
"syche and smiritur" Review


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## TRUE

eals ate lage str Youk wow
 ic to the anisation of Gealamen , dom havewe lost and ourerrly cory oryand

Were've to . we the verr Heaver of otir bopes; Woinlo vie give up Trut: Thüs spoke the ARISCETANI )RL,
rom sucb on icieal, tavourec it muderf timee hy Id orlue $: 3$, there is ancher, approved, by 'AR wh would associate Truth witts 'ujatioyed
vo apparently cunticting ideals-those of or and the: Tamil poet Christ said Ye th, and he Truth shall make ou tree'. But , 一asked Piiate. As though in reply, sings

- : it taker no rise
$r$ ve a may believe;


## KRISHEA ANDTHE

## PLA

T. L. VASw'ANL

In a recent lecture in London, it. Cone
 closing oue's, cyes, passing haqds ovethe seter c repeating the words "tis gdig. History is c



 Ve loves her. On the Retieffeld hete that bit is WeTaks him, and the vision giv strelg to At A the Right. io the poor fruitseller be eives som. changing every grain yto gold; Arishaia is a lever Kubja the : eformed ic made by are strafghtand bu story after suather . . a of him in tha" $B$ solss has I widerstund th, the thought of the in inite cor tender love of the Mesier. His 'miracies are I can see,-expressions of mere power. to ; mix moral quality. They reveal bis twman lot

One such story in an Eaghish garb ago. The author of that dramatic piece is yan. It named "The peari Tree'. Itssol and Brindabon. Its idea is hanatiful; I wisk of the story bad teen Indian an every scer utbe: Yasodta is represen.
Tt the entrance of $t$
reveleyan reter ${ }^{\text {r }}$
ed by the
e Krishna away whethor his mother may wish it or gain, there are refetences to the Rishfis which dion
th. 'adian sertimacrt. Krishaa is mepresented as Thom he says: "..'Vishona prestre me from wers'l Again, speaking to a sishi in the hapesented as speakins to lym the following
man, normind : not a word to them of me! nod $!$ Kep still and mum as a root'?
ral pasages, however, whichy reproducê a real here and give a beatifot pioture of the master. of sportard the cows and the blue skies is indiie very opering scene. There is a passage, too, , givs ua bint of Yashoda's vision of the 'Divine'. in fidd. Seaking to some boys who came to take Krishna thempr ply stie saye:-
"sc menes think *o different he seems
Fr ablse that, God's soul in its dreaty "保s him ard lodges thers nwaile'.
"thdeht ofthe Play" is broight out in the why rks emracie of his luve to saveradga. He loves s beome proud. The moon is snining. He: is in Brindaban, He-sings to himself a song represent'more lovely' than the moon and calling day.mite' to come to her. Butsbe is not by him. m: She is in Gokul. Krishea sends Sudama to ssage. Krishna has need he says of one small ly from ter ears or neck. *This pearl, if she will inna 'will sisw' and 'srm itraise' a. theot ak wish pearis' the Cows Kris"ina loves, Krishaya $f^{\text {is message so Radpo to- t the pearl she may give }}$ Jed to her with many other pearlsl Krisho.i witn ${ }^{3}$ od him one of her pearls tceegroyy a pearl-tree! mes Krishna's, message to Radha: *Radka, is proud. s with scorn of, hna. Kuretna's name. she say to her. Krishn *says is, 'an jw orant, stupid, ig cowherd'. pot eved the, most cavish rajah, "she '? conceive so crazed a tancy as this of admonis
, cowe wherertrecs of fron'; eri frarte; she add: , things ecisy and cheap to ry:.. ' HEs lownes. Rarha! give a pearl of her own. Smid wa repsts to F on his return. How sad Kristina fecls! Thee in quest of the pearl of the tumm beart; a retuses to respond to his love, how sad, tee's reason is Jesuscalled in Christian Scriptes 'the There is sorrow in the heart of the Eterai; for as they should be; and the Lord's continal Joy daily sacrifice offered by bimself at the lar of $e$ Nature and man could not grow in beatu and ip out that Sacrifice. Krishna is sad. K'ist na ive基ks him what be wants. "A small theng, not: "just one small pearl from your neckechala'." her de will return to het, her pearl and now ohe te. says Yashota?
'Is that all? There!- Tr se which your vill Since pining for it has racte you ill, Though I don't quite see wiry that should And Krishna make, a hole in the soil and in the the pearlac seed! 'Krisbma'! Krishnta'! siays his him ' what have you done? Have you baried me pea meant to make fun of your poor old mother?' Kri but smiles. So he smiled when Arjuns on 'the' hy' embarrassed in the prodence of his tins nea. - ${ }^{-}$ my kinsmen? asked Acjuna. Krishna smied! ; in depths of sorrow, Erinna smiles! The Maste: suffering is pazsing, that in and throush loss anc soul-life is ennched. The master smiles at the confounds us. Herpises us trom our . W'yb by The Master's Maya : 3 Shat. $i$ of love, a a muacle When vashoder fevis contomroded, iretated, Kris $a_{1}$ the overcomes ner :laya by exhibiting a little of to her. He plays upun bis Flute. The pearl obey:. vibrations of the Maste.'s music rt the pearl. it strikes a xoo. Krish.ia continus o play upon : More and more butiohs react tue arl. It break peanl-tree is-born! Thr gute senu's ont note $f$ of meiony. The peari- ire grows! It swells! it is'a
erable pearls! 'There, mother!' Krishna says, "there : pearl back a:'ain!' And he gives her more for her ear
, make a new chain! And begives manv try the boys to : garlands of them iuc their cows. What of Radha? A id who bas seen the pearl-tree grow goes to Gokul to irll ha of the wonder of the Lord. She tells Radha $t$, $t$, wie and seek that pardon, whic ${ }^{1} K_{i}$ ishna waits for but : word freely to give'. But Radha is still prond. 'His rdon! Never!' she says to hertrierd. Radea is proud but Is afriousto ree the pear!-tree herself. She comes to indaban. She does not see the tree. Has it vanthed? Rushi sits under a peepul tree. 'I see mothing' she says 1 him . And ti.e $\mathrm{R} \mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{i}$ 's reply is significant. He says to er:- 'The proud in heari see naught. Pride blinds their res'. it is the humble who enter the K ngdom of Knowledge. $w$ is Radha's hart charset. She tells the Risht that she abandoned y ridetand seeks Krisbma. 'I repent' she says , the Rishi ․ I seek; and find no not must perish. On! tell me how am I to fiod him'. It is night. She is slone. In bitter anguish of the soul, Radha criss:-

- Within me s night,

Yonder star mock me.
In my heartshhmes
No stars no mion,
No aope ofl igh:
I was I who scorned him, I who killed That light whereby
My like he filed.'
And the Masterifight shines for the wneek. Hamility is the lisht in which $t$ walk is o incet the Master, ons Jav. And Radha no longeiproad pus horible.-Rasha sees tie psarl-tree. 'Nothing bet lientil see'sin says, 'the tiont at pea-ls'. And following the li It she findeknshna in the tires ! P enged in
 of the pearl tree thared ber of if thre a the Fors? That s Love's plan of ra'ration! Ra.iba lies prostrate ai Krishna's fect. He case der mo. Nav, Nop thy pearls' he says.to h. 'I need none. For Lovis beark on e, more is mane' Tse Master teectis nahing. Yet he needs tne pearl of the nu's?
 werters with hom tor the multplyin? of Lev: 's. .ptres tivd the way to be co workers w: h hom is to oreak th: fters which passion and pride bave fusgexce the hu nitity and love te a; surender orselves to ali, Anith wit vork noju:1 di.en wheders for Ladia's Emancipation.

## REGENERATION <br> THROUGH VAJROLI MUI <br> P. S. ACHARYA

The Hatha Yogineed not be an ascevic (sanyasi) or a bache (brammenary). Fis may be a marriea man though in his : 'the actual relations of the sexes do not play an importi part '. Besides, whether the Yogi is in Grothetha (housetolde or nor, be does lecognise the 'importance of healthy reprodu tive organism' and its influace on the general physical wel being of the sadb? $k$ (asprant).

The Hatha Yoy, by nus resular phyeical exercises c: bined with the practics of Deep B tating aad approtiri auto-siggestions, develope has si $h i t$ or will-powe: by whith k. learns to control the passions, cte. Eu o hiti, sexual contro? is not the same as sexual weakness. As Ramacharake puts it, - the Yogis $p$ cisess great knowledge regarding the useand abuse of the reproductive principle in both sexes. Some bats of this esotaric teaching have filtered out, and have ben used by western writers on the subject, and rauch god thereby accomplished ".

With the Hatha Yogi, the creative sex enery is utilised for regeneration (instead of generation', by betig trassmuted into vital-power in the system.

VAJROLI SADHANA
The Hatha Yogi calls his regener tive exercise or the sadhant tor conserving and transmuting reproductive energy by the name of 'Viajroll. He who praclises vajroli pays particular attention to his bodily nourishinentand development and couples the sadhing with rhythmic breathing. The pa ictice is recommended when the reproductire energy manfests itself strongly, so that the etheric-pranic force animating it may be drawn up and conserved The following is the easiest methed to fcliow

When sex-th 2 ughts or desires come, regard them as manifestations of the saiht. You shoud tike $t$ ) conserve and transmute
them for the purpose of your physical and mental regeneration. Fix the mind and meditate on the idea of pare saltia underlying and animating the reproductive energy (aw:y from ordinarysexual imaginngs). Relax yourelf lying passively or sit erect (with head, neck and chest straight) waile tisus meditating. Tt idea of drawing upward (to the Solar Plexus) the reproducti energy or rather the pranic sakti animatiug the same shor spectally be thought apen with a tranquil mind, that the served satiti may be tranmuted and stoned away as a m, force of vital magnetic power (Brahma-Thejas). Thi breathe rhythmically, at the same time mentaliy imagining ar and visualising the dravirg upuard of the or ative energy wi exch Puraka ot inhalation. Will (atsu with the Purnka) th the enargy be drawn upward from the reproductive organis to the Solar Piexus. If you have the mind-inage vivid and t: rhythm weil establiskei, you can aciually sense the rowa passage of the energy ar 1 its stinulating effect. Tris ${ }^{\prime 2} t_{i}$ Physical Regener tion tode even to rejaveation whea os th ed with some other sadiznes.

If your object is, above all, ind ectual or meat al ${ }^{k_{b}}$ tion, draw up the e.ergv to the brain (symbeligez 'Thousand-petalted lotas', insicad of the siolar Plea abdommal brain. This can be done by giving the mental visualisation and will-tomatad, while the forward easily, naturally and gracefally (to Sakti, during the sadima.

If the atrraction of the reproductive chergy (Bir (instead of downward) become; an accomplisised $f$ Mudra will be accomplished, say the wo ${ }^{-}$an The practice becomes perfected only ir has triumphed over Pr-na (i.e., attair a well-graded course of Pranayama space here to discuss at lengti $\mathbf{t}$ ' between ' Vajroli' and Pranayam ${ }^{\text { }}$ hints.

SOME HINTS $\uparrow$

1. Practise correct, i. preferably with some p.
helos you, accordine to the R hi Kerand end ofters, to control sex energy.

2 Reme nber iami., the celis of the body contain within them 'litil $i$ ves' or bits of mras (mind) supulied from the Mittalian (morverat mind and that the aell-mind, can be alked up to' effecrively aloa; with raythmic breathing It a mad slapping of the pirt ouncencl. Speak sharply to the
but more gently to the heart. Thus you can command beart'. Thus you can commad the 'colon-mind' to vaciate its contents at a rigular hour. About 6 months' ractice along these lines will he o you to attain Bindu-siddhior lastery of sex-energy waich is productive of great resulte.
3. Salar Pleaus is a most maportant part of the nervous 'stem situated just beck of the 'pit of the stomacn" on either de of the spinal column. Remember that this 'abdominal ar.' is the central storehouse of Prana. Breathing imically (basing ycu: rhythinic time upon a unit correspond* rith your heart-beat and keepng tie units of inhalation and ition the sama-say, 6 pulse anits, the units for retention nbbaki being half that number, i. e., 3 pulfe units), seadiate the Prana-current to the sevia vital centres, in mely, (i) the forchead, (i) ithe back of the head, tse of the brain, iv) the solar Plexus, (v) the sacral rer part of the spine), (vi) the region of the navel ae reproductive region. This exercise should be sweeping the prana-current to $a \phi^{\prime}$. fro, from bead -al times Then relax on streich your eif confortably.

- conserves his reproductive energy (Niruddha

You-id (a knowar of Yoga) who overcomes 'Enetic ase for a man is between 25 and Detweer 20 to 35 . Befween these most vital, sho:ld be attempted to be $I$ into vital masnetic power, by special - of sexual virality will perpetualiy quew yoursed mentaly. Anong ihajoli and Amaroli. There is a abcat the esoteric teachings of Latha Yoga is rophtly claimed fo viriae, courage and truth,

## PERSONAL MAGNETISM

DR. SHELDON LEAVITT

Lesson II

## POSTTIVE QUALITIES

Wrong Thinking:-Dostructive thinkins is slowly but surely destroying the asefulness and efficiency of many. One cannot thank the wrorg thing from day to day and rationally expect the right and happy result. If you think yoursel' 'a weak worm of the dust' you will be very sure to prove to be such in your ife expression. There are many people who contimally confess to themselves and others that they have no ability to succeed, that they are unstable and inefficient, and then wonder why they do not get along in the world and make a good impression. There are others who are supercilious, arrogant, seit cunceited and untriendly to a degree which forbids their makiug a stroug place for themselves in the word. IN SEEGING $\Gamma O$ DEVELOP PERSONAL. MAGNETISM ONE MUSY GET AS FAR AWAY FROM THAD SORT OF THING AS POSSIBLE. The right kind of thinking is as jnportant as the right kind of doing.

Aime:-Ainn is positive. It means focus and concentration. It is as impossibie for one to be truly magnetic in the jarge and full sense w.thout aim as it is for the hunter to come home with a load of game after a season of random shooting. Now and then etther one may bring down something, but the effect is incidental-nothing more. So if you cre living a life of hit and misc, catch as catch can, sort you will have to get away from it if you hope to become impressive.

Purpose:-Aim and purpose are very much alike and yet they differ. Purpose represents the perspective of mental vision. It is a convergence of every act and thought to definite points.

There are lives in which there is no perspective, just as there are pictures. Thought and act are without design.

Everyhing cones if at it may chance. The tonscious mind then has no compellint force.

Nutice this picture. It louks as flat and meaningless as an aborginai skech. It lacks Dept\%. A pacture which commands study and admiration makes onc feel that he could change his view-pout ansi get a sight of thires which are now heden from vica. One fes in as though ta could look around tac objecis and find new beauties. I saw a picture the other day whici depicted a western scenc, and as I studied it, it grew life-like to a high cepree. I cond early fancy myself actually lookin. upon nature as it appea sin that wonderful West. There was a foreground coming up to my very feet and then that lons stretch of view running away off two objects of the smailest stze cin the distant horizon. Every ob. ject was in its natural place and of its relative saze.

Into some lives we can look and find things all in their telaive proportions and places. The snadows are all turned aray from the: source of highe and lie soft or heavy according as they shouid. In some lives we can see litle but sbadow. What light there is in them appears to come from no definite poits. Some shadows tura none diection and some in another. There is no attempt at reguiatity. We look at such a life and turn away in disgust.

One whe is poiazzed shows very plainly a purpose in him which is defimie and pronounced. Snadow: all lie in one direction and the great source of light is easily to be traced.

A perconalty whour maguetic power bak, depth. You can sec nothtrg much beneath the striace, and in reality there is litlie there to be seen because it has not been brought out. There are rlements there ready to co-ope ate under authority and produce something worth while; but they are latent.

Purpose has power in it. Turn a strong and definite purpose into the thought-field and there will soon be something doing.

Attention:-It is bard to get some people to give attention to the things which make for their own good. They are $t 00$ weary and preoccupied. It requires too great an effort. If
their thought be captured for a moment it does not last. It passes ovet the surlace of things as the ravs of the searchlight sweep over land and sea. It may be that even you are thinking of something else while you are rexding these very words. To go about ihings ia a listless way is never imressive. There is no magnedism in an act of that sort.

Patience:-Patience is not stolidity. Patience does not consist of lack of rensibility. The patient min feess keanly, but has himeif so under control the his demonoor does not be tray bis sersibility. He uses one law to modify the expression of another. Stick a pin into a man's arm and the daw of the cerebro-spinal nervous system usually canses him not oniy to spring away from you buc to turn his face towards you with a frightened or angry look. But if the man have sufficient selfcommand he can inhibit or restrain the action and move sway b,isurely and noruffled.

PatIENCE MPLILS fOWER AND POWER is always Magnetic. And it is so because it is something out ot the or dinary. If indicates that there has been a process wrought in the person who diseloses it, and we instinctively honor one who shows the effect of disuptise and training.

Concentration :-. Rays of lisht that are converged to a point rave penotrating and chasising power. Just so when lines of diought beome conceatrated they gathei energy.

Ti.: ars of conceattating the mud mpai agiven hought of action, doin; a thin; with ali the misith at one's command, do ing one thing at a time and coing it well, is one of the greatest aids to success that ca be had.

One who das lost his gr'p and tas fallen into a state of nerve weakness (neurasthenla) always winulains very bitiorly of $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{a}}=\mathrm{k}$ ot power to focus tas mind-to concertrate. Uoncentra. tion is possible to one in just the degree that he his wegtired montal ontrol of himsolf. Mental concentration has magnetism in it.

Concentration of the mind means the exarcise of the wijl to focus a man's thoughts, his power and his interest on the work in hand. When a man's tnterest wanes and he declares that he
cannot work up much enthusiasm you may be sure that he has become morc or less depolarized.

Loss of power to hold one's self to a usual course with one's usual enthusiasm, is a sure sign of loss of polarization and proves that such a one noeds to take himscle in hand. It ocea. sonally proceeds frem a tempor:uy physical disturbance, but where it continues it signifies a lowaring of mentat trae which needs correction. One's course in such a case is not to rush to drugs but to take steps to restore waning magne ic influences.

Energy :--There is a law in nature which finds expression in a tendency of forces to move in hne of small resistance Rumning water, under tbe action of gravitation meanders in order to find lines of ease for its flow. Even the lightnin; follows a zig-zag course because of varying resistance.

The same tendency is manifest in human endeavor. We are disposed to follow those paths which are easiest and smoothest, declining to put forth unneceesary effort. We are continaaliy lookiog for easy ways of doiag things.

Within limits this law shoud be observed, as there is wise call to economy of resourer:s -a conservation of energy. When puling against a cuerent it is not aesesisiry to hold to the swiftest part of the strearn ; but this is very different from floaiing because it is essier than rowing.

There are people all abour as who bave ceased advancing because of tite efforts required to go ahead. We meet this floaters every day, Everythang looki herd to them. They cannot bear a thonght of sirendous excrion. They bave that tired feeling which characterises insipid mental states. They would like to amount to something in the wotid, and would bu? for the effort required.

ENERGY, HUMAN ENERGY, IS DEVELOPED THROUGEI ACTIVITY, AND IN NO OTHER WAY. Museles-mental, moral and physical grow only from determined use. We must be williag to struggle that we may win.

IN THE WAY OF DEVFLOPMENT OF ENERGY ONE BYCOMES POLARISED.

Preseverance:-To become strongly and permanentiy magretic one has to struggle on and on and on. It is not
encugh to struggle for a day, or a week, or a month, or even a year. As surely as you set a time limit to, your endeavors you will fait. Be willng to pusb on wards as loag as you live, if necessary. The more of this spirit you show the more your magnetic power.

Self-Reliance:-II am daily beconing more impressed with the value of confidence-and in effect self-confidence-at that, as the final requisite in the dynamic circuit of human expression. It is a characteristic of capability in all life's affairs.' Without it education is powerless to serve the most earnest as it should. All other qualifications fall flat when not animated by it.

A very successful practitioner of mental medicine called on me the other day, and, in our conwersation, after alluding to some of the marvels of Psychotherapy I gave it as my con viction that the key to success is found in Self-Reliance. To this he quickly and unqualifiedly agreed and then went on to tell me how he deals with thos who come to him to learn his methods. 'I say to them: I can teach you my methods and my theories, but I cannot guarantee that even then you will be able to practice wih success. There is $\mathrm{m} \gamma$ library, with many books on the subject, to any and all of which you are welcome. Study them and you may fearo to do as well as I. But success in practise is dependent on something more than an acquaintance with methods, something more than experience, and that 'something more' is self-reliance!

After ail, metbods count for but little. I have seen men who followed no special merhod sacceed better than those who had excellent drill and who bad elaborated most adcuirable methods.

There are many factors entering into the devalopment of Personal Magnetism Why one has it to a larger degree than another when there has been no dctermined cultivation of it lies in the main in the difference in their degress of Self reliance One is certain of victory before he begins and the other has bu ${ }_{t}$ a wavering faith in himself at auytime. The successful com. mander wins his battles bifore they have gone much beyond the manuscript and diagram stage. When a man says that he
hopes to succeed, he max or he may not ; the cbances are against bim; but when be says with all confidence, 'I shall suoced. he can scarceiy farl.

Tact:--There are some earnest people who are biessed with but a small amount of good sense in ther dealings with others. They do tlings in the wrong way and at the wrong times. Their words are biting, their acts offensive, their demeanor indifferent. They have a faculty for making enemies instead of friends, and it all grows out of their want of tact. Tact signifies an expression of consideration for othersand a diplomatic way of arging our own opinions.

It is useless to plead that one cannot act a part. Why, no one can get throagh life in a belpful and happy way and say all that he feels and thinks in a blunt way to others. - The magnetic man can admisister a rebuke in an impressive way, and usually wihout lasting offence, because be does it in a tactful way. Clubs should be used only when genter measures fail, and the gentle but firm measures will rarety fall when used by a tractful person.

Regularity :-All hite action is rhythmical, and we do wall to foltow its example in cur parposeful doing. To do things regularly is usualiy to do them vell, and those who do things welt produce the deepest and best impressions.

This recital of the rositive magnetic elements ought to be stùdied with cire, not because it prescri's startiong truths, but because of its importance. It is not conpleted in this iesson. The most im portant of all the elements. THE WILL, will be considered in Lesson 4, which follows

## Mental Suggestions hnd Exercises

1. I am bound to get on to a high plane of thinking. I have not been living up to my privileges in this respect.
2. I am setting before me distinct AIMS. I am resolved benceforth to move towards a definve point.
3. Into sll that I do I am now putting THOUGHT and PURPOSE.
4. As I go through life I shall give more attention to people and things.
5. I am checking undue haste, overmuch anxiety, irrtability and ippatience.
6. Mèntal CONCENTRATION being essential to Personal Magnetism Ioam trying at all times to fasten my attention and concentrate my thought on whatever $I$ am doing. I will tontrol ali tendency to mind-wandering.
7. I AM full of LIFE and ENeRGY. I am a human Dynamos
8. I will not yield to DISCOURAGEMENT, no matter what the opposition, but will pusb onwards to final vietory.
9. I believe in MXSELF. I trust MYSELF. All that I need is within my reach.

10 It shall be my purpose to be politic, considerate and tactful in all my dealings with otbers.
11. I will be faithful and regular in all that I undertake.

## Psycho-Phiysiological physical Exercises

1. 'Stand etect. Relax the muzcles of the bpdy as much as possible and retain the standing positiou. Then begin with the muscles of the face, foilow with those of the neek, chest, arms, abdomen, hips, thighs and astly the legs below the knees, taking each set of muscles separately, contracting muscles very slowly to the point of highest tension and thea lefting off the contraction in a like slow way.

It will take several minutes to go over the entire body in this way if the exercises are done very slowly, as directed.

MAGNETIC ENERGY IS DEVELOPED TO A MOST SURPRISING" DEGREE IN THIS MANNER.

The contructions shoule be the wery last ounce of power.

## THE TRUE POST VEDIC PHILOSOPHY

K. K. GONGULEE

## Goal of Life--V

Not fully appreciating the position of Mán as well as,of the proper jurisdiction of the Laws and Forces of Nature, Renuncration bas tried to strengthen itselt by referring to a special application of the Law of Cause and Effect,-I mean, the Law of Earman on which is based Adrista-vada (the theory of predestination'. As the Law of Karman is very exacting and inviolable from the standpoint of 'fallen' man, the Renunciationist has exploited it for his own purnoses representing that as all causes must have their effects, all actions must recoil on their authors as fruits; and as. all frutits of actions, whether seemingly pleasant or painful. are by their vewy nature snortlived and hence bound to cause us only sorrow whether now or hereafter -the wisest course for man is to Cease working altogether. Working here includes desiring, thinking, willing and acting, And to make cessation of work possible, retirement from the world-shutting oneself up like the tortoise

[^0]in his own shell-mis the recommended grescription. And the hope: held out are-cessation of work followea by cessation of Adrista will bring about cessation of birth and death, $i$, e., attainment of Nirvana or Moksha. In the absence of causes there will be an absence Effects to enjoy or suffer.

The moderate renunciationist has not gone so far. He says:-If you camot at once accept the ideal of renunciation or think cessation of work possible and thus cannot at once take to the parth which will lead you on beyond the jurisdiction of ADRISTA, and thus bring a aout your Moksha, you should try, first, to bẹ indifferent to the effects of the causes previously sown which must overtake you, and, then, you must not be in the least"anxious about the results of the works you are or may be engaged in, as these will be mainly, if not entirely, determined by your Adrishta, trying all the while (of course, within the limits permited by the same agency) to undertake such new works only as are calculated to mitigate the wrath of

The following lines shoulu be put at the beginning of puinted $3_{\text {Id }}$ para:
'Just as one who has never seen or hegad of a Ghost, on entering a land the atmosphere of which is surclanged with belief" in the ghost and the people of whikh urake a point of telling him startling ghost stories whenever and wherever they meet him, is gradually and inferceptibly soized, ir not by an actual belief in, at least a doubl as ig the possibility of ghost-existence-if only from the fact that people who are otherwise possessed of atrong commoti nease, cool deliberation and sond judgment as himsolf assert chamselves in its faveur, so'.
And at the end of 3rd pura the following lines should he read:
'And this doubt was quite enough to make hini yield-just as the one referred to above, without any personal experience of the ghost and therefos without a proper test and trial of strength invests him through bis otw imaginotion set at work by the doubt he has come to entertain, with superior strength, and, ultimately carried further by that imagination takes a plantain troe in a dim moon-lit night for a ghost andeshrieks aload or awoons away in mortal fright. Hia own doabt and imagiantion deprive him on the one hand of his real atreegth and on the other lend atrength to the thing which exista only in his own imagivation

[^1]Adrishta (classifying here the fruits of actions into mitigable or avoidable and unavoidable) on the one hand, and to produce, increase or prolong, on the other, grace, happiness, peace, prosperity, etc. For mitigating or avoiding such effects as admit of it, he prescribes Prayaschitta and Swastavana various ATONEMENT and ${ }^{\bullet}$ PROPITIATION ceremonies; while as WORK CONDUCIVE TO THE PROMOTION OF HAPPINES, FORTUNE, etc. he recommends the performanceof special'worships and sacrifices (Yajnas), the offering of special prayers, the chanting of special mantras (mystic invocation); the reciting of special hymns and panegyrics and the observance of fasts, penances and various other austerities. All these are represented as competent to propitiate the divinities in charge of awarding punishments and rewards for actions done by mortals. And these divinities are, although invested with superior powers and faculties, more akin to man than to the Absolute conscious FreeWill in their thoughts, desires, volitions and actions. Really here, though unconsciously, the" Sub-conscious Mind is sought to be awakened to be able to attragt such good as the various limited conceptions of Divinity will allow. He is not, however, quite sure as to the immediate efficacy of his prescription even against fruits admitted to ${ }^{\circ}$ be mitigable or avoidable. And as to the time when XAJNAS, worships, etc. prescribed to promote diverse forms of well-being will fructify he has only to say- The Law of Karman is very stern and enacting. The best thing for you, therefore, would be to fold your Soul in patience till the previous crops have been fülly harvested and enjoyed, when, in accordance with that very Law, the fruts of your following my preseription will mature and gladden your heart-never mind whether in this lifeg or the life to come.

Of course, the Law of Cause and uffect is, as any other Law of nature, stern and inviolable with regard to no-will creation; and so is it generally, and also in its special aoplication as the Law of Karman, with regard to man sinde tie thas chosen to accept the authority of Maya. 'The witl of 'the fallen' man is not free to realise irself, although 'to will being his nature and essence, he is free to will. But even in this his Adrishta controls him. In desiring and willing be is gemerally blindly. led by it towards the fruts that are iftpeduling addeven when
te consciously wills towards the realisation of a piece of 'good fortune' or to avert an impending disaster, the success mainly lies with Adrishta, very often a straw breaking the camel's back, and riot unoften a straw saving the drowning man. Hence it is said 'Desire and.Will follows Adrishta' and hence it is tbat man has been asked, as he cannot altogether cease working (to will being his essence', 'to work leaving the thought of success to Destiny, fate, chance or God '. Oblivious of the fact that ha himself has allowed the Law of Karman to hold him in thraldom, and thus he is the aathor of what he vaguely and with an amount of awe and despair calls his $A d r i s h t$. or Destiny as well as of the truth that what he has done by surrenders ing his will, he and he alone can undo by restoring his will to its original freedom, he simply smarts under it and denounce. the world as full of sorrow.

From what has been said aboye about the super-conscious and the Sao-conscigus Mind it will be seen that from having been the soul, the Paramatmant; the conscious Ftee Will whinch admits of us controlting laws man has become the Spirit, the Jivatman, -a naturalised cross, permit the expression, between Free Will and no-w ifl haviag both. consciousness and will crippled by self-imposed restrictions and limitations. The desire for progress, or more properly the desire for the conquest of nature is, as explained before, the neyer-failing and intense effort of the Soul to break through the bondage and re-assert itself. According to the Spirit, however, ipto which it has transformed itself, and the Mind it has developed to hold correspondence with Maya-or, in other words, according to the nature and extent of the Soul's naturalisation or development of the sub-copscious and the world-conscious Mind (representing the Spirit and the Ego respectively) the endeavour takes a 'spiritual', 'material' or combined turn.

And from what has been said ofothe three minds it will be clear that the mind (which is conscieus of itself in terms of the World) is the out-ward-looking eye of the sub-conscionsness, making the latter which is naturally conscious of itself as connected with one who is consciousness and will, also conscious of itself as standing in certain relation with Maya. That is to
say, by creating the idea of individuality and personality the mind causes the sub-conscions-minded spirit to develop and be overshadowed by the ${ }^{-}$EGO. 'I am Mr. So and so'-thus thieks the Ego; 'I am a conscious stream of will running on from a Higher conscious will and subjected by tim to Maya-ever the same conscious stream whether running underground or as iquid, ice or vapour ovel the surface,--thus the spirit thinks. Tbat is to say, the Ego thinks oniy. irf terms of the relations in which it finds itself to stand with the world through the body in which it is clothed, while the spirit thmoss of itselt in relation to the Maker and maya and takes no notice of the body excepr as a temporary shell or mask. This is why the mind is unconscious of previous births while, when properlyawakened, the sub-conscious is aware of many such births and the 'spirit' refers to incidents of this and that life. It is the E.go-ridden Spivit and not the body which desires, thinks, wills and acts, and is thus subject to the Law of Karman. As the truits of all the actions dune with and through one body capnot be consumed in and through that body, the Law of Garman does not cease operating with the dissolution pursues the ego-ed splrit and causes it to take such shape and form -to be born and re-borth-as will enable it to enjoy the frutts just mature. When the mind is withdrawn from the world, the Ego is merged in the Spirit; and when the Sub-conscius Mind is freed from the limitations it has, by its thought, imposed upon its consciousn as and will, it again becomes the Super-conscious; that is, the Spirit, in it: turn, is now merged in the Soul and the cunscious. ness of his heritage of Free-whll again dawns upon the Superconscious mind of man, and at once it rises above the Law of Karman and all other laws. So the only way to overcome is to release the Sub-conscious Mind mbre and mote Adrishtu from its self-forged bondage till ultimately it wiil lose itself in the Super-conscious.

At 'death' the ego-ed Spirit pazses out. The Ego is the exact replica of the body in which the spirit is just encasedmade up not of 'matter' noc of 'ether' but of 'air' which is mid-way bet Ween them. In essence these three are identical the difference in form, nature and virtue being due to the rates of vibration, Air is more subtle than matter. Hence the Ego
is said to be Sukhsma Sarira or subtle body. The Hgo in which the spirit is enveloped at death attaches to it so long as there are frujts of actions to be coloved in this state. In talls off and gives place to another when the spirit is born into another worid as demanded by the fruits just mpending. That is to say, the new relations in which the mind makes it awarc. it now stards with the world cause the Sub-conscious Mind to develop another ego being"the exact reala of the boty in and through wric: the mind now functions, and in which s entred the idea af individuality and personality The world into which the sprit Dases with the old ero strll clinging on to :t is what is called the Ghost world ; and the ghosts are good. bad and ind fferent as the (go is the true 5 ant of character' according ag their lives on ear a have becn. The egoos stiil make them.think of the world leit behird and revisit old scenes and old friends and foes. With the dissoution of the 'materal' body they so beyond those laws and frees of nature which apply only :o 'matter', and are now sabject io those which govern their own 'aerial band sabtler regions. Thus whte they are not bound and limited by 'material'Inws an 1 forces, they have their own lifitations and imperfections. Thenefore, what they say about their own word has to be accepted with caution; or their views, rather guesses, about higher (i.e., stbtler) worlds; should not be accepied is safe guide without due criticism.

As soon as the fruits of actions to be enjoyed in the ghostlife have been exhausted, the spirit is re-born. The next birth and with it the faculties, powers, organs and senses (i. e., the mind and the egol is determined according to the nature of the fruts just impending. There are certain. GOOD and BAD actions, for instance, the fruits of which can be reaped only through an ethereal body and in an ethereal environment. This accounts tor the ETHEREAL world-the world of what are called 'Upa-devas' Taksas, Gandharvas, Kmnaras and minor gods)-'angeds' and fallergangels. There are certain oiber gool and bad actions the fruits ot which demand a still subtler body and environment-the body and environment of Light. The aerial and etbereal bodies are also sbining but this body, made up of Light itself is effulgent. This world of light st the world of 'Devas'-Arct-angels-and ' Danavas', Fallen Arch-angels, At the beginning all these worlds like bis material world of ours were peopled by beings who were the direct expressions of Divine Wiil. Subsequently direct births have come to be supplemented by births regulated by the Law of Karman.
(To be continusd

## AN ACCOUNT OF PERSONAL EXPRIEENCES

## FRIEDRICH HEISS (Inspirator)

( $C$ ntinued from the last issue)

The Fuchs, house-circle truly was anidoal family-circle. Almost every time deceased relatives were heard from and gave their messages through the table. There were uncle Karl, Amanda, little Minnte and many other;; and also on our side the spirits of deceased friends and acquaintances drew near, and in this way I heard for the first time; through Mr. Fuchs, of Dr. Bernard Cyriax. He came to me and,asked nas toccontinue his work which be had commenced while on earth (he meant his German ${ }^{\text {© }}$ publication for the propaganda of spiritualism). Mr. Fuchs in his clarivoyant state said to me: They (the spirits) come in great numbers and offer their assistance, and even your friend John Most; who has been over thereonly a hitale while, wishes to tell you that he will stand by you faithfully'.

The 'Oracle' in the Fuchs family offered us many a happy bour; and many earneş; warnings and even reproofs we receuved through it. On the seanic-nights we hardly togk our seats around the little table, when at once it conmenced to move. It anowered the questions by tilting of tapping. The motions were so characteristic that in time we could recognise by them the different governing forces. Every 'spirit' moved the taple in his own individual way.

By the direction of our friend F . \&e also prociured a little table, a tripod of bapboo with a wooden top. Our table soon acquired such a dexterity of motion that sometumes it would c:ump upon the lap of one of the circlemembers. We owe many messages and many explanations to the little table, or cather to the forces governing its" movemeats, and not a few visitors were brought to ponder earnestly over the cevelationas gived us. One of the most interesting phenomena became.
manifest, when at the end of the sitting my wife said: "Now, little tabte, go to your place, you have done'your duty'. Thefeapon the table at once set agoing, no matter at what end of the room it was, it moved from one foot to the other and turned in a rotary motion till it arrived at its usual place. Sometimes it had to move across the whole room.

On Christmas-day of the year 1907 both, our sons nad gone out; my wife and I stayed at home alone. As was al ways the case when alone with each other and undisturbed, our conversation turned to the 'spirit-friends in the Beyond' On the foregoing night a friend had presented my wife with a shawl whteh was still lying on the table, Suddenly my wife reached for the shawl, wound it around her head and hummed a metody in a softly rocking thythm. Involuntarify I' looked up and saw that she was 'under influenice'. Our tripod standing near by, I put my hand upon it and at once the iittle table began to tilt, swaying first on one foot, them the secold and on the thite. The humming melody, coming from the lips of my wife, changed gradually into as song of a föreign language. The table became more and more lively till, at last, it circled dancing around my wife who was standing in the middle of the parlor; ,it moved from one foot on to the other, always in exact accord with the tune of the song, which my wife was singing. The whole procedure lasted about'a quarter of an hour whereupon the littie table tottered back to its original place.

It was of even greater interest to us to watch our heavy dining-room table move. This is a large extension. table resting on five massive legs. Both of my sons are musical and my younger son thad soon found out the favorite music to the rhythm of which the heavy table would move the most foreefully. When at the end of a sitting, therefore, my son would play the Marseillaise and we asked the 'table' to march, the heavy table started into such vehement motions that we onlookers felt real uneasy at times.

One Sunday afternoon, at a similar oceurrence of tabletipping, a voice said to me through the mouth of my wife: ©Do you perhaps think that my forces can move tembles obly? just
sit down in that chair, I will show you'something else'. She pointed to a•diningroom chair with a bigh back, I sat down on it and par my feet up upon the firsi bar. My wife touched the back of the chair with her finger tip; and in a moment the chair slid acrosi the floor (with me) and back again; then it leaned backwarts till it nearly souched the floor. I did not fall though, for instantly the obair rose up again. We were amazed; but to me the thing seemed rather baza'dous and quickly I left the uncanny vebicle. It must be considered also that my body is not of trail built, ity helghi being about six feet and my weizht only a few pouads short of 200. So it seems that weight is not an obstacle to the spirits in moving objects.

A young girl belonging to the family who had witnessed this performance and was ever ready for some fun, askeat the spirit-friends to let herehave a ride too. It was granted to bey, up to the middle of the rojm she ' rode', there the chair leaned over sideways and our bumorous twiend was gently deposited upon the carpet, under a general burst of laughter of course.

Abour the time the $59 n$, ot a New York business-frimd, a well known German American author, anl publisher a ked me one day: 'Is it true that you are a spiritis! 1 medium and that such seances are bung helci in your house?'.

I answered pim: 'You are misinformed; I are not a medium. We do hold 'sittings' ia our home, but under the mediumship of my wife'.

During the course of our conversation, he asked me for an invitation to one of oui situngs add to allow "him to bring a tew friegds along. I promised to do this and invited the gintleman and his friends to our bome on a certain Sunday. It was a most interestingsession which took place this day. The greater part of the participants were literary men, and we recejved pertinent messages from spirit-friends. But I will tell ygu only of the phenomenon of table tipping.

On the Sunday-afternoon our heavy dining-room table madde exceedingly lively motions, it tipped far over on one side and bounced through the room, so that we were forced

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to burriedly get our feet to a place of safety to evade a violent collision with the table-legs.

I was, of course, very anxious to understand the causes of these phenomena and when, later on, I asked our teachers from the bigher spheres to enilistiten me as to the mystery of such work, I received an explanation 'which gave me full satisfaction. Briefly I would inform my reader that the souls in the Beyond 'orothe 'spirits' as they are mostly called, are only in a very few cases the direct originators of these phenomena. It is the electro-magnetic force, inherent in tre medium, combined with the elementary magnetic force of the earth-sphere which produces these phenomena- Of course, the soul-world of the spheres is capable and willing, or better, 'desirous' to call forth these forces from the earth sphere and to develop them to their highest perfection. The magnetic forces of our earth-5phere form a protecting wall about a good medium, and when once the development of the medium has reached a certain degree, thase forces seldom resort' back to such phenomena. Seldom they remain on this primitive step of development, but they work onward unceasingly in the larger spheres of the soul.world.

## PHRENOLOGY PRACTICALLY EXPLAINED

J. MILLOT SEVERN, F. B. P. S., F. L. L. C.

## 12. SECRETIVENESS

Dr. Gall discovered tais ongan. In. early youth he was struck with the character and form of the head of one of his companions; amiable in disposition, and possessing good mental abilities, but with an extraordinary disposition for cunning and finesse. Although a faitbful friend, this youth experienced ab intense pleasure in employing every possible means to make game of his scboolfellows, frequently springitg little surprises on them, and he was an adegt in the art of deception.

A moderate or fuirly good development of Secretiveness is very useful, as it gives to its ${ }^{\circ}$ possessor policy, guardedness, discretion, diplomacy, self-government, prudęnt reserve, management, self-possession, power to repress or conceal thoughts, feelings and emotions until the judgment approves of them being divulged. Persons with this faculty large are able to restrain them feelrogs to appaar quite cool and self-pojsessed in time of danger or emergency, or during opposing, turbulent, irritating, trying and critical circurnstances. . It is no difficulty for them to keep secrets. They like to take people by surprise, to discover the secrets of others, yet jealousiy and most guardedly conceal their own. It is a aseful quality in lawyers, diplomatists, ${ }^{\text {statesmen, anventors, actors, secret service agents, and }}$ spies.

Excessive Secretiveness produces extreme reservedness, insincerity of character, exclusiveness, cunning, shrewdness, evasion, crattiness, bypocrisy, lying, trickery, strategem, treachery, a disposition "to conceal real motives and intentions, to resort to onderhand methods, tricks in trade, false pretensions, donble-dealing, intrisue, to take mean advantage of, and to cheat. Persons of such development appear to be aiming at one thing white accomplishing another; they evade direct questinns, are non-committal, enigmatical, politic, managing, cold, mysterious, distant, distrustf al, sly, and when they have
motives for concealment appear as friends before your face, expressing themselves as glad to see you, whilst actiag deceitfully and as enemies bebind your back.

Secretiveness, when large, gives a strong disposition to selfishness, unless counterbalanced by very large Benevolence; it is more often than not accompanied by a good degree of Acquisitiveness. These two faculties working together prompt their possessots, from a love of cunning and desire for gain, to take advantage of the less wary and anguarded. Persons in whom Secrẹtiveness is very powerful and active, especially it Acquisitiveness is large and Conscientiousaess only moderate, are capable of resorting to the meanest devices in order to gratify their secretive desires and to attain their selfishaess. If is very interesting and often highly amusing to watch the manifestations of this faculty, both in animals as well. as in human beings. Some people realise no pleasure equal to that of deceiving or misleading others; and suspecting otners' motiver, they frequently briag suspitem on themselves.

The ustal motives which inspire reserve are often of a prudential kind which seek to acquire edvantages while avoiding dreaded resalts. . When some aim or purpose be detẹininined upon that cannot be obtained by open and honest policy, there is a temptation to employ secretive underhand methods in those who have the faculty of Secretiveness large.

Secretiveness, it should be femembered, is simply a feeling or prosensity, and to be of the atmost value shouid be conjoined to a good intellect and a bigh standard of moral integrity, otherwise its manifestations are liable to be excessive in character. Acting in conjunction with a poor intellect, it is often productive of the most ridiculous results. Persons endowed with large Secretiveness, relying on their powers of cuaning, and setting as they do cuaning before intellect, thinking that others cannot see through their motives, frequently do the most ludicrous things, and they are rarely disposed to allow others, even highty inteiligent peopie, the credit of a better understanding than thernselves.

Secretiveness 15 said to give tict; in certain phases of its action a good deal of tact appears to be manifested, ba: it is
decidedly inferior in quality to that tact which comes from Intuition. A person pessessiag a large development of thr br an of Human Nature or Intuition, and a good inteflect; even though he has small Secretiveness, pessesses far superior ability to deal advantageously with men and matters than with a smaller development of intellect, large Secretiveness, and small Human Nature. The latter is a much more useful quality to possess; therefore I should advise persons to cultivate Human Nature rather than Secretiveness. When bordering on excess; buf combined with large intellectual faculties and Conscientiousness, and small Language, the individual with large Secretiveness talks little, stores bis mind with learning, but reserves too much knowledge and experience to himself. While its exercise is sometimes necessary to personal safety, and we may need sometimes to veil our aims and plans, it is not so pecessary to hide our sympathies, knowledge and experience.

Those who possess a normal devetopment of Secretiveness, combined with large Language, Friendship and.Agreeableness, make themselves exceedingly pleasant, genial and sociable are good company, talk freely -but not rashly or indiscreetly and display themselves to advantage; and with large Hope are bright and lively conversationalists.

When the organ is small, the individual is far too cand d and outspoken, eager to communicate without discretion, is ${ }^{\circ}$ unsuspecting, and ready to open out the mind too freely without counting the cost or weighing the consequences. It is advisable that such a person should endeavour to keep his own counsel, and exercise due discretion before anfolding to others all his own and his neighbours' personal and paivate concergs. Candid, open-minded people are often very conscientious and extremely honourable, but by giving the free expression to what they think and feel, are liable to place themselves in an awkward and difficult position, as well subjecting themselves to be imposed upon. They are constantly disposed to commit themselves, to act indiscreetly and impulsively, and to play into otbers' "hands too readily. Such persons exhibit more honesty of purpose and are more easily understood than those who are so very secretive and who clothe all their deeds añd
actions in mystery, darkness and obscurity, yet they need to be careful lest undue advantage is taken of their candour, outspokenness and sincerity.

The organ is located at the inferior edge of the parietal bones, and when lafge gives a bullet-headed appearance indicated by width and fulness to the middie of the sidehead above Destructiveness and below Cautiousn.ss. Dr. Gall found it largely developed in a great number of cunnjag, deceitful individuats; :hence he called it the organ of Cunning. Dr. Spurzheim gave it.rthe more appropriate name of Secretiveness. All carnvorous animals, and such as have to seek their prey or protect themselves by stealth and cunning are invariabiy strongly endowed with Secretivenes. It is large in the fox and cat.

## RENTS IN THE VEHL

SUBADRAB.II (wite of Mr.V.D. Rishi of Iudore)
(Through RAYASAM FENKATRAO)

## Spirit Messages

I
I have come. My name is Subhądra Bai. I am your friend's wife. Did 1 not appear to you many a time in the c:ystal. Gazng into crystal is a new thing to you. Your eyes dazzled. I noticed it. Now whenever you look the star concentrate upon it. Your powers will soon increase. You are now developing materializing powers. Did I not appear in your dream four days ago? ilas not your wife then garlanded you? My busband is very anxious to see me in my materialized form. I am also equally anxious to be seen by him. You must know we boib aye inseparable. Here let me tell you one thing. There is a peculiat sort of coincidence ofoyourself and my husband. Do yoa know why it is so? Physically yon botn are one thousand yojanas apart from each other. Study the circumstances that dragged you both into contact with each other. Why such strange thiogs sbould happen? Why should l take so much interest in your wife and give her shelter in my lodgings? Generally, we, spirit befhgs, do not tive togeiber in the same room unless we had a strong and inseparable bond of friendship on the earth plane. But this is not such a case. There is an undarground cause for all this. I told our paist life to my husband severai tupes in his dreams. Please ask him. He may tell you. I also will tell it to you just now. Do you hear? Keep it a secret. Dun't communicate this secret on paper. You may tell this to each other when you both meet together. A wonderfal thing happens when you both meet. There are some causes which yet prevent you from meeting each other. You both are anxious to meet each other. Alright. I will be the cause of this meeting. I spend my time in meditation. Your wife accompanies me wherever I go. I uaderstand her. She cannot understand me. I showed her many holy places.

I will be here till I - join my husband. I always pray God to give us a happy and everlasting union. . Our friendship continues even tin our enward march to still higher spirttual lokas. Why did you give a siap to your wife last night? It was in your dream, bitt she feels much. With great difficulty I could bring her to reason. She thinks that you are not loving ber fondly. In dreams also you should not entertain any bad ideas. - Never mind, I have pacified ber. Tell my busbard that I am very anxious to be seen by him. Don't reman dejected in sucb a way. Cheer up your spirts. Do your duty calmly with no desire for remuneration or reward. Leave everything to God- My brother, I am going. neep records of my thessages and your wife's messages. They must be kept permanent. Publish atl those expect some prohibited portions. Yourself and my husband will both win much. fame. Spread this sacred science. Don't regard the difficulties that come on your way. Take rest. I am going.

> SITARAMMA, wife of Rayasam Venkatrao (Through RAYASAM VENKATRAO

- My beloved, I am your dear wife. I have come bere just now. Many a time I tried to communicate my thoughts to you; but you repulsed me entirely. I was much discouraged and dispirited by your attitude. Mrs. Rishi gave me shelfer in her lodgings. She told ane that such repulsion is due to the intensity of your grief and that your will power was on those occasions so weak that any appearance or communication would break your heart, At present I am living with her. I am now very hiappy to see, you possessing strensth of mind. You are my God. I worshipthe Great God only through you. There are very many roses in my garden. I do not pluck them. My mother grieves much for me. I know you are now not able to coasole her. Her circumstances are not good. Thoagh financially well equipped shequffers much in her old age. My brothigr; I fear, may not regard her much. Pcor womanl she had ber entire hopes in me and through me in you. She did never hate you. She grieved much because you did never appear as haviry loved nee. Sbe cotuld not read your heart. My time is
upu- I will be with you this whote day. I am much fatigued. I wilt write again fomorrow.

My beloved! I am your Dharmapaini. I read your heart. Do not resolve to remain unmarried. You are young. Now my rother is thinking of you, why do you cry? My heart melts. I have already told you that I love you, you alone by manas, vak and karma. Here I-wlll tell you our past life. I remember it now. Because 1 loved you-you alone - 1 , can tell it. It is a secret..................Do you now understand? Destroy the scroil on which this secret is written. Don' $t$ tell it to anybody. If you tell it i: will endanger your life. As you now uncietstand our union in varic .9 janmar, be calas. I am now in the third heaven. I will await your arrival here. Do not always remain buried in spiritualistic houghts and experiments. Do your duty in the wotld. You must become a Jnant. Do all duties well and keartity, simply becaluse they are duties imposed upon you ou account of yous past life-karma. . The world will laugh at you if you thus remain resigning everything material. Do you remember you once recited to me some verses from lehagavad Gita, and explained their meaning? Have you forgotten it now? Where has your knowledge gone? what is this? Why do you cry ? Where was this love while i was living? Excuse mefor afking you so. Your heart was deep. You lovedare much, byt you did never express it out. Yes; it is a noble quality. Your behaviour in such a way has given me rise to this 'status. Our Purohit appeared to me. Poor man! I pity him much; I do not know how. long does he remain in that wretched atmosphere. When he represented his grievances I consoled him. My beloved, practise clairvoyance and materialisation. I will be very happy to speak to you face to face and embrace you. You are not yet so powerful as to make yourself so strong-minded and powerful to speak face to face. Practise. You will certainly succeed. I will help you. You are now in difficulties. I connot new in any, way materially heip you. Have presence of mind. I know nabody loves you at - present. It is well and good. Concentrate your thoughts on tuccess. You will certainly get success in all your undertakings. I am getting sleepr I wil go $I$ will come anin.

My belowed, why are you so much distressed? I am your dharmipatni; Look up. Do you see my face? You gave me a slap in yotur dream. It was dream to you, but reslity to me. See; it causes me much pain. I don't come to you. I will go away. Why do you call me again? Why do you send your thoughts after me? I torgive you for the present. See the offence does not recur. .Today lorward, do one thing, Bring eyery evening-some jasmine or rose flowers Put them in a bottle fult of water and cork it. During nights whenever you feel țairsty drink that water. Magnetse the water before hand. The water will give you good relief and make your brain organs quite receptive to revive the spirt commonications. Wait. Tomorrow I wil narrate to you my experiences before and after death. Tomorrow $I$ will tell.

My beloved, I am vour Dharmupatni. You discontinued Sindhya entirely. Wny! I know. Bou discontinued it because you cannot,-it you parform Sandtya now-say in the course of Sandhya the word 'Dharm ipatui Samedha', Yes, yes, I understand. My dearest, I do not know an what terms should I express my gratitude for the iove you bherish towards mej a poor and pasied off being. You are a spiritualist. Why do you fear? I am always with you. Whenever you call me I come to you in my subile form and stand by your left side. Perform Sandhya as usual. Remember tnat I am your Diarmapatni. 'I will stand by your s*le. Don't. hesitate. Do as usual. Yesterday your broher Satyam came to me. We bad a long conversation. Here the is a sanskrit pont- He toid me he woyld teach me Pativrata Doarma and Jnana. Please give me yoar permission. Consider well.

My beloved! Lift ip your face. I have come. I am your Dharmapatni. Please do not discourage ycurselfy Why are you so much depressed? What is the matter with you? I see tearr in your eyes. Wipe them off. Don't remain here. Go to yon. parents and remain with them. You may, while doing Sishrusha to them, to some extent ${ }^{\text {' forget }}$ these melancholy ideass You are becoming quite effeminate. Better remarry soon; I predict you will remarry soon, Though not materially, I am your dearest wite in all spiritualistic matters. Your would-b $e$
wife will become sharer in all ycir materialistic affairs. While I stand your Dharmapatni on the side spiritual, she will stand likewise in the side material, You ar a tortunatoone. This is not the case with every man who remarries. Onty in the case of spiritu. alists wbocan open up the entrance gate and peep into the mystery of the etberic worlds, the law quoted above applies. An advanced spiritualist who can see the spirit beings and keep thern unde ${ }_{r}$ his command need not perform (Shiredha), as the knows fully well that his beloved one is anwiys with him in subtle body* and not away. Shradba is pertormed with a view to shaw a clear path to the departed souls on their onward way to higher lokas Then where is such necessity here? Here a beloved wife remain. in her subtle body always with ber husband eagerly awaiting her Lord's arrival in like manner. . She is bereft only of her physial cover. Every other thing remains the satize. She sees her busband and he sees her. They hold commanication with each otber. She does not require Bhradha because she does not seek ber way onward leaving ther ford behind. Excuse me for having tolchyou so much. You know everytifing. Though you know it, the same if repeated by a beloved one would be much : :mptessive, $\mathrm{A}_{0}$ wife's counsel in moments of doubt and distress dispels the surrounding Maya. Hear me. Consider well. Tomor row I will write again. I am, every day appearing in your dreams. Yoa remember the dream impressions.

My belover, f have come. To-day I attended a feast. We all gathered at Vishnu's iemple. Myself, Mrs. Rishí, Shyamala, we three went in a group. All females wore glittering ornaments. We had no ornaments at all except (Mangalasutrams). We stood in a corner. There was a sentinel at the gate. When the clock struck six a person in Kashlya robes (a"tapasvini) came out. Instead of allowing the forestanders iato the gate, she came to the place where westood and gently conducted us into the temple. All the people stood quite amazed. We entered the temple and. prayed to God Maha Vishnu. Then we three went to Goddess Mahalaksimi and offered saffron for puja, The inage of Goddess suddenly moved and flowers fell into our hands. We took up the flowers and gently lodged them into the knots of hair. I am now coming from that place.

I prayed to Goddess to give you long life and bappiness and aiso to bless us with everlasting union in future. Now, my beloved, I an much tired. Please permit me to take a little rest.

My beloved, I have come. Accept my namaskarams. I am quite well to-day. I will narrate to you my experiences on the day of my death. I suffered much from that morning. I had a longing desire to see you from the previous day and asked my brothes to write or wire to you. .He told me that he had done so. You did not come that night. I felt your absence much. The next morning my condition became worse 1 got angry with you as you did not come. Again I asked my brother to give a wire to you. From $11 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. my sufferings became intense. I could not sit on the couch, I became restless: Throughout my all sufferings the thing that appeated to me was your image only. I longed to see you. Whenever the front door opened by any intending vasitor I thought it was you who ceme. AAnd when found it not so I used to sigh and again" suffer. The whispering sounds of my relations, their hasty footsteps, their going our and coming, in often usedto misguide me that it was you who came to me. Above and below and on all sidre, wherever I saw, your very face bent down in grief with trars flowing down downwards on the cheeks appeared to me. In suct restless condition l laboured much till $5 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. when whispering of your name suddenly vibrated through the spectators. - With antious looks and suffering hearts and agony I looked towạrds my brother enquring whetber you came. A wire was shown to me. I © was informed it was from you. On learing the contents that you did miss the train and would not be able to go till night I becamehopeless and body began to collapse. $\dot{\text { When }}$ the critical momeht came i was more or lese in a sitting posture and nothing but you yourself appeared to me. The who'e of my life passed before my sight like a panorama, the events being presented in a reverse order. The incidents of the days and period immediately preceding the critical moment came first and so on to childhood and infancy. Suddenly I came again to my senses every pain being gone and finding it hopeless to see you again with my physical eyes, 1 turaed my
attention and prayed the Great Goddess to give me everlastag union either in heaveg or in hell, pither in haopiness or in misery with you, you alone. As the prayer was going on I felt as if a heavy $\log$ has been tak en out from rie. I felt myself free from a heavy weight. I just then opened my eyes and the panorama of my past life again presented itself clearly before my eyes. After ciosely viewing this scenery once more I looked towards the other side where mon astonishment I saw a Marathi woman-Mrs. Kishi --, vose brother, your sister and many other acquaintances standing quite front and welcoming me to their abodes. Fondness towards the dense body not yet being completely gone I ston at the spor where my dead body lay (in the air) looking to the persons crying on corpse. While I was turning aside to join my visitors in the etberic regions I heard a loud krock at the door, calling me by name. I at once recognised that it was yoa. Hiving a curiosity to see your feeling I remained where I was. The loud sobs of my mother in response to your khock. convinced you that I was no more. The door was opened and you came in. You fell or the dead body. You being a spiritualist with some magnetising powers in hand, your very touch itself lamënfing for my death and recalling mo back to life worked as a stimulant on me and I tried twice to re-enter the body (the dark dungeon). I know the body was quite usetess to live in any longer and also unfit and ugly to force a way into ; but your will $\dot{\text { w as as imperious. }}$. I gradually alighted on the $^{\circ}$ dead body. You felt a little heat passing on the body. Just at that moment a wonderful thing happened which diverted your attention otherwise. Your belief that life yet existed in the body while doing wonders on one side throwing out every obstacle on its onward march, its wrogress was- suddenly arrested and cut down to the root on your seeing five black $\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{nt}}$ coming out from the aight ear of the corpse. Your conviction that the vital spark has not encirely left was coini* pletely routed out by this counter incident. And afterwards it was your belief itself that gradually freed me from the hold of your strong will. I escaped and your conviction thiat life was extinct was further strengthened by the coldness that now reignedi on my body. Had not the circumstances transpirt
in such a way you would have surely put me to the tortare of entering back the dead body to endure turther suffering. You would hạve thuls kept me dyisg for hours and days. Thinking that it would be dangetous to remain any longer in the pre. sence of such a dangetous man as you, 1 allowed myself to be led away by my friends who cane to welcome me. To-day I detained you long at the experiment. I will tell you again. Please give me permission tongo to Hardwar once. Your heart is full of grief. Don't give way to grief. You know everything. Take rest. Pray God. Why do you unnecessarily detain the money due to Doctor? Don't keep it. Pay it off immediately. You must always be honest. Any bad deed on your part brings separation between us. Remender it and work. God will give you in many other ways. How long do you depend upon your parents? jet empioymeni. Have your own earnings by honest means. Whatever yoú offer from your savings I heartlly aocept. I will cone a gain. Please allowme to take rest.

## REVIEWS

The Process of Man's Becoming Based on Communications by Thought-transference from Selves in Inner States of Being. By Quaestor Vi•ae. with a Preface by David Gow, Editor of L'ght'. LONDON Duckworth • \& Co., 3., Henrietta Street, Convent Garden, 8 snmlings net.
What is*the meaning of human life? What its purpose? Whence, 0 Heavan, whither?' Is there a first-hand solution to the great problem of problems-the riddle of existence? Was ever this truth revealed to humanity? If so, is the revelation conninuous? . If not, why? is reason the highest thing that man thas for solving the problems of life and death? Can we rationally supplement the light of reason w'th the dight of infuition? It so, tow? Jhese and other simblar question: have invited many ways of approach along the lines of science, religi; on, philosophy, spinitualism, ctc. Sciente appeals to reason, relgion to faith, philosophy, either rationatises or dogmatresbut the nigher science of spiritualism 'combined reason wich intuition and sees the question, at heart a spintua! one, with dhe eye of 'puee reison.' [n plain longuage, it takes you by the hand and helps you to leam straight irom higher intelligences jregarding the plan of an intelligible universe) whose messages may be checked by Reason. Of the many spilitualists who have attacked these "problems, the author of thie "Process of Man's Beconing" is one of those who cesetves particular men. tion. He is neither a narrow-mincled faddist nor an ' orthoddox ' scientist or theologian who, 'even though vanquished, could argue still'- buc a sober thinker or perceiver whose $\operatorname{logical}$ exposition of life's mechanism, modes, expression and purpose is based on the messages communicated or insipired from the spirit world. To those who would hesitate over the claim we say with the Editor of Lighi:-It is the message rather than the messenger which matters. Indeed, the message is orrgibal and bold, full ot ideas and suggestions in harmony with the revelation of the ancient seers (Rishis and Siddhas) of our country as well as of the modern apostles of spiritual wisdom. The
stadent of Spiritualism-and even of religions generally—will find new viewpoints concerning cvolution, physicai and spritu-al-tbe existence of a Supreme Being (Purusha) - ihe rationale of re-macarnaliun and after-death states-our prace in the ani-verse-religion aud its genesis-problem of evil, etc. All these are expounded with the rare charms of togic and language and in a unique manner that justifies the author's claim to ollumination from the Great Beyond.
Life: The First of a Series of Health Pamphlets by Frank Frutchay. Pablished by The Auther at 65, University Building, Detroit, MICH. (U. S. A)
This pampblet forms part of a serits on various subjects like voice, speech, thinking, etc., more or less allied to health physica', intetlectual, emotional, psychic and spiritual. The author refers to the law relating man to pirit and to life and enabling man to assume a definite reation to the activities of the earch, as he plays the game of life and its living on the world stage.
Soul's Rhapsodies: By S.A. Tirumalai Kolundu, East END, TINNEVELLY.
This treatise aims at giving in a nutshell the rhapsodies of a philosophicaly minded soul, which, it is hoped, may tend to uplift any world-weary mind, thirsting after the living nectar of peace (santi). ©Some of these are seart ęcroes and others, echoes rom the Upanishads, as well as from Tamil Mystics. . To thesef are appended a note on Raja $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{g}$ a based ginerally on the aphorisms of Patanjali. "In the world theie is nothing but man: in man there is nothing great but mind; in mind there $i_{s}$ nothing great but grace. Agd grace is True Divinity," Such is the keynote struck towards the close of the treatise that vibrates indeed from cover to cover.
Spiritualism True and False; And the Expansion of Consciousbess By arthur William Garlick. london : C. W. Daniel Ltd., Graham House, Tudor Street, E. C. 4. One shilling net.
Is Spiritualism true or false? The answer is that there is true or genuine spiritualiom as well as false or unsafe spiritu.
alism. The author gives brief accounts of occult experiences just to throw hight on the miental attitude he would put before his readers. For all normally bealthy persons interested in Truth, the attitude should be that of an honest inquirer with the lace towards the light. But dor the light and superficial, the unhealthy or the peurotic person, the best attitude to adopt, in the word of the author; should be "one of intense ant:" pathy towards all things occult inntil such etine as he (or she) $m \cdot y$ huve acquired strength of mind and will, and has a definite aim in view, to be pursued at all costs.':
Pioneer 'Teachers: By F. H. Behncke, Elmhurst, III. (U, S. A.)
This 'compilation of biograpties' is a few dots from, History just to familiarise the readers with the names of the $\dot{p}$ ioneers in the old and new scheols of healing of natural and mental therapeutics, dietetics, body-building, manipulative treat--ment, diagnosis, and in the world of philostophy, and education. We are glad to learn that this volume is bat ethe forerunner, of other biographies of those who have done fundamental work for the benefic of humnity.

## Divine Science: By Miss A. M. Robinson. Valhalla.

N. Y.: Robinson Publishing Comyany. \$1.50,

The" author claims to be adi• inspired teacher of scientific knowledge ot the prenomena and philosophy of spiritualism; in whom bave been developed clairvoyance, inspiraional writing and other phases of medumstip. Some of the instructions contained in this volume are certainly calculated to enable one to tane oneself to hige spiritual influences and contact the better and purer side of our natare-P. S. A.


[^0]:    Nore:-Certain ptassages huve been left out owing to pressare of aptice from the tirst part of thy Post-Vodic Philosophy, Goal of Life-IV, publighed in the last July fiscue of the Kalpaka. As I am afraid, however, that without these lines my meaning cannot be sufficiently olear, I hasten to request mv readara to read the following linea between the $\mathbf{l a t h}_{\text {and }}$ and the 2nd para of the issue:
    "The force and moaning of the above may be more clearly appresiated by an understanding of the thper-conscious aud Sub-conscious Mind (as i have understood them) frequently referred to in these pages. The Superconscious ? ind or the Soul, tho Paramatman the Sub-conscious Mind otberwise called spirit or Jivatman $f$ and the Mind or more properly the werld-conscious Mind-these three make up the Trinity variondy expressed as Arankara, Budder and Manas ; Beamman, Visnu and Sifs ; or the Father, the Holy Ghost and the Son,-so happily expressed in that mystio syllable AUM, whichewas found by taking the firgt vowels abangaba and Budbit, and the fingt congonant, helpless withont the aid of a vowel, of Manad'.

[^1]:    c When, through his own body and mind, trus influenced by Nature man sabmitted to Mays withent caring for one to make a trisl of strength with her, the Superconacions Mind developad (1) the Nind and (2) the Sabeconsoions Mind *

