SUPERCONSCIOUSNESS

SWAMI SATCHIDANANDA

Superconsciousness is the ineffable ecstacy of self-realisa-It is the infinite life in the glory of the cosmic realm. It is in it the flood-gates of the soul are thrown open and the Living Waters of the Hignest Consciousness rush forth. Samadhi in Sanskrit term. It is the only consciousness that includes and transcends all lesser forms of consciousness. is the Region of the Great Vast wherein time is blotted out. space melted, and causation swallowed up in Infinite Realisation It is the deep insight in the Kingdom of the Self wherein all the gods and demons merge, all sound is lost, name and form evaporated, and the moral consciousness of body and mind is dispersed. Thought remains un-thought in it, mind, no-mind, and life and death no more exist, since it is beyondall that is relative. It is the Goal of Freedom. Now and Here and not Hereafter. It is the real sight of the soul stationed in the formiesaness of Divinity. It is the sacred light which the earthly self is devoid of. It is the great profound and blissful secret of the Self and it is in this, all the verigated or diversifled phenomena of the world, the mere phantasmogoria presented by the magic lantern of the mind, dwindle away like a dream after waking. It is, in short, pure and unconditioned consciousness wherein the objective world is for ever all naught and the self stands revealed.

In the trumpetting and declaring voice of the Upanishads, superconsciousness is not an inward consciousness as in dreaming state (swapna). It is not also the outward consciousness as in awakened state (jagrat). Nor is it the consciousness of the intermediary state. It is not even the ingathered consciousness as in deep sleep state (sushupti). It is not the total consciousness (samusti) as that of Iswars (God). And again it is not unconsciousness as in the case of a stone. But it is unpelated, imperceivable, devoid of all-connotations, unthinkable, essentially of the nature of self-consciousness alone, negation of all relative existence, peaceful, of supreme bliss and unitary. And it is respleadent, native and naked consciousness of self-supreme. It is our spiritual inheritance. It is in it the .ef.

fulgence of Nirvaus is made manifest. It is the divine awareness of the Openess.

There are three states namely instinct, reason and super-consciousness. They belong to one and the same mind. But the extremes seem alike. The unconscious and superconscious states seem alike. It is by the effect we have to distinguish them. Though the mosplight is the light of the sun alone (sun-light itself), yet it never makes day. Similarly though unconsciousness, looks like superconsciousness, yet the realisation of the unitary, self-effulgent and self-conscious state will never be gained. A fool it is said, entering into superconsciousness, comes out a sage.

Let us suppose mind as a lake. Of the three planes of consciousness, subconsciousness and unconsciousness, conscious plane is the topmost surface of the lake of our mind, the subconscious plane just below the surface and the unconscious plane is the dark stratum, the bottom of the lake. Whenever a thought arises in our mind, it colours only the tonmost surface of the lake and so we are always conscious of the conscious plane alone and not of the other planes whose matter we can bring to the conscious plane by constant practice of concentration. We can thus be conscious of the whole mind-stuff, as it were. We should educate the mind-stuff in the light of the spirit by driving the consciousness of spirituality into it (the one thought "I am Brahmau" -or "Everything is indeed Brahman "), and the whole of the mind gets illumined. then the superconscious state or Samadhi. In the ordinary states of consciousness, we generally work with a portion of the mind or in other words, a portion of the mind illumined by the rays of the Intelligence of the Atman. But in Samidhi we are beyond or transcend mind and matter form the basis for the apparent relative existence and remain in our Nativity or the absolute Consciousness.

It is in superconsciousness the world is luminous with spiritual light and we are face to face with the Infinite Bliss touching the Reality everywhere. It is in it the sages and saints who have broken all bonds of limitations, live, move and have their being. The limitations of the person pass away and the Principle alone shines throughout. Shall we consciously live in the lofty and blissful realm of superconsciousness, our innate nature!

THE KALPAKA

India's only Psychic and Spiritual Review

Patlished Monthly

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SRI KRISHNA AND THE NATIONS

T, L. VASWANI.

Residua, say some virios, never existed? Nor Jesus! Both were bore in the rotads of admittee 'unscientific' men! They saw nature-phonomena. They watched the movements of the sam. They observed operations of agriculture. And myths of Krishna and Christ were made!

It is not difficult to argue away historical facts into fiction. Who will not admit that Nappiean with a real person of history? Yet a Frenchman published in the last century, a book to prove the 'non-existence of Napplean'! The story of Napolean' argued the French outlier, was an allegory of the Sam Napolean' (we've tarrebale were no other than 12 story of the Zodiac. His tent brothers were only four seasons of the year. His birth in an island represented the sun-rise. His victories in East but indicated the march of the sun eastward. Alls loss of power in winter represented the waning power of the cut. His passing away in St. Helena across the seas symbolised the sinking of the sun in the opens.

Given a fertile imagination it is easy to resolve facts into flations!

The practical question I would put to everyone of my readers is :—is Krishna to you a reality, or merely some remote far-off figure or illusion unrelated to your personal tife?

I confess Sri Krishna is but a name to many of my countrymen. To the masses, He is an Idol. To the feducated, He is an unknown X. In either case, He is not a Living Ideal, and the Message of his Life remains remote. If my countrymen did but take the Message into their own lives, India would not be a defeated, distracted, decadent nation she is to-day.

For one aspect of the message of Sri Krishus, the message of the Gits, is it not this? Make your work an offering to the Lord. It is a message of shokes. You are to renounce not work but only the fruits? thereof.

To make India a world-force, we must make the Krishna-message a reality, a shakti in our lives. Bring your work,—sye your very 'failure',—as an offering to God. In this message is the hope of India and the nations.

India fell in the day when she rejected the divinity of life and refused to have fellowship with the poor-

India fell in the day she entropped herself in the pride of caste.

Europe, indeed, has worked,—but alse! for gold, power, domination. Her work' she has not given as an offering to God. Her science and industrialism, her accumulations and expansions, her politics and progress-oults are there to make herself great at the expense of Humanity.

Europe has crucified Jesus again and again and so wandered from violence to violence. An American senator, visiting Europe recently rightly saids. You want to know what's the matter with Europe? I can tell you in two words. It's war'.

Not this the 'work' which can help and heal Humanity;

Why does Hindu. India remember the Janmashttmi? This Day, in the long ago, was born one whose blessed life was one beautiful Song of Love. And as I survey the situation in anguished India and the wearied, wandering West and my heart hums a tune of sadness, I see, again, again, Bri Krichua, the 'Lord of Love standing guard on a Great

Height' playing upon the Flute and sounding the accient Message:--

Come to Love for shelter, nutions of East and Wort! And ye will never perish!

For this is what happens when work is offered to the Lord. Work is transmuted into love.

O ye that would serve your nation! O ye of creeds or no creed! Listen to-day the Krishna's Call!

Listen and renounce the pride and power which separate brother from brother, nation from nation.

In the Eternal Crishus of the ages, learn to love all communities, all nations, all races.

In Love is the solution of your problems. For all problems are, in their last analysis, spiritual problems.

Love one another; and love the poor and outcasts.

For Love is Krishna-shakti, and without It you cannot build a New Civilization.

HYMN ON SHREE KRISHNA'S NATIVITY

B. NABAYANASAMI IYEB.

The Sages Sang:

- Lord of Truth, of Truth the goal;
 The womb, the eye, the way of Truth;
 Truth eternal; Truth's embodiment;
 To thee we bend.
- 2. It is declared of the ancient tree,—Prakrithi and Birth,—It has one trunk, two fruits, three roots, four tastes, five earth-secking shoots, six atmas, seven sheaths, eight branches, nine gates, ten leaves. And on it perchad are two birds,—Jivatma and the Lord.
- 3. Came existence from non existence. It was the will of the Lord. Life felt pain and pleasure; it kindled with affections, proposed its ends; it became endowed with the pranas, with senses sensations, understanding and will—it settled its constitution. It recognised itself and surrendered itself to its Author.
- . 4. Thy incarnation is inscrutable but to thy devotees. Thou comest to correct and save.
- 5. In blind dismay and in more perplexing pride, men see not thee. But those who prostrate at thy lotus feet, and do deeds of charity, sacrifice and penance, with ease attain thy grace.
- 6. C blessed Lord, thou art the balm to every mortal sore. We put our fears and hopes on thee, and thou dost guide and deliver us from samsars's fearful deeps.
- 7. Unhampered by false and faithless creeds, through bakti, we ride on wings of the king of birds to thy mercy.
- 8. Blessed mother of the Holy One, may all fears die; the murderous king who seeke His life, tastes his death.
- 9. Thou art the ransom to our sins. Peace is come. The earth is free.

THE BAILEY TECHNIQUE FOR REJUVENATION

In considering the Bailey Technique, it is very important that we get a very; clear picture of the ductless or endocrine glands. While a knowledge of these glands is of some importance with reference to other methods of rejuvenation, yet it is more vital in the Bailey Technique as I make use of all the glands while other methods limit their function to a single gland.



WM. J. A. BAILEY.

Last month I explained that the endocrine glands controlled every chemistry process of the body. As these articles continue. I will have occasion to explain this control in detail. At present we may accept as a general truth the statement that these glands hold the secrets of our inmost being. In other words, we are what our endocrine glands are. Man is the product-the result-of the action of his endocrines.

As you know, a human being is made up of billions of tiny ceil factories. Each group of cells has special functions. The group that goes to make up the endocrine glands are charged with the duty of manufacturing the secretions or hormones. These hormones find their way into the blood stream and by this channel to the various body cells to deter-

mine and guide the countiess chemistry processes we call celt life or cell activity. One doctor put it very succinctly when he said, "Life, body and soul emerge from the activities of the magic coze of their succest chemistry".

It does seem inconceivable that a single drop of fluid from an insignificant looking glandeds not only disseminate throughout handreds of millions of cells but also have a band in the various chemistry processes of each cell. Yet it is a fact, nevertheless, as we shall later see. And it is around this great fundamental fruth that all condern notions of medical treatment must revolve. It is certain that to attempt at rejuvenation is worth while excepting on the basis of definite knowledge of the endocrine control. The Bailey Technique is based squarely on these premises as the working of the various endocrine glands are today like an open book. The modus operandi by which we effect results is easy to understand once we fully now prehead the complex workings of the endocrine glands.

The principal giands that we are concerned with are the Toprord in the neck, he Pinniary at the base of the skull, the Adiencis over the kidners, he success at the fiver, the sex glands called the Gonale the Spices on the left side of the stemach, the Physius for the short over the heart and the Pineal in the back of the head.

While each gland secretes hor names that have certain outstanding functions, were the giartis min their secretions in thousands of different combination to perform other functions. For example, the work of converting slager into energy is carried out by the secretions of both the franceess and the Adrena; giards with some of the other glands also putting in their, our This, I explained in my previous article, is known as the "hormone complex".

I will take up this "hormone complex" situation as we go along further as it is rather complicated and to tell the truth is not fully understood in all its intricate mase.

A vital fact to bear in mind constantly is the close interrelationship of these glands—a sort of interlocking directorate. It is because of this fact that we are able to get the "hormone

BAILEY TECHNIQUE FOR REJUVENATION 441

complex". The glands may be regarded as a baseball team, all working independently to do certain work (pitching, catching, etc.) and yet all working as a harmonious whole, one assisting the other when necessity arises. The speeding correlation of action noted in a well trained baseball team will find a parallel in the endocrine gland system. So closely do these glands work together that it is customary to use the term "the endocrine chain)".

It becomes obvious, therefore, that whatever affects one gland must have some effect on the others, mild or great as the case may be. There is an attempt often at a compensation in the glandular chain. It for example, the thyroid is a in trouble we find the other glands speeding their secretions to its aid. This wonderful method of the body to effect and maintain a balance of power is past all present human understanding. I am speaking now of a normal healthy human being whose glands send out their energizing calls several times during the day to take care of the fluctuating exigencies in a day's work.

This correlative effort on the part of the glands plus the idea that the gonads (sex gland) controlled the entire chain, gave rise to the notion that rejuvenation could be effected by the simple procedure of restoring the gonads to normal. On this theory we find the well-advertised monkey gland transplantation, the Steinach operation and the sterilizing X-ray treatment. I will explain these later on, but just now I may say that the sex gland is not always subnormal and recondly, it is not possible to normalize the whole glandular chain through any one gland.

The Bailey Technique for Rejuvenation has demonstrated time and again the absolute necessity of going direct to the gland that is out of balance and correct that. Our remarkable success in giving renewed youth to hundreds of people is due to the fact that we first make a careful study of the individual to learn what glands are not functioning properly and then treat those glands. The 'technique' consists in knowing how much treatment to give them to effect normal balance.

Likewise with the many ailments in the treatment of which the Bailey Technique is bighly successful, we must first

ascertain the gland or glands that are primarily responsible for the trouble. In some types of goitre, for example, we know that the ovaries and acrenals are at fault. Therefore, the proper treatment directed toward these glands brings about a cure. It always does when we know exactly what glands are wrong and apply the proper technique.

Let me now explain the different glands and their mainfunctions. In this article, I will take up the Thyroid. The others I will describe next month.

Astride the windpipe in the neck we find a gelatinous mass that looks like an open pocketbook. This is the Thyroid group of cells or gland. When the neck swells with a goitre it is due to the enlargement of this gland, so that there is no difficulty in recognizing the location of the gland.

If you could look upon the Thyroid at work, you could see the group of cells as busy as bees producing a chemical substance that looks like iodine and resembles it very closely? You would see influitesimal specks of this substance, which is the secretion or hormone fluid, finding their way into the blood that bathes the Thyroid. Once into the blood stream, it is distributed to all the billions of cells in the body.

The chief effect of the Thyroid secretion on the various cells is to govern the speed at which the cells perform their work. It is like a governor in an engine. If the supply of Thyroid secretion is too small the rate of work of the cells slows up and as a result of this many ailments arise.

Some of our earliest peeps at the mysteries of the endocrines were by way of the Thyroid gland. It was long ago discovered that cretins, morons and insane people suffered in many cases from a ciminished supply of Thyroid secretion. By injecting the thyroid hormones of animals into such cases a very remarkable change took place. The dull, stupid idiocy, the arrested mental development, the distinct abberation were changed to a semblance of normal.

But this is only a mere part of the work performed by the Thyroid. In controlling the speed of all chemistry process see of the body it has a direct influence on practically all con-

ditions. For when the chemistry processes start to lag because of too little. Thyroid hormones the fire of youth starts to but a out, the quick, animable and alert become the slow, stupid and heavy.

Obesity often makes its appearance. Then rheumatism, shortness of breath, simple goitre, wrinkles, skin alloweds, chronic constipation and headache, the teeth get bad, hair talls out, there is a general weakness of the muscles with lack of mental keenness and a host more of complaints. All of these can be very often traced directly to the fact that the Thyrold gland secretes just a few tiny drops too few of its precious flaid each day.

On the other hand we find to our surprise that sametimes the Thyroid makes too much secretion and this in turn specially the chemistry processes beyond normal. Thus we find exophthalmic goltre, high blood pressure, heaft irregularities, insomnia and many other conditions. When we slow up the speed of production of the Thyroid secretions by the Balley Technique we climinate these ailments—very conclusive proofus to the effect of the Thyroid on the body health.

In closing let me call attention to the efforts now being made to put iodine in city water to combat goitte. A more spectacular piece of nonsense can hardly be conceived. The theory is that goitte is caused by too little jodine in the blood due to the fact that the Thyroid does not produce enough of its secretion, yet the facts are that only the harmless simple goitte is caused by an under secretion of the Thyroid while the deadity toxic type of goitte—exoputhalmic goitte—is caused by too much secretion. Thus, adding more in city water would only seem to make such cases worse. Fortunately the iodine they put in city water is innocuous, thus doing neither harm nor good.

MESSAGE OF ASTROLOGY

M. D. SAGANE, M. A., LL. B,

Fate and Free Will

Some ridicule the idea of Fate. They hate it. They seem the very name. They say "Fate does not exist". On the other hand there are some who look with pity on those who are the advocates of Fies Will. They take them to be hopeless. They say they are going astray for they believe 'There is no Free Will'

Who are right? Both may be correct, perhaps both are wating. The answer would look cavious enough. But then there appears to be no golden mean or a positive answer to this question!

The question of 'Free Will' and 'Fate' is attractive and yet very baffling. Many of note and intellect have fought battles, both savage and civit on it but it is difficult to say who has emerged victorious. The fighters are lost in the dead past and the question continues to be as new as ever

To say we think and do of our own will—to say that the results are brought about as desired or willed is to deny the Order of Grand Nature—Prakriti. Do we not see laws operating everywhere—and at all times?

None can act against the ordained laws Prakriti (we are talking of Elumenity as a whole). None can expect to bring out results that are not sauctioned by Her code. None can make a bread out of a stone to satisfy his hunger however he may will or try freely and independently for such a thing is not within Her book.

When we say we willed this, tried for that and got it, we will find that we willed, planned and tried in a way which is in accordance with the laws of Nature. The more our actions are in accordance with Her, the more we get the eredit for our Free Will- But do we know everything of and about this Prakriti?

A of village X promised B of village Y to give a ton of gold provided he met him at X at 12 noon on 3—3—1903. Not to miss the opportunity and not depending on the last train possible B goes to the Railway Station two trains in advance. But also! No train reaches the station for 2 days. There is some breach or the like on the rails. Who knew such a thing would ever come to pass and pror B would suffer? and yet the breach was quite in accordance with the laws of nature. Thousands of instances like this occur day by day.

The more we know of the Nature and her laws the more is the scope for Pres Will but also all her laws, the times of their actions are not known!—at least to all and thoroughly well to few even. Hence come the limitations to Free Will. To that extent we are so to say outside of or not in harmony with Nature.

The Free Will then has got a cover, a kernel, a skull (thick and hard according to individual case) of the ignorance of the laws of nature—better to say of that much portion of the knowledge of Prakriti which semains hidden to us, of the armoury from which no one knows when and what arrows of pain or pleasure would balet loose.

One therefore who knows all laws of Prakriti thoroughly, in fact becomes Herself, has full Free Will. There are no limitations for him. But there comes the rule.

Firstly, before becoming Nature itself, it is evident that one has to know, obey and act according to her laws. He is to be a slave to Her for there can be no give and take policy—a compromise with her. The process of becoming Prakriti is therefore a sort of binding slavery. Where and what is the much talked of Free Will then?

Secondly, what is first a limitation becomes Free Will. Both being part and parcel of Prakciti and Prakciti being .

the same all through, it is obvious therefore that they are one and the same thing. For, what is known to us, we take the credit of Free Will and for what is not known to us wa point to limitation. Limitation thus gets named Free Will with greater knowledge of Prakciff. What have is there then—to say Free Will is essentially the same as limitation? Is it not the difference of nomenolature only that too of our own choosing and imposition when we differentiate limitation from Free Will it is; for Prakciti is both Free Will and imitation in the alternative.

But this is not all. Prakriti itself is not Free. The very fact there are laws in Her proves that there is some supreme intelligence behind which controls Her. How can then he who has become Prakriti be called all free? He can be said to be full of Rees Will in true sense? He possesses Free Will so far Prokriti is concerned. But still be has limitation, the very limitation the Prakriti has namely that of supreme Intelligence.

It is when one rises above Praktiti and becomes the Supreme Intelligence himself that he can be called fully Free and possessing Beal Free Will. The supreme intelligence controls everything but is not controlled by anything. This supreme intelligence is the Grand Free Will, the Grand Limitation, the Grand Fate. Praktiti is necessarily lesser free Will and therefore lesser limitation, lesser fate. Free Will and Fate are one and the same thing.

This is what Astrology teaches; this is the message of Astrology. In our next article we would explain it better in less abstract language.

THE CALAMITY OF UNUSED BRAINS

J. MILLOTT SEVERN, R. B. P. S.

Unused or but partially and unscientifically used brains is the greatest calamity of the present age. Every other abuse of man's nature is insignificant compared with the negligence of his mind's powers. Nearly every abuse to which man is addicted may be averted or diminished by a proper knowledge of himself and suitable guidance. negligence and misue of man's mental nowers are at the root of every disastrous thing that happens to him. business people and povernments generally are entreating and demanding economy and the scientific use of almost every available and useable commodity, they are allowing the brains of its peoples to run to waste and ruin, and at a time when every bit of human mentality could be so usefully and profitably employed; and yet the scientific teaching of Phrenology, which is the only absolute remedy for all this. is ignored.

The responsibility of educating and training every person in accordance with their innate mental gifts, must in future be effectively dealt with by the State, and not left entirely to individuals. who are often hampered by unfavourable environments, or are indifferent regarding their intellectual developments, and the educating, and training of the same.

To deal with the mental measurement and the scientific adaptation and efficient use of the brain power of the country, there should not only be ample private phrenological practitioners, but also State Phrenological in every town and city throughout the whole country.

Just as Phrenology reveals the mental capacities for equipment, so it reveals those of mental efficiency.

While the results of jefficiency in business, confinerce manufacture, science, art and mechanics are the outcome generally of organised training, personal efficiency is the result of personal effort, and is the basis and original cause of every other kind of efficiency; without this personal incentive to achievement which is incorporated in man's mental equipment, efficiency of any sort, be it great or little, can never be acquired.

Seeing that efficiency aims to show us how weste materials, waste motions, and waste mental and physical energies may be avoided, the development and cultivation of the qualities which constitute efficiency is a matter which largely affects not only business and personal, but also mational affairs, and should be usefully applied to everything that concerns the State, politics, municipalities, commerce, manufacturer science, art, sports, domestic life, health, advection and the home.

Efficiency is having intellect and common-sense conjoined to the especity fo taking pains, and so making oneself competent and thorough; and those who rightly understand its principles will sim to make the fullest use of whatever means or gifts they possess to the advantage of themselves and everyone concerned.

Edward Earle Furinton says some interesting things relative to personal efficiency. He speaks of a grown man as ten men—a leader in his business or profession and nine additional men, which include householder, provider, husband, father, neighbour, mystic, warrior, statesman and humanitarian. Civilisation comprises a preponderance of half grown men, who may be seen everywhere in commerce, education, law, medicine, politics, religion. The half-grown is content to succeed in his one job, and fail in everything else. It takes a big man to concentrate on his one job, but a far bigger man to forget it.

There are some mental qualities which specially contribute to the development of efficiency. Friendship and the good-will of our fellows may be accounted amongst the very best of efficiency assets. A more fearfully tragic admission of failure can scarcely be imagined than the confession of a German officer, who is credited with saying "We Germans have no capacity for making friends".

In nearly all great achievements, there is med for esoperation, and the interchange of advantages which friently interests and association afford. Parsons minus in each or lacking the capacity to make and keep friends by tani: 173'stion, sectasion and ansociability, limit the meeting in many ways. Again, more association with others is not sufficients there must be the hearty fellow feeling a and real autimistic. unselfish mutual interest. The self-inflicted, and and and narrow life of a bermit has little use attached to it. good-will and friendship of men, who by their braid-misded. outlook have attained to great achievements, is widespread. and extends to thousands of their fellows, who may not be in actual touch with them; but the parmenting influence of this friendship and good-will is largely felt and understood. Were the quality of friendship non-existent, the progress of Leftitions and individuals would to applifying and individuals and limited, and stripped of rauch that eclipse: business interests and makes life worth living.

A useful factor in efficiency, as well as in the attainment of general success is health. While much valuable services which has affected for good the destinies of millions of peoples, has been done by persons in poor physical health, we wonder sometimes what these intellectual stainwerts might have done had they objoyed perfect health. Healthy persons should value this qualification; it involves responsibility; with it they are better equipped for the ptisingent of efficiency and success than their fellows who possess poor health.

Efficiency and success may be accounted almost dincomitant qualities. A capable, efficient person could scarcely be otherwise than a successful person; thus much the same training and the observing of many of the same rules and maxims which apply to the cultivation of efficiency, also apply to the attainment of success.

THE MIND'S MASTERY THROUGH SIMPLIFIED PSYCHOLOGY

DR. C. E. KIPLINGER

LESSON FOUR

Directing Our Thought Forces

Mind is creative, and all our experiences in life are the result of our predominant mental affitude. Therefore the recret of power depends upon our restroit of thinking. There is a world witch which is governed by mind. When we discover this world we shall find the solution for every problem. The world without is a reflection of the world within. The world within is the practical world in which men and women of power generate courage hope, enthusiasm, confidence, trust and faith, by which they are given the intelligence and skill to see the vision and make the vision read.

Herein is the faith that leads to accomplishment necessary. Faith or a strong belief in ones power to attain is essential. These faith we may all acquire, and faith backed by reasoning is creative, and not destructive. You can acquire it deblarately and scientifically, because faith in a given idea means nothing more or less than giving the idea first place in your mind and allowing it to control your thought for the time.

The operations of the mind to procure this faith are produced by two modes of mental activity, the one Conscious and the other Sub-conscious. The sub-conscious are carried on with certainty and regularity. The value of the sub-conscious is enormous; it inspires ue; it warns us; it is the storehouse of memory. The Subconvoious mind is a part of the Universal Mind. A part must be the same kind and quality as the whole. The whole is creative, therefore mind is creative, and as thought is the only activity which the mind possesses, thought must

necessarily be creative also. The world within is One with the Universal, the world in which we live, move and have our being, the great creative principle of the Universal. And everything you find in your world without has been created by you in the world within. So you see it is very necessary that you concentrate on the things that you really desire and not allow your mind to dwell on the things that you do not want. Think of abundance; idealize the plans and methods for putting the law of abundance into operation. Create ideals only, giving no thought to external conditions. Make the world within beautiful and opulent and the world-without will express and manifest the condition which you made in the world within.

The one purpose of Life is growth. Thought takes form and the law of growth eventually brings it into manifestation. You may think woat you choose, but the result of your thought is governed by an immutable law. Learn to keep the door shut, keep out of your mind, out of your office and out of your world every element that seeks adoptioned without a definite helpful end in view.

When you become thoroughly conscious of the fact that mind is the only creative principle, that it is Omnipotent, Omnivolent and Omnipotenet, and that you can consciously come into harmony with the Omnipotenes through your power of thought, you will have taken a long step in the right direction. The next step is to-place yourself in position to receive this power.

As it is Omnipresent it must be within you; The law of attraction will derivinly and uncertagely bring you to the conditions, environment and expensence in the corresponding with your balitual ch racteristic preformant mental attitude. Not what you thuk once in a white when you are in church or have just read a good book, that your predominant mental attitude is what counts. If you have been saitbful to your ideal, you will hear the call when creates stances are ready to materialize your plans, and results will correspond in the exact ratio of your fidelity to your ideal.

It is the combination of Thought and Love which forms the irresistable force collect the Law of Attraction. \Ve will get just exactly what we give, but we shall have to give it first. It will thee return to us many fold and the giving is simply a mental process because thoughts are causes and conditions are effects. Therefore in giving out thoughts of courage, icapitation, health or belp of any kind we are setting causes in motion which will bring about their effect through the Law of Attraction. Thought is spiritual activity and is therefore creative, but it will not oreate the things you desire unless you consciously direct it systematically and construct. ively. There is a vari difference between idle thinking and constructive thinking. Constructive thinking means practically policyited achievement. To think correctly, accurately To know the Truth, to be sure. we must know the Truth. to be out fident affords a antisfaction beside which all else is It is the only solid ground in the world of unominariib a. doubt, conflict and danger-To know the Prath is to be in barmogy with the Infinite.

GRAPHOLOGY

RUBY F. REMONT

Significant Sign-posts

LESSON VII

In order to make a scientific analysis, the student should stick strictly by the list of queries given in thi lesson. Jump. ing at random from one stroke to another makes for a poor Even a beginner will give satient points of a character if he adheres to the questions propounded, in so far as he has studied lessons beretofore. Some of these directions will not be answered at the present time because the course is not completed. The list should be preserved ascefully. Always begin analysis drom hand writing by objecting a sample of some friend's so that you may check vourself unthratintimate knowledge of the writer. But it is to be remembered that a mere contradiction by that some friend-a statement that be does not possess certain traits-is not to be taken into account very serious!7. We have seen that self-deception is one of the traits most generally discoverable. Every trait may be misnaed, so that one with a fine sense of instice possibly will only employ igetice for himself. That is why one finds employers preaching the rule "the laborer is worthy of his hire" in so far as it applies to that employer-but his idea of justice is that a minimum wage with maximum industry is the right thing for the employee. He argues that his suprior braincapacity entitles him to aplendid profits; he says that if the employee were really clever-be, too, would rise and be an employer. It is the one-sided argument on the subject of justice. So f-righteons persons always apply a trait in this WSV.

But the person who is easily worked is usually one with idealism and a tremendous bump of justice. He feels that in order to be just and honest, he can't do enough for the malary paid. Great discernment is needed to distinguish between self-protection and relifiehness as allied to thoughts of justice.

Therefore, the denial of possession of a certain trait ideas not mean that it is absent. Sometimes it is merely dormant, sometimes creativeness exists unused, unexpressed. One may not yield to jestionay because there has never been a cause presented. Yet a life-lesson might enddanly arise invloving envy or jealousy.

A case in point is that of a woman in my city who was frightfully timid, fearful, given to anticipation of dangers, always worrisoms. She was a dear, lovable; sympathetic, considerate friend and business associate. She spoiled many partners thru her fear-thoughts. Her observed was noble and she won love readily, and yet her friends really disliked inviting her to join in exercisous because of her abusemal fears and utter lack of courage.

A few weeks ago, a tire broke not at night in the suburban home of this woman. It spread rapidly to the adjoining house. The timid woman forgot herself in her great love, charity and syrapathy—and awakened all the neighbors, ran into burning houses, rescued two sleeping children at great danger to herself, saved some valuable papers and was acclaimed in all the newspapers the next day as the heroine of this occasion, as a woman of superhuman courage and self-sacrifice. The is relling her friends now that she is cured of fear. She had been a truth student for years and unable to overcome the timidity which had attended her from early childhood, yet the greater traits in evidence, the love of service. Christiness and humanitarian, principles lifted her above fear when a real danger arose

So remember the dormant characteristics, point them out, give warning of the habits to be evercome, but do not criticise or condexan. We are here just to take account of stock as a grocer might, and to weed out things which have no advantage.

Queries to be answered in Regular Order

WRITE DOWN YOUR ANSWERS, sum up conclusions and consider motives lying back of these. Remember in this connection that a person who shows secretiveness and talkativeness may have as motive either dishonesty or caution.

may chat on general subjects entertainingly but be too shrewd to uneaver inture places or moves.

Ask yourself WHY a writer is UNRELIABLE, for instance. It is because he is excless, scheming, insidere, impatient, hasty-tempered, impulsive, tacking tin reason, overstimulated by imagination? A good graphologist must discover courses.

- 1. What is size of writing?
- 2. Want it: thickness?
- 3. What its slope?.
- 4. Is it angular, rounded or combination of both?
- 5. Is writing careless, blotted, written on torn shoot of paper?
- 6. Is it formed of commoted or disconnected strokes?
- 7. Are there unusual letter formations? WHERE?
- 8. Dose writing appear very old, if so, why? Or is it merely usuand?
- 9. Art there wide, narrow or no margins? Is left margine wide, right narrow?
- 10. How far apar: are words, letters, stroker, lines?
- 11. In writing strong, forsible or weak and nervous, wavering?
- 12. What of wating slope in satual LINES written? Uphill? Downhill? Straight?
- 13. Do you deduce activity or deliberation in using a toothpick tracer? Remember all left-sided endings where jump to next letter above is essential, show a stop which means some caution or deliberation.
- 14. Do letters touch the invisible base-line eyenly? Do they dip up and down?
- 15. Do letters start without upstrokes? How about word beginnings?
- 16. Is there any shading, unconscious or consciously ostentations, showy?
- 17. Do terminals extend above the words, ascending sharply?
- 18. Do terminals curl back to the left? Straight out and heavy (will power)? Or do they straggle downbill?

- 19. Is there an absence of terminals, or a combination of terminals and words without them?
- 20. Are espitate high, law, create, plain, eccentric, marrow, wide, heavy, light, sleping to the left or right? Is capital I often repeated? Why?
- 21. Do you find embettished soroll as heavy statished time, or a long beavy backeneding terminals under the signature?

 What is the slope of signature? Is it done without lifting the pen, or with separated latters? Is it involved?
- 22. Are lower and upper long letters looped of plain? Or combination of the two? Are the loops excessively wide, encumber shapes, or do they end up in a waspend? A looped terminal may resemble a wasp's stingeres at the lowest point.
- 23. Do letters begin at mainstroke simply with a short hook? Do letters begin high above the line in starting a word?
- 24. Are there initial hooks on words, t-bars, cross-stroke on capital F.?
- 25. Are there terminal books on any of the above? T-bars often have initial and terminal books, talkativeness and ascretiveness combined.
- 26. What of the t-bars? Describs these minutely as to style, slant, hooks, pressure, placement, on or over letter, close to the upright, and so on.
- 27. What of the i-dots? State shape, size, thickness, placement, whether written UP or DOWN, straight across, heavy at one end and light at the other.
- 28. What of the proportionate height of d. and t. #8 comparad to 1, h, b, etc.?
- 29. Are small letters HIGH in conjunction with a general low form of writing, so that the small letters are almost the height of capitals? This makes strange-looking writing.
- 30. Is one upper stroke of the y. higher than the other? Which?
- 31, Are the d. and t, looped? Or do you find unusual d. or t. formations? Has the d. a grape-tendril effect at the top

- instead of returning to page? Does top turn backward like a terminal, instead of returning to the line?
- 32. Are letters sharp-pointed at the top or on the base-line or both? If round at the bottom and pointed at top, what does it mean?
- 33. What decidedly contradictory traits are discoverable? One might be easy going yet quick-tempered? Why? One could live for years so peacefully that temper never was called forth. Could one be cautious and impulsive? Why? Because intuitive. One might rush forth enthusiastically—and then be given the HUNCH to stop. Many contradictory traits are found and the study of this one query alone is a great mental unfoldment, makes one focus clearly, gives one far-sight and discrimination.

We have gone over the meaning of strokes at least as far as Query 20. In the 21st question, we take up signatures. The scroll under such with two dots is a sure sign of approbativeness or vanity. It is very commonplace, shows lack of higher education, a desire for ostentation and display. interesting comment was made in this connection Mr. Chauncey M'Govern the famous San Francisco bandwriting expert who figures in our courts or the subject of forgeries and disputed documents. Vihile studying characteranalysis from handwriting in one of my classes, the subject of underscorings was brought up. He mentioned that in Mexico these who cannot write use this very soroll and dot as a mark of identification instead of the severe cross made by illiterates in other countries. This is quite easily explained when one remembers that curves represent music. imagination, art, emotionality, love of beauty. The peon would then naturally make his MARK to cover the innate characteristics. The clod-mind of other countries, often unamotional, uses the cross opposite the name written in for him.

A straight, heavy line under signature denotes courage of convictions. It adds a positive sign to the name. It shows' that one is not afraid to stand by one's viewpoint. In the back-carling understroke, often long enough to go back under the entire signature, one finds caution, shrewdness, thinking

back, reminiscent attitude, 'watenful waiting' and a serious trend of mind, as in President Wilson's signature recently published in these articles. Connected signatures show logic, desire to have facts represented—for such persons leave no LOOPHOLM. Connected initials with name but letters within surname detached would show logic and intuition in combination. Letters much separated pertray high intuitive or psychic qualities. Upbill signatures are optimistic, cheerful, adventurous, enthusiastic; downbill are discouraged, depressed, lacking in virility, often the fore-runners of illness or despondency. Eleavy signatures are like heavy writing, light-type signatures are more spiritual, the mixed light and dark atrokes bettay magnetism and versatility or adaptability. Cramped signatures show suspicion, doubt, distrust, stinginess, evasiveness, insipecrity and so on.

TELEPATHY

J. C. F. GRUMBINE

Psychic Unfoldment and Human Destiny Under Telepathic Law

Scientists at length realizing the existence of supersentient and supernormal facts, began to speculate upon the cause, Many liberal researchers declared themselves in favor of the spiritual hypothesis as the only working and comprehensive solution of their origin. This meant not only that spirit was at once recognized as the basis and cause of life, but that life itself, being of spirit, was not destroyed at death. The spiritual hypothesis proves that man's personality or identity, at least the intelligent and spiritual portion of it, survives the destruction of the body. The psychical science has pretty clearly demonstrated.

It follows that what has been written in previous chapters about the super-physical origin of thought and the reality of inspiration as the law and content of consciousness, creating the infinite modes or spheres of its expression and manifesting a correspondence of the inner cause with the outer effect, will not seem at all improbable, autematic or unscientifit. For while telepathy is recognized as a fact, neither its cause nor its law is as yet known.

Therefore in advance of more definite revealments and precise scientific discoveries, the hypothesis of the supersentient and super-physical origin of thought and its modes of transference can be stated, not only as the plausible but feasible one.

Certain corollaries may now be presumed.

- 1. An absolute (Divine) order exists which human life follows or obeys.
- 2. Spirit immanent in each one has access to a knowledge of this order and when necessary can wisely, inspirationally advise the ego functioning on lower planes.

3. Spirits incarnate and excarnate can flash upon the mind impressions, dates, facts,—events which belong to the past, present and future of the order of each human life.

As to the first corollary, how can it be proven that this sovereignty of God is at all opposed to the freedom of man? Or how can it be denied that life with its variety of experiences and endless episodes is not exactly what both the will of man chooses and the will of God premits under immutable. eternal law? When it is remembered that sovereignty. Wills freedom, mean law, who will any longer tolerate theological or moral distinctions between actions, when the relative need always subserves the absolute end of life? But in a far deeper sense, who will fail to perceive that actions, like water, find their own level and integrate or disintegrate their forms by their uses? So that thoughts and feelings (for essentially they are one and the same) relate to actions, not as a something which is either intrinsically good or evil as these terms are scholastically understood, but as natural impulses, inevitable, if not necessary, in the universal order of cause and effect. An action appears moral or immoral because of consequences. Yet these consequences are unavoidable under present existing conditions of human nature. What is temporal or relative, though necessary, is the evidence of the eternal and absolute law. The law or the order or the plan is involved in the development of action of the life itself and cannot be separated from it. Here is where and how the end justifies the means.

As to the second corollary, since action dispuses of the substance of the soul's character and destiny very much as a turn of the kajedoscepe alters the figure of the bits of coloured glass, the principle of action is the ego itself. The ego is inspired by a variety of impulses, in which self interest is the strongest. If self interest is found at last by experience to be a disastrous cause leading to fatal results of action, the lower ego is so informed from the higher ego within itself, from a sphere of knowledge incomprehensible to the senses. Abstractly, that information comes from intuition and conscience for the one appealing to the intellect and the other to the heart become the popular oracles of Divinity.

So that whatever may be a man's choice, however necessary his action, he is never free of these twin voices of truth. Thus the human and divine order interpenetrate each other, as ether the air, the one like fire destroying the relative, finite and temporal forms, all that the ego desires and hence manifests of love and life, because the creation of human nature, to make room for the realization of the oure and simple spirit.

If the Divine Spirit did not interpenetrate human spirits how could man know right from wrong, good from evil; truth from error, and so fir as the survival of the fittest in life itself is concerned, how could the human spirit survive death? For that problem of problems resolves itself into one of the conservation of energy or a mode of life which, producing the least friction, survives every change and becomes victorious over death.

By conservation of energy is not meant asceticism, but such action as produces no reaction; a life which lengthening the the period of time between hirth and death, by increasing the increment of life itself, so sublimates human nature as to make possible eternal youth.

Eternal life after all is not less but more than conservation of energy, a life in which there is and can be no waste and consequently no need of experience. This is Divine Life. For when life has not anothersized itself: that is, unfolded and perfected itself, waste goes on, until the 'alloy is separated from the gold and the pure gold remains. The mystical assignment of the power of gold to that of the sun is bere meant. Evolution means refinement, not reproduction of old or new forms of creation. And while this plan dominates life, evolution proves that life is actually working out the plan. The universe, illustrated by the pyramid of life, seems to incorporate the plan which the ancient builders embodied in these unique geometrical structures. Who knows but that this world of ours is a symbol, more vast in its significance. than the pyramid Cheops? For if it be true that it is an enduring monument of life, perpetuating as well as exemplifying by its numbers and measures those canonical taws which were

the pattern and source of later theological systems, it is a fitting symbol of the universe itself.

The apparent resolution of life into phenomerar mind into thoughts and spirit into sensations is no less a mostery than the permeability and property bility of matter by spirit. Yet as matter is a well which discloses life, as life is a well which reveals spirit, the fundamental and mitimate object of life is related as the circumference of a circ's is to its centre, so that the ustural and spiritual life, flad a common graphed of action and inspiration. Life waits upon spirits and its law, as mind upon consciousness and its law. As desire is at the basic of all experience or action. Divinity like the can dispels all shadows of securetoness, burling darkness into the above of oblivious and permitting the ego to thing for he in its native, original glary. So that man, to say nothing of other creatures, has access to this source of omniscience and indeed is led by it. · And the correspondence between the sphere of the exp. in the muterial and spiritual world, is an endless chain of inspiration and topoght; fitting into the normal life and indeed destinating it.

It is not remarkable therefore that the soul of mankind unfolds from the suirit of universal life, within each separate life, or that in the human kingdom it is notivished in knowledge and understanding from a divine source outto beyond, but nevertheiese within the sobere of, our own mornal powers. Not is it strange that thought should not only be the measure of life itself, but also the means by which the absolute and relative, the elemal and temporal, the infinite and definite should meet. on a common parallel or in a mystic sphere, where the mystery of Divine sovereignty and human freedom become intelligible from the human viewpoint. If experience is the product of thought, and sensation is the product of experience, thought itself is the product of the ego, reting in a solute where, as Paul binted, the natural which is first should precede the spiritual which is last. And by this is meant that thought like fire calcines the soul, so that nothing remains but the spirit of thought, which is the spirit of life itself, the first becoming last and the last first. But man is led and fed telepathically by the sovereign spirit to do and to be as he feels or thinks, to the end that the river of his thought may at last find its source in the ocean of being.

TRIPURA RAHASVA OR A PRACTICAL STUDY IN CONSCIOUSNESS

V. R. SUBRAMANIAM, B. A.

CHAPTER XVII

(Concluded)

The correction of Vibalpes (thoughts) is the ripered state of meditation. Manifestation of multiplicity is Vikalpa. Manifestation of uniformity is what is called Nievikalpa. If the extraneous forms which espetitute the Not-self are kept away from perception, Viknipa: will cease. When Vikalpas casse, the paturally ever-existent Nirvikalpa will manifest of itself. Just as when the pictures are subbed out the wall remains pure by itself, Nirvikalpa continues to exist (when phenomenal forms are removed). Acquisition of the pure well is none other than the effectment of pictures on it. When the Vikalous are thus removed, the Nirvikalou mind remains of itself. The acquisition of Nirvikalna Sell is none other the removal of Vikalpas (thoughts). Beyond this, there is no other ourer state that is capable of being attained by anyhody. In the matter of attaining this Self which exists ever as siready attained, even intelligent persons display their ignorance, being evercome by the might of Mays.

This state is easily grasped by persons of acute intelligence. Aspirants who are qualified for this knowledge, are of three degrees as appearior, middling and inferior. The superior or the eminently qualified aspirant understands and perceives clearly that state, even at the very moment of instruction. Because, he remains in fortified meditation, simultaneously with his mental analytical inquiry even at the very moment he listens to a Gurn. And the highly qualified do not experience any difficulty in attaining that state. (Herein King Janaka describes his own experience).

Long ago on a certain moonlight night during summer. while I was in the embrace of my consort on a sofa in the pleasure garden, I heard from the direction of the sky, the mellifluent words of siddhas' conversation. pertained to Non-duality and at that moment I could not ested their impact. But instantly in less than so hour I grasped by my meditative inquiry and contemplative corresptration that perfectly pure state and then by remaining merged in that condition (8) fully for one muburths (2) hours) I plunged deep without hindrance into the ocean of Supreme bliss. Subsequently I regained my senses and I began to think as follows: 'Alas! (n this wonderful state, the nectar of bliss is overflowing. I have not had such an experience before this. Therefore, let me remain again firmly in that state. The pleasure of Indra (King of Celestials) and others are not in the least comparable to this Samadhic bliss. Everything from the joy of Brahma downwards will not be a match for this bliss. So, till now I have spent my days finitlessly in vain in the pursuit of sensoal pleasures like one who forcetting the noneession of a hoard of touch-stones (Chinfamani) and emocalds, goes a-begging for: a handful of rice. Alasi Do not people by reason of their ignorance make tremendous exertions to obtain low pleasures of the senses without understanding the bliss of their Self. My vain endeavours till now to attain pleasures of the senses are enough for me. I shall always remain immersed in this boundless ocean of bliss. Enough! Enough! what gain had I by these outside concerns wherein everything is done through ignorarce over and over for the sake of sensual pleasures. Lo! even after unjoying repeatedly again and again for a long time ruch objects as food, garlands, sofas, ornaments, and women people have not only no reluctance; to leave them but also cling still more firmly to these. By reason of the tendency of the world to imitate what another does, there arose

⁽⁸⁾ In the Nirvikalpa samadhic condition.

⁽⁹⁾ This is in reply to the objection that since Samsara cannot be avoided by the mere non-appearance of phenomena, it is necessary to control the mind to remove the subjective phenomena that rise up by the luberent tendency of the mind.

in me till now to disgust for pleasures of the seases." When after determining in this manner. I attempted to turn myself to introspection, quite a different and applicious idea struck my mind as follows: "Ah, wonderful! How did such a foolieb idea rise in my mine? When I remain always filled with joy, what action remains for me to do? Can there be anything for me that is to be sought for? If there be any such thing, where, when and how am I going to get that? How can an 'unattainable thing he really attained? Alast For me, who am of the form of boundless Consciousness-Bliss, where is the necessity for any action? I have no action even through the body, the senses, the interfal organs and the rest, because these partake of the nature of dreams When the bodies, senses, and internal organs of (9) all creature belong to me of the uniform, infinite Self of Consciousness, what is the use of restraining a single internal organ of perception? Are not the norestrained internal organs of other people also mine? That being the case what gain have I by restraining this one mind of mine only? Is it not within me that the restrained as well as the unrestrained milds are manifested? Even after restraining all minds do I not remain unrestrained (10) by that? For, can there be restriction for me (11) who am more expansive than the either of abace? Whe nI remain thus in a state of perfect blies where is the necessity for me to go to Samadhi? How can such a necessity arise for me? How can there be for me any work to do when I am absolute plenum and more expansive than the ether of space? What have I to do by the actions that appear in connection with the body? Is it not by my glory that the actions of all bodies appear? What matters it to me whether

⁽⁹⁾ This is in reply to the objection that rince Samsars cannot be avoided by the mere non-appearance of phenomena, it is necessary to control the mind to remove the subjective phenomena that raise up by the inherent tendency of the mind.

⁽¹⁰⁾ This means that how can there be anything special with regard to the unqualified and uniform own form (Swarupa).

⁽¹¹⁾ Even when phenomena appear within me of infinite bliss, since the experience of bliss is uninterrupted I acquire no samuable practice.

such sotions appear or do not appear? I have not the least of anything to do or the least of anything to undo. Therefore, why should I restrain this mind of mine? For me, who am immersed in bliss and who am verily of an all-embracing nature, what matters it whether there be Samadhi or whether there be not? For the reason that I have not the least of anything to do let this body continue doing its wonted actions to which it is habituated?

In this manner, I am dwelling in the exalted edifice of bliss that is located in the Self. I sm the Light that never sets. I am Sampurna (absolute plenum). I am unattached My state can be said to be that of a superior aspirant. In. ferior aspirants (Adhikaris) get eplightenment after several births and reach the final goal. Middling aspirants get knowedge in course of time by the practices of hearing, meditation and concentration one after another. The Samadhi which bears the fruit of enlightenment called Pratyabbijus is very rare. What is the use of baying hundreds of samadbis that are barren of the fruit of enlightenment? Therefore, it is certain that there is no use by having momentary camadhis which do not produce enlightenment. To give an example: (12) when one is walking through a path, if one moves on without paying special attention to the objects that lie on both eides of the path, his (13) ignorance concerning those objects will not be removed and he will have only a Nizvikalpa perception (general view). Since object-less perception is of the nature of Nirvikalps, though it is manifest always. it is the same as non-manifestation. This apparent nonmanifestation of the Nirvikalpa condition is due to the (14)

⁽¹²⁾ This is to illustrate that the Nirvikalpa condition is not capable of removing nescionce.

⁽¹³⁾ In the absence of any special attention being paid, the objects will appear only generally, and it cannot be known which pote, which trees, which houses, in which manner existed on the path. Therefore the ignorance concerning those objects is unremoved.

⁽¹⁴⁾ The illustration is that just a mirror filled with reflections is not manifest, the existence of the mirror being veiled by the reflections

veil caused by Vikalpas (thoughts). When these Vikalpas are removed the Nirvikalpa condition manifests as it were, anew and as ron-existent before. That which remained unknown when the known are undiscriminated and were regarded as one, becomes known when the Vikalpas are removed. This is the progressive path for attaining the Supreme Knowledge of the Self. O, brahmans! you will perceive everything clearly by making further inquiries about what you thus heard from ma. And after knowing the Frinciple of the Self you will reach the ultimate goal?

Sage Ashtavakra who was thus instructed by Janaka, after being respected by the King returned home and by practising meditation and concentration realized cleared of all doubts the Supreme State and swiftly shone as a Jivan-mukta (liberated in life).

Thus ends the seventeenth chapter in Ashtavakriya in Tripura Rahasya or a Practical Study in Consciousness.

THE NECROMANCY OF THE BRAZIER

"Color for Anthems and Perfumes for Prayers."

ARTIE MAE BLACKBURN, B. L. I.

The result of harmonious surroundings is far-reaching. The effect is not alone in the establishing of those abstract qualities of poise, character and culture thru constant contact with the refined and artistic environment, but an environment expressing our individual color and perfume harmonies contributes to our material success.

Lack of harmony in the environment, whether created by jangling, nerve-racking color schenes or by the use of etrocious and antagonistic odors, has a very noticeable effect upon us mentally, physically and psychically.

Indeed, of such importance is the proper selection of color and perturne and so tremendously do these agencies affect our happiness and progress thru the creation of harmony or discord that the denial of these requisites is an extravagance rather than an economy.

While we may be fairly familiar with the subtle effects of color—for thru the revealments of the individual's name, numbers and planetar; influences, many students are being taught to determine his reaction thereto—yet of this equility potent influence—PERFUMd—we remain for the most part in weeful ignorance.

Commenting upon the philosophy of odors as Witnessed in the amazing olfactory discrimination of creatures whose appraisal of their entire world of consciousness by its penetrant power enables them to interpret in term of odor all values mental or physical with which they have relations. Rosa Abott remarks that it is by this sensate psychiam that the dog detects one man among hundreds and that animals and insects are led to food supplies.

Material and occult scientists scree that perfumes expand the consciousness and, under proper conditions, may exalt the sense faculties or—craftily selected from gross and sensual ingredients—may as powerfully degrade.

From ancient times incens; has been employed to summon discernate entities and exorcismal aromatics used to banish dismoniac spirits. We are most careless in our use of odors and particularly in the use of incense, selecting at random the least magical, least exalting as well as the least religious in favor of voluptuous and heavy odors, ignorant of the gross base of these odors and their effect upon our astral bodies as well as of the sensual and material entities which they attract.

Yeats coursels us to "steep the mind in odors as in color and sound to produce vision". Oriental and occidental occultists improvise reactions upon the astral plane thru use of incense, inducing entranced reveries and stimulating pre-matal memory and the retrospect of myriad incarnations and conjuring psychic visions for "like a magic mirror the spirals of filmy vapor unfold an aerial perspective of spirit realms."

Certain ingredients in incense are rendered magical in effect thru elemental influence. The extract of certain plants fermented or distilled is a special link between the physical and the elemental—the astral worlds. When certain derivatives of animal or vegetable life come in contact with the human elemental, it opens the door by which the physical and astral world are separated. Depending upon the nature of incense and perfumes employed, lufty intelligences are invited or obsessing entities attracted. Here enters the tlaw of Sympathy and Antipathy and the quality of phenomena resulting and vibratory conditions induced depends upon.

The law of Signatures

The reason why the rose and the poison cak may grow in the same soil and extract therefrom and from the air different qualities is due to the seal or signature which is in the seed and which permits the use of certain combinations only and forces the concentration according to the effect of the signature. In certain plants and animals, as in certain groups of humans, the fiery element is concentrated; in others the watery, airy or earthly element predominates. Every element must follow its seal. The sensation produced by smell, taste, sight, etc., is idiosyncratic in its varying influence, individual reaction depending the manner in which the human elemental is effected by the seal.

Naturally the human elemental is most agreeably affected by those gems, colors, odors and tones which have a seal similar to his own. Incense identifies with the fire spirit as renovator and purifier.

In Temple Teachings the writer has endeavored to present the rational of Incense, outlining its full significance and affect, showing precisely why odor in certain walks of life is so potently employed for evil.

As a sanitary measure inceuse is unrivalled. From the days of the early Christian martyrs who used it as an antiseptic time in the catacombs, its power has been recognized in nullilying devastating epidemics.

Genuine incense is distinctly hostile to all negative vibrations such as worry, inharmony and grief. The mystic employs incense in the demagnetization of frooms whenever an unpleasant atmosphere has been created or when undesirable astral conditions prevail.

That even the Occident is being gradually awakened to the subtle influence of incense is shown by its use in Roosevelt Memorial Park, the unique cemetery in Los Angeles where no monument or other reminder of death will ever rise, but where every evening at sunset the world's largest pipe-organ will be heard within a radius of five miles, and as the deep-throated tones of the organ crescendo into a volume of sound, two enormous braziers above the entrance of the building will send forth continuous spirals of incense.

Inner harmony, the attunement of soul to its individual keynote, perforce expresses only harmony on the objective plane. The Mystic or true Occultist instinctively selects those

names, numbers, colors, gems, performes and incense which are the natural expression of his inner being and are attuned to his individual key.

Many carnest students seeking spiritual unfoldment, mental development and material success are floundering thru a maze of self-imposed inharmonies, unconsciously affording thru an unhappy selection of color gem, number, perfume or similar agency, a perfect channel for the expression of his most malefic planetary influences.

And so let us remember, beloved ifellow-student, that the physical, mental and spiritual conditions which environ as are the result of harmonies or discords played upon us by our NAMES, NUMBERS, the SELECTION of GEMS, PERFUMES, INCENSE, etc., Untaught, we may evoke jarring discord which with UNDERSTANDING we may transform into sweetest melody, for "Nature is conquered by obedience and all her mighty forces can be used at our bidding directly we have the knowledge to work WITH the LAW and not against it."

And so when made of gums and essences the undulatory rate of which harmonizes with spiritual devotional and vibrations, inceuse burning becomes an invocation, the soft prayer of aspiration, of devotion, from which emanates a tangible beauty uniting the soul to the Infinite Source of Beauty.

SELF-MASTERY THROUGH AUTO-SUGGESTION

VICTOR DU BOIS.

An Auto or Self Suggestion is one given by one's conscious mind to one's unconscious mind. Whether we recognize its agency or not, it is the potent force in self-mastery.

To be successful in business, whether you are working for yourself or for others, you must be the master of circumstances, your own disposition, and your environment.

"Circumstances alter cases", is an old adage. When you find that circumstances over which you apparOF CIRCUM- ently have no control or about to control you sTANCES give yourself suggestions for harmony at once, and you will find that a consciousness of peace barmony and aquiescence in the circumstances will change them into a blessing.

When a circumstance or situation occurs that balks your plans, do not make a drive for a "comfortable chair", a "relax ed position", or a certain room, in the middle of forenoon's work. Never make that an excuse to loaff whether you are on the street, in a car, in an PRACTICAL office whether you are on the street, in a car, in an an an interest office will suggestions and nothing will come to you; some spagestions will be flashed up by your ub-conscious mind that will illumine the situation, and you will see clearly how to meet it.

Above all else do not allow your disposition to hinder your work. Hatred, envy, jestepsy, avarice and petty spite will ruin your chance of success. These must be Or mastered if you would succeed in business in Disposition the highest sense. Even though you may attract money while possessing a disposition composed of such characteristics, that can hardly be called success in the broader and nobler acceptation of the term.

It is a matter of history that come of our greatest men have become such in spite of early environment. No environment can overwheim you if you have one ounce of plack, two ounces of ambition, a tablespoonful of grit, two table-OF RNVIRON- spoonfuls of personal magnetism, a tumbler full MENT of will-power, a point of integrity, a quart of optimism and a quart and a pint of perseverance. Shake all together and use them constantly 'in your business'. Never be without them in your mental house.

By all means give yourself strong auto-suggestions at odd times and while you work; but work them out with a mighty hustle. Then, I care not what your environment may be; I care not what part of the country, what state, what REALIZATION town or what part of the town you may inhabit; if you give yourself success suggestions, and then GO OUT AND ACT ON THEM WITH ALL THE WILL-POWER THAT YOU POSSESS—and more will develop—you will master your environment, and 'your own will come to you'.

Auto-suggestions for self-mastery are harmonizing. They may be given at any time. When you feel merally, spiritually or obysically weak, give yourself the suggestion of strength, and thus master the weakness at once. It takes but a minute—less than a minute—then go right on with your work, FOR-GEFTING YOURSE.

One must aig for a net one-telegrand dig hard. There is little time to analyse one's regards, or task about them. Did you ever know a successful person who did not work hard in some way, if not now, at some time in his life? Be assured that it is an appeared hard work to be rich, work. Riches bring care and work and worries of which the personner can have no conception. The successful businessman of immense interests works more hours and harder, or has done so at some time in his life, than the laborer who works a stated number of hours a day. They each earn what they get; brawn may get a loaf of the bread and a pail of beer; brain can command the luxuries of each season, but THEY BOTH MUST WORK!

STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY.

PROF: IVI.

Thought-II

The first step in getting started to use the perfect part of the mind is just to think until you can make yourself know the meaning of these two words, "I can". You cannot think of anything you can do that you haven't the power to do or the wisdom to acquire.

In subjective thought each movement of the mind is perfect and if not interrupted would bring about perfect results. There is somewhere in us the impulse of perfect thought with regard to everything.

Primarily the movements of mind are divine movements. That is they are in harmony with the infinite and stay so until on the conscious side of ourselves we believe something that is not true.

The conscious impulse that makes the mind move is will, or choice. We often speak of the will as being strong or weak. The will is not strong or weak in the sense that we deal with dynamic force. The will chooses for the government of the individual the kind of movement which the mind has to make. But mind is a force as universal as electricity, as universal as God's presence, and the man with his will only determines which of those forces can be used; whether it shall be that which has impressed him by his beliefs or that which he would desire to bave.

The highest desire—and that which exists in every person as long as life exists—is the capability of selecting perfect movements; the capability of selecting perfect thoughts. But this mind may be impressed by adverse thoughts. Nothing hands over man with so much certainty of finally encompassing his own destruction as his belief in his own weakness, because to believe he is weak or limited simply cuts off from entrance into his being the thoughts which would make him strong. It stands as a barrier between him and the strength and virtue which lie around him.

The intuitive impulse which nakes the mind move is hope. Hope is the forward movement of the Divine Mind. Unqualified belief admits thought movements which become fixed in the mind. One should be all the time in that attitude where the thoughts are being changed in the mind, because if man becomes fixed he is in a dangerous condition. Until man has accomplished all that he can do in the world, until he has reached as near perfection as his opportunities will allow, he must be changing every second of his-life. He must be growing or else he will be decaying. He must be open to this and that thing.

The character of thought is constructive or complete. Constructive thought is that which has in it a purpose; which has been completed before it has been expressed. It is thought which has been completed in the mind.

The origin of constructive thought is in the infinite and in hope. Hope is that passion or impulse of each human being that reaches out for perfection. If man would strust his hopes, his better impulses, he would naturally in his own life, without anybody to instruct him, soon reach that place where nothing short of perfection would satisfy him, because hope is perfect in its nature. Of course, hope being a perfect impulse, has to have its origin in Infinite Mind. Then it gets its first impulse in life in this element that belongs to it. Hope is not an element of mind, nor a faculty of mind, but power that belongs to mind. In enters into every faculty. It enters into and holds together all the faculties.

The nature of constructive thought is in har non? with the. Law of Being. It is associative Constructive thought is alway associated because it unites with itself just what belongs to it. It recognizes and realizes the value of movements not its own and acts with them. It is cumulative. That is, its momentum increases all the time.

A thought that is constructive is constantly adding to itself. It is unchanging in that it never ceases to grow, thus becoming greater and greater. The result of constructive thought on the physical plane is health. On the moral plane

it is virtue. On the commercial plane it is success. On the social plane it is recognition, fame and reputation. On the intellectual plane it is learning, power and accomplishment. Its application is essential in every detail of lite. It may be directed and intensified by conscious volition.

We have another view of thought other than a movement of mind, which carries with it the attribute that we ascribe to mind back of thought, and that is that thought is the directing power of the mind. It is that which gives direction or volume of purpose. It is the purpose in the thought that gives it the power to direct.

- Mind faving reached a judgment, determines the movement which shall govern, and the purpose in the thought is the directing force, but it seems it must have had some direction given to it before it started out as a movement.

We have constructive thought and destructive thought. The origin of destructive thought is in the antipodes of hope. It has its origin in fear. Destructive thought begins when we lose hope.

The nature of destructive thought is fragmentary and in. complete. Nothing can be made of it

The nature of destructive thought is inharmonious. In music it produces discord. In the physical being it produces disease. It is inharmonious and degenerating. That is, it is constantly taking away. Each fragment that is broken loose depletes and leaves the person less strong. It is disintegrating. No matter to what it applies, our destructive thoughts or all thoughts that have their origin in fear have the power to disintegrate and separate the atoms belonging to the thing and scatter them.

The result of destructive thought is sickness and dissolution on the physical plane and on the plane of commerce is lack of success.

The vital principle of thought is intention. Intention in inggestive therapeutics is to your suggestion what the chemical property of the drug is to the doctor's prescription. It is the vital principle of it. It is the purpose in it. It comes from the inner mind. It receives its physical form in the brain. That it needs to have a physical form to exercise power, we

do not admit for a moment, but it does have to have form in order to have physical expression. That we do send thoughts and receive thoughts that have never come in contact with the brain. I am sure. Mind only needs the brain in thinking when it words to express that mought in words or sounds, or something, the hand can do or the physical organism can express.

A thought formed for a definite constructive purpose and sent out, will execute that purpose.

Concentrating all the force of the mind in one intention assembles to your aid all of the thoughts which are in harmony with that purpose. Which are in the thought world. There is the associative, cumulative power of thought. When you take up some thought that fix the general desire and fix into the general need of a great many people, from those who are thinking positive thoughts along that lines, your thought gathers up like the sun glass takes up the rays of light.

Yor cannot think alone when you think constructive thoughts. You are always thinking alone when you think fragmentary or destructive thoughts. Nobody wants your fragmentary thoughts. They do not want to associate with them if they are rying to make progress.

Until man reaches a purpose in life his thought does not become camulative. Each parent attractate himself those thoughts which make him efficient in the line in which he works most of the time.

The thoughts which move and control us are the things which we believe. The thoughts which become fixed in the life are admitted through the attitude of belief. The thought which we are able to control and has are the things which we know.

The medium of transmission of thoughts is suggestion. We have seven principal ways. There are many others. We have spoken words, written words, cell vibration, actions, telepathy, music, nature and arf. Whatever makes us think is a suggestion. Whatever thoughts those impressions cause us to form and express are the influences that use us and which we use in the expression of our thoughts.

REVIEWS

THE NEW IDEALISM BY MAY STROGATE. 14/- Not LONDON; MACHIELAN & Co., Lied., St. Martin's Street.

This book is designed to meet the wants of those who are seeking the truth regarding realism and idealism-potably the new idea in which, according to the author, will supplant all the old lazio of the idealists like Kant and Hegel and Berkeley, taking serious account of the world of space and time. Replace with corefully hought-out manys thus work both examines the foundations of restian' critically and outlines a reconstruction of idealists accordingly. It explains fully how idealing a same but be inflanted by the formidable approvance of the New Rasilem on the philosophical stage. For the pust seven years the clear issue bet. ween realism and idealism has been necrowed down to the field of time and spread to a word, idealism has got to move an or go up ler". It is the first lines of possible movement " that are mapped out here. Though one may not agree with all that the enthor pays on the subject, one can not but admire the genuine attempt the his mide to estimate the effect of the New Bealism and to show the possible lines of reconstruction. The book is wighly interesting, insemuch as it enables the idealist to be forewarned. It would be impossible within this short review to convey to the reader naything but an extrangly meagre statement of the mass of information to be found in this book.

ATMAGNAN OF Life in The Spirit Rv Prot. T. L. Varwanz ERISHNA'S FLUTE By Prot. T. L. Varwanz, Published by Majore Gausses & Co., Publishers, MADRAS, Ru. 1/8- seeb.

Prof. Vaswani is ope of the conspicurus builders of Tomorrow in our country. He is sure to have a permanent niche in the temple of our national literature as he stends for an India built or Indian culture welcoming Truth wherever is comes from, as Thiruvalluvar puts it. His central concept is that of Asia the home of spiritualism—notably of, his motherland—to wit, the spiritual unity of humanity. It is this concept that centres round our age-old religious philosophy of Atmagama. The lessed professor wants to make this sliving faith behind our shought and action, that it may raise to higher consciousness our life both collective and individual.

The Vaswani books never fail to give the reader a gloriously refreshing mental bath. They emoratese the urgent and imperious most for revising our Table of values in terms spiritual, pointing as witness among others to the new rents in the veil attempted and indeed partially effected by the peyobic investigations. "View the human race simply as a biological organism, as an assemblage of individuals born in time and perishing with the process of the suns. -and-it will at best have claims on your social duty; it cannot inspire you with supreme devotion. On the other hand, view the buman tace as a spiritual croanism whereof every member is immorts, and you feel Humanity is worth working for, suffering for, dving for. Excial service must have its inspire ration in the love of God's. " He would have us be coworkers with him for the raultiplying of Love's centre, ". "The Soul of Europe is sick; Civilization is strangling spirituality; ntellect diversed from the great intuitions of the soul is become separative, destructive. The God of the Nations summers India to enter upon her ministry of help and healing !. Such is the inspiring message that Prof Vaswani offers to India and the world. Have we not need of it to-day? HOW TO TURN YOUR DESIRES AND IDEALS INTO

REALITIES By Brown Landone, F.R. E. S. \$ 1.60. Published By THE PLIZABITH TOWNS Co., INC., HOLYOKE Mass. (U. S. A.)

A great modern Psychologist observes thus: 'As one of the curiosities in History, and further as a lesson in humility, we may point out that the states just described under the names of collectiveness, contention and auto-hypnosis, are described with considerable psychological acumen, though not, of course, in modern psychological terminology, in the precepts by which, for centuries past, the Yogis of Hindustan have been accustomed to attain Self-Mastery'. Most of the

Yogic sime and ideals are of life's deeper spiritual things, though some of the Yogic, and many of the Mansic, ideals relate to the things of the earth. But the Yogis as well as the Mantra-Yogis of Hindustan have for ages sought "the basis of the soul's faith in the unity of all things" both spiritual and material. We are glad to find the modern idealist Mr. Brown Landone coming forward to present the same basis of Unity in modern terminology with a view to clearing the way towards the conversion of our degrees and ideals into realities by the process of Idealisation. The beginners for whom this book has evidently been written will find in it everything they care to know about idealisation and its phenomenal results.

THE PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN RELATIONS By Dr. WM F. COLVILLE. Price \$ 1.45 Published By The Probids Psychological Publishing Co., OCALA (Florida...U. S. A.)

The work before us is practically a need—in absolute need for the present-day young man and women. This is the first of its kind in the English language. The instruction though meagre is more than sufficient to meet the popular demand. The book contains only some radimentary principles and fragments of the science of Male and Female. There are very valuable books of this kind in the languages of India and the present-day hide-bound society would consider them indecent publications. The writer has clearly transgressed the law and has kept himself beyond its pale.