

THE Lyceum Banner

Founded 1890. Official Organ of the British Spiritualists' Lyceum Union.

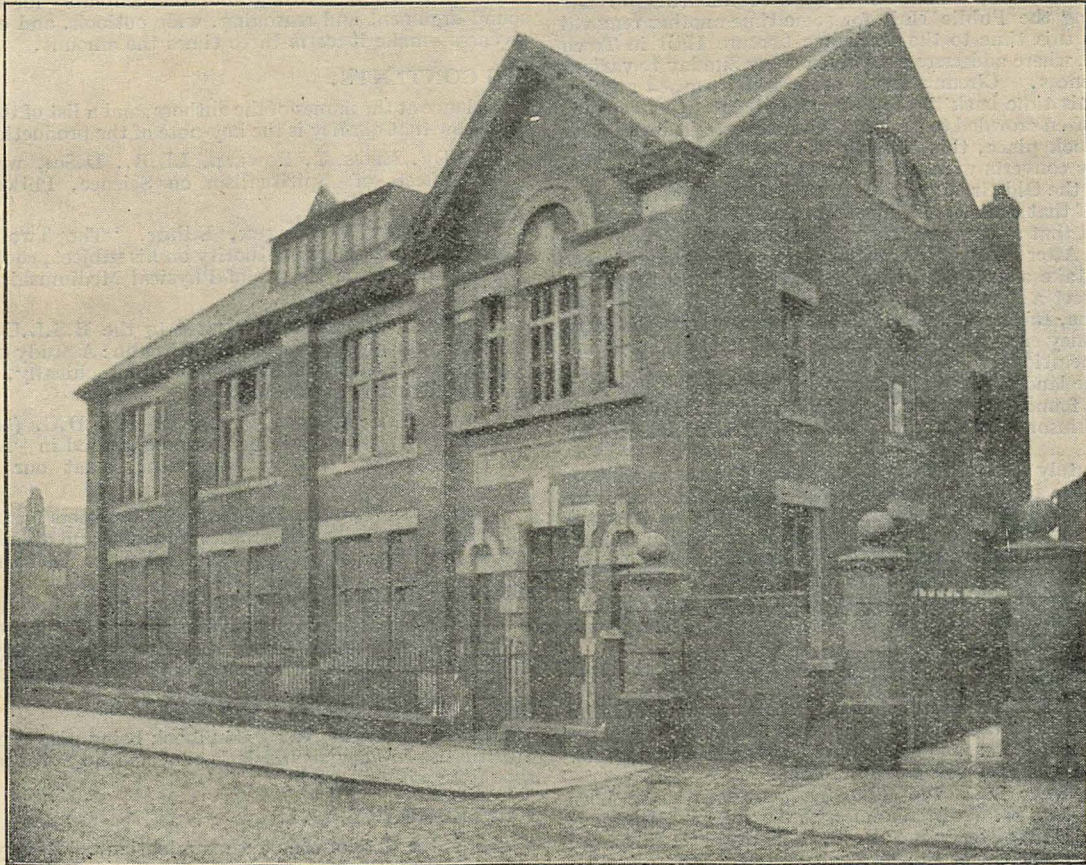
A SPIRITUALIST MAGAZINE FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

"In things Essential, Unity—In things Doubtful, Liberty—In all things, Charity."

VOL. XXXI. No. 366.

AUGUST 7TH, 1921.

PRICE TWOPENCE.



BLACKBURN SPIRITUALIST TEMPLE.

The following sketch has been invited to give inspiration and guidance to those Churches and Lyceums who remain in rented rooms, with unsatisfactory accommodation and uncongenial psychic conditions. The Temple is the happy result of the unity of individual, Church and Lyceum Forces. This Church has found men for municipal and other public offices. Necessary social institutions are supported and a rebounding respect is shown to the Church, Lyceum and its members.—THE EDITOR.

Spiritualism in Blackburn has gone through a varied and chequered existence. During the years from 1870 to 1880, occasional Lectures were given in the Co-operative Hall, Simmons Street. Mr. J. B. Stones, Mr. Samuel Pemberton and Mr. Samuel Slater, who were formerly connected with the New Jerusalem Church and were investigating the Phenomena of Spiritualism, being responsible for the lectures. At that time Mr. George Ormerod, of Rishton, often acted as Secretary and worked in conjunction with the gentlemen named above.

By the year 1880 more investigators were coming into the Movement, and in 1881 a Meeting was held at the house of a Mr. Watson, King Street, Blackburn, with the object of establishing a regular Sunday Service.

A number of Gentlemen made themselves responsible for the rent of a small room in Darwen Street, while the Exchange Hall, the largest available Hall in the Town in those days was engaged for the opening meeting.

Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten was the speaker, and at the evening meeting she announced that she would answer written questions sent to the Chairman.

Many questions were handed up, when a Rev. Mr. Collier rose and objected to the questions on the ground that they were of such a nature that any experienced speaker would be able to answer them, he however wished to propose a subject that no ordinary speaker could answer without long study and research, and if Mrs. Britten could speak on the subject it would go a long way to convince him (Mr. Collier) that Mrs. Britten was inspired as she claimed to be.

The subject he wished her to speak on was "The Life and Work of Mahommed, and its effect upon the World."

Immediately Mrs. Britten rose and said "your question shall be the subject for this evening's discourse."

She at once entered on a learned and informative address, and for an hour she kept her audience spellbound with her speech. Had she lived next door neighbour to Mahommed she could not have entered more fully into his life's work and Mission.

At the conclusion Mr. Collier rose and stated that "he had never listened to a more polished and informative address in his life, and the mystery to him was how any one called at a moment's notice could give such information as had been given that night."

After a few months at the Darwen Street rooms, a move was made to the Science and Art School, Paradise Lane. While here a Mr. R. Walsh, a member of the Committee, built the Public Hall in Water Street; and the Society went there. It was at the Public Hall that the first pair of Spiritualists were ever married in a Spiritualist Church, Mr. Roderick Round Sanger to Miss Farmery, of Blackburn, Mr. R. Wolstenholme, the President, conducting the ceremony, Mrs. E. H. Britten giving the address. Before that time many Spiritualists had been married at Churches, Chapels and Registry Offices, but it was at Blackburn where the first wedding took place in a Spiritualist Church. The marriage made a great stir in the country at the time, many newspapers commenting on it.* After renting the Public Hall for some time another removal took place, this time to the Exchange Lecture Hall in Town Hall Street, where addresses were given every Sunday to various sized audiences. Circumstances arose which caused another removal, this time back to the Science and Art School again, which was often crowded to its utmost capacity. Then another migration took place, this time to the Old Grammar School, where many converts were added to the Cause.

It was at the Old Grammar School that a strong feeling manifested itself that those ramblings and migrations must come to an end, and that a Temple should be built that they could call their own. After many deliberations and many meetings it was decided to take a vacant piece of land in St. Peter Street on which to erect a Temple.

Collections, Bazaars, and all sorts of means were resorted to to raise money enough to justify the Committee in commencing building operations.

At last the land was taken, plans were drawn and on the 29th June, 1901, foundation stones were laid by Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. Stephen Robinson, Mr. Morse on behalf of Mr. Alfred Smedley, of Belper.

Unfortunately when the Temple was opened there was a heavy mortgage upon it, but by the unceasing efforts of the members and friends the debt has been so far decreased that it is hoped that by the time these words appear in print we shall be able to announce that the Blackburn St. Peter Street National Spiritualist Church is FREE FROM DEBT.

In the early part of this year a gentleman asked the President "how much debt was there still on the Temple." The President replied "£150."

The gentleman said "if you will raise £125 this year I will give you the remaining £25."

The other day the President met the gentleman and told him he might write out the Cheque at once as the money with the exception of a very few pounds had been raised and in a very few weeks the Temple would be free from debt.

Since the year 1881 the following gentlemen have been Presidents:—1st, R. Wolstenholme; T. Tyrrell; W. Quigley; J. T. Ward; H. Wolstenholme; C. N. S. Moore; G. Edwards; J. T. Ward, President at time of death; Present, R. Wolstenholme.

The Lyceum came into existence in March, 1884, Mr. John Pemberton being the first conductor. This was when the Society was in the Public Hall, Water Street. It was also here that the first Field Day was held. Mrs. Yarwood, the Clairvoyant, leading the procession.

Blackburn claims that they were the first Society to have a Drum and Fife Band. Our friend Will Edwards, now of Accrington, being such an energetic performer that he smashed his drum.

Since its inception the Lyceum has been part of the Church. Various Conductors have had charge of the Lyceum and to-day it numbers somewhere about 100 members. The North-East Lancashire Shield has been won twice by the St. Peter Street Lyceum. This Church and Lyceum stand in the proud position of being the fourth or fifth in age of any Church in England, and the oldest of all Lancashire Spiritualist Churches.

*From *Light*, July 31st, 1886.—"Blackburn. The first marriage at a Spiritualist place of worship in England took place here this morning, in the Public Hall, New Water Street, and it was performed by Mr. Richard Wolstenholme, photographer, President of the Society. The bridegroom, Roderick Round Sanger, is nineteen, and the bride, Miss Jane Ann Farmery, twenty-five years of age. There was a musical service and an address by Mrs. Britten.

The Education Scheme.

THE NEW HANDBOOK.

The new Handbook (No. 3) is now on sale, and we urge each Lyceumist to possess a copy whether a candidate for the examinations or not.

It was at first intended for the use of Grade V. students; but the five authors have handled their subjects in so masterly a fashion, that the little book has developed into an excellent exposition of Spiritualism, from both the phenomenal and philosophical aspects.

It is just the thing to put into the hands of an earnest enquirer and investigator. It is just the text-book for Liberty Groups or Study Groups. It should be *known* thoroughly by each one who is an earnest Lyceumist, or Spiritualist.

The *price* is one shilling; but the contents—for reliability, sound argument and reasoning, wide outlook, and comprehensiveness—make it *worth* three times the amount.

ITS CONTENTS.

A glance at the names of the authors, and a list of the subjects, will show that quality is the key-note of the production.

(i) DR. ELLIS T. POWELL, LL.B., D.Sc., writes on:—The Effects of Spiritualism on Science, Philosophy and Religion.

(ii) ERNEST W. OATEN, Editor, "The Two Worlds," and an acknowledged authority on his subject, contributes an article on: Some Phases of Physical Mediumship, from an Evidential Standpoint.

(iii) ALFRED KITSON, Adviser to the B.S.L.U., and the 'Father of English Lyceums,' writes on: A Study of Mediumship; and then on Spiritualism—Philosophically, Ethically, and Religiously considered.

(iv) A. T. CONNOR, President of U.D.C. (1919-1921), articles from whose pen have often appeared in 'Light' and "Two Worlds," follows on with: What our Principles Reveal.

(v) JAMES TINKER, Examiner of the papers for the highest Grades, 1918-1920, contributes a helpful and able article on: Various Phases of Opposition, and how to meet them.

WHERE OBTAINABLE.

These Handbooks may be obtained—price (post free) 1s. per copy, 10s. per dozen—from the General Secretary, or the Education Secretary, or the Assistant Education Secretary.

HAS YOUR SOCIETY A BOOKSTALL?

Then insist on the No. 3 Handbook being placed on it. No Spiritualist Library should lack one; and no Spiritualist home should be without a copy.

19th FEBRUARY, 1922.

This is the date of the next examinations. Have you begun studying yet? If not, make an early start. It is up to you to *earn* the right to the name "Progressive Lyceumist."

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREPARING FOR THE NEXT EXAMINATIONS.

BY G. E. JONES, Tutor at Lancaster Lyceum.

Hints To Tutors.

The method I adopted was to give each subject a close and careful study, making notes of my thoughts and ideas on the subject, and in this manner preparing myself to meet the students.

In the class I would introduce the subject, and ask for ideas and opinions from each student. At the same time I would ask each one to state the *reason* for such view or opinion. (I impress on each student the necessity of being able to give a reason as to why they ask a question or hold a certain opinion). I encouraged discussion on the different opinions, for by this method one can reason out to some general idea. Previous to dismissal of the class, I urged them to write out their ideas on paper, making alterations or additions, reviewing and re-viewing, till they got satisfaction. (This method is good practice for Examination time). The papers were brought to the next class and each one read his or her own paper. These were discussed in turn, criticised, reviewed. Helpful hints and suggestions were in this way given. I advised the students to make separate lists of names, places, and dates of importance,

and to carry them about with them and look them over at every opportunity. Patient, and persistent questioning, I think, is a good method of inducing the students to be prepared for the questions that may be put to them.

The Need For Education.

Our Lyceumists should be able to understand the real meaning of our Lyceum teachings; also the reason and need for such teaching; and should have a knowledge of the difference between the orthodox Church teaching and Spiritualist teaching; and be able to reply to any criticism and to defend their Lyceumism. This can be done through our Education Scheme; if the work for each Grade in turn is studied carefully, and thoroughly mastered.

(Look at what the Lancaster Lyceumists achieved in the last examinations, then be up and doing, and determine to go "one better." Remember, "the workers win.")

A COMPLAINT.

Will those candidates who are complaining about the marking of their examination papers please act fairly and courteously, and complain *first* to the Committee (through the Education Secretary), returning their marked paper, and giving their grounds for complaint.

The Committee will then consider the case, and follow whatever seems the fairest and most just course. (A meeting will be held on 3rd September).

LETTER FROM LEIGH (LANCS.).

(It must be noted the following letter is the personal view of the writer).

Dear Sir,—When I picked up my Examination Papers for the recent Grade IV. Examination, I was hoping to gain a little further knowledge from the Examiner, and to know where I had lost my twenty-nine marks. Instead of this, I find no helpful knowledge, but the realisation that the Examiner is apparently unacquainted with many passages of our Lyceum Manual, and is, in my estimation, not a Spiritualist, but a Christian "medium." (Note: A medium is not necessarily a Spiritualist). With your permission I wish to give unto your readers some idea as to how the papers are marked, not because I think I ought to have had more marks, but because I was dissatisfied. In five out of the seven questions, on four of which I lost a few marks, no explanation is given as to the cause of this. How am I to improve myself? What standard is required? The two points for which I have lost most marks, are, perhaps, pieces of originality, and perhaps not. In the first place, I am penalised because my benediction is not filled with all kinds of sentimentality. Will our Lyceumists ever get out of the idea of a personal God? This, I know is debatable, but isn't a Spiritualist entitled to his own opinions? The following sentence is referred to as a "Confusion of Definition." Can anyone tell me where the confusion lies? "The Personal God is superseded by the Infinite, all perfect, Pantheistic God." Perhaps my examiner had not the time to look up, "Pantheistic" in the Dictionary (Derivation— λ —all. $\theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ —God—Greek).

The next point is the one to which I attach the most significance. When I say definitely that "A Spiritualist cannot be a Christian," I am informed that this is "An assertion impossible to substantiate," and that, "I do not properly understand Spiritualism and Christianity, but should study the systems more closely." I am now prepared to substantiate that statement as I did in my paper, and I should be glad to see the question answered by the Examiner.

In the first place, "What is a Christian?" One who believes in the fundamental principles of Christianity. What are the fundamental principles of Christianity and where does Spiritualism disagree? In the table hereunder I have tabulated these principles and shown the Contrast of Spiritualism. Who will refute them?

<i>Christianity.</i>	<i>Spiritualism.</i>
1. Personal God and Devil.	1. "Lyceum Manual" G.C.R. 136. "Spiritualism sweeps away the idea of a personal Devil, etc.," "and ignores the degrading conception of a partial and vindictive God, etc."

2. Creation of a perfect man and His Fall.

2. Reason, in the light of Science, settles this point. Man has never been perfect but is still progressing.

3. Man's redemption by the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

3. G.C.R. 136. Fifth Principle. Personal Responsibility, etc.

4. Physical resurrection.

4. Basis of Spiritualism. Man's survival after Death.

5. Heaven and Hell.

5. G.C.R. 136. "Spiritualism demolishes the absurd and materialistic conception of a partial and vindictive God, etc." Eternal Progress.

The religions are irreconcilable and I would suggest, with all due respect, that the "lack of proper understanding" belongs to the examiner, and not to the student. There are too many people sitting on the fence between Spiritualism and Christianity ready to swing either way to their own advantage, and seeing that the two are incompatible, let us be Spiritualists and leave Christianity alone. What shall we teach the children? All our candidates at Leigh appear to have lost marks because they have been taught not to pamper to Christianity. Is this right?

Perhaps this letter will be discussed by the Education Committee, as this point is vital to the Movement, and the Education Scheme. Having both of these at heart I should not like to see them jeopardised for want of a little criticism.—W. T. SEDDON.

TO LYCEUM SECRETARIES.

(i) Will you please note that the Syllabus for Grade II. is not issued separately (as is Grade I. Syllabus). It is in the pamphlet giving the Syllabuses for all Grades. (See below).

(ii) Did any of your Lyceumists pass the recent exams? If so, does your Lyceum possess a copy of the printed results? If not, why not follow the example of other Lyceums, many of which—in honour of their successful students—have a marked copy of results on view in the Lyceum each Sunday, for all the rest to see, and for visitors to inspect!

(iii) The Education Secretary would be grateful to receive from every Lyceum Secretary a P.C., giving (a) name and address of Lyceum, (b) name and address of Secretary. (Please state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

EDUCATION LITERATURE.

(i.) *Syllabuses of Work* (for all the Grades)—post free 2d. per copy, 1s. 6d. per dozen.

(ii.) *No. 1 Handbook (for Grade I.)*—post free 4d. per copy, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

(iii.) *No. 2 Handbook (for Grades II., III., and IV.)*—post free 4d. per copy, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

(iv.) *1921 Examination Lists and Summaries*—post free 10d. per copy.

(v.) *No. 3 Handbook (for Grade V. Students, for Investigators and for thoughtful Spiritualists)*—post free 1s. per copy, 10s. per dozen.

OFFICERS OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Miss Hesp, 10, Cross Flatts Drive, Beeston, Leeds.

Secretary—Miss Kitson, 17, Bromley Road, Hanging Heaton, Batley (Yorks.).

Assistant Secretary—Mr. Connor, 19, Oakhurst Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7.

(Will Lyceumists in London and the South please send enquiries, or orders, to Mr. Connor).

The Management Committee have held successful business and propaganda meetings in the Tyneside District during the past month. Reports will be found elsewhere.

A few questions concerning new manuals (Revised Edition) are being asked. The new edition, which will be the 13th edition, will be some considerable time before completion.

The work of voluntary committees must necessarily be done in spare time. When the new edition is completed it is hoped that it will remain a permanent book and any further revision will be additions and not alterations. The Secretary's opinion is that 18 months to two years must pass before the revised Manual is ready for sale.

Our Lyceum Guild.

Leader: MARY E. KITSON, B.A.

Our Motto:—"We live to learn, and learn to live."

TO ALL MEMBERS.

As Guild members, and as earnest Lyceumists, we are out to learn and to understand as much as possible about our Movement. You now have a splendid chance of adding to your present knowledge; and of getting a better grasp of our philosophy, by reading the new Educational Handbook (No. 3) just issued. There is no need to be a Grade V. student before you read this little manual about our phenomena and our teachings; it should be found in the home of every Spiritualist, every Lyceumist, and every Guild member.

And each of the five writers is a Freeman of Our Lyceum Guild.

THIS ARTICLE.

Because of the holidays, this article has to be in the printer's hands long before you will read it. Therefore, as the numbers of members and Lyceums in the Guild would not be up-to-date (sent in four weeks before issued), they are being held over until September. By that time, we hope to have enrolled the *thousandth* member, and to have sent out ALL the badges (for promotion) earned by candidates in the March examinations.

Were you a Guild member before last March? Did you pass one of the examinations? Have you sent for your new badge? If not, why not?

IS THIS TRUE OF YOUR LYCEUM?

If not, then do not rest content until you are doing as well, or better.

Extract from a letter received in July by the Guild Leader:—"Our Guild night is progressing wonderfully. A good number of members turn up each week. The only fault at present is that the two and a half hours are *too short* to accomplish all that we are striving to do. The time simply flies, what with games, physical culture, ambulance work, sketching, needlework, studies for the examinations, etc. In fact, we could do with every night in the week."

OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS.

One of our Guild members, of Nottingham, took the Education Examination last March, and immediately after sailed for Canada, taking with him his Guild certificate and new badge, a set of specimen-badges, Guild literature, and forms, and literature in connection with the Education Scheme.

Not many weeks after came a letter from the Lyceum Secretary at Winnipeg, telling of the arrival of our Nottingham friend, of his visit to Winnipeg Lyceum, and of his talk with them about the Education Scheme, and the Guild; and asking for full information, etc. Copies of handbooks, BANNERS, Syllabuses, etc., were promptly despatched.

Then, early in July, came a list of twelve members for the Guild, and promise of more, and the statement that they intend sending in several candidates for the examinations next February. Well done, Winnipeg, and may great success be yours.

Here are extracts from the very interesting letter received:—"The members of our Lyceum are a very happy band, and we have started a series, of what we call in the West, basket picnics, on alternate Saturdays. These picnics will be held at the public parks in rotation. We have four or five beautiful natural and cultivated parks, where we can go at any time on the cars for a six cent fare. Each person or family takes a basket of "eats," (that's Canadian) including tea and sugar, or any drink preferred (non-intoxicating of course). Crockery may be hired at the pavilions in the Parks for a very small sum, and hot water is provided free. A special place is set aside in the park as picnic grounds, where there are tables and seats for the convenience of the picnickers, so we expect to have some happy times during the summer, which will add to the social side of our Lyceum work, and make the members better acquainted with each other in every way. We aim at making the Lyceum a big family, not casual acquaintances who meet only once a week."

OUR ESSAY COMPETITIONS.

(a) General Rules:—

- (i) You must be a Guild member.
- (ii) Your essay must not contain more than 500 words.

(iii) Write on one side of the paper only.

(iv) Enclose a slip of paper giving your name and address, Guild number, last Grade passed (if you are not a Probationer) and Lyceum.

(v) Do NOT enclose a letter.

(vi) Write in the top left-hand corner of your envelope the word "Essay."

(vii) If you want your essay returning, enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

(b) *Date*—Essays should reach the Leader not later than 31st August.

(c) *Results*—The results will be announced in the October BANNER (if possible).

(d) *Subjects*—

(i) FOR PROBATIONERS,—write an account of the Hydesville knockings, and the results, as if you were one of the Fox sisters, and had *just* gone to live with Leah. (For story, see Handbook No. 1).

(ii) FOR NOVITIATES,—write a story, illustrating the teachings of S.C.R. No. 4.

(iii) FOR INITIATES,—write an essay based on the teachings of S.C.R. No. 51.

(iv) FOR ASSOCIATES,—write a dialogue between a Christian and a Spiritualist; wherein the Christian brings forth the usual objections and arguments.

(v) FOR FELLOWS,—write an account of some of your *personal* experiences of physical phenomena, and of their evidential value.

(vi) FOR FREEMEN,—what is your answer to the question heading Mrs. Mack's essay (in this issue)? Give your proofs, and reasoning.

WHAT IS THE SPIRITUAL URGE IN OUR MOVEMENT?

(Winning Essay. By HERBERT J. EVERETT, of Brighton).

The indifference of the present generation to the spiritual urge of our Movement lies in the fact that immortality of the soul is more generally taught, and is quite as natural as carriages moving without horses.

The great truth of continuity of existence dawned late in life upon most of us who have grey hairs, and came as a great upheaval to our accepted beliefs. We had been cradled in orthodoxy, and when death came our loved ones were sadly missed. Orthodoxy gave us all she could—very little satisfaction,—until like a bomb shell the rivers of ignorance burst their banks, the Spirit World broke through, and trumpets heralded the news far and wide "THERE IS NO DEATH." We took up the cry, investigated, formed circles; all phases of phenomena seemed open to us. The Spirit World rose to the occasion, endeavoured to meet every demand. Phenomena which enthralled us has not the same effect upon the younger generation because they have not had so many difficulties to surmount. The incentive which prompted men and women in love and sympathy to open their houses and hearts has given way to indifference. The remedy lies at our own doors, inside our own homes, and in our Lyceums.

The Spiritualist mothers of to-day have an enormous power in their own hands by early training the infant mind in the direction of duty towards the pioneers of our movement. Children should be early taught that it is their duty to work for the cause by becoming workers themselves. There is a wise proverb which says "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Wake up, ye mothers (and fathers too), see to it that the blessings you have received are proclaimed more at home instead of outside it. All our children should attend the Lyceum, where we must take every opportunity to follow up this early home training they have received. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the blessings and privileges we now enjoy, which are the outcome of labourers in the past. Early and easy membership with the parent society should be encouraged; and when enrolled, congenial work should be found. Tact and encouragement is needed. The young beginner must not be at the mercy of every wind that blows, for thoughtless members are some times apt to treat the young aspirant as a paid servant. All the possibilities and drawbacks in the office should be pointed out, but above all see that there is only ONE master. Let the new comer be attached as assistant to an efficient, kindly, and older officer.

A word ought to be said upon the necessity for uniformity in the teaching from our public platforms. Nothing daunts a

young enquiring mind of to-day so much as the chaos which exists here. Thanks to the powers that be, our Lyceum movement has taken the one important step in this direction, for if we only get OUR PRINCIPLES well grounded we shall achieve something.

FOR LIBERTY OR STUDY GROUP.

"Does the theory of evolution, as accepted in the physical sense, apply also to the Ego?"

(Paper given in the Liberty Group of Runcorn Lyceum).

Dear Guild Leader,—The following brief paper was given at the Liberty Group of the Runcorn Lyceum some weeks back, as a basis for discussion. The thoughts came to me one noon-day, and I jotted them down. The ideas are far from complete, but a friend thought that they were of a thought-provoking character, and requested me to send them to you. I hope sincerely that others may think them thought provoking. Best wishes for the success of the Guild.—M. Mack.

This subject was suggested to me by the discussion which arose at an Open Session with reference to the connecting link between the mineral, vegetable, animal, human and spiritual kingdoms.

In this paper, whenever I use the term "Ego," I mean the immortal, thinking portion of a human being. I do not mean life, because life exists in the physical body apart from the thinking portion. The physical body is alive in many ways after the Ego has left it at so-called death.

In the first place, what do I mean by the theory of evolution as accepted in the physical sense? I refer to the theory that the earth and the life upon it has evolved from a mass of gaseous matter, which became detached from the sun. Briefly, this idea of evolution is as follows:—

A part of the sun became detached from the main body during the revolutions of that body. This mass of gaseous matter was hurled into space and continued to whirl round in space, its revolutions causing it to take the form of a ball. It cooled down gradually through numberless aeons of time, until it became what we term a solid mass. This mass went through various changes during the cooling process; there were volcanic eruptions and earthquakes innumerable, during which the surface of the earth was greatly changed. The mountains were thrown up and the oceans were formed. After a time, there grew upon this world, in the sea at first and then spreading to the land, various forms of vegetable life. How it came to grow or where the first germs of this life came from has not yet been discovered, although there is the theory that the germ of life already being present in the substance of the earth, it only needed the right atmospheric conditions to issue forth in a different form. After the vegetable life there came such forms of life as the amoeba, which is the simplest known form of protoplasmic life. From these forms, there evolved fish and sea-monsters of various kinds. Gradually some of these monsters began to crawl out on to the marshy margin of the seas, and thence were formed reptiles and creeping animals of all classes, many of them gigantic in size. From these were evolved the animals with legs; great, ugly, unwieldy brutes, which lived upon the vegetation that was now growing luxuriantly round the shores of the seas. As the animals spread to the drier parts of the earth, the vegetation also expanded in growth and there appeared forms which could grow in soil which was not soaked with water. Through millions of years this life expanded, modified and increased in species until the rough ancestors of all the present forms of animal life were in existence. All this time, the earth was gradually assuming a form nearer to its present form, and the vegetation, and animal life grew more and more like to the present. Then came man; whence or how is disputed even now. Darwin suggests that he was a descendant of the apes. A strange man he was, too, according to our modern ideas; strong and hairy, with an ugly, squat body and low, receding forehead, more like to an ape indeed than to his present day progeny; with no speech, no implements, his body, although strong according to our ideas, yet like a pigmy against the massive bodies of the animals of that pre-historic world. Gradually, we find man in all portions of the world, slowly by sad experience learning to arm himself against his formidable animal neighbours and uniting with others of his kind into tribes, which wandered about in search of food. So, after centuries of time, we find him at his present state of culture.

That is the idea of evolution of the physical body which I wish to convey to you, and the generally accepted idea of the origin of the world and its inhabitants.

Now, we maintain that the thinking portion of man, the Ego, is a spark of the Divine Essence. Do we think that these Divine Sparks were evolving through all the epochs of time in the bodies of elementary vegetation, repulsive, slimy reptiles, and great, ungainly animal monsters until they at last became human beings; or do we believe that the Ego has always been an Ego, and that it did not appear on the earth until there was a suitable human body prepared for it, evolved from the nebula of the sun? This is what I mean by my subject:—"Does the theory of evolution as accepted in the physical sense, apply to the Ego;—or does it apply only to the physical body?"

I am convinced that the Ego has always been an Ego, and that it did not appear on the earth, until there was a suitable body prepared for it.

If the first hypothesis, that the Ego evolved through all the lower forms of life up to the Human, were correct, then there are still human souls evolving from the vegetable, and every time that we eat a vegetable, kill a cockroach or flea, or destroy animal life for food, we are depriving a human Ego in embryo of a vehicle which is necessary for its progression to its goal of the human kingdom. How many of our brothers and sisters in embryo must we have killed, if such is the case! Some people would say that the evolution of the human through the vegetable and animal stopped as soon as the human form appeared on this earth. If so, what happened to all the human egos which were then in embryo in the bodies of the prehistoric vegetable and animal life? Also, what kind of life is it that now inhabits the vegetable and animal kingdoms? Do you think it is sensible to think that the vegetable and animal life would change and a new kind of life proceed to function through the same outward forms, immediately the human functioned on the earth?

I cannot accept this theory. To my mind, the human form must have been evolved before an ego took possession of it. I even go so far as to say that the life forces functioning through the first human forms were not immortal egos as we accept the term, but that the human body had attained a certain degree of perfection before the ego felt that it could work through it in a satisfactory manner.

I certainly think that the Ego has passed through a stage of evolution, but an altogether different one from the evolution of the physical body.

The evolution of the body and the evolution of the ego are, in my estimation, two separate evolutions. I am going to say now, to prevent any misunderstanding, that I am not going to give my ideas in their entirety, of the evolution of the ego, because I do not think that it would be wise. All I wish to do, is to make you think as to whether the ego has evolved with the human form or not, and if I have succeeded, I am satisfied for the present.

OUR NATURE ARTICLE.

FISHES FOR THE AQUARIUM.

(2nd article).

BY WILLIAM WOODALL.

The Minnow is a very hardy little fish, about three inches long, and unlike the stickleback, will live at peace with any other fish, except for stealing their food when a chance offers. It is very interesting to watch them; they are very bold and soon become tame enough to take their food from your fingers. They will eat flies, pieces of meat or worms, and crushed vermicelli. The body is narrow, the dorsal fin is directly over the space between the ventral and anal fins and is rather short. The tail is forked. The colour of the body is olive brown on the back, lighter on the side, with spots. In the spring the male is beautifully tinged with green and red, giving him a very lovely appearance. It spawns upon the gravelly bed of streams and the young hatch out in about 10 days.

Minnows will live in confinement about ten years. A good way to catch Minnows is to hold a hand net in the water with something bright in the centre—coloured ribbon, &c.—they will cluster around it in shoals, when a quick movement will capture several at once.

The Tench is a very hardy fish, well suited for stagnant water, and may often be found in brickponds, and other old-established ponds. The mouth is rather blunt and of a leathery nature with a small barbel at each corner. The scales are small and the body is covered with a thick slimy mucous. The dorsal fin is short and upright and opposite the ventral fin. The tail fin in the young fish is slightly concave, but as it grows older it becomes convex. The lateral line begins at the top of the gill

covers and has a downward curve ending in the centre of the tail. The males may be distinguished by the larger size of their ventral fins.

The *Golden Tench* is a very beautiful fish; its colour being yellow mixed with gold, often spotted with black. The eye is rather large and in colour a mixture of brown, black and red. The lips are flesh colour. Both these Tench deposit their spawn near to the side of the ponds or canal from the latter part of May to July; the young hatching in about eight days.

Their natural food consists of insects, larvae, worms, and the young tender shoots of plants. They will eat crushed vermicelli and small pieces of meat.

The *Dace* is a very active, lively little fish, graceful in its movements and very interesting in the aquarium. The body is about the same depth as the length of its head. Its colour is a brownish green upon the back, sides silvery, and white under the body. The dorsal fin lies just over the space between the ventral and anal fins and is of a brownish green colour, as is also the caudal fin which is deeply forked. The lateral line has a slight downward curve. In captivity it may be fed upon crushed vermicelli, with a fly or two occasionally. Sometimes a large Dace is mistaken for a small Chub. Where doubt exists, a sure method of distinction is by the anal fins. The rear part of the anal fin of the Dace is concave, whilst that of the Chub is convex.

The *Carp* is a very suitable fish for our purpose. This fish is very hardy and has been known to live out of water over an hour, and when returned to the water, to recover its usual vitality in a very short time. The reason of this is the power possessed by this fish to open its gill covers when out of the water and so obtain air. The body is broad and deep, and its colour, olive brown tipped with gold. The head is a darker shade; the lips fleshy, mouth small, no teeth, but with two barbels at each corner. The fins are dark brown, the dorsal fin, long, beginning just over the space between the pectoral and ventral fins; and extending along the back to just over the centre of the anal fin. The tail fin is large and deeply forked. The scales are large and rather slimy. This fish grows to a very large size, and lives to a very great age. The Carp will begin to breed when about three years old, and fixes its eggs to water plants about the end of May to the end of July. Its food consists of insects, larvae, worms and water plants. In captivity it will eat ants eggs and crushed vermicelli. It has the largest brain of any fresh water fish in proportion to size. The common gold fish are of the Carp specie, so we will deal with this in our next; with a few necessary hints about diseases, and the care of the Aquarium.

(For information about the Guild, or for its literature, apply to the Leader, (Miss) M. E. Kitson, 17, Bromley Road, Hanging Heaton, Batley, Yorks.)

THE OPEN SESSION.

(To be recited by a child).

We meet here in Open Session
And greet you all to-day:
We hope that you have the knowledge
That Angels guard our way.
We learn from our Lyceum Leaders,
A gift from God within
Will prompt our thoughts when we're tempted
Sometimes to fall in sin.

We are meeting now together,
To sing or do as we will,
If we don't annoy another,
But each our own place fill:
So we'll sing a song of Welcome
To those who gather here,
From the loved Lyceum Manual,
Quite happy in our sphere.

And we ask you all to join us
And help along the way,
That is set apart for children,
And called Lyceum Day.
We'll find that our gifts are unfolding,
And each will do the best
To obey our dear Conductor,
In all he (she) may request.

SPIRIT, SOUL, AND BODY.

A Lesson for Leaders and Members of Lyceums.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Roker-by-the-Sea.

The Soul looketh steadily forward, creating a new world before her, leaving worlds behind her. She has no dates, nor rites, nor persons, nor specialities, nor men. The Soul only knows the Soul. The web of events is the flowing robe in which she is clothed.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson*.

Absolute purity of heart and life is the richest human possession; and perfect obedience to the highest attractions of the soul is the only means of its attainment.—*A. J. Davis*.

Our gospel is simplicity itself. It possesses the informing light of Truth. Truth is instantly revealed to the mind when it has not been perverted or tainted by false teaching; therefore it is of immense importance that the foundations of truth should ever be laid in childhood; it is then that parents should instil into the young intelligence the instant automatic turning of truth, making it the constant atmosphere of the mind and life. Pilate's great question—What is truth?—asked of Jesus of Nazareth—nearly two thousand years ago, has echoed through the ages. The great Seer of the Spiritualist Movement, Dr. A. J. Davis, in writing of truth in his 'Great Harmonia,' says—'Truth is exactitude and completeness of representation—the equality and integrity of essence and substance,—the nuptial equilibrium in short between an intelligent principle and the combination of matter by and through which its expression is consummated. Truth therefore is the parallel harmonies of principles, and their manifestation.' This means that truth is the radiation of the divine love and wisdom of the inmost spirit of man, and that this spirit is the light of God in the soul.

It is the merit of Swedenborg, the father of Modern Spiritualism, that he taught the existence of this divine principle in human nature. 'It is allowed me,' he remarks, 'to relate a certain arcanum concerning the angels of the three heavens, which never before entered the human mind, because no one has hitherto understood the nature of degrees. In every angel and also in every man, there is an inmost or supreme degree, or an inmost and supreme somewhat, into which the divine principle of God first or proximately flows, and from which it arranges all other interior things which succeed according to the degrees of order in the angel or man. This inmost or supreme principle may be called the Creator's entrance to angels and men, and also His especial dwelling-place in them. By virtue of this inmost principle man is man, and distinct from animals which do not possess it; and hence it is that man is capable, as to all the interiors of his rational and natural minds, of being elevated to God himself; that he may believe in Him, love Him, and thus see Him; and that he is capable to receive intelligence and wisdom, and to speak from reason. Hence also he lives for ever.' And it may be added that the possession of this inmost source is the guarantee of the eternal progress of all human beings.

The originator of the Lyceum system of spiritual teaching, Dr. A. J. Davis, has, I believe, given the clearest presentation of man's triple organisation.

1. *Spirit*. Man's spirit is the inmost fountain of causation and self-centred consciousness. It is compounded of ideas and principles,—pure reason, God in the flesh, intuition—the 'light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.'

2. *Soul*. Man's soul is compounded of the elemental forces which correlate each other, are interchangeable, under the titles of motion, life, sensation, instinct, intelligence; are derived from foods, drinks, inspirable air, and the so-called imponderables, all of which after death enter into the formation and constitution of the spiritual body.

3. *Body*. Man's body is an epitome of the fluids and solids. The simple elements and compound substances, which exist outside of man in the physical constitution of the globe, making man the flower of Nature's system of organic development.

(To be continued).

Railway and other difficulties somewhat marred the success of the Belper Demonstration. The Belper Lyceumists overcame the difficulty by providing a musical programme for the visitors. The Lyceum held their Anniversary on the Sunday, and Coun. Jessy Greenwood was the speaker.

One cannot think of Belper without calling to mind the good work of Mr. Alfred Smedley and his son, Urban. Mr. T. Smedley, Mr. Ling, Mr. Wigley, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Varney are amongst the workers who are responsible for our Cause in that district.

FOR THE BAIRNS.

MY GARDEN.

I have a little garden,
I call it all my own,
Because there are the flowers,
That I myself have sown.

I love my little Pansies,
My Daisies large and small,
And a few Forget-me-nots,
I love them best of all.

Carnations too, and Poppies,
With the Sunflower, large and tall,
Sweet Peas, and a sprinkling
of Lilies, near a wall.

I've also got some Wallflowers,
Sweet Williams, quite a few,
Lad's Love and Mignonette,
That scents the garden through.

I also have some Buttons
With Pinks, and London Pride,
With Heartsease and Dalias
And a Rose tree, by their side.

I love my little garden,
Its like a friend so dear,
Each flower is like a lovely pearl
Beneath the ocean drear.

It tells of a father's mercy,
It tells of a Father's love,
Who sends us such sweet flowers,
From His garden home above.

I thank our Loving Father
For the Dewdrop, and the rain,
For the Sun and the gentle breezes,
That ripen the golden grain.

For the fruits of the earth I'm thankful,
For the beauty they have grown,
But most of all I thank thee,
For the garden I call my own.

A.M.

My dear Children,

We have a real fairy tale to tell you. Once upon a time there lived a beautiful lady, who had the power to turn everyone's sorrows into gladness, and every one who was sad was advised to go to her, and she would heal their broken hearts, and dry their tears, and make them smile again. It was a wonderful gift she had, and yet she did not seem to be very different from other people. "I do wish I knew this great secret," someone said. But the strange thing is this, no one ever tells us what she has said to them to make them so cheerful again. Each one was asked again and again, "What was it the beautiful lady said, that made you so happy?"

"I cannot tell you," they replied, "because I promised that no one should know that wonderful secret except the dear lady told it herself." One day news was brought that the dear one was nearing the end, and that she was going to leave them for ever. "Oh we must not let her go, and leave us so soon, for what can we do in our sorrows, and where can we go for comfort, if she leaves us." This shows us how dear she had become to those around her. One day, being a little better, she came as usual into her garden and saw such a lot of people waiting at the gate, and she was quite surprised. "Oh dear! Whatever can be the matter for so many people to be waiting all together. Do someone go and inquire what I can do for them." The messenger returned with the request that she would tell them where to get comfort in their sorrows, and help in the hour of need. "Why, how can I do that, when I too need comforting myself." I know my life is ending here, and you may never see me again, but I will tell you how I found happiness. One day (many years ago), I was sitting alone, fretting that I could not have all that I wanted. I had so many things to make me happy, and yet here was I, so discontented that I could not enjoy any one of the things I had. I do want something new, something fresh to amuse me. Dear, dear, what a request. Well! well! we will have to see if we cannot find something new for you." I looked around at the sound of a voice, but could not see anybody there "Who are you," I cried, "and why do you say that. Let me see who you are, and tell me why you answer my thoughts." A little tiny old woman

stood right before me, dressed in black, and she carried a stick in her hand. "Tell me your name please and what do you want." "I have come here," she replied, "because you called for me, and I have to show you something you have never seen before." "Oh, how nice, and how I shall enjoy myself in your company." "Do not be so sure, young lady, for my company is not always pleasant. However, we have to go together for a time, so first let me bind your eyes and I will guide you where we have to go. We were soon ready and away we went, but I noticed the roads were not so smooth as I expected, and I soon got tired with going so fast. "Let me rest, will you please, I am getting so tired and weary." "No! No! dear lady, we have a long way to go yet and cannot turn back until we reach our journey's end." At last what seemed an endless journey came to an end, and we were in a building of some kind I knew, but could not see anything before me. I heard the voices of children talking. "Oh, if only we had a nice house, and a real garden, how happy we should all be. Then Father would get well again, and Mother need not work so very hard. Is there no kind lady who would ask us for a time." "Why yes, dears, here you are, this kind lady is going to stay here and you are going with me to her home for a time until I come back for you." "Oh, no, no," I replied, "let me go home with you now." "No dear lady, you must stay here until I return for you another day. I will take the oldest children with me, and you can look after the little ones, and the children's parents until I get back again." With these words my bandages were removed, and I found myself in an attic room, right in the midst of a large town. I had never in all my life seen such a bare place, no comfort, no convenience, and so different from my own beautiful home. Oh, if only I was at home again I would never complain any more. I had no time to think, for the children were hungry and wanted food, and a sick man needed attention. I looked all round, but could find nothing to eat, and little to keep them warm. What can be done to help, and comfort them; I really did not know, but I could not stand it. I thought I should go mad if I had to stay here long. Just then a voice came from the doorway. "I am back again, chicks, and see what I have got for you." A woman entered weary and worn with toil, but a smile lit her features, and kindness looked from her eyes. "Dear, I am so glad you are back again," said the sick man; "we have missed you, and here is a visitor, and some of the children have gone to her home for a change. It is most kind of her I am sure. She must have a good heart to think of us in our need." "Oh, no, no, I have not," I cried. "I never thought of you, in fact I never think of anybody but myself. I am tired of everything, and wanted something to amuse me, and an old woman brought me because she was able to read my thoughts. But why she brought me here I do not know, you have nothing at all to make you happy. You have poverty, sickness, and every other thing to make you all miserable, and yet you do not look so, I have everything I want—health, youth, a good home, and lovely surroundings and beautiful things all of my own, but I am not happy. I am discontented, disobedient, and often rebellious; tell me how can you exist like this." "Dear one, I will. We have seldom enough to eat, we never get any pleasures outside, we are often cold and miserably clad. But we love, and do all we can for each other. We thank God for what we have, and ask Him in His own good time and way, to give us more if we need it. And it must be that we do not need it, for it is such a long time coming, we fear it will be too late when it does come."

"Now I know what I lack," the girl replied. "It is someone to love that needs me, and in future my life shall be spent in telling others that so long as we love, we can never really be unhappy or discontented. I am ready to go home now, as quick as I can, for you shall see that God has not forgotten your prayers, for he has sent me here to be His messenger." That is my Secret, friends, that is all, I have tried to be a messenger of comfort, not to one family, but to many, and now there is no more work for me to do here, so Goodbye, that is my Secret.

AUNTIE.

THE NEW MANCHESTER PROGRESSIVE
LYCEUM CHURCH.

577, OXFORD ROAD.

ALL ARE MOST WELCOME to our Sessions which are held every Sunday morning, commencing at 10-20 a.m.

LYCEUM ACTIVITIES IN COVENTRY.

By HUBERT A. RANDLE.

Coventry is best known as the city of Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom. There are three Lyceums there, two of which possess nice little Churches, owned by the Spiritualists of Coventry and Foleshill. The following article describes the Annual Treat given to the Lyceumists of that ancient city.—G.F.K.

The members of the Spiritualist Community of Coventry have again been showing their fraternity by holding the Second Annual United Lyceum Garden Party of Coventry and District, comprising Bull Street, Broad Street, and Broadgate Lyceums, in the grounds of Foleshill House, by kind permission of the Mayor and Mayoress, Councillor and Mrs. W. H. Grant, on Saturday, the 16th July. The Lyceums met at their respective Churches and proceeded to Broad Street Lyceum by tram car, arriving there at 2-15 p.m. At 2-30 p.m. a procession was formed, headed by the Mayor and the Bulkington Silver Band; then came a beautiful new banner bearing the words "Coventry United Spiritualist Lyceums," which was made of blue material with white lettering, by Miss C. O. Taylor, of Bull Street Lyceum. Great credit is due to her for the time and care she has devoted to the task and for the splendid result of her labours. Then followed the children carrying their Group Banners and the elders followed in the rear to complete the procession.

About three-quarters of a mile along the main Foleshill Road was traversed before reaching "Foleshill House." On entering the beautiful and spacious grounds the party was received by the Mayoress (Mrs. Grant) and friends.

An excellent tea had been provided, which over five hundred people sat down and did justice to in the shade of the overhanging trees. One pictured themselves in rural surroundings; the scenery was so lovely and yet we were in the midst of the city. As I wandered into the Conservatory, I saw beautiful plants, many of which were new to me and in the centre a bird had built a nest in one of the tress and in it reposed a small egg. Some of the children were allowed to see it. On reaching the terrace again, I saw orange trees and fig tress, and I believe I was not mistaken when I say tobacco plants as well, and also very rare specimens which my host possesses. On ascending the Tower of the Fernery one had a splendid view of the surroundings and could see people in the grounds below playing tennis and children having swings suspended from a branch of an old Warwickshire Elm. In another direction one saw people wandering through the rose gardens, and when one turned about the scene before one's vision was such as would make the most austere person rejoice to see little feet flitting hither and thither, little folk as happy as the day is long, thoroughly enjoying themselves, whilst some of the elders danced to the strains of the band. After a while I went on to the lawns below where the Mayoress (Mrs. Grant) assisted by Mesdames Tempest, Smith, Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson had a sweet stall, which was loaded with all kinds of good things, and adjoining one could obtain mineral waters at a small fee. I should say from what I saw of these stalls good business was done. Unfortunately the supply of ice was so limited that His Worship the Mayor could not procure any for freezing the ice-cream, which had to be abandoned. After a time the signal was given for Lyceumists to fall into line. Tallest on the right, smallest on the left, when a Demonstration of Marching and Calisthenics was given by the United Lyceums under the command of Mr. Burrows, Secretary of Bull Street Lyceum. Mr. J. C. Rice presided at the piano, kindly lent by the Mayor; Miss Taylor conducted the calisthenics. Great was the interest shown these demonstrations by the friends present, who signified their approval with prolonged clapping. Then sports were indulged in for a considerable time and prizes were presented to the respective winners. During the afternoon, sweets were distributed to the younger Lyceumists by Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Pears. Bull Street Lyceum had several boxes of chocolate presented to them by Mrs. Upham, one of their members. Altogether a very enjoyable time was spent. The services of a photographer had been procured for the day and many people were posing for the camera at a nominal charge of ninepence a head. We were pleased to have with us a few of the prominent workers for spiritualism in this vicinity, including Mr. John Cox, late secretary of Broad Street, Mrs. A. Pears, Mrs. M. Knibbs, Mr. Dransfield, Mr. George Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Staite, Miss C. Rowe, Secretary of Bedworth Lyceum, with a party of friends and other valuable helpers. At 9-30 p.m. a ring was formed and that beautiful hymn, "Open the door for the Children" was

sung, at the conclusion of which Mr. Hutton proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor and Mayoress for their kindness in placing their grounds at the Lyceums' disposal for this occasion, to say nothing of past events and help received when occasion permitted, and in conclusion called for three hearty cheers for the Mayor and Mayoress, to which young and old readily responded. Mr. Watts proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mesdames Lucas, Rice, Orton, Miss F. Lucas, Miss Lucas (Broadgate), Misses Bull, James, Sharp, Evans, Messrs. O. Grunan, Dalrymple, F. Morgan and H. Burrows, who provided tea, and to the many friends for their assistance during the day. The Mayor caused much laughter by saying we owed a vote of thanks to the clerk of the weather for having such a beautiful day. After giving three good cheers for the band, the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem, after which all present joined in singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," until the children must have made themselves hoarse. One by one the friends dispersed, feeling they had witnessed one of the Red Letter Days in our Cause and looking forward to a similar event next year.

H. A. RANDLE, Sec.

The Auckland Lyceum, New Zealand, has just celebrated its anniversary after re-opening. Mr. R. R. Lewis, one of the members, is the National Conductor of Lyceums. This office is an appointment of the Annual Convention of Spiritualist Churches of New Zealand.

There is plenty of scope for new efforts. The support of English emigrants or visitors will be greatly appreciated. Lyceums exist at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington.

Mr. W. T. Anderton, late of Preston, set sail for that colony last month. He should be able to give much good advice to New Zealanders on Lyceum methods.

Questions and Answers.

Q.—What colour is the Lyceum Secretary's Badge?

A.—The whole of the badges are given below, with instructions how to make them.

HOW TO MAKE THE GROUP BADGES.

The group badges are made of ribbon, about three-quarters of an inch in width, and three-eighths of a yard in length, doubled near the middle so as to form two streamers, and fastened just below the fold by a small tinselled ornament or bright button. The badge is worn during the session, and on all public occasions, pinned on the left breast. Leaders of Groups wear a gilt star, from which depend all the colours that have preceded their group, on the principle that the larger contains the smaller. For instance, the leader of Sea group wears five colours depending upon his or her badge ornament, and the leader of Liberty group wears twelve colours, while the leader of Fountain group wears but one. The distinctive colour of each group predominates in making the leaders badges, while the preceding colours are lapped (single lengths of ribbon are used for these) underneath, from the principle colour, becoming shorter as the distance increases, thus forming rays of colour, which in the higher groups, somewhat resemble in shape a bird's wing.

OFFICERS' BADGES.

The officers also wear appropriate badges. The Conductor's badge is a gilt disc, variegated with royal purple, from which depend two velvet ribbons of the same colour. The Assistant-Conductor wears a similar badge, except that it has a silver disc instead of a gilt one. The Guardian of Groups wears a silver disc with azure velvet ribbon. The badge of the Librarian is a gilt and white disc, with green velvet ribbon. That of the Assistant-Librarian is a gilt disc variegated with red, the ribbon red silk. The Musical Director's badge is a crimson silk ribbon, falling from a disc of silver and green. The Secretary's badge is white with purple disc and white streamers.

Mr. Davis kindly adds, in a personal note, "We found the Lyceum session was too long if we appended badges every Sunday, so all officers wore their badges every session, but leaders and members only on special occasions." Lyceums may find it necessary to wear them only on open sessions.



BOLTON LYCEUM DISTRICT COUNCIL

will hold their first open-air CONVENTION,
midst Mountains, Lakes and Gardens, at

Bolton's Beauty Spot—BARROW BRIDGE

On Saturday, August 20th, 1921.

An ideal picturesque place for a Lyceum Gathering.

A BAND will leave Helliwell Tram Terminus at 3 o'clock. All old and new Lyceumists specially invited to join in the Procession of the first Lyceum Convention held in the British Isles. **3-30.** Speaker: Mr. G. F. KNOTT. (Editor, "Lyceum Banner.") Chairman: Mr. WALSH (President, B.L.D.C.) Hymn Sheets provided. Teas in the Gardens 1/- to 2/9.

5-30. Camp Meeting. Speaker: Mr. OATEN (Editor, "Two Worlds"), assisted by local Speakers and Mediums.

Marching.

We are marching on the straight and narrow way,
That will lead to light and everlasting day;
To the smiling fields where flowers ne'er decay,
While we learn of Truth and Right.

There are interested Lyceumists who are asking what is the real purpose of the Marches in the Lyceum.

At the commencement let us recall that the Lyceum method of education is an inception from the spirit side of life's experience. We are copying what has been seen and heard from the superior realms of Spirit. Spirit people use a super-substance, which is becoming known as "plasma," for the building of the various evidences which portray to man the immortality, or survival beyond a mundane life.

Sometimes this plasma is made visible to the spiritual or psychic eye of man, but it largely depends on the requisite power of discernment being possessed before man can recognize the plasmic substance. This definition is what we have meant when, in the past, we have spoken of providing "conditions." It has happened, on special occasions, that the plasmic substance could be made discernable to the normal eye of man.

In the above explanation we are beginning to learn definitely how A. J. Davis and others have been able to soar to a higher condition of life and witness the actual happenings in the spirit world.

Substance: its use for expressing thought.

The education of children, in earthly or a spiritual condition of life, must necessarily encompass a study of the substance with which the child will display the activities of the mind: as the spiritual existence is a growth from the earthly life, it is necessary for all children to learn the composition of the rough substance of earth, before they can properly understand the manipulation of the higher plasmic substance of the spirit world. The leading scientists of to-day are evolving their explanations of substance, plasma and spirit-force along these lines.

The first lesson of the Marching is correct posture of the body—an easy poise in which the joints are free and the clothing loose. (The jersey or the jumper are very suitable).

The Cross March is a good illustration of parallax: an astronomical term. We must remember that spirit children are

learned astronomy in lessons which are illustrated by marches. The earth is part of the solar system; hence the Lyceum marching round the Conductor is as the earth going round the Sun.

The Maze March forms a solid mass and then, as it unfolds, there breaks away a nebula, each Lyceumist forming a planet.

The Diamond March brings us down to earth and we call to our aid the physicist and geologist, and we have defined the crystalline formation of the various rocks and minerals of which the earth is composed.

There are many more lessons in other marches, but these are left for the separate Conductors to originate to illustrate whatever idea is before the Lyceum at the time.

Thought: as Expressed by Marching.

The Double File March shows the separateness of the individual in person, but not in mind: though they part at the end of the room and come up each side of the room, their thoughts are held together by the music and the marching of which they form a part.

In the march of life, where one person leaves another for a distant land, there is displayed an intangible link as in the above march, and so the law of Telepathy is displayed.

The Chain March awakens the power of Magnetism and Healing. Remember the Lyceum salute: "with love to all and malice to none."

The Fours March: how solid it looks, as impregnable as a rock, united we stand and give strength to all. When we break off after forming this march, we can form the Corner March, even as we form our Groups: part of all though separate.

The Faith, Hope and Charity Marches are well known and need no explanation.

Working from the above as a nucleus of Lyceum expression to educate and illustrate physical, mental and spiritual laws, no Conductor need be fast for a ready illustration, as they have have ever with them the power to think and the human plasticine to build in marches, aye, even as the spirit people have their plasma.

Within the harmonies of God there is a tune which appeals to every soul: when the sound reaches our ears we shall "fall in" to the tune of the Infinite and march to the vibrations of Love and Law.

G. F. KNOTT.

THE LYCEUM BANNER:

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BRITISH SPIRITUALISTS' LYCEUM UNION.

EDITOR: G. F. KNOTT, D.N.U.

Terms to Lyceums and Societies:

Twelve copies, 1s. 6d.; 18 copies, 2s. 7½d.; 24 copies, 3s. 6d.; 36 copies, 5s. 8d.; 42 copies, 6s. 1½d.; 48 copies, 6s. 8d. All orders for four dozen copies and upwards are supplied at 1s. 8d. per dozen. All parcels sent post free. Accounts due quarterly: March, June, September, and December. Single copies, 3d. post free.

Send your Orders not later than the 23rd of each month.

Annual subscription, post free, 3s. 6d. To Canada and the United States, 60c. Foreign currency taken.

Money and postal orders should be made payable at Wardleworth post office.

Office: 39, Regent Street, Rochdale, England.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1921.

B.S.L.U. TRUSTEES.

Mr. Alfred Kitson, 17, Bromley Road, Hanging Heaton, Batley.

Mrs. Jessie Greenwood, Ashleigh, Fairfield, Hebden Bridge.

Mr. Reuben Latham, 173, Colne Road, Burnley.

Mr. T. H. Wright, 10, Victoria Avenue, Sowerby Bridge.

Mr. Will Edwards, 8, Hannah Street, Accrington.

Mr. J. Shuttleworth, 8, Shaftsbury Avenue, Darwen.

United Lyceum District Councils.

President: Mr. A. T. Connor, 19, Oakhurst Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Shuttleworth, 8, Shaftsbury Avenue, Darwen.

LYCEUM PROGRESS.

Some men find satisfaction in the stars, whilst others cast their vision o'er the earth. Whilst astronomy may give us a concept of the vastness of the universe, in the apparently unlimited existence of heavenly bodies which star the skies, we can also turn our thoughts to the study of inanimate and animate life on and beneath the surface of the earth. Wonderfully interesting are the studies of what is known as still life on the surface of our globe. In botany, geology, zoology and biology may be found a wonderfully amazing sequence of studies which eventually find parallels, growths and adaptations which gradually lead to the study of mankind. A mineral grows by particles of similar or other substances coming in contact from outside and so increasing its bulk. A plant, animal, or human being, grows by means of the absorption of things internally necessary to its growth. To grow mentally it is necessary to absorb thought and develop intelligence.

Being endowed with consciousness, humans have an inherent desire for the accumulation of knowledge. The study of natural things is an accepted part of Lyceum training. A little knowledge of the above natural sciences is essential and should form part of the study of every Lyceum. How can we understand God and Divinity if we do not understand the way God works through his laws.

There are two phases of life in every experience. The mind of man displays a conscious building force and substance is needed to display an effect on earthy materials; from the movement of our own limbs or the building of a Church with the gross materials of iron, brick, stone, mortar, etc.

Of all the vast things which happen in nature, not half has ever been told and much is largely unknown; but we know sufficient to agree that the study of plants, animals and human beings is an essential part of human progress.

The microscope is a necessary instrument in the study of natural things—I wonder how many Lyceums possess one. Many of us are trying to understand spiritual laws before we know very much of the laws of mundane life.

Spiritualism is a universal science and religion which relates us to and permeates all systems of thought and revelations. We search for truth and in our search must try to find the fundamental principles which govern all forms of life and being, up to the evolution of man; even to the after-death con-

The British Spiritualists' Lyceum Union.

INSTITUTED AT OLDHAM, MAY, 1890,

Management Committee.

President Mrs. M. E. Pickles, 43, Whitegate Drive, Blackpool.

Vice-President: Mr. C. J. Williams, 115, Tanner's Hill, Deptford, S.E.8.

Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Owen, 119, Chatsworth Avenue, Aintree, Liverpool.

General Secretary: Mr. Geo. Fredk. Knott, 39, Regent Street, Rochdale.

B.S.L.U. Advisor: Mr. Alfred Kitson, 17, Bromley Road, Hanging Heaton, Batley.

Area Representatives.

A Mr. James Lawrence, 387, Shields Road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

B Mr. Wm. Ford, 11, De Montfort Road, Reading.

C Mr. F. F. Ball, 8, Trafalgar Road, Lancaster.

D Mr. G. A. Mack, 15, Clarence Street, Runcorn.

E. Mrs. Begg, Chapel House, Walcot, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.

F Mr. J. P. Simpson, 29, Young Street, Gillington, Bradford.

G Mr. J. Lord, 20, Queen Street, Heywood, Lancashire.

H Mr. J. Bell, 97, Chatham Street, Stockport.

Mr. E. Lewis, Bryn Hyfryd, Caerau, Bridgend, S. Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

	1 insertion	3 insertions	6 insertions	12 insertions
½ inch ...	9 ...	2 0 ...	3 9 ...	7 0
1 inch ...	1 6 ...	4 0 ...	7 6 ...	14 0
¼ Page of ...				
½ col. ...	6 6 ...	15 0 ...	1 7 6 ...	2 10 0
¼ page of ...				
1 col. ...	11 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	2 10 0 ...	4 10 0
1 Page ...	1 0 0 ...	2 12 6 ...	4 10 0 ...	8 0 0

dition which comes into our lives by and through spirit-communication.

To know a flower's name, does not necessarily mean that we know its parts, form, function or family. To see a stone does not imply we know its chemical composition. To see an animal does not imply we know its habits. To see a man does not imply we know his mind. And yet "the mind's the standard of the man." Why does the law of telepathy remain undeveloped?

Leadership requires knowledge and if we wish to be in the van of progress, our leaders must face the study of nature, to guide the mind's of children in elementary lessons of the earth's story, the reason of and need for the requirements of man, the study of physical human structure, the use and function of which gradually leads to the study of the spiritual laws governing the evidences of continuity beyond physical decay.

Spiritualism is a great comprehensive subject: the Lyceum is the training ground. We must welcome all who possess natural knowledge and morality of purpose and are prepared to impart their truths to children. Few of us possess the immediate information, but that way progress lies.

Lyceums desirous of inviting the Management Committee to hold their business meetings and conduct propaganda on the Sunday in their towns are requested to apply to the General Secretary. The dates vacant in 1922 are January 14th and 15th, April 8th and 9th, July 8th and 9th, and October 14th and 15th.

The terms of M.C. visits are:—

1. To charge all travelling expenses, hymn sheets and handbills (to be distributed free of charge) to the B.S.L.U. General Fund.

2. All the collections on Sundays to go towards defraying the travelling expenses, etc.

3. The local friends to provide the necessary refreshments and accommodation till Monday morning, for all those unable to return home on the Sunday evening.

Note: the Lyceum and Church are at liberty to hold a tea and social or other function on the Saturday for their own benefit and as a rally for the Sunday. When this is done, it is generally necessary to arrange with some friend for the M.C. to hold its business meetings at their home, so as to secure quietness in order to finish business in time for propaganda meetings on the Sunday.

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AT WALLSEND.

The Management Committee held their Quarterly Meeting at Wallsend on Saturday and Sunday, 9th and 10th July.

After signing the Presidential Roll Mrs. M. E. Pickles appealed for support and welcomed the new members.

The President gave sympathetic words to Mr. Bell, whose father has passed to the higher life.

Various opening exercises were performed.

It was decided to circulate prominent Spiritualists in support of the £2,000 Effort.

Mrs. Barnstaples' appointment as D.V. for South Wales was confirmed.

It was decided to continue affiliation to the Peace Society.

The M.C. accepted with acclamation a gift of £5. 5s. 6d. from Wellington Lyceum, New Zealand.

It was decided to defer the N.E.L.D.C. invitation to hold the next Annual Conference at Blackpool and invite other applications through the Lyceum Banner. All the invitations will be considered at the next meeting.

The Treasurer's half-yearly Report showed a balance of 16s. 1½d. in hand (excluding mortgages). The Secretary explained large stocks of books were in hand and accounts paid.

Conference finance was reported incomplete, as all matters were not to hand.

It was decided to open a separate account for the £2,000 Effort.

The prices of the new Service of Song were fixed at 4d. per copy and 12 copies for 3s. Post free in both cases.

A number of copies of D. D. Home's book were ordered for sale by the B.S.L.U. Lyceumists please note.

The BANNER costs were referred to the F. and G.P. Committee.

The S.N.U. Conference and General Meeting was reported and will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Lyceums at Auckland (New Zealand), South Shields (Central), and Pontefract were accepted in membership.

Application forms were issued to two American Lyceums.

Various items were discussed and referred to the Trustees, who meet on July 16th.

The Gen. Secretary was instructed to insert a short statement in the LYCEUM BANNER explaining the £2,000 Effort and Trading resolutions.

The discussion of D.V.'s in relation to District Councils and the B.S.L.U. was referred to the U.D.C., as an appropriate subject for their agenda.

Mr. Bell, Mr. Mack, Mr. Owen and Mr. Williams (corresponding member) were elected to form the F. and G.P. and Publishing Committees.

Mr. Williams, Mr. Ball and Mr. Mack were appointed Standing Orders Committee.

The next meeting is to be held at Stockport on October 8th and 9th.

Each Area is expected to arrange their Areal Meetings.

The revision of the Officer's Manual was considered and referred to the F. and G.P. Committee.

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Wallsend Church and Lyceum for accommodation, and thanks were also accorded to the Lyceums and friends in the District who housed and fed the members during the week's propaganda.

A report of the propaganda activities will be found elsewhere and contributed by Mr. Lawrence, who was responsible for the local arrangements.

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON TYNESIDE.

The officers and members of the Management Committee have had a pleasant and successful time in the North. Instead of concentrating in one or two Halls as is their wont when meeting for quarterly business and propaganda purposes they scattered themselves in little covies over about ten miles of the cool river side. Business was gone through at Wallsend on Saturday evening and Sunday morning (July 9th and 10th). Various Lyceums were visited in the afternoon; Mrs. Pickles, Mr. Kitson and Mrs. Begg going to the Heaton session. Rutherford street, (Newcastle), Gateshead and North Shields also received attention. A cordial welcome was extended everywhere. In the evening services were held at Arcade, Rutherford Street, and Benwell (Newcastle); Gateshead (Beaconsfield Hall), and Wallsend. Mr. R. A. Owen, Mr. Kitson, Mr. Knott and Mr. Williams spoke at the first four named, while Mrs. Pickles, Mrs. Begg, Mr. Mack, Mr. Ball and Mr. Lord took part at Wallsend. At the latter place the popular Tyneside Lyceum Choir rendered several anthems, being well received. Messrs. Kitson, Knott, and Simpson, and Mrs. Pickles and Mrs. Begg remained till Friday morning, doing much useful work. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Pickles, Mrs. Begg, Mr. Lord and Mr. Simpson were greatly appreciated by a good audience at Wallsend. Mrs. Pickles and Mr. Knott spoke at Gateshead (Rectory Hall) in the evening, Mrs. Begg, Mr. Lord and Mr. Simpson at Rutherford Street; and Mr. Kitson at Fowler Street (South Shields).

On Tuesday evening Mr. Kitson and Mrs. Begg were the speakers at Wallsend, while Mrs. Pickles and Mr. Knott journeyed to Fowler Street.

Wednesday evening found Mr. Knott at Wallsend, and Mrs. Pickles and Mrs. Begg at Whitley Bay. Five days arduous work for the Lyceum were closed by Mr. Kitson and Mrs. Begg visiting Benwell, and Mrs. Pickles and Mr. Knott Gateshead (Rectory Hall). This last was a special meeting for which invitations had been sent to speakers, mediums, Church Presidents and Secretaries, Lyceums, Officers, &c. Mr. Knott discoursed upon such helpful subjects as "Public Speaking," "Aims and objects of the B.S.L.U.," "Relations of Churches and Lyceums," and "Lyceum songs and service." A number of local speakers and Officers put questions, all of which Mr. Knott answered briefly and lucidly. Two pleasing little features were a welcome recited by eight Lyceum boys and girls, and a basket of fruit and flowers presented by a couple of tiny girl Lyceumists to Mrs. Pickles. To each of them our President gave a Lyceum Badge and they left the platform smiling. So ended perhaps the most epoch marking visit of the M.C., and we up here will do out utmost to continue the urge so auspiciously inaugurated. Results, not words, best accentuate efforts. Apart from the work done the members had most enjoyable day times, and those whom business called away on Monday morning missed much, and our sympathy was with them many an hour. The fairy walks, airy bridges and sylvan nooks of Jesmond Dene were greatly admired, while the Town Moor (1,000 acres), the Museum and the Novacastrian Ins. institutions claimed attention. Water chuting at Whitley Bay, and boating on Saltwell Lake (Gateshead) added further contrast to spiritual and moral propaganda. The officers and M.C. were earnest in their thanks for the endeavour made to make them comfortable. Some had long distances to travel to their "billets," but in every case congeniality marked the hours. Mr. Bell, with song and music, made too quick work of time. It is pleasant to record that not a hitch marred the somewhat complicated arrangements, and I cannot close this all too inadequate report without thanking Mrs. and Mr. Bentley, and Mrs. and Mrs. Moore, of the Arcade Church, Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bogue (Gateshead), Mrs. Curtiss (Rutherford Street), and Mrs. Culliss and Mrs. Dixon (Wallsend) for their generous and self-sacrificing hospitality. Owing to pressing calls Mr. Ford (Reading) and Mr. Lewis (Wales) were unable to attend. As an outcome of the visit several speakers have been invited to return, and I am now booking our President for a 14 days mission in August, 1922.

At the quarterly meeting of the D.C. on August 21st, the recent visit will be under review, when opinions and suggestions as to perpetuation will be welcomed. Fellow Lyceumists gladden the hearts of our National Comrades by bending to your tasks. On my own behalf I thank all who worked so wholeheartedly towards making the experiment a success.

JAMES LAWRENCE.

In response to a request here are outlined some possible themes and numbers for Lyceum Sessions; the numbers refer to the Lyceum Manual.

Fraternity—5—9—215—118—333.
 Children in Spirit Life—363—25—216—139—414.
 The Lyceum—241—78—214—148—410.
 Progress—409—2—224—122—412.
 Beauty—52—31—217—118—351.
 The After-life—406—22—242—155—357.
 Our Principles—335—30—223—136—375.
 Home—337—19—208—127—390.
 Duty—375—34—241—144—332.

Reflections from the North.

BY THE PRESIDENT, MRS. M. E. PICKLES.

On one of the hottest days I can ever remember the members of the Management Committee journey up to the old city of Newcastle. We were hustled and jostled together in the crowds gathered at the stations, eventually taking our seats on the portmanteaux at our disposal, in the gangways of our train. But it was a glorious ride despite the heat, and the dust and dirt blowing in at the open windows, and we made up our minds to make the best of the situation.

We arrived at Wallsend (where, we were told, was the end of the old Roman Road, hence its name), and wended our way to the hall where our business meetings were to be held. Friends were busy there preparing a substantial repast, which was duly done justice to after our long journey.

After refreshing ourselves we turned our whole thoughts to the business before us, and both Saturday night and Sunday morning proved that harmony existed, which enabled us to transact the business of the Union with satisfaction. The afternoon found some of us at Heaton and Byker Lyceum, and although almost unbearable was the heat, we were well repaid by the visit. The children's faces lit up as I spoke to them, and I pondered on the wealth of material there for future work if rightly trained. They have an admirable Conductor, one who fully understands the little ones, and who shewed patience and gentleness in his leadership.

We all felt deeply touched when he asked the whole Lyceum to rise as we entered and again when we took our departure. The quiet attitude, the courteous act in itself made a childlike appeal to us all. We said goodbye with success in our minds for your future, friends of Heaton and Byker.

On our way to Gateshead we had a glimpse at the great building from which the city derives its name. A huge Castle solidly built, and which is now used as a museum. Before this Castle was erected the place was called Monkchester. In close vicinity are a number of very old houses, some falling to ruins and others being gradually demolished. We followed a narrow road which led to the river side and found ourselves on the quay, where workmen and sailors were busy unloading and reloading the huge boats there. I understand that there is quite a fair here on Sunday morning and a sight worth seeing. At last we found what we were in search of, "Trinity Chare," or street leading to Trinity Hall. A very old building with a small church inside, which was almost all old oak, most remarkable for its blackness, a small model of Grace Darling's boat being on view. We had a good look at a wonderful picture on the ceiling of another large room there. It was the picture of a ship and whichever side of the room we stood the sails apparently were blowing that way. Our guide could not explain how it was done, and he said only the artist knew. There was a huge model of Nelson's ship "Victory," carved out of the food boxes by English sailor prisoners in France, and a miniature one with the masts made of ladies' hair. Both were remarkable pieces of workmanship.

It was time now to cross the bridge to the other side, and visit the friends at Gateshead. There were many old friends there who met us, who I have known for many years. Workers of Rectory Hall we shall never forget your welcome.

The glorious thought of it all, secretaries, conductors, leaders, and speakers meeting on one common ground to discuss ways and means of improving our system, but greatest of all was the children's greeting and welcome. How dear the little ones felt to me in those moments, the thoughts of responsibility attached to teachers, in training them on proper lines, must have flooded all minds.

Accept my message of gratefulness and appreciation you little ones, for your combined gift of fruit and flowers. My memory will retain the picture as long as I live in the physical.

South Shields too is pretty alive and active, and on the evening of our visit the Lyceumists had massed together on the platform to accord a welcome to the General Secretary and myself. A good many children recited to us, then a tiny tot presented us with buttonholes of pink carnations. South Shields, I shall always think of you and your little ones in connection with the beautiful carnation.

We had been invited to Whitley Bay, and we determined to make the earlier portion of the day into a holiday. We sought admission to the Marine Museum at Cullercoats, where we saw the real lifeboat belonging to "Grace Darling." This is situated right in the bay, but our interest for the moment is centred on the story of "Grace Darling." A plate bears this inscription:

GRACE DARLING. Born, Nov., 1815.
Died, 28th Oct., 1842.

Wreck of the "Forfarshire," Farne Islands, 7th Sept., 1938.
Nine lives saved by Grace Darling and her father.

She died of consumption through exposure. Information came to me that the old lady who nursed Grace Darling is still alive, and has reached the good old age of 80. She states that Grace was an expert rower, and through her indomitable will and courage was the means of saving many lives. The boat was presented by Lady Joicey Cecil to the Royal Marine Lifeboat Institution, with the request that the boat should remain in the County of Northumberland and lent by that Institution to the Marine Laboratory of Armstrong College. So much for one of our heroines mentioned in G.C.R. Pioneers of Freedom.

Whitley Bay was beautiful in the sun and children were enjoying themselves on the sands, but the chief thing which brought us here was to create interest sufficient for Spiritualists to form a Lyceum. We found the friends there very receptive, and after a good and enjoyable meeting we left them with hopes high to fulfil our expectations, and I think the M.C. will soon have an application for membership with the B.S.L.U.

There was just one regrettable thing in my mind in that memorable visit, that we could not touch every Lyceum in Newcastle in the time at our disposal, but the spirit of fraternity prevails, and we shall understand each other better than we could have done before our visit. "A local devotee of the poetic muse long ago sang of Newcastle as the 'Pride o' the North,' and it is still so regarded. It is the centre of industries known the world over. Here we penetrate the bowels of the earth, extract black diamonds (coal). Therefrom, build ships into which they are loaded, and make machinery to propel the ships over the trackless ocean, carrying warmth, light and power to supply the needs of man." May our people who have received light spiritually from the trackless lands of heaven supply the needs of the children.

I have been thinking whilst writing this article, of the space in the BANNER, and I do not desire to take more than my share, but I must speak of one of the beauty spots in Newcastle. Jesmond Dene is an earthly paradise. The trees were full of foliage and at their best. The beds of flowers laid out in their varying patterns were exquisite, and my friend remarked in an almost awed whisper, "This will be the end of a perfect day." We heard the fall of water in the distance, long before we saw it, and bye and bye stepping a little from the path, the finest part of Jesmond Dene met our wondering gaze. The waterfall was not quite as profuse as usual, owing to the long drought, but it was one of nature's finest pictures. The old water wheel was still and but marked the activity of the past, and all around seemed to sing of peace and goodwill to all. We had noted the sweet song of the birds, and my whole being seemed to become the recipient of an appeal, and that appeal, to bring whenever possible, peace, harmony and goodwill to all God's children.

May we do so is the earnest wish of

MARY E. PICKLES.

£2,000 Effort.

Since the last report on the above was published I have been asked many times; would smaller amounts than £10 be received from Lyceums. YES is the reply. The Committee appointed to raise the above are quite aware there are many Lyceums that cannot possibly raise an amount of £10, but would like to do something towards helping the B.S.L.U. to be put on that sound financial basis which is so necessary. Please note NO SUM IS TOO LARGE AND NONE TOO SMALL.

The report to last Conference showed a balance of about £47 towards our goal. Shall we have the £100 for next Conference is now being asked. I say Yes, and with the help of all Lyceums I am hoping to report to next conference that we are well on the way towards our first £500. Come on, Lyceumists, "Show your spines have nerve and marrow" and get going.

If you have already subscribed £10 there is nothing to stop you raising a further sum.

I should also be glad to receive any name and address from Lyceumists of any private people who would contribute to our fund. I have a supply of printed circulars for this purpose and naturally desire to get them circulated.

No further sums yet to hand, but we are still smiling and know that "The Workers Win."

JACK BELL, Hon. Sec.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

(Continued from page 115).

The facts connected with the ice-age in Britain are too long to be dealt with in an article of this kind. So I will content myself with briefly stating some of the facts proving the vast antiquity of man as ascertained by the investigations of the contents as found in Kent's Cavern, as described in a lecture by William Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S. Perhaps a description of Kent's Cavern will be of some interest to my southern readers, so I will quote from the lecture.

"I need not inform you, ladies and gentlemen, that there is in South Devon an inlet of the sea known as Torbay, and that on the northern side of it there stands the town and harbour of Torquay. About a mile eastward from that harbour there is a beautiful valley . . . running north and south, and terminating southwards in Torbay. About half a mile from the bay there enters that valley a transverse valley on the western side; and at the junction of the two there is a low wooded limestone hill, isolated from the surrounding country, which surrounding country rises to a higher level, but is not limestone; and on the eastern side of that limestone hill there is a low vertical cliff about thirty feet in height, and two hundred feet above the sea, in the face of which there are two apertures, into either of which, if you choose to go, you will find yourself in a large, dark, dirty hole known as Kent's Cavern. . . . Why this is called 'Kent's Cavern' I cannot tell, nor can any one else. It seems to have been known from time immemorial: there never was a time when it was not known, as far as we can make out."

As it is pertinent to our subject to learn of the disposition of the various layers of matter found in this cave, and their nature and formation, I beg the readers' patience while I describe them in Mr. Pengelly's own words.

"Beneath these blocks of limestone was a black muddy accumulation varying from three inches to a foot in thickness, and which we call the *Black Mould*. It is made up almost entirely of vegetable matter. . . . In this black mould we found a great number of bones of various kinds of animals.

. . . Below was the *Stalagmite* formed in this way. The cavern, you know, is a limestone cavern, and . . . rain water passing through the limestone roof, by virtue of the carbonic acid it contains—not because it is water—dissolves the carbonate of lime, that is, the limestone, and when it gets through the roof it appears on the ceiling as a drop of water, which leaves a portion of the dissolved carbonate of lime attached to the roof and from what we call *Stalactite*, whilst the residue falls to the floor and forms what we call *Stalagmite*, the distinction being one of position only, not of material. Below that was a layer from four to six inches of black matter, made up almost exclusively of charcoal or burnt wood, and termed the *Black Band*. In it were a large number of burnt bones, and . . . 366 flint tools. Below that came a deposit known as the *Cave-earth*. . . . In this (the *Cave-earth*) is our great harvest of extinct animals and of flint and bone implements. We have found these as far down as we have gone; and wherever the extinct animals are met with in the *Cave-earth*, we have also found the bone implements. I lay stress upon this because there are some people who profess to be capable of doubting whether the so-called flint tools are artificial in their origin. Metaphorically, no farther, we make them a present of the flints and say, 'What do you make of bone implements such as I have in this little box that are found with them?' Man made the bone implements, there cannot be a doubt. Amongst other things we found a bone needle with a well-drilled eye in it.

"Below the *Cave-earth* is another *Stalagmite* of much greater thickness, being, in some cases, little short of twelve feet thick. The lower *Stalagmite* is of a totally different character to that in the higher level, and for distinction's sake we term it *Crystalline*; for it is made up of prismatic crystals totally unlike the upper *Stalagmite*, which, from its character, is called *Granular*.

"We know that in Kent's Cavern there are inscriptions on the granular stalagmite; and we know further that the lines of drainage of the cavern have not changed. Wherever the stalagmite is found very thick, the drip is now unusually copious in rainy weather; wherever the stalagmite is of moderate thickness, the drip is not very considerable; and wherever there is any part of the cavern perfectly dry, without

any drip at all, there is no stalagmite at all. It would seem that the lines of drainage in the cavern have always been the same. Further: suppose this to be the limestone roof of the cavern, and here a small hole for the discharge of the carbonate of lime. There is a pendant there in the form of a stalactite, and towards that there always, without any exception, rises from the floor below a boss to meet it. It seems therefore that the water has entered the cavern at precisely the same points at all times. Now, let us return. On a boss of stalagmite there is the following inscription: 'Robert Hedges, of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1688.' That is 185 years ago (date of lecture 1873). There is another inscription, which had not been seen until last June, which is earlier still, dated 1604, that is 269 years old. Let us say 250; as we can afford to be liberal.

"Now we know perfectly well that those inscriptions are genuine. . . . Now, how much carbonate of lime has accreted on those ancient inscriptions made 250 years ago? *Not more than the twentieth of an inch*. I mention this a little emphatically, because my friend, Mr. Wallace, in an article which appeared in *Nature*, a few weeks ago, when writing on these very cavern inscriptions, misunderstands my words, and puts it down at the rate of an eighth of an inch, instead of a twentieth of an inch. Now, if it has taken 250 years to form the twentieth of an inch in thickness in a part of the Cavern where the stalagmite has been formed with unusual rapidity, judging from these bosses, you perceive clearly enough that it would take twenty times that amount of time at that rate to represent an inch, that is, 5,000 years, and we have fully five feet to account for in the *Granular Stalagmite* only. . . . Five thousand years for an inch, and sixty inches—sixty times 5,000 years. What then? After you have got below the *Cave-Earth* you have another stalagmite little short of twelve feet in thickness, and you have that to account for in addition. . . . Bear in mind, moreover, that what we are talking about is the time that has elapsed since the era of the *Cave Man* of Devon, and unless you believe that Devonshire was the cradle of the human race, that the first man had the good taste to appear in the world in Devonshire, you perceive that the question of *the antiquity of man in Devonshire will fall very far short of the antiquity of man in the world*."

The reader will now see the necessity for my giving a description of the various layers of material in the Cavern, as on it depended the evidential value of the extremely long age of the men who left relics of their existence *under the lowest deposit*—the crystalline stalagmite nearly twelve feet thick—the whole indicating a period of over a million years; not counting the nineteen years struck off every twentieth of an inch of the five feet thick stalagmite,—representing nearly 23,000 years,—nor counting the long periods of time required for depositing the intervening layers of earthy matter described as "*Black Mould*," and "*Cave-earth*."

In bringing my article to a close I wish to point out that during our brief survey of the question we have seen that the Biblical testimony only carries us back 5,925 years; that the Biblical incidents were found in the records of contemporary, and even older nations all derived from a common stock—that of the ancient Sumero-Akkadians. While the revelations derived from the inscription found in Kent's Cavern prove that man has lived on this earth for more than one million years. These facts should help us to adjust our conceptions as to the Origin of Evil, which I hope to consider in my next article.

B.S.L.U. ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1922.

Lyceums or District Councils are requested to send invitations to the General Secretary if wish to invite the B.S.L.U. to hold its Annual Conference in their town or district next Whitsuntide. The following are the usual conditions:—

- (a) That the Lyceum Union take all receipts and pay all authorised expenses.
- (b) That all arrangement involving expense shall be approved and authorised by the Union's Management Committee before they are put in hand.
- (c) That the inviting Lyceum or District Council provide free hospitality for all accredited members of the Conference.—G. F. Knott, Gen. Sec.

PHRENOLOGY PRACTICALLY EXPLAINED

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S., Brighton.

6. CONTINUITY.

Continuity or Concentrativeness, which is located just above Inhabitiveness and below Self-Esteem, cannot very well be classed in any one group of organs. Some of the earlier authors were inclined to think that it combines with and is most needed in giving permanency to the functions of the social and domestic sentiments; hence it is sometimes classed with that group, but the experiences of modern Phrenologists are conclusive in their agreement that its function stimulates continuity in all the mental faculties—intellectual, moral and social.

Continuity gives fixity to the attention, continuity of thought and feeling, connection of mental actions, unity, ability to apply the mind closely and consecutively to one thing at a time, and patiently pursue the same until complete; so that when the mind engages in an action it lends its energies to make that action permanent, continuing until its object is accomplished.

The student in whom this faculty is large is not easily diverted from his studies by the intrusion of extraneous thoughts; he focusses his attention entirely on what he is at the time doing, and so assiduously concentrating his mind's powers as often to be quite oblivious to what is going on around him.

Continuity is a weak faculty in many people, especially the young, disposing them to be changeable, restless and unsettled, and hence is very detrimental to their progress, and frequently the cause of much failure in life. A large development of this faculty is the exception rather than the rule; there are thousands of persons who possess splendid mental abilities, and who might even rank as geniuses had they sufficient mental application to work out their mind's powers.

Restlessness, impatience, desultoriness and inattention, the disposition to be flighty and superficial and always wanting change in occupation, amusement and study, result chiefly from a deficiency of this faculty. Therefore strenuous efforts should be made to cultivate it if great achievements and solid permanent progress would be attained.

Persons with small Continuity and an active mind are apt to have many too irons in the fire; too many things and interests on the go, more than they can attend to; such do not utilise or economise their mental and physical powers to advantage; before one thing is finished or complete, their attention is turned to other matters, thus much effort is often put forth, and many good resolutions made, and but little solid or permanent work accomplished. Constant application and continued effort are required in all great achievements; without concentration of mind, nothing great requiring mental application can be done; thus when good abilities exist in connection with small Continuity, they are deprived of much usefulness.

In cultivating Concentrativeness, many faculties of the mind are developed and strengthened, including the Perceptive and Reasoning powers, memory, the habit of perseverance, and the mental powers generally, and whatever is especially concentrated upon; hence efforts to improve this mental faculty is a profitable mental exercise.

There is much written at the present time extolling the advantages of concentration. It constitutes the chief basis of teaching in most of the systems of psychical instruction that have been launched upon the public during the last few years. To read advertisements of the promoters of these new methods of mental training one would verily think that all a person has to do to attain the highest pinnacle of success in any sphere of work, business or profession, is to be for ever concentrating. Such advocates can have but a meagre knowledge of the manifestation of the mind's powers, or they would know that it is in such incessant mental concentration that madness lies. Lack of concentration being a weakness in the majority of people, its cultivation should be encouraged. It should be remembered, however, that an excess of this faculty makes a person stupidly prolix, tediously plodding, monotonous, and unable, even when it would be most advantageous to do so, to turn his attention quickly enough to other things to enable him to be a successful competitor with others having less concentrativeness. A sufficiency of this faculty is good; it is, in fact, absolutely necessary to the attainment of high mental efficiency, but there is a danger in having too much. A well-developed though not unduly large amount of this mental quality, combining with an active intellect, is productive of resourcefulness, intellect-

ual aptitude, ability to turn one's attention to many things in quick succession, and to be stimulated by the effect and charm which variety has upon the mind, instead of suffering from a confusion of ideas. Fairly large Concentrativeness is useful to students engaged in educational pursuits and while qualifying for professional careers, and to many kinds of mechanics and scientists whose employments need close application of their mental powers; but for business men, and particularly commercial travellers, salesmen, demonstrators who have the handling, sampling and displaying of goods, and who need quickly and aptly to explain the merits of a number of articles and things; lawyers who have to compare all sorts of conflicting evidence, and rapidly summarise their conclusions while on their feet, the quick-change variety actor, the versatile public speaker or teacher, and every other class of people whose success depends upon quickness of mental action, versatility of mind, prompt judgment, and a ready capacity to adapt themselves to circumstances in which they may be placed for the time being, large Concentrativeness would confuse, stupify, muddle and materially hinder their progress and success. Hence the advocacy of such strenuous concentration is not in accord with common sense, notwithstanding that there is a good deal of failure arising from a weakness in connection with this faculty.

The characteristics of Continuity differ from those of Firmness, and must not be mistaken one for the other. Many persons having large Firmness will be persevering, firm, persistent, resolute, even stubborn, who are by no means consistently plodding, assiduous and continuous in their efforts; while others with smaller Firmness than Continuity conjoined to active Cautiousness—disposing them to be hesitant and undecided—may yet pursue one uniform business or object characteristic of phasings of Continuity, it is more distinctly a manifestation arising from large Firmness, and though will-power and self-possession are sometimes associated with the functions of Continuity, they are not characters of this faculty; they belong respectively to Firmness and Secretiveness.

To cultivate Continuity it is necessary to apply the mind diligently to one thing or subject at a time until finished and complete. Make a practice of concentrating the mind's powers for at least a few minutes as often as convenient, and as regularly as possible every day; give yourself a little time to think what it would best answer your purpose to do, be careful in your choice of subjects, so as not to waste your time unprofitably, then be determined to finish whatever is worthy of the doing before beginning other things; cultivate more fixedness of purpose, a keener interest in your work and studies, bring your mind to bear unitedly upon your plans, give your whole attention to what you are doing, avoid desultory habits in reading, and never allow the thoughts to wander; in this way a mastery over this weakness will soon be gained.

A prominence sometimes occurs at the joining of the sutures of the occipital and parietal bones in the region of the location of Continuity which should be taken into account in judging the size of this organ.

LONDON, WOOLWICH AND PLUMSTEAD.—A day with the children is always enjoyable, and on Saturday the weather was at its best when we set out for Epping Forest. Owing to transport difficulties it was arranged to convey the outing in brakes. These arrived at Invicta Hall shortly after 8 a.m., where the children and many adults and friends had assembled. The journey was made with delightful comfort for all. Arriving at Rigg's Retreat the party formed into groups and made pleasant picnic parties. Later, sports were held, there being events for all ages. An interesting item to note was the way which all attended to the needs of our four little friends sent by the Cripple Children's Aid Society at the invitation of the Lyceum: During the afternoon small parties were formed and went on a ramble, under the care of a leader, returning at 5 p.m. for tea, to which everyone did full justice.

The party joined up at 7 p.m. for the return journey, arriving home at 9-45, and it was agreed the day had been everything that could have been desired.

Mr. Rainbow and officers of the Lyceum desire to express their thanks for the help rendered, financially and otherwise, in making the day a success for the children.

E.A.F.

The No. 3 Handbook of the Education Scheme is now on sale at 1s. per copy, post free.

"THE KINGDOM OF DREAMS."

I know of a wonderful Kingdom,
I call it my "Kingdom of Dreams,"
And in it are Mountains and Valleys,
And wonderful Rivers and Streams.
It is ruled by a wonderful people,
Who work for each other, I'm told,
For they spurn the Diamonds and Jewels
And also the Silver and Gold.

And, there in that wonderful Kingdom,
Why! poverty's crime is unknown;
They labour and strive for each other,
Yea—enough and plenty is grown.
That land has no starving manhood
For men live in Brotherhood's Name;
No Sisters there walk in Darkness,
To sell of their honour in shame.

No insolent pride of the purse
Nor yet rage for luxury's fame,
Nor sorrow or care, of those who toil,
And no rags or tatters of shame.
No pilfering of Brain or Body,
To amass or to gain great wealth,
But just loving work for each other,
Pure "Souls" and clean bodies of Health.

That "Kingdom" has no great armies
To take up the weapon's of fate,
No sowing the seed of Envy,
And reaping a harvest of Hate;
No bitter anguish or Sorrow
For the thoughts of the Might-have-been,
To work for the coming morrow
With each thought and each action clean.

'Tis a land for Poet and Peasant,
For King or Statesman the same,
The labourer there receives full share,
For each strive in Fellowship's name.
The King, is but king in the Service,
Of Love, to the Peasant, the Man,
Eqch work by the Law of true Manhood,
To serve is the Law of that land.

Do you ask me where is that "Kingdom,"
That I call my "Kingdom of Dreams,"
Is it afar in the Heavens fair,
For hardly of Earth doth it seem.
That Kingdom lies within all men's souls,
When they learn the wealth of its power,
They will seek to live for the grand ideal
Through every moment and hour.

"Divinity," seeking expression,
Will the spirit's Ideals unfold
We'll serve for the sake of serving
And not for the Silver and Gold,
We then have our wonderful "Kingdom,"
With its mountains, its skys of blue,
When we learn to love each other;
Then Visions and Dreams shall come true.

You ask me, where is that "Kingdom"?
'Tis in all men's keeping, I say;
Just search your Soul for its Beauty
And live for its wealth every day;
For the 'Kingdom of Heaven is within,
And, as Angels in spheres above
Serve for the sake of serving,
And you'll have "the Kingdom of Love."
Through J. W. SIMMONDS.

REPORT OF THE S.N.U. ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 2nd and 3rd JULY, 1921.

The Annual Meeting of the S.N.U. was held at Halifax—in the Alma Street Church. Mr. G. F. Berry, the President, in the Chair, was supported by Mr. E. W. Oaten.

The meeting was attended by 211 members, comprising 16 E.C., 138 Church Delegates and 57 Associates. A record attendance.

A Standing Orders Committee and Conference Appointments were made.

The Minutes were confirmed after questions had been answered by various officials.

The General Report was taken as printed and adopted.

Mr. R. A. Owen gave the Organisation Report.

In the absence of Mrs. Stair, the Secretary gave the F.O.B. Report and supplemented it by reporting to the Meeting that Mrs. Ruth Hey had, jointly with her arisen husband, (the late Secretary of the S.N.U.), handed their library over to the S.N.U. Mrs. Hey had also made a Will containing a bequest of £900 to the F.O.B. of the S.N.U. As a mark of recognition and respect, a period of reverent silence and a standing tribute of esteem was offered the two noble people concerned. The quiet peace of religious joy filled the Meeting, and in that spirit, a word of hope was sent to Mrs. Stair for the recovery of her health.

Mr. Gush gave the Report of the Exponents Committee, and, from the returns of passes, the S.N.U. are only granting Diplomas to people who show capable efficiency.

The Education Committee Report was passed without comment.

Councillor Jessy Greenwood gave the Propaganda Report, praising the efforts of the few Districts which had arranged Meetings.

A large amount of discussion arose on the Publishing Report but nothing tangible arose therefrom, except a motion from Mr. Newton "That to accord with the Trading Resolution, steps be taken to lay before the Unions and Churches the cost and probability of floating a Limited Liability Company." This was defeated, the chief cause being lack of capital.

The Parliamentary Committee Report passed without comment.

On the Trust Property Report, the Building scheme was mentioned and Mr. Oaten explained delay and promised to circulate a suggested Building Scheme in about three months time. Mr. Blake, who has greatly interested himself in this matter, expressed his pleasure that the Scheme was to be dealt with.

During the afternoon an Extraordinary General Meeting was held to make minor alterations in the Articles of Association and a Special Meeting was called for July 23rd, 1921, to confirm the Articles before submitting to the Registrar for his Seal.

All the officers were re-elected. Miss Haigh was thanked for her zeal during the Secretary's prolonged sickness.

The Secretary's Interim Report showed the numerical strength of the Union. Last year there was 266 Churches and 17 D.C.'s and Unions in affiliation. This year 318 Churches and 8 D.C.'s 13 of the old members had not paid their fees. The whole comprised 14,120 Church members and over 10,000 Lyceumists. There were 90 outside, some of which were not eligible for membership. The Secretary suggested that S.N.U. Speakers and Mediums should not work for these places.

On present methods, there would be an estimated deficit of £208 and the Secretary suggested various ways of averting the deficit, but no definite steps were taken.

Mr. Berry gave a Paper in the morning on "The Seven Principles of Spiritualism."

Mass Meetings were held in the Victoria Hall and they were addressed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Mr. Oaten and Mr. Blake. Mr. Berry presided at the Mass Meetings.

A splendid feeling of seriousness pervaded the whole week-end and augers well for the future of the S.N.U.

MARY E. PICKLES,
GEO. FREDK. KNOTT, } B.S.L.U. Delegates.

MOUNT ROYD.

BOARDING HOUSE.

1, SEA VIEW PARADE, MORECAMBE, W.E.

Liberal Table.

Mrs. LEE, Proprietress.

Lyceumists in easy reach of Bolton are invited to spend a happy day at Barrow Bridge on Saturday, August 20th (see Advt. for particulars.)

AN EXPLANATION.

Some doubt having arisen about the £2,000 Effort and the Joint Trading Resolutions, the Management Committee have instructed the General Secretary to explain the position through the pages of the "Banner."

The resolution which was passed is as follows:—"That for the purpose of carrying out paragraph four of the M.C. Report (1920 Conference), this Conference instructs the M.C. to take steps to raise a capital fund of £2,000, or such larger sum as may be necessary to enable the Union to adequately remunerate its paid officials and maintain the dignity which the worthiness of the cause demands."

Paragraph four of the 1920 M.C. Report reads:—"Several decisions by various Committees will incur a large extension of our business for the supply of books, pamphlets, cards, regalia, etc., continually demanded by the Lyceums. That work will necessitate assistance in the office and its re-organisation on up-to-date business lines."

The M.C. have opened a separate fund, called the £2,000 Effort, and it is the intention of the M.C. to reserve this fund for the specific purpose of the above resolution. Mr. J. Bell, 97, Chatham Street, Stockport, has been appointed secretary for the £2,000 Effort and pencils, bookmarks, etc., can be obtained from him, to assist Lyceums in raising their quota. It has been suggested each Lyceum should try to raise at least £10. Some Lyceums have already done so and some have promised to do what they can in the matter. Mr. Bell will contribute monthly notes to the "Banner" on the progress of the fund and other particulars.

The Trading resolution was moved at a later part of the 1920 Conference in the following words:—"That this Conference instructs the M.C. to take immediate steps for the establishment of a Trading Department at the Headquarters of the Union (or other suitable premises), for the display and sale of Lyceum goods and publications and all literature necessary to the education of Lyceumists and the public on the truths of Spiritualism; and also instructs the Trustees to take whatever steps may be necessary to give legal effect to the decision of the Management Committee." The Conference also added "That this Conference further instructs the M.C. to open negotiations with the S.N.U., with a view to promoting a Spiritualist Publishing and Trading Co., Ltd., to take over both Unions' Publishing Departments and so become the publishers and traders for the Movement, the agreement to be reported at next Conference."

A Joint Committee of the S.N.U. and B.S.L.U. discussed the resolution passed by both 1920 Conferences and reported the necessity of raising the capital before definite steps could be taken. The Reports were accepted at the 1921 B.S.L.U. Conference and the S.N.U. Annual Meeting and it now depends on the B.S.L.U. raising their share of the necessary capital to float the scheme, and keeping in touch with the S.N.U. activities.

GEO. FREDK. KNOTT,
General Secretary.

BIRTHS, IN MEMORIA, AND MARRIAGES.

Ordinary intimations will be inserted as follows:—Not exceeding twenty-four words, Free. 6d. will be charged for every additional nine words, Poetry 6d. per line. Payment must accompany all intimations of more than 24 words, or they cannot be inserted. In Memoriam for any previous year will be charged 1/- for 24 words, and 6d. or additional 9 words. Poetry 6d. per line.

BIRTH.

NEW MANCHESTER.—Higson, 33, Albert Road, Levens-hulme, on the 20th July, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Higson, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE—On 21st June, Miss Vera Whalley, of Princess Hall, Manchester, to George William Barratt, of New Manchester Progressive Lyceum.

IN MEMORIAM.

WAKEFIELD—In loving remembrance of John James Hargate, who passed to the Higher Life, somewhere in France, July 20th, 1918. Aged 27 years.

From his loving Grandmother, Aunts and Uncles.

BOURNEMOUTH.—In loving memory of our dear sister, Mrs. Urry, who passed to the higher life on June 22nd, 1921, to the great regret of all who loved and knew her

District Council Reports.

BOLTON DISTRICT.

The above Council will hold their Quarterly Meeting on Saturday, August 6th, at 3-15 p.m., in Horwich Spiritualist Church, Beatrice Street. Business:—Minutes of last meeting, correspondence, reports.

Tea will be provided by Horwich friends at a moderate charge.—Ernest Woodward, Sec.

NORTH-EAST CHESHIRE.

The above-named Council held their Annual United Outing at Leylands Farm, Bottoms Hall Wood, Broadbottom, on Saturday, 2nd July. The following Lyceums took part:—Hyde, Ashton-u-Lyne, Glossop, Heaton Norris, Stockport, Central and Lord Street, and comprised in all a party of one hundred and eighty Lyceumists.

Taking into consideration the innumerable difficulties and obstacles that the Council Committee had to contend with arising out of the industrial unrest and the inability of distant Lyceums to obtain suitable conveyances, the outing was a fine success, though there is still room for improvement in the way of organisation, and greater success is hoped in the near future.

The Council beg to thank all workers for the untiring assistance in this splendid scheme to further the Children's Cause.—Harold Gill, Sec.

NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.

The Quarterly Meeting was held Friday, July 8th, at Mr. L. Shipley's house. Mr. L. Shipley in the chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read. United Session Report and Treasurer's Report were accepted. Much satisfaction was expressed with regard to the latter, which showed that the Council had recovered from its financial loss and had now a balance in hand.

Regret was expressed at the resignation of our District Visitor, Mrs. George (*nee* Miss Swadden), and it was unanimously decided to ask her to re-consider her decision, her good work in the district being recognised.

In connection with the Nottingham Branch of the Soldiers and Soldiers' Help Society, the Council endorsed Mr. Shipley's action in accepting the responsibility of taking a Stand on the occasion of their Flag Day, Saturday, July 16th.

Our Temperance Visitor, Mr. T. W. Marsters, who is Chairman of the same, stated that he was very proud of the fact (which was very commendable to our Movement) that the Lyceumists in this district had proved themselves the most efficient workers in this Cause on former occasions. The necessary arrangements for again carrying out the work was made.

Mrs. Brown, Vice-President, not now being a delegate, was made an Associate Member of the Council, which enabled her to retain her position.

There was some discussion *re* suitable recreation for Lyceumists. It was left to Mr. Holland, the Advocate, to draw up a workable scheme to bring before the next meeting for consideration.

There was a good attendance of Delegates, including Representatives from Eastwood and Ilkeston.

Local Anniversaries coming in the months of June and July, all of which entail time for preparation, have somewhat suspended the activities of the Council for the last quarter. It is good, however, to note that the general progress of the Lyceums in the District is favourable.—Victoria G. Rayner, Sec.

That all the diverging lives of religious opinion on earth have proceeded from a common centre there is ample testimony to show; and when we remember the awful sacrifice of life, liberty, human happiness, and human brotherhood, which those divergencies have occasioned, and the enormous cost of wealth, time and talent which their maintenance now involves, we can scarcely overestimate the importance of any discoveries which might tend to pulverize the cruel lines of sectarian demarcation or calculate the illimitable benefits which might accrue to the race, from building up a religious system whose only foundation stones are divine truth and practical good.—E. H. Britten.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Under this heading, Lyceums whose reports exceed the words allowed in the Table as shown in Rule 2 may have them inserted in full by enclosing 6d. for every extra nine words.

BRADFORD, Laisterdyke.—July 3rd, at our Open Session a large number attended, conducted by Mr. Barnes, and a very enjoyable time was spent in listening to songs, recitations and readings from our Lyceumists; all taking part seemed in their selections to have considered the Afternoon Session and the air was filled with a freshness which we trust will be the means of keeping us hand in hand with angels.—J. Babb, Sec.

NOTTINGHAM, Mechanics' Hall.—Lyceum Anniversary, June 26th. The Morning Service was interspersed by solos by Miss Vera Clarke, Harold Mackintosh, Ernest Walker, and Horace Collings. Recitations by Miss Hartwell, Mr. Roper and Mr. Jarvis, and short address by Mrs. Bostock. At the Evening Service the whole Lyceum took part in an original piece, composed by our Conductor, Miss Rayner, entitled the "Birth of our Solar System," which was successfully rendered by all, also additional solos by Kenneth Vardy and Miss Vera Clarke. Miss Rayner ably presided over both services. We had a very successful day.—O. Peel, Sec.

STOCKTON, Cecil Street.—On July 10th we held our Anniversary Services. In the afternoon we held an Open Session, when our Lyceumists gave a good selection of pearls, recitations and solos. In the evening a Service of Song was given by the Spirit World, through the mediumship of our Lyceum Conductor and Residential speaker, Mr. Geo. Neale, entitled "Memories." The hymns, which were sung by Lyceumists, were taken from the Lyceum Manual. The service was appreciated by a large and interested audience. On Monday we held a Musical Service when the prizes were distributed to the scholars, who rendered us recitations, solos and duets after receiving their prizes. This Service was also appreciated by the audience.—Geo. Neale, Junr., Sec.

BRIXTON.—Annual Flower Service, June 25th. Lyceum taking part in Evening Service with Special Hymns, and the reading given by Margaret Johnson (12) on her impressions of the "Work of the Lyceum." It was greatly interesting to all. Miss Johnson had only been a Lyceumist 12 months, having previously belonged to Brixton Parish Church. Flower readings were given by Mrs. Maunders, also a Lyceumist.

July 13th, 130 Lyceumists and Church Members went for Excursion to Ashted Woods by Char-a-bancs, where a most delightful day was spent by all.—W. J. Clements, Sec.

BOLTON, Deane Rd.—On June 12th, we held our Election of Officers. Conductor, Mr. Walsh; Assistant, Lily Pilkington; Secretary, L. Pilkington; Treasurer, Edna Foster; Guardian, Doris Leigh; Assistant, Alice Tildesley; Musical Conductor, Edna Foster; Marching Con., Lily Leigh; Calisthenic Con., Gladys Hall; Minute Sec., L. Pilkington; Delegates, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Cooke; Group Leader, Mr. Cooke; our Lyceum is progressing favourably.—Lily Pilkington, Sec.

MANCHESTER, Moss Side.—On July 17th we held our postponed Annual Trip. At 10-30 a.m. 80 of us went in charabancs to Alderley Edge, arriving before 12 o'clock, when tea, for adults, and milk and buns, for the children, were provided. After dinner, parties of us set off to ramble and climb the Edge, arriving back about 4-30, when we all sat down to a meat tea. Having gone by Didsbury and Cheadle, we set off about 7-30, returning via Style and Altrincham. The day being hot and sunny, nothing could have proved more delightful, and such proved another one of our red letter days. It has been arranged that there be another outing to Birch Fields Park on August Bank Holiday, in order that the children may run races for the prizes that were bought for the Whit-week trip, so we are looking forward to another jolly day.—Mabel E. Baker, Sec.

WINNIPEG.—We held our Open Session and Flower Service on July 3rd. We had a very good attendance; 45 present. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. Pearls were given by Ella Crawley, Edna Brown, Verna MacLeod, Winnie Brown, Jean Benon, Millie Crawley, Miss Johnson, Miss Anderson, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. H. Forrest, Harold Brown, Fred Benson, Eddie MacLeod, Mr. H. Forrest, and Mr. Wilson. Recitations by Ella Crawley, Edna Brown, Winnie Brown, Verna MacLeod, Jean Benson, Millie Crawley, Harold Brown, Fred Benson. Solo by Mrs. H. Forrest. The Lyceum took the evening service. There was a good audience.

Our Conductor, Mr. Brown, presided at the Open Session. Our Conductor performed a very pleasing ceremony in naming a baby, using the *Officers' Manual*, which was our first ceremony from the *Manual* and pleasing to all present. Mr. Charles Forrest conducted the after-circle. The flowers were sent to the children's hospital. On June 26th, we had the pleasure of hearing Professor Osborn and Mrs. Jennie Walker, from England. At the evening service the church was crowded out, and we had the hottest day this year. Mr. Osborn visited our Lyceum and spoke to the children, and interested us all. They received a great Western Welcome to Winnipeg and will long be remembered.—C. Forrest, Sec.

LYCEUM REPORTS.

BACUP.—Open Session, July 3rd. We had the District Visitor with us. A good session was gone through. Pearls by Mrs. Scott, R. Scott and McDermott. Recitations, Misses Salisbury and Taylor. Songs, Mrs. Carter, Tatterstall and Salisbury. Duets, Rhodes and Tempest, Taylor and Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Lord.—J. T. Ridehalgh, Sec.

BARROW, Dalkieth Street.—On June 26th the Lyceumists visited the Roose Institution and provided an evening's musical programme. Solos and recitations were given, also violin and pianoforte solos. The Lyceumists sang three Lyceum songs. A very enjoyable evening was spent.—B. Walker.

BARROW, Orange Hall.—July 3rd, our first Lyceum Day. An initial success. In the afternoon and evening we tried to give the members and friends of the society a slight idea of the aims and objects of our Lyceum. Mr. Brown conducted, supported by the Lyceum with solos and recitations. Mr. Coward, of Ulverston, gave a very interesting address at both services. We were pleased to have a visit paid to us by Dalkeith Street Lyceum. A most enjoyable time was spent.—M. Frankland, Sec.

BEDWORTH.—Open Sunday, July 2nd. Recitations were given by F. Ison, P. Alsop and A. Davis. Songs were rendered by G. Goode, A. Neale, of Banner, Excelsior, Liberty and Beacon Groups. A most enjoyable time was spent. We are progressing favourably.—C. Rowe, Sec.

BIRMINGHAM, Handsworth.—On June 26th we held a Special Lyceum Day, the services being carried through by the Lyceumists and supported by our Conductor, Mr. Jones, and Vice-President, Mr. Gyde. The children were served with tea, to enable them to be present at the evening service, which was thoroughly appreciated by a large congregation of members and friends.—J. Maybury, Sec.

BLACKBURN, St. Peter Street.—On Sunday, June 26th, we held our Lyceum Flower Service. In the afternoon our usual Open Session was well attended. In the evening the Lyceum rendered a Service of Song, entitled "The Song of Nature," which included 17 recitations, each representing a flower. The singing and reciting was very much appreciated by a large audience. The temple was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and every credit is due to those responsible, which shows what can be done with a little enthusiasm. Over 40 Lyceumists took part.—Mrs. A. Robinson, Sec.

BLACKPOOL.—On Wednesday, July 13th, Miss Booth, a scholar at Albert Road Lyceum, was presented with a large photograph of the Lyceumists. Miss Booth has been a Lyceumist and a good worker for many years, but is now leaving us for a short time to journey abroad. The presentation was made by our Conductor, Miss Nurse. Miss Booth thanks all Lyceumists for their kind thoughts and expressions.—Miss E. Robinson, Sec.

BOURNEMOUTH.—On Wednesday, June 29th, we held our Annual Outing to Brockenhurst, where we met the Southampton Lyceum. The day was spent in games, races and a cricket match, which was won by Bournemouth. We finished the day by a nice drive home through the New Forest, and every one agreed that a most enjoyable time had been spent.—Louis S. F. Hitchcock, Sec.

BRISTOL, Providence Hall.—July 17th being our Anniversary, we had a very enjoyable session. Badges and certificates were presented to 13 candidates who were successful at the recent Guild examination, by our President, Mr. Prichard. Solos were well rendered by Miss Davis, May Revell. Duets by Masters Thornell, Lewis and Coleman. Recitations by May Coleman, Francis Revell, Gladys Taylor, and readings by the officers, Ivy Davis, Marion Dickson and Harry Lewis.—A. Aycliffe, Sec.

BURNLEY, Hammerton Street.—We are progressing in the true sense of the word. Many new scholars are being enrolled and a few past members are returning. On Sunday, July 17th, we had Mr. Mason, a past Conductor, with us, and he gave us a few well-chosen words of encouragement to go onward, with hearts brave and true. We give our fraternal greetings to all Lyceums and a hearty welcome is assured to all visitors.—Albert B. Marshall, Sec.

CHESTERFIELD.—Open Session on July 2nd. We had a good programme. The following Lyceumists kindly obliged by giving items:—Recitations, Mr. Tattersall, Connie Ridler, Kenneth Bawn, Willie Campbell, Jack Wale, Sidney Slater, Mr. Jones, Florence Brownson. Stringings by Mr. Tattersall, Mrs. Tattersall and Mr. A. E. Hobster. Pearls were given by Mr. A. E. Hobster, Mr. Tattersall, Mr. Jones and Mrs. Tattersall. To end a delightful session, Mr. J. J. Hobster rendered a pianoforte solo.—Leonard Horton, Minute Flower.

COVENTRY, Foleshill.—July 10th, Anniversary and Flower Services. Special hymns, recitations and pearls by Lyceumists. Speaker, Mr. G. Passant, of Wolverhampton. We also had our President, the Mayor of Coventry, and Mr. Councillor Venables, of Walsall. Great success.—E. McHutton, Sec.

DEWSBURY.—On June 26th the Election of Officers took place and resulted as follows:—Conductors, Mr. J. Whittles, Mr. C. Phillips, Mr. J. H. Collier; Secretary, Mr. E. Wilson; Treasurer, Miss L. Wood; Leaders of Groups, Misses L. Wood and J. Dixon; Guardians, Misses May Hirst, Ivy Kaye, Edith Brown and Ethel Shearman; Guards, Harry Collier (Capt.), Eric Peel and John A. Stott; Drill Instructor, Mr. C. Phillips; Musical Director, Mr. J. Whittles. All are endeavouring to keep up the good reputation of our Lyceum. A most pleasing feature is the well-attended morning sessions. There is also a little more interest in the Education Scheme.—E. Wilson, Sec.

EARBY.—On July 3rd we held our Open Session. Songs were given by J. Foster, G. Milword, J. Waddington and C. Blackburn. Recitations by E. Clarke, G. Milword, K. Astley, P. Ion, E. Barker, C. Clark, N. Nuttall. We spent a very pleasant afternoon.—Florrie Astley, Sec.

GLASGOW, McLellan Galleries.—On 26th June we held one of the most successful Open Sessions we have had. Mrs. McIntosh presided over 100 Lyceumists, in addition to adults. The children responded so well with their contributions that unfortunately there was not sufficient time for the whole programme. The speaker, Mr. Vout Peters, in his address to the children, remarked on the splendid psychic conditions brought by the young people. All Group Banners were displayed for the first time at an Open Session, also the Merit Banner, won by the Lake Group, for the first time in the Lyceum. Lyceum closed during July.—F. Cleland, Sec.

GREAT HARWOOD.—We held our Open Session on July 3rd. The Silver Chain was led by Clara Waterhouse, the Musical Reading by Alice Banks, Edgar Hudson and Annie Thornley, the Golden Chain by Mr. Thornley. We had recitations from Willie Barrington, Mr. Jones and Mrs. Valentine, and a duet by Alice Banks and Alice Lank.—A. Waterhouse, Sec.

GRIMSBY.—On July 3rd we held our Open Session. Recitations by Betty Barron, Irene Jewitt, George Hockley. Readings by Lizzie Stephenson and our Conductor. Solos by Misses I. Jewitt, L. Nicol, N. Hockley, M. Johnson, R. Stott. Duets by Marjorie Johnson, Alice Robinson, Mollie Barron, Gladys Powell, Rose Shoot and Mr. Cole. Betty Barron and Irene Jewitt sang together; R. Shoot, B. Sutherland and Mr. Cole sang together. Numerous Pearls were given. An enjoyable session.—Gladys Powell, Sec.

HIGH SHIELDS.—The Lyceum is progressing favourably. Individual effort is becoming a feature, the best examples being Miss M. Holland, Florrie Parker, May Jenkins and Dennis Parker. The members as a whole are getting more original with their pearls, showing spiritual advancement. There is nothing special to report during the past month; no visitors. We find it very hard to enlist adult sympathy with us. Wednesday, 37th inst., is our Annual Steamboat Trip to Ryton. We are anticipating a good time as usual.—Wm. Woodall.

LEEDS, Armley.—We have started a sports club; subscriptions thankfully received. We have a new officer to take charge of marching and calisthenics. Sunday morning, healing circle, 11 a.m. Lyceum, 8 p.m. All welcome. Conductor, Mr. Barroclough; Assistants, Mr. Waddington, Mr. W. Ackroyd, Mrs. Firth; Secretary, Mr. W. Ackroyd; Treasurer, Mrs. Smith; Lyceum Visitor, Mr. Barroclough; Delegate, Mr. Warrington; Musical Directors, Miss Warrington, Miss Spence,

Miss Whittaker; Librarian and Registrar, Miss E. Thirkettle; Sick Visitors, Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Hendrey; Auditors, Mr. C. Oddy, Mr. Speck; Marching Conductor, etc., Mr. C. Oddy; Guardian, Miss E. Coates; Captain of Guards, Master L. Firth; Guards, Master D. Thirkettle, Master C. Pearson, Master Leslie Bray, Master E. Morris, Miss B. Owens, Miss D. Hall.—W. Ackroyd, Sec.

LIVERPOOL, "Star of Progress."—Our Lyceum is steadily improving and new members are coming in. We are looking forward to our Annual Picnic in August to Barnston.—Eva Kirkham, Sec.

LONDON, Hounslow.—Our Lyceum is progressing, and we are generously helped by the parent society, who have granted us five dates each year for the purpose of holding Lyceum Sundays. The first of these was held last Sunday, when Mr. Arthur Lawrence, of Reading Lyceum, delivered two inspiring addresses on "Service" and "The Child's Place in Reconstruction." We have a series of picnic outings, also a sports meeting and outing with the parent society during the summer.—(Mrs.) R. A. Fruin, Sec.

MEXBORO'.—We have just passed through a very instructive month. Our sessions are moderately attended and conducted very ably by Mr. C. Haywood, who has given beautiful thoughts on different recitations at each session; well understood by the children. We wish all Lyceumists progression, both spiritual and physical.—J. W. Oates, Sec.

OLDHAM, Central.—On June 26th we held our Election of Officers as follows:—Mr. J. Woods, Conductor; Miss H. Pointon, James Chapel, Assistants; Mr. J. Standish, Treasurer; Misses Cooper, C. Ashworth, Masters John and Sydney Pointon, Calisthenic Conductors; Misses Cooper, A. Palmer, John and Thomas Harrop, Guardians. On July 3rd Open Session and Floral Services. Well attended and a fine display of flowers. Please note removal to Water Street.—William James, Sec.

PRESTON, Lancaster Road.—On July 3rd we held our Open Session, which was well attended. Solos, recitations and duets were ably rendered by a good number of our Lyceumists. Our Lyceum is progressing most favourably, both spiritually and materially, and is growing in numbers. "The Workers Win."—R. Smalley, Sec.

QUARMBY.—We held our Open Session on July 10th. We had a splendid time together. The marching and calisthenics were very much enjoyed. The pearls were given as usual. Hoping our dear old workers will regain their strength and health.—Alice Ollerinshaw.

RADCLIFFE.—We had our Election of Officers, on July 10th, for the next six months, when Miss Rose Maudsley was elected Conductor; Miss Florence Hardman, Assistant Conductor; Miss Lena Hardman, Treasurer; and John Butterworth, Secretary.—John Butterworth, Sec.

SHEFFIELD, Heeley.—On July 3rd we held our Open Session and Lyceum Day. Recitations, solos and duets by Lyceumists. An interesting session at night.—Geo. Porter, Sec.

SKIPTON.—We held our Anniversary on June 26th, in the Co-operative Hall. Afternoon, Open Session; evening, service. Speaker, Professor Timson. Good attendance, glorious time. Greatly appreciated. I am pleased to say we are making progress with our Lyceum. We had a good time on June 26th; it was a real good session; and on Saturday, July 2nd, we were at a Field Day at Yeadon. We had a party of nearly 80, including Lyceumists and friends.—W. Reynolds, Sec.

SOUTH MANCHESTER.—Our Lyceum is still making wonderful progress, with one unanimous feeling, both with Lyceum and Church Committee and members, that in the future our children shall not lack either in finance or moral support, that all our experiences of the past shall only strengthen the mighty bonds of comradeship according to true Lyceum training, not forgetting that there is a time for everything. We try to keep our Sunday session purely spiritual. Kindly note Lyceum Anniversary, September 11th, conducted by Mr. G. F. Knott.—James Hames, Sec.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The second Anniversary Services were held on July 3rd. It took the form of a Service of Song, entitled "Ministering Spirits." Part-songs, solos and recitations were rendered by the following children:—Daisy and Polly Peacock, Nora Elwin, Vera Hunter, Jean and Maggie Ackworth, Annie and Mary Mordaunt, Ralph Johnson and Arthur Riding. Mrs. Wilson gave the connective readings in good form. The children were well trained by Mrs. Ward, pianist, and Mrs. Twin, Conductor.—Rita Chambers, Sec.

The South African Spiritualist.

A monthly organ devoted to the Philosophy, Teachings and Phenomena of Spiritualism.

Issued by the *Spiritualist National Union of South Africa.*

Subscription Rates: Twelve months, 6/-; six months, 3/-; three months, 1/6, post free.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, P.O. Box 6379, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Wholesale Agents: Central News Agency, Ltd.

A periodical full of news and activities for progressive minds.

Price Two pence. Post Free, Three pence. ESTABLISHED 1887.

THE TWO WORLDS.

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR SPIRITUALIST PAPER.

Edited by E. W. OATEN.

"The Two Worlds" is acknowledged as the newspaper of the Spiritualist Movement in Great Britain.

Its literary contributors include the brightest minds in the ranks of Spiritualism.

It contains week by week, all the news of the Cause.

It is fully abreast of all things interesting to liberal-minded and progressive Spiritualists everywhere.

One Year, Postage Paid, 13s. od. Six months, 6s. 6d.

Three Months, 3s. 3d., to all countries.

Office:—18, Corporation St., MANCHESTER.

B.S.L.U. PRICE LIST.

FROM FEBRUARY 6th, 1921.

Lyceums whose contribution are in arrears cannot be supplied at the cheap rates until such contributions are paid up.

Terms are strictly CASH WITH ORDER. EXPORT PRICES ON APPLICATION. All orders must be sent to Geo. Fredk. Knott, 39, Regent Street, Rochdale. Please make money orders payable at Wardleworth Post Office.

THE LYCEUM MANUAL.

No.	Style of Binding.	Price to Lyceums in the Union.	Price to other Lyceums
1	Boards	2/6 per copy	3/3 per copy
2	Limp Cloth	2/10 "	3/9 "
3	Full Cloth	3/3 "	4/3 "
4	1/2-bound Roan ..	4/3 "	5/6 "
5	Full Roan (gilt) ..	7/- "	9/- "
6	Officers' Edition ..	5/6 "	7/3 "

5d. per copy postage. 12 copies carriage free.

SPIRITUAL SONGSTER.

No.	Style of Binding.	Price to Lyceums in the Union.	Price to other Lyceums.
1	Cloth	6/- each	7/9 each
2	Full Roan (gilt) ..	10/6 "	13/9 "

9d. per copy postage. 12 copies carriage free.

OUTLINES OF SPIRITUALISM FOR THE YOUNG.

No.	Style of Binding.	Price to Lyceums in the Union.	Price to other Lyceums.
1	Cloth	3/6 per copy	4/6 per copy
2	Blue and Gold ..	4/6 "	5/10 "

4d. per copy postage. 12 copies carriage free.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES, 4d. per copy; postage 1d. 12 copies to Union Lyceums 3/6 post free; to others, 4/- post free.

EDUCATION SCHEME SYLLABUS, 2d. each, 1/6 a doz., post free.

HAND-BOOKS, Grade I. and II., 4d. per copy, postage 1d. 12 copies to Union Lyceums 3/6 post free; to others, 4/- post free. Hand-Book, No. 3, 1/- each, post free. 12 copies 10/-, post free.

ORIGINAL LYCEUM MANUAL (Abridged). By A. J. Davis, 4d. each per copy, postage 1d. 12 copies 4/- post free.

HELPS TO THE STUDY OF THE LYCEUM MANUAL, 4d. per copy, postage 1d. 12 copies 3/6, post free.

PRIZE BOOK LABELS, 12 for 8d., 25 for 1/-, 50 for 2/-, 100 for 3/6, all post free.

SOUVENIR OF THE 21ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 6d. each. Postage 2d.

LYCEUM BADGES, 1/- each, postage 2d. 6 for 5/6 and 12 for 10/9, post free.

GROUP REGISTERS, Large, 1/- each, postage 2d.; small, 2d. each, postage 1d.

REMINISCENCES, by Alfred Smedley, 2/- per copy, postage 4d. 12 copies 21, post free.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES, a leaflet, 1d. per copy; 12 for 9d., post free.

FOUR-FOLD REFORM PLEDGES, in book-form, against Intoxicants, Tobacco, Gambling and Swearing. 6d. each, postage 2d.

LYCEUM LEAFLETS 100 for 2/3, 250 for 5/3, 500 for 9/6, 1,000 for 17/6, post free

HYMN SHEETS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, for Lyceum Gatherings (No. 6. for Flower Services and Harvest Festivals), 100 for 3/9, postage 6d.; 200 for 6/6, postage 1/-; 300 for 9/6, postage 1/-; 400 for 12/-, postage 1/-; 500 for 14/-, postage 1/3; 1000 for 26/-, postage 1/7.

SPIRITUAL SONGSTER SHEETS, comprising the following numbers of Songs in the Spiritual Songster. No. 1 (93 and 89), No. 2 (20 and 13), No. 3 (12 and 192), No. 4 (82 and 112), No. 5 (164 and 171), No. 6 (92 and 140), No. 7 (184 and 193), No. 8 (75 and 74), No. 9 (22 and 23), No. 10 for Funerals (59 and 72), No. 11 for Namings (73) 144 and 145). Single copies 2d. post free. 12 for 1/7.

NAMING REGISTERS, 1/- each, Postage 2d.

CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS (B.S.L.U.), 4d. per copy, postage 1d. 12 copies for 3/6, post free.

SERVICES OF SONG.

UNSEEN HANDS } Sample copy, 4d.
 REST AT LAST }
 SPIRIT-RETURN } 12 copies for 2/- post free.
 INTO THE LIGHT. Sample copy, 4d. post free. 12 copies 3/- post free.

Others in course of publication.

D. D. HOME—HIS LIFE AND MISSION.

BY MADAM HOME. Edited and Prefaced by SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.

The life story of the most remarkable medium of modern times. This book should be in every Lyceum Library. 9/6 post free. Obtainable from G. F. KNOTT, 39, Regent Street, Rochdale.

Printing for Lyceums.

Lyceum Attendance Cards.

50 for 8/-. 100 for 11/-.

Tea or Concert Tickets.

100 for 4/6. 200 for 5/6. 300 for 6/6.

Books of Certificates.

Certifying attendance at your Lyceum of Scholars from other Lyceums.

1 Book of 100 Forms, 1/9.

2 Books ,, 2/6.

Books containing 25 Forms of Registers for Naming of Children, 1/-.

Programmes, Hymn Sheets, Posters, and every kind of Printing.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

All Orders to be sent to

WADSWORTH & COMPANY,
 The Rydal Press, Keighley.

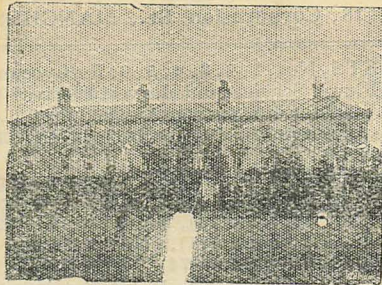
The INTERNATIONAL PHRENOLOGICAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

INCORPORATED 1920.

40 YEARS' SERVICE,

ANATOMY
PHYSIOLOGY
PHRENOLOGY
PHYSIOGNOMY
LOCALISED-
PSYCHOLOGY



THE HYDRO, LEICESTER.

NOW WE OFFER TO EVERYONE who has the desire for self development, Advice and Instruction based upon the Legalised registration by Act of Parliament, England, and Special Act of Congress New York, U.S.A., 1866.

FREE ADVICE IN THE STUDIES OF

The Physio-Meto-Psychic Faculties, Founded upon Natural and inherent capacities of Human Nature.

MASSAGE
MEDICAL-
ELECTRICITY
HYDROPATHY
HEALTH
CULTURE,
MAGNETIC-
HEALING, &c.

JOIN NOW—FREE.

ENDOWMENT SYSTEM TO AID YOUNG STUDENTS TO BECOME PROFESSIONAL PHRENOLOGISTS & PSYCHOLOGISTS under the Charter of this Institute, in the Sciences of ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND PHYSIOGNOMY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS, by most matter of fact methods, and short cut courses for SPARE TIME POSTAL TUITION, UNTIL FULLY QUALIFIED and CERTIFICATED for the PROFESSIONAL CAREER and public practice.

The only scientific method to make a choice of the work, suited to health, talents and disposition for body, brain and mental capacity including Mediumship,

Discovered by Eminent Surgeons, Dr. Gall, Dr. Spurzheim and Dr. Combe, 1796.

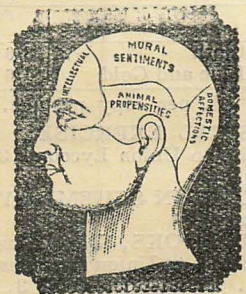
Send small photo and 3s. 9d. for children, 5s. 9d. and 10s. 9d. adults, for a written chart 64 pages. Special advice on diet, &c.

PROFESSOR TIMSON, F.B.P.S. (London), M.S.P., F.B.P.C., and F.P.C., London. Fellow of London College of Physiology. Brain, Psychic and Mental Specialist (Chartered). Apply to Sec., L. Jenks, send photo and stamped address.

Examiners and Students in all parts of the World.

WANTED EVERYWHERE.

50,000 Students. Free Scholarships in the Great Propaganda Sciences of the 20th Century.



Sir Alfred Russel Wallace, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., says in "The Wonderful Century" Phrenology is a true science, will assuredly attain general importance; its practical use in education, self-discipline, reformatory treatment of criminals and remedial treatment of the insane, will give it one of the highest places in the hierarchy of science.

Every Spiritualist and Lyceumist is indebted to the long list of "The Old Pioneers of the Old Brigade," all of whom were supporters and many of them actual Phrenologists of merit.

If you have the brains and intelligence capable of general education of 6th standard you may begin **Free Spare Time Postal Course**, and progress until you may graduate with genuine degrees of the highest qualifications in this science, art, and literature. Send at once name and addressed envelope by own handwriting and Photo.

PROFESSOR TIMSON & SON.

Secretary—L. JENKS, M.L.P.I., 3, Museum Square, Leicester.