath, near Southam, who recently celebrated his 95th birthday. He is a

keen water diviner, and claims to have located water in many parts of the country. A picture shows him holding a long forked wooden rod of the old-fashioned type.

* * * * *

The *News Chronicle* of the same date had an article about Mr. A. W. Curnow, of Flushing, near Falmouth, who claims to have found over a hundred springs in different parts of the county. He uses a twig of elm or hazel or a length of copper wire twisted into a V. A picture shows him using the former.

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The column headed "Jottings" in the *Dublin Evening Mail* of September 8th was mainly about divining, and described the remarkable case which occurred in Waterford in 1887, when the celebrated John Mullins found an abundant supply of water for Messrs. Richardson and Co., proprietors of an extensive bacon factory, after geological advice had been followed without success at a cost of nearly £1,000.

* * * * *

The *Cumberland News* of October 7th describes in a short article how a gas leak, which puzzled Mr. W. Stewart, the Maryport gas engineer, and his staff for days, was discovered by a dowser, Mr. Frank Greggains, with his hazel twig.

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The *Evening Sentinel* of October 16th contained an illustrated article about Leonard Geoffrey Key, of Stone, aged 19, who discovered he could divine water when he was 11.

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The *Evening Standard* of October 21st stated that *Le Journal* reports from Switzerland that Hitler has sent a corps of 7,000 water diviners to the Siegfried Line.

The German General Staff were doubtful about the value of the corps, but Hitler silenced objections by recalling that in 1918, during the setting in place of the great gun that shelled Paris, water diviners were consulted to ensure that the emplacements would remain dry.

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The *Occult Review* for October has a long review of a book called *Rhodomancy*, by Colonel Braghine, author of *The Shadow of Atlantis*.

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The Times and the *Daily Mail* of October 27th, in reporting the re-discovery of the famous Blackheath caverns, mentioned that their position had been located by a diviner and surveyors.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,

Whilst investigating lightning strikes I came upon many interesting things.

A lightning strike and a terrific crash of thunder caused some harvestmen to leave the shelter of a waggon (although they were 300 yards from the strike) when they saw a huge sheet of flame apparently coming towards them (probably steam vapour, as it was raining heavily at the time).

Where the lightning struck was in a garden, only a few yards from a house. One very remarkable thing was that nothing was scorched or anything displaced. It followed the line of an underground stream from a field, across a road and into the garden (which brought another surprise) in a U bend (point of strike), about three yards into the garden and about three yards radius and out again, re-crossing the road, spreading away from the up stream into the field again.

To quote an article I sent to the *Norfolk Chronicle* in reply to an article on elm tree disease.

I have recently dowsed around a number of dead and dying elm trees, and without exception have found an underground stream beneath the trunk or roots of the dead and dying elm trees, and only a few yards away are elm trees quite healthy and vigorous (no underground stream beneath trunk or roots).

Any tree that is over an underground stream shows signs by its top especially during the growing season.

It has been said that ivy growing on a tree kills the tree by strangulation. I do not agree. I have found iron bands embedded in the trunks of trees, the bark, and sometimes the wood, completely enveloping the iron band.

Where ivy grows there is an underground stream immediately beneath. The ivy may be a contributory cause of the tree dying by its clinging to the bark, taking moisture therefrom, and excluding air and rain by the density of growth and accumulation of dirt.

Ivy is a plant that flourishes over an underground stream.

Holly is another plant that flourishes over an underground

stream—the larger the stream the more vigorous the growth.

I found a tall hollybush dead, standing over a bend of an underground stream; it had been struck by lightning; one apparently dying, foliage sparse and on one side only, the underground stream having altered its course apparently to just under the roots opposite to foliage growth.

Yours faithfully,

Foulsham, Guist,
Norfolk.

M. H. CHIPPERFIELD



REVIEW

THE SECRET OF LIFE

(LE SECRET DE LA VIE)

By GEORGES LAKHOVSKY

Translation by Mark Clement (Heinemann, 10/6).

This is a book which should be *studied* by every member of the B.S.D. who is aware that there is a good deal more in "dowsing" than the flipping up or down of a rod above a stream of water.

First of all, who *is* Georges Lakhovsky? One may well ask, as he is completely unknown in England. During the last fifteen years or so this French engineer biologist, most talented, fearless and independent investigator, has published about 15 books. Many of these were long ago translated into German, Italian and Spanish, so that, on the Continent, LAKHOVSKY is a household name. At last, fourteen years after its original publication in France, this, the first of Lakhovsky's books, has actually been published in England. One wondered why, but wonders no longer, having received this astonishing reply from an eminent London publisher: "As regards Lakhovsky's books, of course no ordinary scientist will take them seriously." Kindly note "of course"!

When the news of the invention of the telephone was reported to Professor Tait of Edinburgh, he said; "It is all humbug, for such a discovery is physically impossible." Of course!!!

The English translator writes (page 6): "Lakhovsky's book has not escaped criticism. In accordance with the traditions of orthodox medicine, Lakhovsky has been subjected to obstructionism and tyranny on the part of those who invest themselves with the prerogatives of inquisitors. . . ." As he himself expressed it: "I have been attacked by physicists ignorant of biology and by biologists ignorant of physics who consequently can neither understand my theories nor judge my experiments."

The trouble is that Lakhovsky is a pioneer, years ahead of his time, in thought, word and deed. As an example of his revolutionary ideas, Lakhovsky had the temerity to write in 1933 (*La Terre et Nous*) that light does not come from the sun, which is dark, but from the atmosphere, which is illuminated by the invisible electro-magnetic rays of the sun.

Lakhovsky was well ridiculed over this absurd and paradoxical theory. Until 1935 that is, when he had the last laugh! For in effect, in 1935, United States Airmen, Stevens and Anderson,

ascended into the stratosphere. At 20,000 metres from the ground they reported as follows: "The light on that side of the basket which is exposed to the sun's rays is much darker than on the side in the shade: below us, clouds and atmosphere are of a brilliant white; above us, the stratosphere, is so deep blue that it appears to be black as jet."

Perhaps the ordinary scientist did not take this seriously? Be that as it may, Lakhovsky always ends by *proving* his theories.

As regards "The Secret of Life," Lakhovsky has had the audacity to prove his theory of CELLULAR OSCILLATION by actually *curing* cases of cancer, in plants and in human beings.

This English edition contains the remarkable photographs of cases treated and cured by Lakhovsky's famous apparatus, the Multiple Wire Oscillator. Pages 186/7 show the photographs of an old lady of 82 who was given up by the "ordinary scientists" as incurable. Georges Lakhovsky cured her in the Calvaire hospital in Paris. Writing about this case he says: "Having cured this woman of cancer, so grave that she was abandoned by doctors and surgeons as incurable, I wrote to several members of the Scientific Committee of the 'Fight against Cancer' League. I invited these gentlemen, members of the Academy of Medicine (Paris) to come to the hospital, Le Calvaire, to inspect this convalescent. Not one of them either answered my letter, or took the trouble to come to see." May we add, "of course!"?

Lakhovsky's theory of cellular oscillation is briefly this: that each one of the hundreds of CHROMOSOMES and CHONDRIOMES in each one of the quintillions of our cells is a complete ultra-microscopic oscillating circuit. All these oscillating circuits vibrate in the immense magnetic field of cosmic radiations, named by Lakhovsky "Universion." It is this Universion which ionises the atmosphere and the earth, by producing secondary radiations of every wave-length and of every power, wherein each chromosome and each chondriome finds its resonance.

These two complementary notions of the cellular oscillating circuit (chromosomes and chondriomes) and of the cosmic radiation, with the secondary radiations derived therefrom (atmospheric and telluric radiations), explain how each cell may be assimilated to a veritable wireless apparatus. And as our body is composed of 200 quintillions of these wireless sets, it is obvious that every living organism is sensitive to an infinity of radiations, of which the entire range is found by this living organism, in the secondary radiations proceeding from the Universion.

Disease, to Lakhovsky, is the disequilibrium of this cellular oscillation, which can be checked and restored to correct equilibrium by the use, *inter alia*, of oscillating circuits in the form of collars, belts and bracelets, which filter and regulate

the reception of the cosmic rays which bombard us from every side.

When maleficent radiations penetrate through an organ of our body, these radiations stop the oscillation of the chromosomes, and reinforce the oscillation of the chondriomes. The latter, which oscillate at a much higher frequency than the chromosomes, are in their turn enveloped by a membrane, thus giving birth to neoplastic cells, whence the formation of a cancer of the organ subjected to the maleficent radiations.

In tens of thousands of cases, all over the world, the wearing of Lakhovsky's oscillating circuits, collars, belts and bracelets, has resulted in the cure of cancer and other diseases caused by these rays.

This, readers may say, is an unusual review : it doesn't tell us much about the book. Peccavi : but this is an unusual book, and is so chock full of interesting reading that no ordinary review could possibly do it justice. After the questions of health and disease in human beings, perhaps the next most interesting phenomena explained are those relating to instinct in animals and the emigration of birds. Lakhovsky's own brief summary is : life is born from radiations ; maintained by radiations ; stopped by all oscillatory disequilibrium.

My advice to all keen radiesthesistes is to read this book half-a-dozen times and then to read every book by Lakhovsky one after the other.

Lakhovsky is one of the few great savants who deigns to study Radiesthésie as part and parcel of his theories of Radiations.

To which it is only necessary to add that *The Secret of Life* was sponsored by one of the most eminent scientists of modern times, Professor d'Arsonval, Membre de l'Institut.

Verb. Sap.
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AUBER