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MRS. LE ROI CRANDON, OF BOSTON, U.S.A.
"MARGERY."

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

It had been our intention to give our readers, with the present issue, a summary of what is now known as the "Crandon Case," but almost at the moment of going to press, advice has reached us from an authoritative quarter that further facts have come to light which may materially alter the present trend of opinion as based on the published newspaper accounts and reports. We have therefore decided to hold over our review of the case until July.

* * * * *

But our readers will be interested to see the portrait of Mrs. Crandon ("Margery") which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has kindly offered us for publication. We therefore give it as a frontispiece to the present issue. It is a pleasing portrait of the lady who, with her husband, has been the centre of such a long and severe conflict as to the supernormal character of her mediumship.

We hold no brief for the medium, and it may yet appear when all the facts are fully known that there were circumstances rendering it impossible for the Committee to give a more favourable verdict. But on the information at present given, we feel the strictures passed upon the Committee, as a body claiming to be scientific in method, must be held warrantable, and the Houdini episode calls for special protest. We are glad to note that Mr. Dingwall's subsequent sittings have yielded remarkable results and we welcome the spirit of fairness and consideration in which these would seem to have been conducted. The moral is obvious.

The record of experiments in the registration of mental images by psychical process upon various surfaces, chiefly of sensitized paper, without the aid of any camera or special apparatus, and often through many interstitial screens of fabric, is one that does much credit to the author, Mr. F. W. Warrick, not only on account of their originality and suggestiveness as pioneer work in a new line of research, but also for the care, patience and scientific method which gives the work a special value. Readers should refer to a record of previous experiments of a somewhat similar nature in *PSYCHIC SCIENCE* for July, 1922 (Vol. 1, No. 2) with illustrations of a specific image accurately placed on a diagram under Mrs. Deane's mediumship.

* * * * *

It has not been found possible to include any account of his most recent results. The experiments are still proceeding and show no sign of flagging. We hope, therefore, to be in a position to publish a second instalment of Mr. Warrick's results with Mrs. Deane's mediumship in our July number.

* * * * *

The question involved in these experiments is perhaps the most important that can be presented to the scientific world for present-day enquiry. It is that of the actual power of Mind—that is of human Will and Imagination—to control physical Matter and operate in a physical environment without material mechanism. If the Deane-Warrick results prove, as seems likely, superior to all destructive criticism, then we shall be able to affirm as a postulate fundamental in psychical science that Thought controls Psychic Substance or Force, and that its creations can be materialized. The foundation of Miracle will be asserted in a scientific sense, and the vapourings of our semi-infidel clergy will be increasingly impotent to affect the beliefs of the people, or to infect their minds with the confusions of ignorance.

* * * * *

Yet day by day these clerics, as though driven by some imp of loquacity, continue to pour out their vain and empty words. To-day it is the rationalist Bishop of a northern diocese who, if he be correctly reported, has delivered himself of the following observations on the subject of spiritual healing, *à propos* of the work of Mr. Hickson: (We quote from the "Sunday Express" of March 15.)

"Those who bear office such as that with which I am charged can hardly keep silence. They owe it to the Church to declare their deliberate judgment. The healing of diseases is the physician's

task. *It cannot be the duty of the Church to return to beliefs and methods of a primitive and superstitious past, but rather to follow the evident leading of the spirit of truth, to support the labour of scientific men. . . . The healing ministry of Christ . . . was to be traced not in sporadic prodigies of faith-healing but in the majestic and unflinching movement of medical science."*

It is bad enough that a bishop, speaking authoritatively, should deny the plain narrative of the Gospels, and throw a slur upon the beliefs and methods of the times of Christ and incidentally upon His own methods; it is worse still to make Christ responsible for the movement of modern medical science which is (outside the domain of surgery) neither majestic nor unflinching, and has not succeeded in ridding suffering humanity of its worst scourges, although it has achieved much knowledge at the expense of the dumb animal kingdom and by experiment upon the bodies of paupers. Would Dr. Henson commend vivisection and toxic inoculation as the working-out of the ministry of Christ?

* * * * *

Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat. From the same paper we cull the following choice utterances of our ever-voluble Dean of St. Paul's:

"Our Empire is in a great measure due to a combination of wonderful strokes of luck."

Some of us are still old-fashioned enough to hold that there is an evolutionary process at work in the world of a spiritual nature, and that this is controlled by a Mind greater than that of any man or group of men. And we would remind the Dean that old fashions have a constant knack of coming round again. When the old fashion of belief in God comes again into its own, clothed in the robes of true science—not the Knowledge falsely so-called—there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth among these faithless clerics, and their brilliant intellects will not save them. He goes on to say:

"I have not the slightest doubt that the motive that brought America into the war in a hurry was that they would have lost by our defeat, and so had to come in to save the British Empire, though I do not think for a moment that they like it."

We should like to assure our many American friends that the Dean of St. Paul's speaks for himself, and that we are all heartily sick of his loquacity and feel ashamed that a responsible officer of our Church should abuse his position and influence in this way to insult a noble nation related to us in blood, and even more in culture and ideals. He cannot sense the high ideals that stirred in the bosoms of countless sons of America, for he himself is—to judge by his own words—destitute of faith alike in God or man.

We regret to learn that the series of séances arranged for the medium, George Valiantine, at the rooms of the Society for Psychical Research, has proved abortive owing to the refusal of the "control" (Dr. Barnett) to agree to the methods and conditions imposed. We hope that the S.P.R. will find consolation for this disappointment in the result of another series of experiments of a most interesting nature at present occupying their attention. These are such as bid fair to capture the imagination of the world of science, and are fortunately not of a nature which makes them subject to the trying conditions of the séance room. We trust to be in a position to say more about these investigations when our next number makes its appearance.

* * * * *

We would like to draw our readers' attention to the extraordinary quality of the script by Philip Lloyd and K.L. appearing in this issue. Judged as a literary composition it is worthy of high praise. But it is also of historical value and many veridical features have come to light. The medium is not a professional and she has absolutely no knowledge or capacity for the normal production of any of the matter. The script can only be produced by the combination of forces resident in these two persons. It is but a small fraction of the total volume of such writings. Practically the whole of these are now in our hands in transcript form, as a trust, and they are all of equal or nearly equal quality. Among them are passages in Latin, Gaelic, Anglo-Saxon, and classic Persian. The knowledge is encyclopædic.

RECENT EXPERIENCES WITH THE MEDIUM, F. KLUSKI.

By **Gustave Geley**

(Translated from the French).

SEANCE HELD IN KLUSKI'S STUDY, JUNE 20TH, AT 10 P.M.

[The following rough notes, translated by A.C.C., for PSYCHIC SCIENCE, are copied from the "Révue Metapsychique" for Nov.-Dec., and are probably the last notes made by Dr. Geley before his tragic death. They are not only valuable to us because of this, but because they confirm the previous many séances held by Dr. Geley with the famous medium Franek Kluski, both in Paris and Warsaw; and which, with many illustrations of the wax moulds secured at the séances, were the subject of remarkable articles in previous "Revue"—articles quoted all over the world. Readers of PSYCHIC SCIENCE may be interested to compare these notes with the record made by Mr. and Mrs. Hewat McKenzie of a séance which they attended in Kluski's house in Warsaw in May, 1922, and recorded in PSYCHIC SCIENCE, July, 1922. On that occasion Mrs. McKenzie occupied the same place in the circle as Dr. Geley occupied on June 20, 1924, holding the medium's right hand by the little finger. The two records including the experience of receiving the wax moulds warm and soft upon the hands are exactly similar in many particulars. Before each major manifestation of the séance, however, Mrs. McKenzie noted a tremor pass through the medium's body which is not mentioned by Dr. Geley. As there are so few present-day powerful materializing mediums our readers will be glad to have this new record.—ED.]

Arrangement of the circle, starting from the right of the medium :
Dr. Geley, M. S. Ossowiecki, Col. N. Okolowicz, Ct. Dr. W. Missiuro,
Dr. L. Starzewski, Mme. A. Ossowiecka, Lt. Jean Modrzejewski.

I AM controlling the right hand of the medium. My little finger is crooked round his right-hand little finger. My hand is against his; the lower part of my arm is against his. My left leg is pressed against his knee and his right leg. During the whole of the séance the medium will not be able to make a movement.

The door is locked. There is no cupboard or wardrobe in the room.

All the sitters hold hands in a circle. Darkness. A fairly long wait (six to ten minutes).

The medium has some difficulty in becoming entranced. The coughing of one of the sitters disturbs him. At length the medium becomes entranced, and breathes noisily; stertorous inhalations.

I hear a kind of noise behind the medium, then between him and me. Almost immediately after I have a distinct impression of some kind of a presence at my side. Indeed, I feel the touch of a hand on my side, then on the back of my neck.

Little lights, very small, are formed around the medium and above his head. I notice a slight scent of ozone, but much fainter than at the Paris séances.

Touches again, perfectly distinct. I feel a little hand caressing my face. Tiny, delicate hands, with little nails, gently pinch my ears. I feel two little hands on both my ears simultaneously, then on my head, then on my shoulders. My opposite neighbours, M. Modrzejewski and Madame Ossowiecka, also feel the little hand.

Then a little light is seen floating above the bowl of paraffin wax placed in the middle of the table. Splashing in the paraffin wax, several times repeated, is heard. Childish hands, soaked in warm wax, come and touch my left hand. A moment later a wax glove, warm and still soft, is placed against my right hand.*

Another splash and a second glove, warm and soft, is placed against my left hand. With my free fingers I feel the edge of the glove which is quite soft. I feel the glove with care in order not to spoil it. My fingers keep carefully in touch with the gloves until the end of the sitting.

I say, "Djinkouié" ("Thank you" in Polish), and immediately I feel the little hand giving friendly little pats on my left arm. The same little hand presses my left hand cordially. Materialization is perfect. It is a child's warm, living hand. I then notice the touch of a very large hand on my head and back, then on my hand. Again it is a normal hand. It shakes me energetically as a human hand would. The same feeling.

Numerous lights appear, two, three or four at a time. They are beautiful. I see a light which suddenly gets larger, spreads out and then appears like a minute comet about the same size as an almond or nut, and then disappears. This is repeated three times.

A phosphorescent hand screen, lying on the table on the opposite side of the medium, is seized and carried high up in the air. Soon a head and shoulders appear, lighted up by the screen; two upper limbs. Height of a man. One hand, the left, holds the screen, which gives a good light. The head is covered with a military cap. The face is young and refined, with a small moustache and a small fair

*This glove and all those obtained during the succeeding séances were in a little bag which Dr. Geley was holding in his hand at the moment of his death. The aeroplane's crash broke the moulds into tiny bits.

beard; it resembles Ossowiecki's younger brother. The face is extraordinarily life-like. While I am watching him, he raises his right hand and gives the Polish military salute with two fingers. He repeats this before each sitter. He comes back to me, begins to salute, and disappears, after having placed the screen gently back on the table.

Another form appears also illuminated by the screen. It is that of a bearded man of from forty-five to fifty years of age. He makes me look at the top of his head while raising the screen. I notice that he is bald. There is a kind of wen on the top of his head, but I could not see very well.

A third form appears: a dark young man, with a cap on his head.

The bowl of paraffin wax is raised by invisible hands, passed over our heads and then placed on the ground. Then comes fresh lights. Simultaneously two rough hands touch both my shoulders. Madame O. feels a very cold, large hand.

Suddenly the medium made sounds as though he were going to be ill, and then appeared to faint. He was carried to the sofa, where he gradually came to himself and regained consciousness.

SEANCE HELD ON JUNE 30, 1924.

M. Przybyliski controlled the medium on the right side; Lieut. Jean Modrzejewski on the left. Arrangement of the circle: The Medium, Lieut. Modrzejewski, Madame Przybylska, Dr. Geley, Colonel Okolowicz, Colonel Zaraski, M. Przybyliski.

I was merely invited to this séance, which had been specially arranged for Monsieur and Madame Przybylska, and I did not interfere in any way with the details of the arrangements, or the way in which it was conducted. I must at once observe that Monsieur and Madame Przybylska had lost a son of nineteen in 1921, who was a soldier and who died of an infectious disease. They had begged Kluski to give them a séance. The conditions were therefore favourable for spiritualistic manifestations. The door was locked. As my back was turned to the door, with the back of my chair against it, it would be impossible to open it without my noticing it. The sitters joined hands.

The sitting began at 10.15 p.m. After the light had been put out a little light was noticed filtering through—the window curtain having been badly drawn. There is a delay before the phenomena begin (about ten minutes).

First I notice a little light which appears above the medium, floats about at the height of about a metre and a half or two metres, rises, descends, and then draws near all the sitters in turn. The luminosity is feeble. Then brighter lights appear. I notice three at the same time, far away from each other.

Suddenly, I feel as though there were a presence behind me. I feel a hand tapping me on the shoulder, passing down along my right arm, and, on arriving at my hand, shaking it cordially. The

fingers are completely materialized. It is a living hand. Then two hands seize my head near the ears, patting me gently; they are tiny little hands—the hands of a lad or a young girl.

A moment later, steps are heard in the room. The footsteps go away in the direction of Kluski's work table, about four metres away. Rustling of paper is heard on this table. A noise of small objects falling down is heard. A light floats before us and then descends. One of the luminous screens on the experimenting table is seized and raised up into the air. A figure, whose body is admirably materialized, uses this screen in order to show itself. It approaches the sitters in succession, showing itself full face and in profile. Colonel Okolowicz, Colonel Zaraski and Lieut. Modrzejewski all exclaim, "It's Baltiski! How do you do, Baltiski? Long live Italy!" (Baltiski was an Italian patriot who was hanged by the Austrians during the war.) I am told that this form showed itself for the first time at one of Kluski's séances during a visit to Florence.

I notice an energetic head, with a very dark complexion, a straight moustache, a little pointed beard which points upwards. There is a kind of cap on his head which seems to be made of some sort of fur. While this form was near me I asked permission to shake hands with him. I joined my right and left hand neighbours' hands in my own left hand, thus freeing my right hand, which I hold out behind me. Immediately my hand is seized by a strong hand and shaken in a very cordial way. It is like the usual hand-shake of a friend. The screen is then replaced on the table.

Five minutes elapse without any phenomena, then fresh lights appear; once again the screen is seized and raised. A fresh form shows itself, as perfectly materialized as the last one. It goes first to M. Przybylski; the latter feels as though he is kissed and embraced by invisible arms. By the light of the screen he affirms that he recognizes his son. The being kisses his forehead and cheeks, and then his hands; shows itself again. Then it goes towards Madame Przybylska, who shrieks and shows so much emotion that the manifestations cease for a moment; then they recommence. I can distinguish the face of a beardless youth; the face is absolutely lifelike. The form once more returns to M. Przybylski and remains by him for a fairly long time. I hear an indistinct whispering. Then the screen is placed on the table again.

Five minutes of absolute quiet. Suddenly, numerous and brilliant lights appear behind the medium. They spread themselves out in different directions. I remark a kind of cluster of lights which sways backwards and forwards; then a straight line of uniformly brilliant lights and a series of rectilinear lights, above which floats a phosphorescent mist. The lights move about quickly behind me, then they move between Colonel Okolowicz and myself.

The screen on the table is seized. Colonel Okolowicz feels someone kissing him. I distinctly see an arm round his neck and a head against his. I notice a luminous hand which makes a sign

of the cross on his forehead. The Colonel, very much moved, says that he recognizes his mother. The form comes towards me, and shows me its head and hands illuminated by the screen. I could not see the features well. The head is covered by a kind of little woollen shawl. At this moment the figure takes hold of my right hand and moves it on to its head in order that I may touch its headdress. I have the impression of rather coarse wool. One notices a peculiar scent comes from this form—a smell of roses and ozone combined.

With curious insistence, the figure makes me look at the shawl rather than at the features of its face.

I feel the form placing itself behind me, it leans its hands on the back of my chair as if to feel its way in the dark, then it turns towards Okolowicz. I have an absolutely distinct impression of its being a living being. At length the screen is replaced on the table again, and everything ceases. It is nearly midnight. The medium has a fit of hiccoughing. The séance is terminated. Kluski, completely worn out, is laid on the sofa.

SOME PSYCHIC EPISODES OF MY LIFE.

By Major C. C. Colley, late R.F.A.

(The following is the substance of a lecture delivered by Major Colley, who is a son of the late Archdeacon Colley, to the members of the College, on January 25th, 1925.)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am glad of the opportunity of speaking to you to-night for two reasons:—

(1) Because of the work which my father did, and I look upon it as my call in life to continue where he left off. Though I have psychic gifts I consider myself a very normal person, and have engaged in many responsible and varied aspects of the world's work both at home and abroad, during my twenty-two years' service in the Royal Field Artillery.

(2) Because I am addressing an audience of the British College of Psychic Science. The word *science* appeals to me. I dislike the manner in which this science is too often debased by people who dabble in it merely to hear sensational ghost stories, and so I shall endeavour to extract a scientific reason from each episode that I relate to you to-night. I am hoping some day to publish my experiences, and already have written one hundred and fifty chapters, each an episode, so I propose to deal with a few of these to-night and, if you will allow me, in chronological order.

EPISODE I.—VISION OF A HAND.

I landed with my parents in South Africa in 1879, at the age of one and a half years. My father was at that time Archdeacon of Natal. I gather that I was a normal child, except that I had always a knowledge beyond my playmates and the advantage over them of knowing when my father might appear on the scene, for example, when he thought, "I wonder what that boy is up to now." I was usually able to arrange matters so admirably by this intuition, or call it what you will, that my nurse boy, a Zulu, 6 ft. high, used to call it "Tagati," i.e., witchcraft.

My mother died in 1881, and shortly after this my father took me with him to visit a farmer in an outlying district. I was put to bed, and at the head of the bed was the corrugated iron wall of the house, surrounded by its cattle sheds and the veldt beyond. I remember seeing absolutely clearly as I lay in my cot a beautiful hand stretched over my head as if in blessing or protection. A little later the whole house was in commotion, for a lion had killed and carried away a pig from a shed just outside the wall at the head of my bed.

In the discussion at breakfast next day as to the incident, I innocently said, "Mother must have pushed the lion away with her hand." "What kind of a hand?" said my father. "A hand like moonshine," I replied, and told my story. Taking the fat hand of the Boer farmer's wife, and placing it on the table, he said, "Was it like that hand?" "No, it was a nice hand with that ring on it," I replied, pointing to my father's finger. The ring, a signet which he wore, was my mother's engagement ring, and in addition was an heirloom in the family. That very ring has another interesting psychic story attached to it, which I may be able to tell later. Now for the scientific deduction.

My father and myself were in very close *rapport* physically and mentally, and it was probably through this that I sensed at times his unexpected approach. Our minds were tuned to the same "wave length"—a clear example therefore of thought transference. With regard to the vision of my mother's hand, I am not clairvoyant, and have never seen a spirit except when partially materialized. I think this must be the explanation of the "moonshine" hand, a very childlike though apt description of the luminous phosphorescence emitted by a materialized hand. I believe that in the moment of danger this hand was built up, and if the partition, for instance, had given way—as well it might—the lion would have seen it and retreated from the light in fear. My father's notes of the whole episode made at the time, are very clear that I did see something tangible brought there for a particular reason, and that this was no childish dream. The facts I have just related may seem elementary, but to understand larger issues the most elementary phenomena must be studied. Table tapping and turning are the first steps to spiritualistic study, just as the baby's first step may develop into the pace of the winner of a Marathon race.

EPISODE II.—THE OLD CARBINE.

Next day we left the Boer farm, on our way back to Pietermaritzburg, and my father told me that we were to stay the night with a friend at another farm. I responded, "I shall then have the gun, Dad, shall I?" "What gun?" he enquired; and no more was said. Next morning, when leaving the farm and I got into the "post" cart, our host said, "Mr. Archdeacon, I want you to accept this old carbine for your little lad as a small remembrance of the visit." My father accepted the gift, and directly I took hold of the carbine and looked along the sight I turned to my nurse, Umbolo, and said, "I see the red-coats coming on and on, and the more you kill the more come out of the sea"—an old belief of the Zulus after the first Zulu war. I actually did see the vision of red-coated soldiers falling as they advanced. According to my father's notes and evidence of the incident, the carbine was taken from a dead Zulu and was one of the many weapons surrendered to my father's friend, who was Resident Commissioner and had to accept the surrender of arms.

Another incident seems to link with the above. I visited the Zulu encampment at the White City in 1911. Directly I took hold of a Zulu "knob-kerry," which was being offered for sale by a native, I could speak fluently in the language which I knew so well in my childhood, although five minutes before I could not find a word of greeting on my tongue. When, however, I let go of the "knob-kerry," I again lost all power of fluent speech.

Viewed from a scientific standpoint therefore, is it not possible that one learns a language better by being in the country in which it is spoken, not so much because one hears it but because one "senses" it by the surroundings and things we touch and use? If we accept this idea, it is easier to believe in the marvels of psychometry such as are related by Prof. Henslow, where a medium was able to relate the life history and episodes surrounding a flint arrow head (see "Spirit Psychometry." Rider & Son). So, with the carbine, I saw and sensed the vision that the dead owner last saw over the sight of his gun. There is now a scientific instrument which makes it possible for the blind to "see" by ear. It is not so great a step therefore to believe that the brain of the medium can see or sense in psychometry

EPISODE III.—LEVITATION OR LIFTING.

In the year 1886 I had so many experiences of being lifted long or short distances, quite outside of my own volition, that I looked upon these as a common occurrence. One incident, however, stands out particularly. Capt. Gardner, my tutor, was a confirmed sceptic, regarding all such matters as attributable to hypnotism or any reason rather than as being due to spirit intervention; in fact my father used to say that his excuses were more wonderful than the events themselves. The following incident considerably shook his philosophy however, and ultimately convinced him of the truth of spiritualism.

I was very fond of hiding away from my daily lessons, and on one such occasion all the natives in the house were called together to search for me. I was rounded up and driven towards the house door, which was reached by eight steps—each a foot high—at the top of which stood Capt. G—— ready to receive me. I remember looking up at him as I reached the bottom, out of breath, and realizing that I was now, with the ring of Kaffirs round me, fairly caught, when I suddenly found myself in his arms, holding on for all I was worth, while the Kaffirs jabbered in astonishment at my ten foot jump. Looking down upon the steps surmounted in this amazing fashion by a child of my years, we saw lying on one of them a large puff-adder which, had I stepped upon it unthinkingly, would have probably finished my career.

On another occasion I had settled myself behind a stable door, lying on my back with my picture book propped against my knees. My pony was inside. I was engrossed in the book, when I heard a voice shout quite distinctly, "Go, Clarence, go," and so loud and insistent that I could not fail to hear it. I had no

time to obey the warning, because the next thing I knew was that I lay on the ground fifty feet away and saw the heavy stable door fall flat on the spot on which I had been lying an instant before. The pony had its leg broken by the collapse of the stable. I was in no way hurt by this sudden removal, but thoroughly frightened, ran half a mile for help. When my father, Capt. Gardner, and natives arrived on the scene, my picture book was found under the fallen door pierced by splinters and debris. Assuming my weight to be 56 lbs. such a sudden move ought to have occasioned a severe shock, but I experienced none. In such cases—and there are some quite well authenticated on record—gravity seems to be overcome. We learn to-day from orthodox science that nothing is solid, and from the new science of metapsychics, that matter can pass through matter. Time and space seem to be annihilated in such experiments, which contradict all present known laws of physics, and this opens up a wide field for scientific research.

EPISODE IV.—PREMONITIONS.

The gift of premonition has served me in good stead all my life, and I value it as a wonderful gift of mediumship. But sometimes it has a humorous side as the following will show.

Once on the football field, my team, of which I was captain, waited for the opposite team. As we played about with the ball I became suddenly aware that I knew what was going to happen within the next minute. "A" would kick the ball to "B," "B" to "C," and I would then kick it straight at the headmaster, who, I felt, would come round the corner of a wall. I also felt that I would be powerless to prevent it. To my horror the sequence of events began as I had foreseen and the ball went from my foot just as the headmaster appeared round the corner, and hit him full in the face. Needless to say I was in disgrace and removed from the team for that day.

Again, I always seem to have had an uncanny knowledge of when a soda water bottle or syphon may explode, and I could give four humorous instances had I the time to relate them. Once in chemical experiments at Oxford, in 1898, I was impressed for no apparent reason to put a clean wooden spill in an empty clean glass jar. I did so, and a tremendous explosion followed utterly unaccountable for under any known laws of chemistry.

In many experiments and researches during the war, regarding which at present my mouth must be closed, I found the advantage of these intuitions, premonitions or commands, which I have learned to obey.

My work in the Ministry of Munitions, Inventions Department, is full of many interesting experiences of this type of intuition which materially assisted war activities and which I recognized had come to me directly by my father, and also from scientists on the Other Side.

EPISODE V.—“ WORCESTER.”

My father and I had bicycles and we started out for a cycle tour soon after our return from S. Africa, and resolved to make our labour easier by going in whichever direction the wind blew. This ultimately led us in the direction of Worcester—a town neither I nor my father had ever visited. When within a mile of it I said to him “ I can show you round the town.” He, knowing my ignorance, was surprised at the proposal, but agreed ; and I forthwith led him with the greatest ease in and out of courts and alleys, betokening a remarkable familiarity with all sorts of out-of-the-way places ; and, sad to relate, especially with the old inns, even to their names, before reaching them. But to show that I knew something of religious matters as well as of beer houses, I then led the way to the Cathedral, showing equal knowledge of everything of historical interest, finally saying, “ If you look in the corner of that slab of stone you will find these initials carved.” He looked and found them as stated. Was I controlled by one who knew old Worcester in all phases, or was I a reincarnation of an old Worcester choir boy who grew up to appreciate his cup of wine ?

My father ascertained from the study of old maps that the only portion of Worcester I did not know was that built since 1783.

EPISODE VI.—A MATERIALIZATION.

On one occasion, at a séance at which a friend of my father's was the medium, a “ control ” called “ Mahedi,” materialized a hand, which an undergraduate friend and I saw clearly by the aid of a phosphorus bottle brought by myself. I had hold of the medium's right hand and my friend had the left. The hand which I was permitted to hold and examine was black and enormous, the fore-finger being at least 6 ins. in length, and the rest of the hand proportionately large. My friend surreptitiously struck a match and instantly I felt the hand and fingers evaporate. The lighted match revealed the medium in full trance and the room in perfect order.

Actinic light that will fog a sensitive plate seems to have the same effect on materialized forms, but it was possible to use a phosphorescent light without injury. My father has written an account elsewhere of the manifestations of this same “ control ”* at different séances when alteration in stature was a common occurrence. In the present case I presume that as only a hand was formed completely it was possible to make it of such large proportions. An interesting point is that the rapid dematerialization caused my own hand to become covered with “ frost ” due to this rapid evaporation.†

EPISODE VII.—A GAME OF CHESS.

One day I was in a Birmingham shop when a stranger spoke to me, saying he saw with me the spirit of a military-looking man, who had

*Reprinted in Prof. Henslow's “ Proofs of the Truths of Spiritualism ” (Paul Trench).

†Compare the lowering of temperature noted in the sittings with “ Stella.”

a hole in his forehead. I tried not to give him a clue, but he returned to the attack saying, "Yes, it is Sir George Colley; and you, as a baby, were with your Zulu nurse near Majuba Hill when he was killed." This was perfectly true. I soon got to know this clairvoyant well and had a most interesting thought-reading test with him on one occasion.

We had been playing a game of chess, and I asked him to try to play a game without seeing the board; but, unlike blindfold chess, I should not tell him the moves I made. He sat behind a curtain at a distance—completely screened from any view of the board. Fifty moves were made in this manner, when the game was interrupted by his wife. He actually played better than he usually did when looking at the board, proving to my mind that he did not play a move but was the medium through whom the spirit played the game with me.

My friend died soon after the episode, but in 1913 I received a letter from a complete stranger, saying that at a private sitting they were asked by an unknown "control" to send the following cryptic message to me, "K R X K T" In chess this is interpreted by "King's Rook takes Knight," and on reference to my notes on the game I find it to be a good move on my friend's part. I hope he will continue the game. I need not say that the message was meaningless to anyone but myself.

AN "APPORT."

Major Colley closed his most interesting lecture by returning to the subject of the ring mentioned in Episode I. When a child, playing at mud-pies in the Deanery garden in Pietermaritzburg, he one day got possession of the ring to make impressions of the crest in the mud. His father arriving on the scene unexpectedly, he buried it in the mud, and although, later, diligent search was made it could not be found. His father was deeply grieved at the loss of a family treasure and his wife's ring, and never really quite forgot the loss all his life.

In 1912, when Major Colley was stationed at Deepcut, he was sitting quietly in his hut one evening when the identical ring dropped on his table and was so hot that he could scarcely hold it. (This warmth has often been noticed with metal "apports."—ED.) Archdeacon Colley died a few months previously so he had evidently lost no time in finding the ring and restoring it to the only survivor of the family who now wears it constantly.

Major Colley may be considered most fortunate in having his father's copious notes to refer to to support his own evidence regarding these remarkable incidents, as at such an interval of time no other witnesses are available. To an instructed audience, however, they fall into line with the enormous mass of matter of similar happenings already recorded and witnessed, and we can gratefully thank him for adding to the world's store of knowledge by laying before College students his remarkable personal experiences.

HUGH OF AVALLON.

An Authenticated Script by Philip Lloyd and K.L.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

THE beautiful script now printed fills in the details of the life and work of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, of which a sketch only was given in the study of these historical scripts published in *PSYCHIC SCIENCE*, No. VI (*July*, 1923), under the title "Metagnosis."

For detailed information as to the origin of the script and for a detailed explanation of the story it conveys, readers may be referred to that number and also to "The Company of Avalon," wherein a good deal is said about Hugh's connection with Glastonbury.

For the benefit of new readers I would briefly state that the writing was produced jointly by Philip Lloyd and K.L., the right hand of Philip Lloyd resting on the right hand of K.L. K.L. alone can produce nothing of this nature and never has up to the present time. In this fact the dual nature of the mediumship is clearly brought out, and in view of the quality of the matter produced—its literary and historical values—the experience would seem almost unique because in this case neither of the two agents has any knowledge whatever of the content of the script or of the general historical background of the tale; also there has never been any professionalism connected with these writings. The scripts now recorded were produced as follows: the first three parts and the first two paragraphs of the fourth part were written on four successive Mondays, beginning March 5th, 1923, between 3 and 4 p.m. Part I covers fifty-five pages of script and was written continuously with great speed in less than forty-five minutes. The script is written in pencil on quarto sheets, and is similar to the specimen illustrated in the previous record. Part II, given Monday, March 12th, 1923, covers sixty-one pages of script, and was written continuously in less than forty-five minutes. Part III, given on Monday, March 19th, 1923, covers seventy-three pages of script, and was written continuously in about fifty minutes. The mechanical work of changing the sheets is considerable, and a good deal of energy is expended in the production of the large characters of the writing. This part was so very long that its effect upon both agents was physically exhausting. Mr. Lloyd therefore asked that the final part might be divided. The first two paragraphs of Part IV, given Holy Monday, March 26th, 1923, covers fifty-one pages of script and

were written continuously in forty minutes. The third paragraph of this part, given two days later, covers twenty-eight pages of script, and was written in not more than twenty minutes. The last two paragraphs of this part, given on Easter Even, March 31st, 1923, cover twenty-five pages of script and were written in not more than twenty minutes.

HUGH OF AVALLON.

I.

Often in the wild days when the stark Lord of the Normans swept through Northumbria in a cloud of flame, and his crested warriors drave the burly thanes from blazing hall and wasted shire, the island folk longed in vain for the simpler time of the Seven Kingdoms. For now high above the little ham, where rude wains rumbled homeward as the minster bell pealed across the sunset meadow, gloomed the mysterious hold of a Jotun. Square towers, crowned with jagged turrets, rose swart against the sky; bowmen stood at ward upon the sullen battlements; strange banners swayed from the huge gray walls; and the ancient forests that lay beyond, whose Druid oaks once closed around the Roman Eagles, were become the hunting ground of a King who held the life of the dun deer more precious than the life of a vanquished foe. The quiet glades forever rang with the trumpet horns of the hunters and the deep-mouthed baying of the coupled stag-hounds, while swineherd and woodcutter fled to the pathless wastes. Moreover, since the autumn star shone through a crimson twilight on the broken shield-wall of the Saxons, all men groaned beneath the cruel taxes wrung from every hide of land to swell the Great Horde at Winchester.

Yet despite these ills, the lonely Chieftain of the rueful deeds grimly shepherded the conquered people. No heathen sail suddenly flamed up the tranquil reaches of an inland river, nor did any towered galley, crowded with wailing captives, bring terror to the watchers by the sea. Massive keeps guarded the Western marches and rocky headlands of the Cymri, holding the tameless Bulls of the Mountain at bay upon their desolate moors. And there was peace on the highways of the island kingdom. Because of this, it fell that when the war-worn Conqueror rode no longer to the Witan with his armoured barons, the Sons of the Raven clave to the fierce Red King and once more lifted the battle-axes of Senlac against the strong bows of the Northern earls. Right eagerly did the sturdy yeomen storm the rugged bastions that menaced their wattled farmsteads in the name of Anglelonde's King. But with the ruthless Norman, foe alike to God and man, the pledges sworn in time of need held but a little while. Evil ways from the Southlands swayed the great Hall

of Rufus. Instead of the stern heroes, destroyers of many a plumed host, before whose world-shaking onset nations trembled, long-haired courtiers, clad in the soft webs of Syria, walked by night in pointed shoon, mocking at holy things. Well was it that God's singing arrow loosed the soul of the savage Hunter, to make way for the Aetheling foretold by Merlin. Then the wise dooms of the ancient Bretwaldas were restored. The wild clearings, the woody tuns of the Saxon cynings waxed free and powerful through the craftsmen from over seas. Even though the Prince of Cerdic's line perished on the White Ship of death, even in the dark years of man-slaying that followed the reign of the Lion of Justice, years so full of horror that men cried out, "Christ and His Saints sleep!" the race of Hengist and the race of Hrolf, Odin descended, grew closer, to battle together for the common weal.

Meanwhile, they of Glaston, remembering the noble hests of Ailnoth, found evil rede under the foreign Turstine, who leagued with the Arch Fiend set French bowmen upon his rebellious monks, until the great Rood bristled with feathered arrows. Now this baleful Abbat did strive to build after the fashion of the Prior of Bec, so that the hairy churls might marvel at long dim aisle and high vaulted roof. But nothing prospered, for there was no heart in the building. Monks used to the simple rule of the olden saints, looked askance on the stately bishops mailed like the Archangel Michael; and the mighty Fortress that shadowed hill or fen, seemed builded more for the glory of a Chapter than better to house the Majesty of the Lord of Heaven. It remained for the good Herlewin to show them how Love could speak through the miracle of silent stone.

II.

The company of pilgrims, winding over the steep hills, no longer beheld a rugged Minster of Saxon wood and Roman stone, builded in a time when Caedmon's harp rang high in Hild's wide Feasting Hall. Heavy columns, broad and short; round massive arches that upheld the rude House of God with simple barbaric dignity, had vanished forever. So, like a shadow, perished the glories of Ine. In their stead the nobler work of the Norman Abbats lifted slender pinnacles to the far-off sky above the quiet vale. Here, as through his native forest-alley, the awed herdsman could walk among clustered boles of soaring spreading stone. Between the dim arches that met bough-wise above him, glimmered the veiled shrine of a saint venerable in Aelfred's reign, or the armour-laden tomb of a hero who faced the horsed here upon a bloody heath. And at the end of the long shadowy way, in the heart of the burning gold, hung the Rood that turns man's woe to weal. Though bale followed in the wake of the weak Stephen, Glaston was peaceful enow. That which Herlewin left unfinished, the Abbat of a royal race took in hand. For Henri, one eye on Heaven, one on earth, added to cloister and chapter-house, a moated palace where a Prince of the

line of Blois might rest within walls covered with an arras of richly woven woof. Such was the Abbey after the harrowing of the Hunter, well worth a man's perilous riding across the dreary marshes to look upon the vast demesne, whose woods and wolds, manors and farmsteads, meres and meadows, fish pools and pastures, vineyards and orchards, had been slowly gathered since the Twelve Hides of Arviragus, in the Name of One Who found no place to lay His Head.

Outside the monastery gates, while minstrels sang their hero-deeds, the strong ruthless Chiefs,—he of the Mighty Bow with his strange sons, and the fierce Angevin, demon-descended—shaped the boundaries of the hard-won kingdom. Warring for them and against them moved the mail-sheathed barons, proud and rebellious as the fallen host of Heaven. Now a grim border earl defied the island's Lord; now a mitred bishop plotted to make his temporal Master the thrall of Rome. Stern times were these; and in the bold barons lived again the eagle-plumed jarls of forgotten Thule, little softened by an age in which the prospering gilds brought the world to the fair harbours of Anglelonde. Yet the God more beautiful than Balder still spake to men, not only through an ecstasy of carven stone, but in the lives of His unearthly warriors. Wulfstan of Worcester, the last Saxon saint, fighting for the oppressed, Truth his flaming spear, Faith his bright shield of beaten gold, destroyed the battle-front of a Northern army with these ghostly weapons. Anselm of Aosta, counsellor of kings, braving the wrath of Rufus and the wiles of Henry, conquered through Right alone. And, as in the lusty May Fire Odin once sped the Norsemen over unknown seas to plunder the rich outlands, now Urban called the champions of Christ to high adventure. Far in the heathen countries the most simple wight could win Paradise, as his barbarous forefather had won Valhalla, by a noble fall beside the Holy Sepulchre. Thus Love raised from the ranks of shaggy hus-carls, the dauntless fyrd unconquered at Senlac, leal until death to the Chieftain, a new knighthood aflame with the spirit of Chivalry.

In these years, when the Sacred Orders also awoke to fresh remembrance of the Dream that gave them birth, Hugh, son of the Sieur of Avallon, dwelt near the woody borders of Savoy. The mild cloisters of the plain could not long cage the tameless spirit of an eagle. Only in mountain solitudes, immense and lone, where a white-robed brotherhood—the harshest of them all—followed a life of savage purity at the foot of the great glistening peaks, could he encompass his desire for God. The gigantic bastions of the pass, bearing ancient forests on their huge flanks; the turrets bannered with wild light; the hollowed domes filled with clanging thunder, haunted the young monk, until the Vision of a mighty Cathedral rose ever before him, a Fabric that mortal workmen were powerless to devise. And as Anselm had beheld the Courts of Heaven beyond the snowy summits, Hugh often saw glowing shapes pass like mist around the rocky towers, or heard a Voice peal as a trumpet-call from the starry ramparts. Now whiles the Burgundian toiled in the

wind-swept fastness of the erne, leagues away in the tranquil valley of the Somer-soettas, Guthlac, born of an aetheling, pondered the divine origin of Glaston, thinking in his heart that here in this green isle, as in far Syria, stood a Shrine hallowed by the Death Deeds done on Jerusalem's swart Hill.

III.

Although Canterbury voiced the hests of Rome, and Winchester oft crowned the island's kings, neither could exceed the mysterious antiquity of outlying Glaston. Therefore went out much boasting from the monks over the vast processional of pilgrims that sought the massive nave of the Abbey Church on holy days. Ye who look upon the dim ghosts of the olden monasteries would marvel to have seen such flaming colour where is now gray stone. Here were the folk of the countryside in faded stuffs of green and blue and red; the burgesses wrapped by richer mantles; the baron and his followers, home from Palestine, fierce in bright armour and fiery-plumed helm; the perfumed courtier, a seven-day wonder because of the silken baldric and curiously woven webs of the East. Smoking torch and flaming cresset drew a blaze from broidered cope and jewelled pall. And in the glow of waxen tapers, numberless as the stars, burned an Altar of gold and ivory. The alleluias of the black-cowled Brethren thundered down the cloistered aisles, soaring above the shrill treble of the pipes. Clouds of incense, shaken from silver thuribles, hid the old saints who stared out of the vivid tapestries, and the fair paintings wrought upon the walls. The Mass sung, the throng surged from the Galilee. A crowd of awe-struck cottars gathered around a churl healed by divine miracle at the shrine of Dunstan, to retell in harsh tongues the mysteries of the venerable place. The retinue of the crusader roared by with a squealing of stallions and the heavy tramp of marching men. The burghers loitered reverently beneath the flower-laden Thorn. Then, while the strange band slowly disappeared beyond the savage hills, a feast was spread by the cellarer, and wine-casks opened that the Chapter might make merry together.

This found little favour with the silent Guthlac, feared by the others because of what he had seen on the dark fen. Nor did the proud Fortress, surrounded with broad fiefs, please him who yearned for the time when holy men worshipped God in wattled cells, close to His green cloisters. This was the strange thing that befell him one Lammass ago, as he lay in the wildwood on a night of bright stars. All that day, above the sharp clang of steel on quarried stone, he had heard the unseen harpers of Avallon, until vain seemed man's toil on arch and spandrel. Though weariness dimmed his senses, still haunted by the old tales, the monk became aware that he was alone in a deserted waste from which every trace of the Abbey had vanished. Yet on a hill hard by blossomed a great white thorn-tree, and under its wide boughs rested an outlandish company

clothed in shaggy bull-hides. One who seemed the leader sate apart, unheeded by the sleepers. His robe was such as the Magi wear upon a page of finest vellum, and his face, beautiful with the dark beauty of the South, was turned toward the swampy reaches. Following that awed gaze, Guthlac trembled to behold a clear shining flood the solemn wilderness, while a Chieftain, on whose Head gleamed a crest of light, entered the wild valley. No nobler Prince ever moved in the golden haze of a king's Hall, nor Heroes more wondrous than the Host that followed—such Beings as the Druid dreams of when the old Gods trouble him. Swiftly these passed between ferny wood and willowy water, gathering and braiding the slim rushes, until a forest Chapel, a winsome bower for the Queen of Heaven, who made of this sad earth a fragrant close, hid them within its thick-leaved living walls. Then Guthlac saw no more, and the radiance faded from the dewy bracken. Some said this came about through the wizardry of Avalloc, a magic rising from the mists of hell; others believed that the mad monk, crazed by much study, had dreamed of Joseph of Arimathea. None knew whether the vision came of God or devil.

Now not far away, on the border of Saxon Selwood, dwelt a new Order of an austerity so severe that the Angevin thought surely it would atone for all the sins of Anglelonde. Thus, from the lonely peaks of Chartreuse, men had journeyed at his bidding to the gentle meadows of the Somer-soettas. At first naught prospered. The countryfolk, indignant over the loss of their farmsteads, raged so furiously at the Carthusians that the haughty Brothers made ready to depart. Then there came to them in their distress a man of lofty stature, chiefest among the Brotherhood, Hugh of Burgandy, favoured of Henry. He, by reason of sense and humanity, saved what had been lost through pure holiness; and the contented peasants, justly dealt with, began to laud the Monk of the Mountains. Moreover, these praises spread to the monastery in the vale, where Guthlac heard them and longed to rest in the strengthening presence of this Saint. And it fell even as he desired. Partly from curiosity, partly through good will, the monk was made free to seek the strange community across the wolds. It was near the close of day when he passed the huts of wattle beyond the scanty pastures, and reached the Chapel on the edge of the forest. Wild doves cooed in the green twilight of the windless trees; a doe and her fawn stole from the underbrush to drink at a pool aflare with the sun. There was no sound of bell or chanting as Guthlac entered the little Minster. But before the altar, stately as the great Archangel limned on the Cathedral glass, stood a white-robed monk, from whose uplifted hands issued a mystical Flame.

IV.

In those days when Hugh set out from the woods of Witham, on the road that led to the island valley encircled by marsh and mere,

there was much unrest in Glaston. Not since the time of Turstine had such confusion overwhelmed the Chapter as now under the wild monk of Cluny; and the Brothers, remembering the nobility of Herlewin, the lavish generosity of Henri, and the mild fatherliness of Robert, paid little heed to this false monk sent by the betrayer of Becket, but looked to the Prior alone for guidance. Guthlac, who had sought sage counsel from the Eagle of the Mountain Eyrie, made clear how it was with them in the vale. Hugh heard that the venerable Abbey stood in the midst of vast possessions, a fair body without a head. Moreover, the memory of the ways whereby the last Abbats strove to enrich the ancient House from crypt to turret with wonders of carven stone, failed to prosper the building: for there was no leader with the vision to finish what had been so proudly begun. And Hugh, mindful of the castle on the broad plains of Burgundy where he once dwelt with his father, the Lord of a distant Avallon, hearing the sorry tale had been moved to visit this Cloister in distress. As he rode on his mule through the great Abbey lands and saw the number of men at toil in the mill, at the smithy, in quarry, vineyard and meadow, he bethought him also of the stern grandeur of the wind-swept Monastery of the Snows.

The monks welcomed the Carthusian, already known as the friend and counsellor of the King, and soon told him the divine legend of the mysterious founding: how Joseph of Arimathea, who wandered across the world with the Relics of the Passion, at last found peace on the Druid isle of Arviragus; and here, as Guthlac dreamed it, he had seen Christ in the greenwood, even as in that lonely Garden of the South, and worshipped in a Chapel sweet with ferny bracken, builded by more than mortal arts. The stranger learned how in after years, when the heathen host threatened the proud cities of the earth, here, beneath the Hill of the Archangel, Truth still burned a starry flame in that sad twilight, ever drawing the tameless hearts of the sea-rovers captive to the Rood. Hither, too, had come the Cowherd of dark Fochlad with the Scholars of Eiré, and David of high-gabled Camelot to find a tomb for the Chieftain of the Dragon Crest. And a greater thing had shed radiance upon them for a season, a glory surpassing the shrines of the saints and the princely gifts of the heptarchic kings: a mystery sung by the harpers, sought in the white deeds of heroes—the vanished Cup, brought to the Forestland from the deserts of Palestine. Though miracles found scant favour with Hugh, yet as he left the halls of the Minster, the holy power of the past stirred within him. Long time he stood apart to ponder the first little cluster of cells that braved the wrath of the old Gods in their gloomy solitudes, and the wooden walls of the war-like thanes that replaced them, stout as the black galleys, the terror of the coasts. He thought of Ine, who seized the huge blocks of stone left by the forgotten conquerors, to raise the round triumphal arch, the barbaric arcades and squat unbuttressed tower, to mark Christ's Triumph over the wilderness. Thus the Brethren were to rejoice in one on whom they could rely in this day of disorder, for

the Prior of Witham often rode to them through the cleft in the hills ; and wherever he passed, from cellar to guest-house, much waste was saved by his firm counsel. But it was among the masons that he loved to tarry most, winning even Guthlac to the simple beauty of a design for a Chapel that should hallow and enshrine the Vision of the Founder.

In the mighty Church of Herlewin, hewn with rude axes, a pile of massive piers, huge square buttresses, supporting a lengthy nave and wooden roof unribbed by stone, Hugh saw the flaws that weakened the masonry of those thick walls builded for eternity. Beside it stood the stronger fabric of Henri, with new windows formed by the interlacing of round arcades ; and the work of Robert, who completing the long line of the cloister, added deep-recessed door-ways, raised the bell-tower, and embellished window, door, and capital with such a profusion of chiseled ornament, that the whole seemed to the Burgundian the fanciful creation of the Southland, strange as a brodered baldric on a brawny Norman warrior. Now while the workmen began to labour under his direction, either through the jealousy of Peter or carelessness with the altar lights, flames fiercer than any kindled from a Danish battle-brand swept the Monastery on a night of high winds. For miles across the fen blazed the Fortress, a monstrous torch in the darkness before it fell a blackened ruin. And none would have known where to turn, save that Hugh heartened the Chapter, and by his power with the Angevin obtained the services of Ralph Fitz Stephen to carry on the work begun. Then the Chapel of Mary rose from a base of rock-like strength, lightened with lofty pillars. Naught could exceed the grace, austere and delicate, of pointed arch, narrow rounded window, clustered shaft, and slender turret, soaring as the soul doth from the earth-born foundation ; nor the splendour of the ceiling, wrought of such living fire as bathes the thunder-shapen pinnacles. And in a latter time, when Hugh stood at the altar, a Voice vast as that which echoes down a mountain gorge sounded through the shadowy aisles, and through the Chalice in his hand burned an unearthly light. Therefore, many believed with Guthlac that the Grail, lost centuries ago by selfishness and sin, appeared once more among the monks of Glastonbury.

With sorrow the countryfolk saw the departure of the Prior of Witham, at Henry's command to take his seat beside the haughty bishops of the realm. In forest town and fenland Abbey they listened eagerly to the traveler's tale of the rugged acts of him to whom the kiss of a leper was sweeter than the embrace of a king. And the ruler of the powerful See of Lincoln yearned after these rustic people, finding his deepest peace in the humble cell on the border of the wood. Through the years that followed, he remained tameless and free of spirit, frank yet tactful in speech, instant in kindness, savage against oppression. And the Angevin found this plain monk in the hair shirt more proud than any mail-clad prince of mortal kind. Because of the noble deeds that shone as beacon lights in the troubled world, and because of the majestic beauty of the Cathedral

at which he laboured, often spreading the mortar with his own hands, his fame went throughout the kingdom. Here, too, as at Glaston, were miracles. A clerk had seen an unearthly Shape hover about the lifted Cup, while a Voice like unto an archangel's rang from the vaulted roof. Concerning this Hugh was always silent. Yet those close to him, who remembered how he held the Sacraments above the relics of all the tortured Saints, knew that for him the Holy Grail was the Heart of Christ.

Ruined arch and broken tower mark in Avallon the close of that mighty age when conquerors and their fierce men-of-war bowed reverently to the simple goodness of the Saint through whom God spake. But Hugh's great Minster still rises from the hill of Lincoln, the first perfection of pointed art, the first expression of the soul of Angleland. And as long as the wondrous fabric endures on earth, so long will live the memory of the stalwart Bishop-Builder, whose passing made a stir among the stars.

A SAYING OF CHRIST.

FROM THE "GOSPEL OF PHILIP."

Once spake He of Love, and said :

"YE KNOW NOT LOVE : FOR ALL THAT YE KNOW IS OF THE SPIRIT WITHIN THE BODY. BUT IF YE COULD KNOW THE SPIRIT THAT PERVADETH, THEN SHOULD YE KNOW LOVE. FOR LOVE PASSETH WITHIN AND WITHOUT, AND REGARDETH NO SPECIAL PERSON, BUT SURROUNDETH ALL WITH A SPECIAL CARE, BEING CAREFUL FOR HIM THE WHICH HATH SINNED, EVEN AS IT CARETH FOR HIM THAT HATH DONE NO EVIL."

SOME

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A NEW INVESTIGATION : SOME DEANE—WARRICK EXPERIMENTS.

By F. W. Warrick,

Fellow of the Chemical Society.

[*Note.*—The author of this article will be known to many of our readers for the able assistance he rendered to the late Dr. Crawford in the classic experiments with the Goligher Circle, which came to such an untimely end, as well as for the part he took in the subsequent enquiry arising out of the charges made by Dr. Fournier d'Albe. Mr. Warrick was Dr. Crawford's literary executor.—ED.]

FOR more than two years past I have been carrying out a systematic weekly or bi-weekly series of experiments with Mrs. Deane, the well-known psychic photographer. The majority of these experiments have been concerned with photography. In these I have both exposed plates in a camera in the ordinary way and also have used plates not so exposed, but developed after having been held in Mrs. Deane's hands and otherwise. Both these types of experiment will be familiar to readers of PSYCHIC SCIENCE. I have obtained a large number of evidential results—a selection of which will be included in a book which is now under preparation. In this article I deal mainly with some experiments of a different kind, in which neither camera nor plates were employed. They are, to the best of my knowledge, unique in the annals of psychical research, and may, therefore, be of special interest.

In addressing readers of PSYCHIC SCIENCE I need not devote any time to combating *a priori* prejudice against the subject in general or Mrs. Deane in particular. I will only take the opportunity of thanking her publicly for her patience with these experiments, and of expressing the opinion—as the result of prolonged and systematic investigation—that Mrs. Deane is a person of entire integrity and one incapable of deceit. However, quite apart from this, the experimental conditions which I imposed rendered fraud impossible. In this article I present a general survey of my methods. In my book I shall go more into detail. The experiments described herein commenced on July 14, 1924, and have been carried out regularly twice a week, except for intervals in November and at Christmas. They are still in progress.

It is desirable to say a few words as to the steps which led me to the type of experiment described in this article. Since the beginning

of the year 1923 I had obtained, during my work with Mrs. Deane, a large number of positive results under stringent test conditions—using both plates exposed in my own camera and also plates not exposed. These results, though undoubtedly extra-normal, were mostly “freakish” markings and not faces. I had come to the conclusion that they were produced in the dark room during development, for the picture of sitter (generally myself) usually came out considerably earlier than the “extra.” I found that plates were affected by the proximity of Mrs. Deane’s hands thereto. Fig. 1 shows one of these unexposed plates developed under excellent test conditions which rendered it impossible for Mrs. Deane to have actually touched the plate. This print reminded one of my friends of Pip, Squeak and Wilfred. Another saw therein the constellations of the Great Bear and the Southern Cross.

Other striking instances of the effect of Mrs. Deane’s hands are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. At Mrs. Deane’s regular weekly séances for physical phenomena, etc., it has been my practice to pin a disc of smoked cardboard under the table used for levitations. (We have obtained some remarkable markings on these cardboards.) I often photograph these smoked cards at Mrs. Deane’s house. When doing so in this particular case, Mrs. Deane steadied the camera for me (as it was not screwed up) by placing her hand on the top thereof. The numerous white patches, which have nothing to do with the marks on the cardboard, were clearly due to some “psychic emanation” from Mrs. Deane’s hand.

Another plate exposed in the same slide was also affected. I have photographed many other pieces of smoked card (without her hand touching the camera) and have never got any such effect.

The above results led me to try the action of this “psychic emanation” on other materials (such as ferro-prussiate paper) described herein, with which Mrs. Deane was unfamiliar and which I introduced without any warning.

It should be specially noted that in these, as, indeed, in all my experiments, my notes were written up by me into a connected narrative very soon after each sitting.

The photographic “dark room” which was used throughout these experiments was specially made for me in my own workshop. It was lighted by a pane of ruby glass, 1 ft. square, which was approximately opposite to the window of the room in which my “dark room” was erected.

In all cases where experiments were carried out in the “dark room” I stood close to Mrs. Deane, facing her, with the light behind me. I was therefore able to keep her under continuous observation.

In describing these experiments, I give the procedure at the sittings in question in some little detail.

Figure No. 4 reproduces a result obtained on 24th July, 1924, I transcribe from my contemporary notes :

“ I dipped a piece of ferro-prussiate paper in water, and while wet placed it on a $\frac{1}{4}$ plate of clean glass, and asked Mrs. Deane to hold it

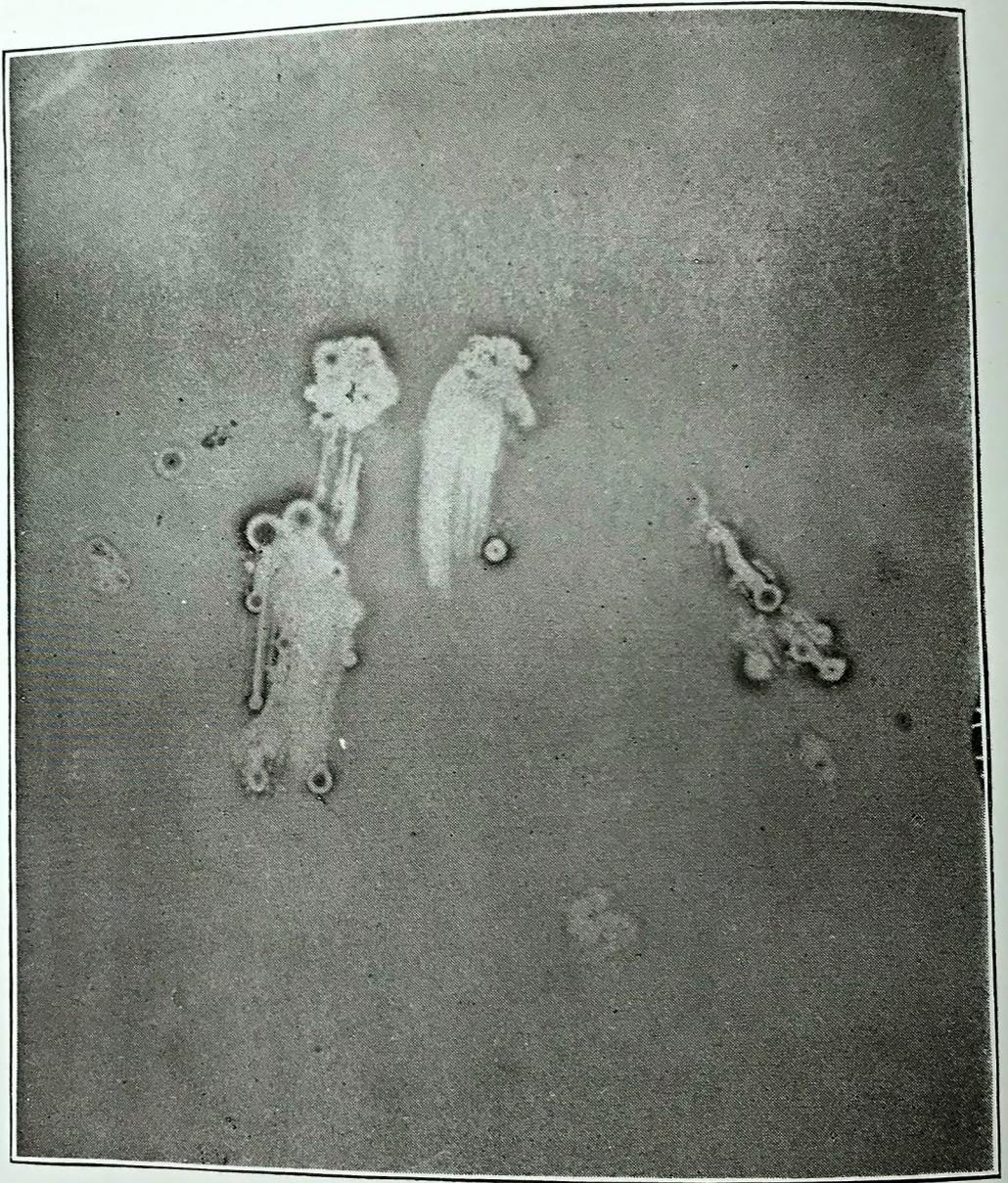


Fig. 1.

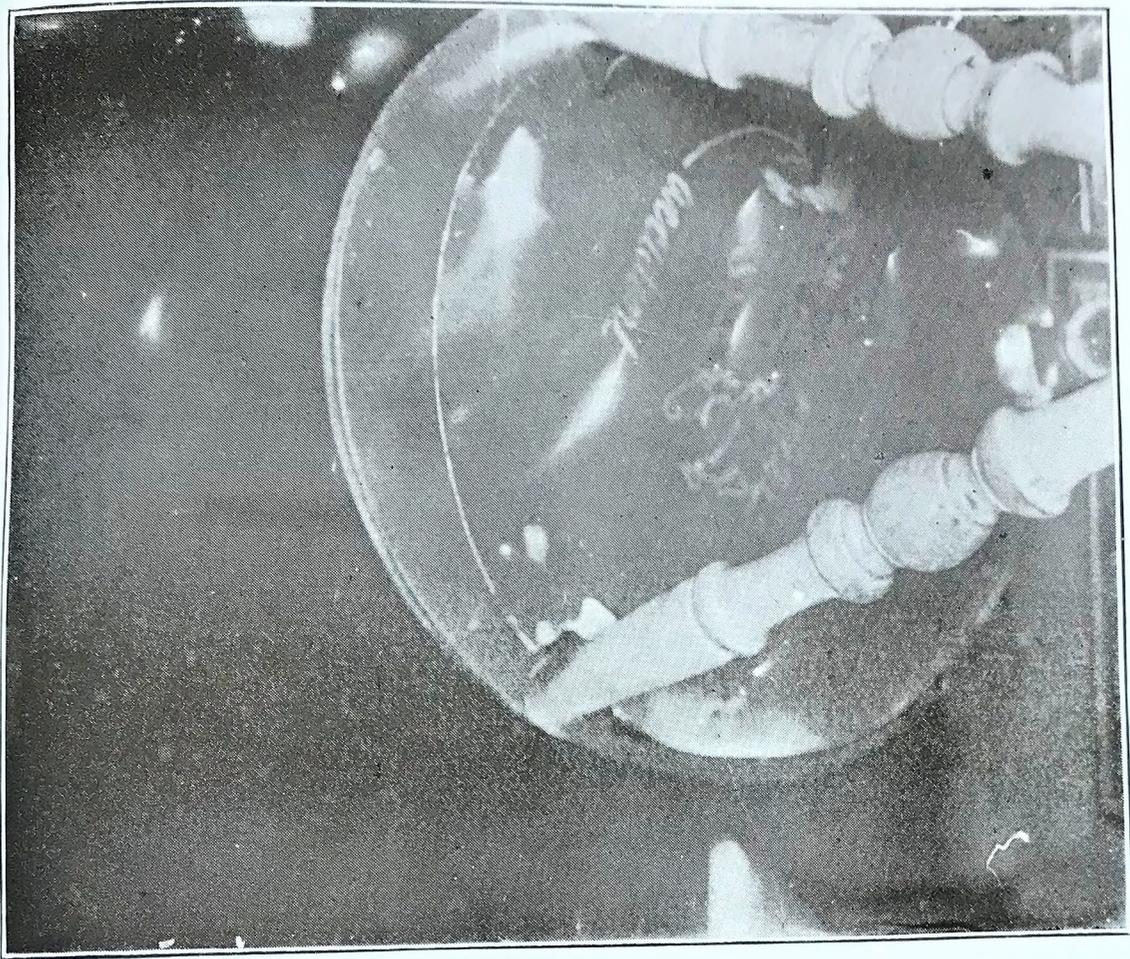


Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.

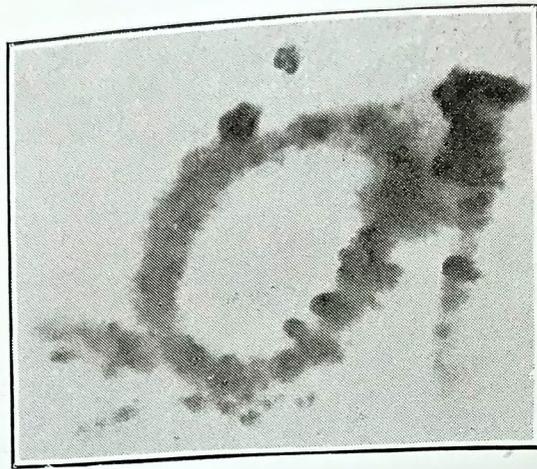


Fig. 4.

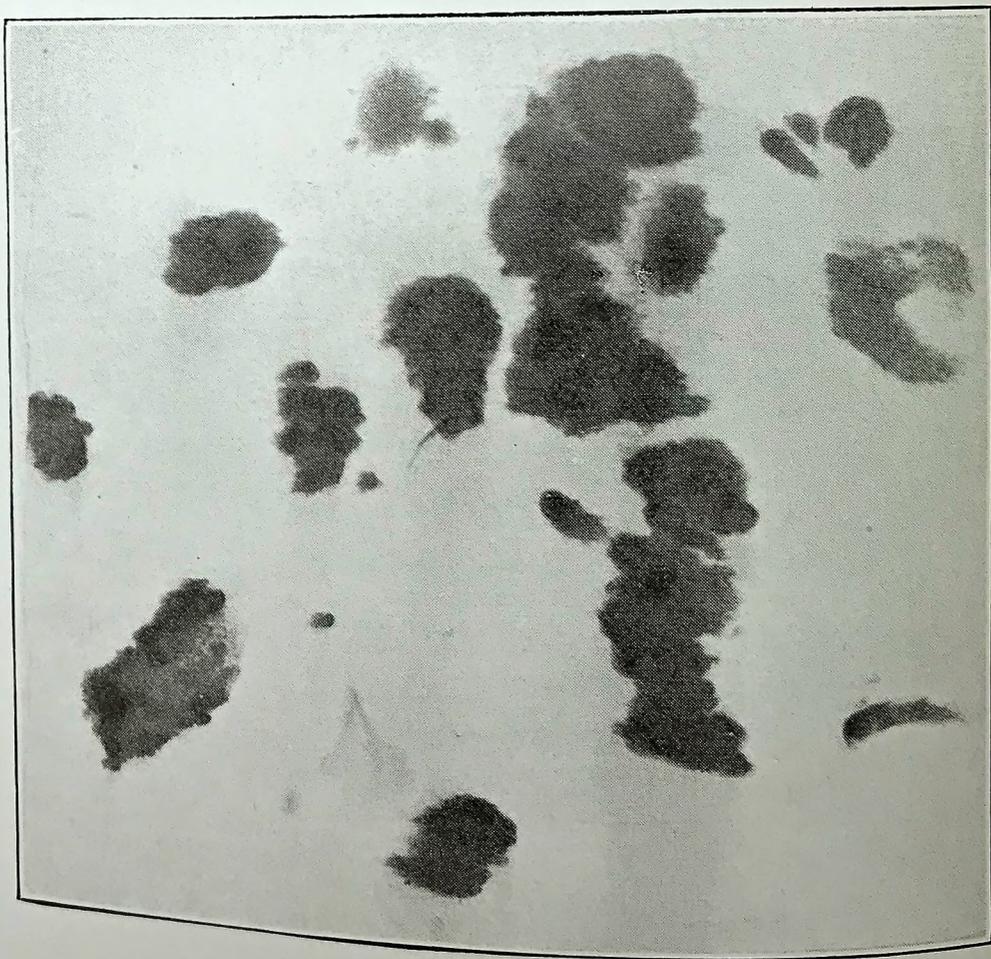


Fig. 5

in her left hand and place her right hand over it so that she did not touch it, or her other hand or wrist; soon a whitish oval, like a garland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in. about, appeared, changing to brown. I think the brown appeared before I washed this paper in pure water, but I do not recollect for certain; the result, however, was a dark oval garland the colour penetrating through to the back as is the case also with a second mark. This is not a garland of flowers, but an irregular oval with little oval blobs."

On July 28, 1924, I first began to experiment with potassium iodide in starch paste. I had noticed at the previous sitting, described above, that a white mark was produced at first. It therefore occurred to me to try whether this bleaching was caused by something having the same chemical effect as ozone or hydrogen peroxide, either of which causes white marks through their bleaching effect, and also might bring about the change in the colour of the marks owing to the oxidation of the iron in the ferro-prussiate.

I therefore had made up in my laboratory some starch paste with which was incorporated potassium iodide to the amount of 5 per cent. by weight of the paste. I took this paste with me to the sitting on July 28.

I first spread a thin layer thereof on a piece of filter paper, which I laid on a clear glass plate. Mrs. Deane held this plate on the palm of her left hand and held her right hand over it without touching it. This was done in good light. There was no result. I repeated the experiment in the dark room, and some brown spots appeared. A reproduction of these is not given, as some much better results with this paste were obtained at later sittings. I tried to make these spots artificially with "Rodinal" developer, but could not do so. The fixing solution (Hypo.) had no effect whatever on the prepared paper.

Fig. 5 was obtained on August 6, 1924. After making some experiments with the potassium iodide paste (not reproduced here) I tried some pieces of ferro-prussiate paper which I had brought with me. These pieces were taken out of a box in the dark room and dipped in plain water before use. Before each experiment, Mrs. Deane washed her hands in clean water and dried them on a clean duster which I had brought with me. I closely supervised the washing and drying.

The first piece of paper is that reproduced here; it was placed on Mrs. Deane's left palm with the sensitized surface upwards, and she held her right hand over it, but not touching it, for five minutes. I then removed the paper and found a number of dark brown marks upon it. It is clear that, under the conditions imposed, Mrs. Deane could not have made these marks on the paper by normal means. Note the duplication of two of the marks.

It should be noticed that when this paper was washed, the wash water received a distinct pink coloration. I repeated this experiment with two other pieces of paper, and obtained on one of

them some whitish markings (not reproduced here). When this paper was washed the wash water had a slight yellow coloration (ferri-cyanide).

EXPERIMENTS WITH PAPER UNDER FEET.

On August 11, 1924, I commenced to experiment with prepared paper in contact with, or in proximity to, Mrs. Deane's feet. Having found that abnormal effects were undoubtedly produced by her hands, I was anxious to see whether anything would be obtained from her lower extremities. On this occasion I prepared a strip of ferro-prussiate paper, 10 ft. long and 15 in. wide. I fastened this strip to the top of an empty box on which Mrs. Deane sat. The front portion of the strip was brought down to the floor, and Mrs. Deane placed her stockinged feet on it. The other part of the paper was carried up behind Mrs. Deane's back, over her head, down in front of her body to her knees, and thence to meet the other end of the paper at her feet. I tied the paper together loosely in two places around her body. The paper was dry when used.

Mrs. Deane sat, thus enveloped, in the paper for an hour. I then removed it and found a few light marks in various places, and two large oval marks on that part of the paper which had been in contact with her feet. I separated the marked from the unmarked portions of the paper, and took the former into Mrs. Deane's scullery, where I washed them in water. I then rolled up the damp papers and took them to my business premises. On opening them there I found that the whole surface had turned almost white, and all the marks, except one or two small brown spots, had disappeared.

On August 14, 1924, I took with me to the sitting a deal board (1 ft. square), with a ledge 2 in. wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high along one side. On the plain surface of the board I placed a quarto piece of white paper, moistened with a mixture of gum, ferro-citrate of ammonia, and dilute ferri-cyanide of potassium. Mrs. Deane removed her shoes and stockings, and seated herself on a chair, resting her heels on the above mentioned ledge, so that her feet were clear above the paper. The result after ten minutes' trial was nil.

On August 18, 1924, I again experimented with potassium iodide starch paste spread on a plate of clear glass. This was laid with the treated surface upwards on Mrs. Deane's left hand, and her right hand was held over it. Some marks (not reproduced here) were found on the plate. In order to satisfy myself that these marks were not due to any quality of the paste, I simultaneously prepared some other plates which I did not subject to Mrs. Deane's action. The paste of these plates was entirely without marks.

I then again made some experiments as to the action of Mrs. Deane's feet. On the board above referred to I placed a piece of demy paper, which I had damped with a solution of strong citrate of iron and ammonia and potassium ferri-cyanide. The result was that a large number of brown spots appeared—chiefly under the right foot. Previously Mrs. Deane's feet were washed in my presence,

and dried on a clean towel which I had brought with me to the sitting. Furthermore, owing to the ledge of the board on which her heels rested, her feet did not touch the paper.

I next took a large iron dish, washed it thoroughly, and placed on its bottom a piece of wet brown paper. On this I placed a piece of ferro-prussiate paper with the sensitized surface upwards. Mrs. Deane stood upon this paper for about half an hour. As the paper was longer than her feet I folded it back over her feet to about a distance of 4 in. Brown spots and patches appeared on all parts of the ferro-prussiate paper which were beneath Mrs. Deane's feet, and also on the portion above her toes.

The fact that the paper *above* her toes was marked is very significant. It effectually disposes of the suggestion that these marks may be due to dirt, although the precautions taken by me with regard to the washing and drying of the feet were sufficient to guard against this. The other marks penetrated through the ferro-prussiate paper and the brown paper beneath it was quite distinctly marked.

On August 21, 1924, I again made use of the iron tray referred to in the previous sitting. I transcribe from my contemporary notes:

"Mrs. D. washed her feet in plain warm water in the studio in my presence, and wiped them on a clean towel I brought with me. I washed Mrs. D.'s iron tray, which is about 14 in. long by 12 in. wide, at the tap. I then poured some hot water into it to warm it, and covered the bottom completely with a piece of double-folded Kraft brown paper, and poured warm water on it to thoroughly damp it. I poured off the superfluous water. I placed on the brown paper a piece of ferro-prussiate paper, rather blue through exposure to light, about 13 in. by 11 in., sensitive side up. On this I placed a larger piece of ferro-prussiate paper, sensitive side, of a light green colour, upwards. This was about 4 in. larger than the tray. I pressed them down so that the topmost sheet was slightly damp. Mrs. D. sat on a stool in the dark room, taking care all the time that her feet did not touch the floor, but were resting on my towel. I then put the tray under her feet, removing towel, and she placed her feet in the tray so that her feet did not touch one another. The heels were close against one narrow end of the tray. It is possible that one or other of her heels touched the iron rim at the narrow end. The end of the paper further away from Mrs. D. being about 3 in. larger than her feet, I bent backwards over her toes. I covered her feet and shins with my black cloth."

"She sat thus for a quarter of an hour by my watch. The result was as follows: The paper under her feet showed no markings at all from the sole of the left foot. I had outlined the feet with a pencil before covering them. Above the left toes were one or two brown spots. As to the right foot there was a big brown mark, about 3 in. wide by 3 in. long, at the further part of the instep behind the toes. This mark was a deep brown, very dense in the centre part, and shading off towards the edges in fine spots.

"The ferro-prussiate paper below the top one had a smaller brown mark.

"On the brown paper below that is also a brown mark. The part folded over the backs of the right toes also had a few brown spots."

On August 25, 1924, I took with me to the sitting three sheets of cellophane, $1/200$ in. thick and $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by 9 in. wide. (Cellophane is an artificial silk in sheet form. Its composition is practically the same as that of cellulin.) I had on the previous day soaked these sheets in a solution of citrate of iron and ammonia and ferri-cyanide of potash, and dried them in the dark.

I washed a large enamelled iron tray, placed at the bottom thereof a folded piece of Kraft brown paper, on this two pieces of ferro-prussiate paper, sensitized surfaces upwards: each 11 in. long by 10 in. wide. On these I placed the three sheets of cellophane, one above the other. They were slightly damp. Mrs. Deane's feet were washed and dried as before. She then placed them on the cellophane but not in contact with each other or with the sides of the tray. I covered her feet with my black cloth as before.

After Mrs. Deane had sat for half an hour, under my close observation, I removed the tray, and found that all three pieces of cellophane had large marks under both feet, Figs. 6 a, b and c, reproduced herewith, show these marks: a being the top piece, b the middle piece, and c the lowest piece. The position of the marks corresponds with the upper portion of the insteps of Mrs. Deane's feet. The marks were brown in colour, with a slight pink and blue tinge on some of the margins. I washed the sheets thoroughly at my business premises without affecting the brown marks.

At the same time that Mrs. Deane's feet were thus employed she held between her hands a piece of dry ferro-prussiate paper folded with the sensitized surfaces outwards over a card. A brown mark (not reproduced here) appeared on the position of the paper under her right hand.

On August 28, 1924, I again experimented with some sheets of cellophane prepared with the same solution as before, but in this case I requested Mrs. Deane to place the sheets against her chest under her clothing. The result, after an hour's contact, was nil. During that time Mrs. Deane held on her left hand a glass plate, of which the upper surface was coated with potassium iodide starch. The right hand was lightly placed on the pasted surface of the plate, which was quite dry, touching it all over. After fifteen minutes I examined the plate and found some faint brown spots near the position of the fingers. As usual, I took the plate away with me. When I examined it on the following morning I found that the faint spots had developed into a distinct brown patch, about 2 in. diameter. I have on some previous occasions noticed this "latent" effect.

I next moistened a piece of white notepaper, 8 in. by 5 in., with starch paste which contained 10 per cent. of potassium iodide. I placed this paper on a piece of cardboard of the same size, and laid the whole on Mrs. Deane's left palm. She held her right hand over

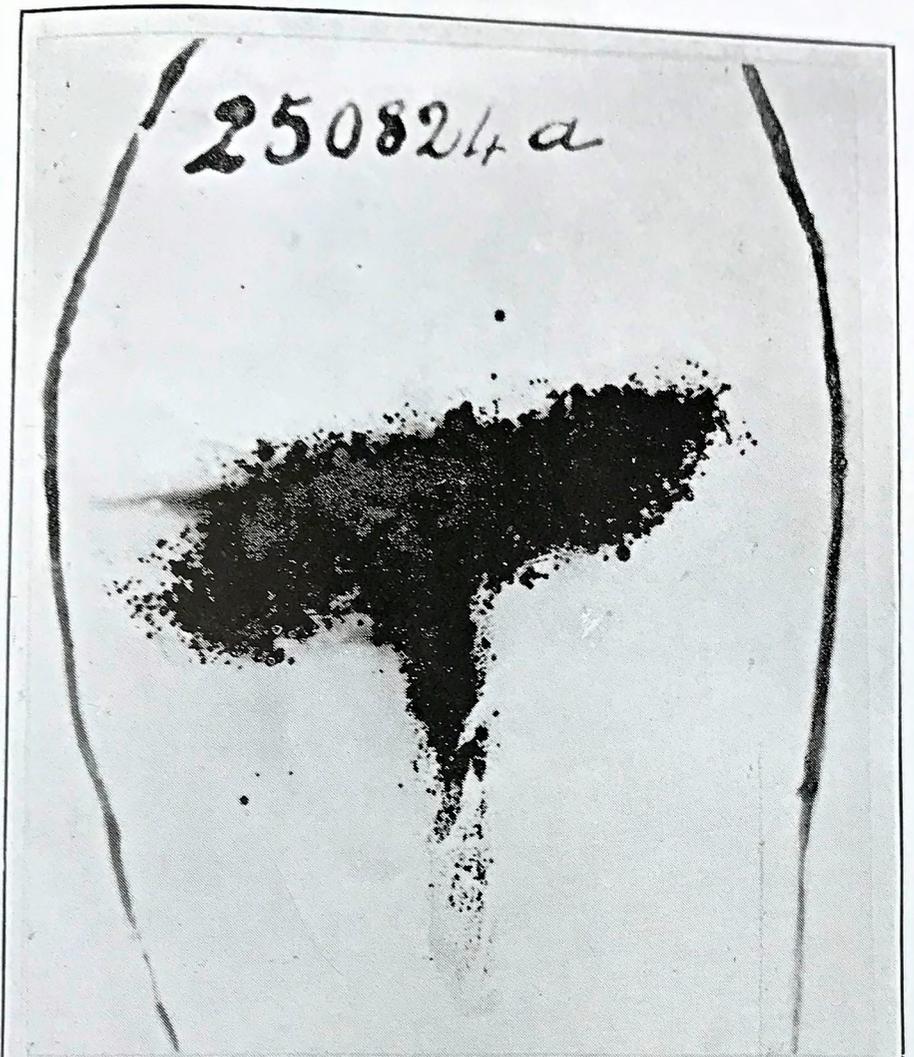


Fig. VI a



Fig. VI b

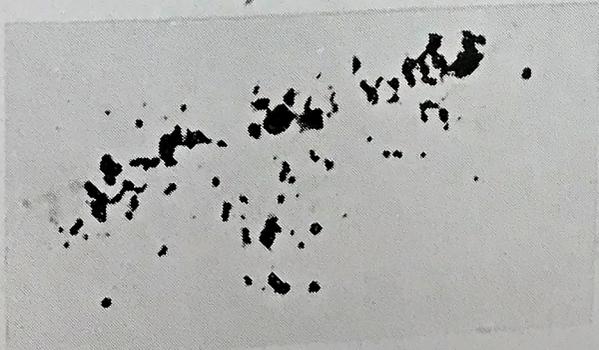


Fig. VI c

Fig. 6.



Fig. 8. Left foot (slightly reduced).



Fig. 9. Right foot (slightly reduced).

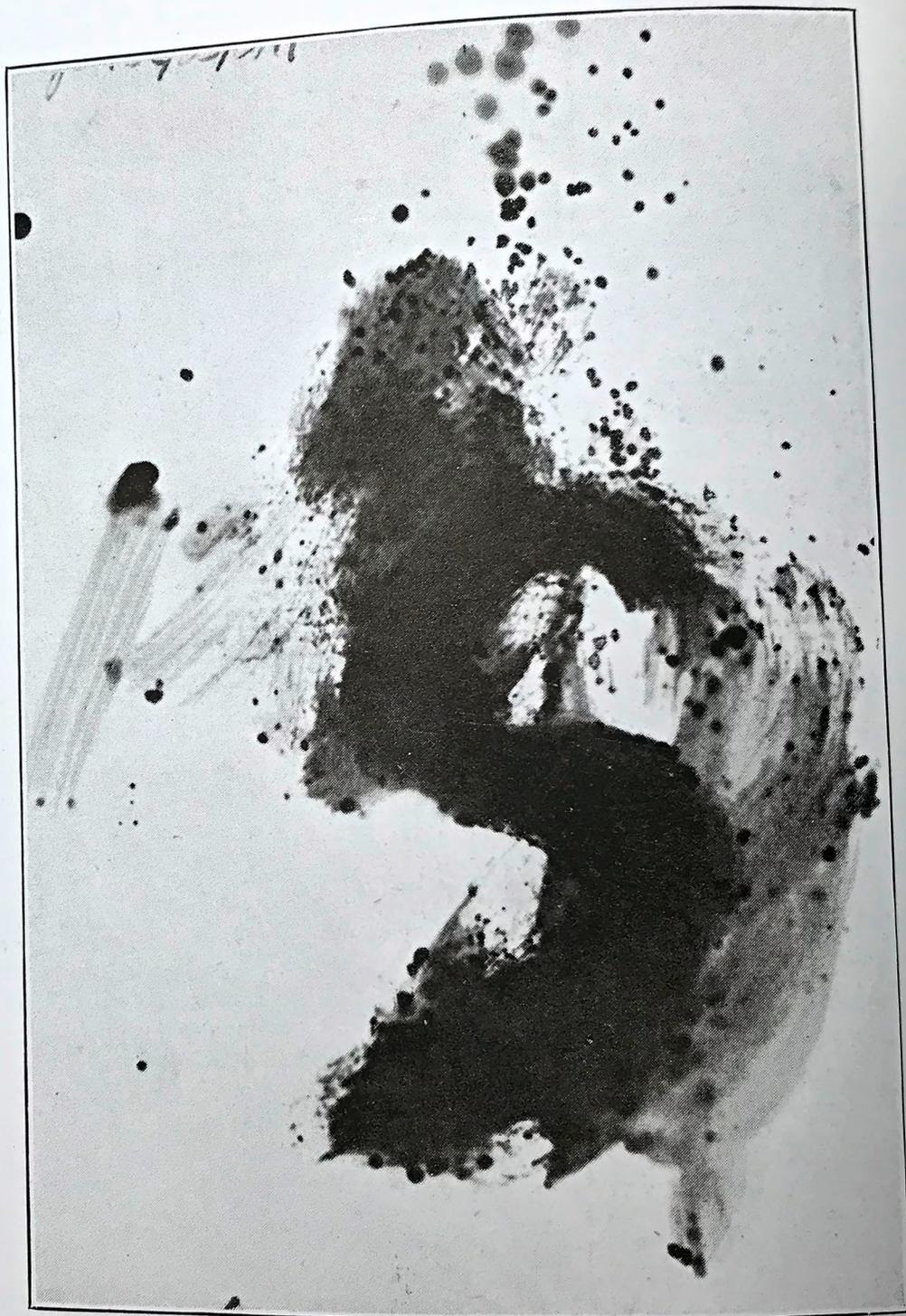


Fig. 7.

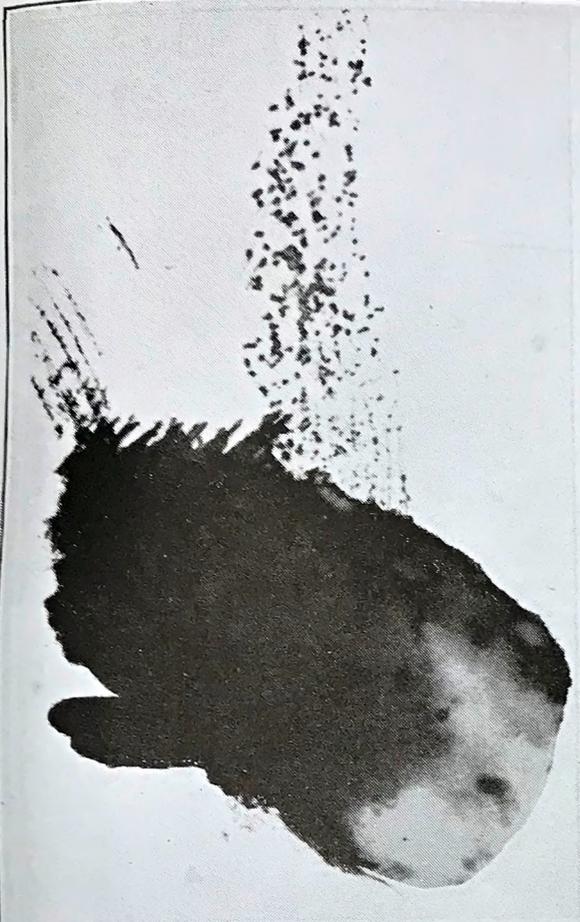


Fig. X



Fig. XI



Fig. XII



Fig. XIII



Fig. XIV

it at a distance of half an inch from the surface. I transcribe the following from my notes :

" In the position of the palm of her hand appeared a large ' S ' 2 in. long and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, pale yellow in colour. There was also a pink streak at the side of it about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in., with a small yellow oval at one end of it. I took the paper away with me, still moist, and next morning I found the ' S ' enlarged to double its thickness, still yellow and the yellow penetrated to the back of the paper. Next morning there were also many brown marks."

The final result is shown in Fig. 7 (after washing with hypo.).

This " latent " effect, which has been observed before with other materials, is very remarkable.

The resemblance of the marks to the letter " S " should also be specially noted, as similar " S " marks were obtained subsequently on other dates and with other materials.

Some months before this sitting the " S " mark had also appeared on the back of my head in a photo taken of me by Mrs. Deane.*

On September 4, 1924, I treated a piece of octavo writing paper with 5 per cent. potassium iodide starch paste, and placed it on Mrs. Deane's left palm, the right hand being held over it without contact. On removing the paper a large brownish yellow mark was found, which penetrated right through the paper and was almost as clear on the back as on the front.

On September 8, 1924, I commenced with an experiment with Mrs. Deane's feet on ferro-prussiate paper. I brought with me a strip of this paper (10 in. wide and 16 in. long), and another (10 in. square). I placed four layers of brown paper on the wooden board previously described. On this I placed the square piece of ferro-prussiate paper and on this again the strip 16 in. long. I folded the end of this over Mrs. Deane's feet, which, as in all these experiments, had been specially washed and dried on a clean towel brought by me to the sitting. This paper was slightly damped on the back ; and, as usual, I outlined the position of Mrs. Deane's feet thereon in pencil. While Mrs. Deane was sitting with her feet on the paper, she held a piece of paper in her hands in the usual manner. This paper had been treated with potassium iodide starch as before, but with the addition of a small quantity of sulphuric acid, 60 m. to 4 oz. of the paste. The result was a very slight yellow stain in the centre (not reproduced here).

After Mrs. Deane had sat for forty minutes with her feet on the ferro-prussiate paper, I removed the paper and found on the top piece a number of marks under the insteps of both feet, and on the space between them (*vide* Figs. 8 and 9). There was nothing on the lower piece of ferro-prussiate paper. I removed both these pieces and replaced them by two more pieces of the same material, but both 10 in. square. With these Mrs. Deane sat for twenty minutes. The

*A Deane control has stated recently that the S represents the initial of the 'operator,' a deceased scientist.

result on the top paper was spotty markings extending the length of both feet.

I had prepared for this sitting two sheets of octavo writing paper, which had been brushed over with a saturated solution of lead acetate. Both were laid flat on Mrs. Deane's left hand, with the right hand over, but not touching, while the experiment with her feet was in progress.

The result of the first experiment is shown in Fig. 10. The photographic reproduction is the under side of the paper, i.e., that which rested on Mrs. Deane's left hand. The marks are very distinct. Although Mrs. Deane's hands were perfectly dry the paper at the part where the marks appeared was quite damp. It is impossible to suggest any means by which these marks could have been normally produced.

The result of the second experiment is shown in Fig. 11. This was totally different as far as the marks are concerned. It will be seen that these consist of many isolated spots.

On September 11, 1924, I experimented with lead acetate paper under Mrs. Deane's feet. I made up a pack consisting of eight layers of brown paper at the bottom, next three layers of ferro-prussiate paper, and on these three sheets of white paper (10 in. by 15 in.) treated with a saturated solution of lead acetate. All these three pieces of paper were folded up over Mrs. Deane's toes. When I removed the paper I found on the top piece a broad curved mark under the left instep, and a very slight mark under the right. I repeated the experiment after changing the lead acetate paper. The result was generally the same, except that the mark under the right foot was more definite.

While this experiment with the feet was in progress I tried both ferro-prussiate paper, and paper treated with lead acetate held between Mrs. Deane's hands. Slight positive results were obtained in both cases.

I also experimented with new material, namely, some carbon tissue, ivory black, half-plate size sheets which I had bought from the Autotype Co. I placed on Mrs. Deane's lap a board, 10 in. square, with ledges at the back and front. On this I placed, side by side, two pieces of the carbon tissue. Mrs. Deane rested her arms on one ledge and her fingers on the other without contact with the tissue. After fifteen minutes, I removed the pieces of tissue, transferred them on to two opal glass plates supplied by the Autotype Co., and developed them. Both pieces of tissue had marks. One of them is reproduced here (Fig. 12). These marks are clearly abnormal. I may mention that Mrs. Deane had never heard of the "carbon tissue" process.

EXPERIMENTS WITH UNSENSITIZED PAPER.

On September 15, 1924, I decided to make some experiments with paper moistened with plain water only. It will be noticed that I had already used a number of different chemical preparations, and that

the results obtained did not appear to have any special relation to the nature of the chemicals used.

While I was carrying out the experiment with Mrs. Deane's feet on lead acetate paper, described below, I slightly moistened with water a piece of plain notepaper, 8 in. by 5 in. in size, which I had brought with me. I placed the paper with the moistened side on Mrs. Deane's left palm. She held her right hand over it, slightly touching it with the tips of her fingers. Marks of light brown colour appeared on both sides of the paper, which were quite different. They have darkened.

I repeated the experiment with a similar damp piece of paper, and similar marks appeared on the upper surface thereof, *vide* Fig. 13. In this case it will be seen that there are two intersecting lines that form a cross.

The experiment with Mrs. Deane's feet above referred to was as follows: I damped with lead acetate solution two pieces of white paper, 10 ins. by 15 ins. I placed these one above the other on eight folds of brown paper, and Mrs. Deane placed her bare feet on the top of the pile. I covered her feet with my black cloth. Mrs. Deane sat thus for half an hour in the dark room.

The result is shown in Fig. 14, depicting a portion only which is part of the right foot, under which there were heavy brown marks, and also an unmistakable cross near the heel.

Special attention is drawn to the cross. The impossibility of the making of such a mark by normal means under the conditions imposed must be observed; furthermore, the fact that at the very same time rough crosses were made on two different pieces of paper, one under the feet and one between the hands is most significant.

At the conclusion of the above experiment with Mrs. Deane's feet, I placed a piece of paper prepared with potassium iodide starch, as before described, on a piece of plain white paper, and substituted this for the two pieces of lead acetate paper. The result (not reproduced here) was some markings under both feet.

At the same time Mrs. Deane held a piece of similarly prepared paper between her hands in the usual manner. The mark which appeared on the paper was nearly equally dark on both surfaces.

The reader should specially remember that all these positive results were obtained at one sitting of two hours' duration, Mrs. Deane being under constant observation all the time.

At the sitting on September 22, 1924, Mrs. Deane was suffering from an attack of rheumatism and a bad cold. I did not therefore think it advisable to carry out any experiments with her feet placed on damp paper. The experiments were therefore confined to her hands. I had brought with me, without warning, a prepared artist's canvas stretched on an artist's wooden wedge frame 12 ins. square. Mrs. Deane held this canvas between her hands, the right hand being above, half an inch away from the surface, and the left hand below as usual, the prepared surface of the canvas being upwards.

After ten minutes a large brown mark closely resembling the letter "S" appeared on the upper surface. Fig. 15 shows the "S" shaped mark produced on this date, and also that obtained at the following sitting on September 25. The mark produced on September 22 is the wider of the two, most of which appears to be composed of a number of small dots.

The result is most striking, as Mrs. Deane's hands and the canvas were under my close observation all the time. Furthermore, this experiment, in conjunction with the other experiments with various kinds of prepared surfaces, seems to show that the nature of the surface has no direct bearing on the results obtained.

This day I commenced a long series of "suggestion" experiments. I took a piece of ferro-prussiate paper, 16 ins. by 5 ins., and damped it on the white side. I folded it in half with the sensitized surface outwards, and gave it to Mrs. Deane to hold between her two hands, laying them flat on the paper. I then made a continuous verbal suggestion to Mrs. Deane that the image of her three-legged table would be produced thereon. I repeated rapidly for five minutes the following words: "Mrs. Deane has a three-legged table with a round top. Mrs. Deane is going to put the three-legged table on the paper; round top and three legs, round top and three legs." Mrs. Deane was amused at this, and laughed.

On removing the paper after five minutes I found on the bottom surface, i.e., that in contact with her left hand, the mark shown in Fig. 16. These marks clearly form an attempt to draw a three-legged table with a round top. On the upper surface of the paper, i.e., that in contact with the right hand, was a mark which clearly formed an "S." All the marks were brown in colour, turning black-brown on washing. Where the colour had run it was reddish-brown. Fig. 17.

I next gave Mrs. Deane a piece of notepaper which I had moistened with a solution of "Congo red." I placed the untreated side on her left palm, and she held her right hand above the paper, slightly touching the red surface with her finger-tips. The result, after a few minutes, is shown in Fig. 18, and suggests a humorous interpretation of the circle with three legs.

On September 25, I recommenced with Mrs. Deane's feet, but in view of her state of health I did not think it was wise to make further trials with her bare feet. I therefore brought with me a new pair of felt slippers. Mrs. Deane removed her stockings and wiped her feet with a clean duster which I had brought with me. I placed under the sole of each foot three pieces of ferro-prussiate paper, sensitive side upwards, the top piece being wide enough to fold up against the sides of the feet. Mrs. Deane put her stockings over these papers and put her feet into the new slippers. She sat thus for two hours. On withdrawing the paper from the stockings I found nothing on the sensitized surfaces thereof, but on the edge of one of the left-hand pieces, where it had been turned up, and on the non-sensitized side there was a brown mark (Fig. 19).

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Fig. 15.

While the experiment with the feet was in progress I experimented with a piece of ferro-prussiate paper held between Mrs. Deane's hands. I transcribe from my contemporary notes :

" I then gave Mrs. Deane a piece of ferro-prussiate paper to hold between her hands. The paper was 16 ins. by 5 ins. I folded it in two, sensitive sides upwards. The paper was quite dry and the folded edge was just beyond Mrs. Deane's wrists. Her hands were placed flat upon the paper and pressed together. While Mrs. Deane held the paper thus I repeated as rapidly as I could for three or four minutes : ' Mrs. Deane is going to put a crescent on the paper. . . . A crescent hollow on one side and bulged on the other.' Mrs. Deane laughed.

On removing the paper from her hands I found a brown mark, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide in the widest part, which clearly suggests a crescent." (Fig. 20.)

The symbol of a crescent is specially connected with one of Mrs. Deane's regular " controls "—known as " Hulah."

The brown mark alluded to above as coming on the white side of the prussiate paper inside Mrs. Deane's left stocking is also reminiscent of a crescent. When the paper was inserted Mrs. Deane was unaware that I intended suggesting a crescent, and Mrs. Deane did not touch the paper as I removed it, and the mark was dry.

After this I once again gave Mrs. Deane the canvas to hold between her two hands, the prepared surface thereof resting on her left hand. After a few minutes I took it from her, and found that a second " S " had been marked on the canvas of approximately the same size as the first " S," and superimposed thereupon in a reverse direction. The " S " produced on this day is the darker of the two marks, shown in Fig. 15. The illustration shows fairly clearly that it is superimposed on the other " S," which was produced at the previous sitting (September 22).

On September 29 I again experimented with the same canvas. Before bringing it to the séance I covered the face of the canvas and the back of the frame with thin white cardboard, fastened to the frame with drawing pins. I took a large saucer and put three dabs of oil paint on it. I placed within it four of the small porcelain cups referred to in the last sitting, and also a piece of light pink drawing chalk and a piece of pencil. I placed the canvas, covered with cardboard, on the top of the saucer as before, the latter resting on a board on Mrs. Deane's lap. At the same time two pieces of ferro-prussiate paper were placed under Mrs. Deane's feet, inside her stockings, and the slippers provided by me, as described in the previous sitting. After a short time, taps, similar to those described at the previous sitting, were again heard, but no intelligent message was spelt out by calling the alphabet, only a string of meaningless letters.

After the frame, with canvas, etc., and saucer, had been on Mrs. Deane's lap for forty minutes, I removed them and unpinned the cardboard which had covered the canvas. There was no addition to the double " S " already upon it. There was a broad pink streak

on the cardboard which was on top of the saucer. The colour of this streak was rather darker than that of the pink drawing chalk, which I had placed in the saucer.

I then wiped Mrs. Deane's hands with a clean duster I had brought with me. I took a piece of ferro-prussiate paper, 16 ins. by 5 ins., and folded it back to back. I placed this between Mrs. Deane's hands, the fold being near the wrist. I again tried the effect of suggestion—this time visual as well as verbal.

At the beginning of the sitting I had asked Mrs. Deane to think of her dog "Boofy." This dog has a short "triangular" face. I brought to the sitting a rough sketch of a triangle with two large dots for the eyes and one for the snout. This sketch I put in front of Mrs. Deane. While she held the blue paper, in the dark-room, I standing opposite her, I kept repeating over and over again for some minutes: "Mrs. Deane is going to put a triangle on the paper with two dots for eyes and one for snout," as fast as I could say it. Mrs. Deane laughed. After ten minutes I opened the door and examined the paper—top and bottom. There was nothing on it except blue marks of the hand. I gave the paper back to Mrs. Deane to hold again in the dark-room, where she had remained. I stood opposite her on watch. In a few minutes I found on the upper surface (under her right hand) an elongated triangle with one dot in each corner. On the lower surface there was a suggestion of two triangles with one side in common, *vide* Figs. 21 and 22.

I next placed between Mrs. Deane's cupped hands two glass plates, the outer surfaces of which had been covered with potassium iodide starch paste. On both of them a triangular mark appeared. How these marks could be made normally by Mrs. Deane I cannot conceive, *vide* Fig. 23.

The pieces of ferro-prussiate paper in contact with Mrs. Deane's feet were removed at the end of the sitting. There was a dark brown mark under the left heel.

On October 6, 1924, I experimented with a new artist's canvas of the same dimensions as before. The experiment followed generally the same lines as before. Certain marks were obtained, but owing to the fact that the canvas and the saucer on which it rested were accidentally moved, the results obtained cannot be accepted as positive.

There was, as before, a number of raps, but no intelligible message was received.

Later, in the same sitting, I gave Mrs. Deane a piece of ferro-prussiate paper similar to that used at the last sitting. I made a verbal suggestion that a circle should be placed on the paper, repeating many times the words "Circle, circle, circle, Mrs. Deane will put a circle on the paper." I also fixed to the ruby window, in a position facing Mrs. Deane, a piece of cardboard, in which a circle 11 ins. in diameter had been made of thirty round holes $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter. I also drew a circle with my forefinger in the air as I repeated the foregoing formula.



Fig. XVI

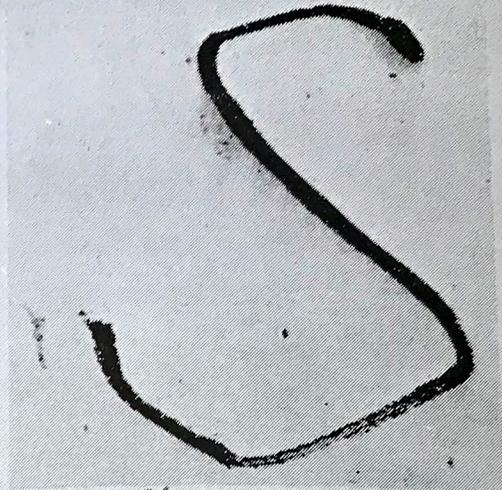


Fig. XVIII

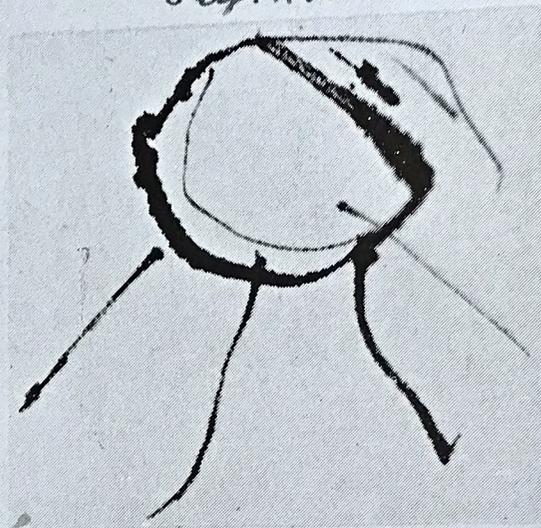


Fig. XVII



Fig. XIX



Fig. XX

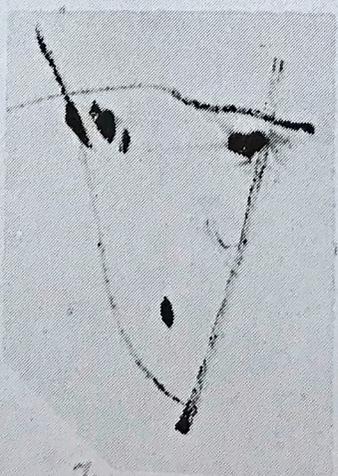


Fig. XXI

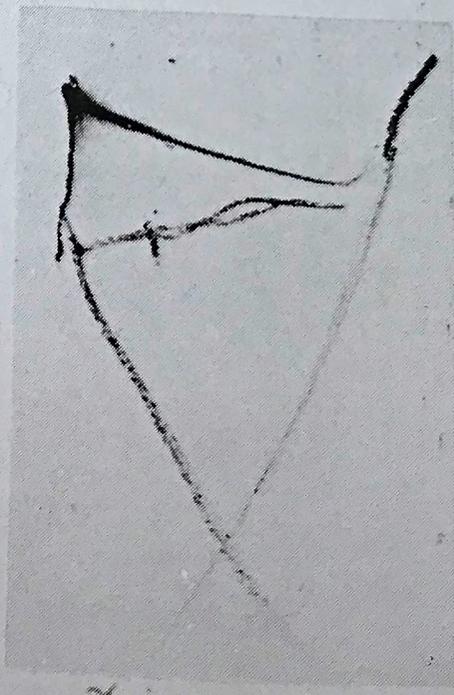


Fig. XXII

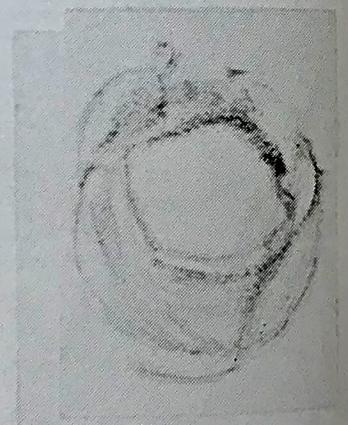


Fig. XXIV



Fig. XXIII



Fig. XXV

After ten minutes I removed the paper, and found a broad circle about 1 in. in diameter on the upper side where the right hand had been. There was a mark on the lower surface of the paper near the thumb. Usual cleaning of hands and watching by me. *Vide* Figs. 24 and 25.

Mrs. D.'s hands were thoroughly washed immediately before the experiment, and dried on a clean towel brought by me to the sitting.

After this I gave Mrs. Deane the canvas to hold in her hands, her right hand on the prepared surface and her left hand below with a piece of pink chalk in it. I stood close to her and kept my eyes fixed on her hands. After ten minutes I removed the canvas and on the lower surface there was a design like half a sphere resting on a chord inclosing a segment of a larger circle, in pink chalk, which Mrs. Deane could not have produced under the conditions.

The above-mentioned circles are all so truly drawn that it would have been impossible for Mrs. Deane to have made them while her hands were in contact with the paper. A pair of compasses would have been needed to get such accuracy. Apart from this, my observation was so close that Mrs. Deane could not have moved her left hand in the manner necessary to draw these two circular figures.

After this I carried out the experiment with a packet of wax paper pressed between Mrs. Deane's hands.

I found on the top sheet a few fine black dots joined by a very fine line representing a portion of a circle of about 2 ins. diameter. I noticed on further inspection that the part of the circle on the wax paper showed a white mark in parts joining up the black spots and extending beyond them as if a hard point had been used. While Mrs. Deane held the wax paper between her hands a series of loud cracklings was heard for some time like a rapid discharge of a Leyden jar. Such rapid cracklings have not occurred again.

As space is running short I must abbreviate and mention only fruitful experiments, and in those omit all details, enumerating only materials used and results obtained.

13th October, 1924. Cardboard over saucer between both hands, pieces of blue and red pencil inside. A large H cut out of cardboard and put in window. Result nil. Then sixteen sheets of wax paper held between hands—slow electric spark sounds. I said: "Are you there?" Answer was three cracks. I said: "Will you answer to alphabet?"—three cracks. "You no photo day," and a jumble of letters which I took to mean the words "Chemistry. Power weak. Good-bye." All this was by cracks. Two very slight marks on an interior sheet of wax paper.

Three pieces of ferro-prussiate paper, one above the other, under feet. Bluish impressions on all three pieces. On the top sheet there were brown marks under both feet, including two sharply defined lines, as if made by some instrument, crossing one another.

During this sitting we had some raps in the room for the first time.

As regards the brown marks on the paper under the feet, these were very evidential, as Mrs. Deane's lower extremities were encased by me in a large tube of felt to keep her feet warm and she had absolutely no opportunity to touch the paper.

17th November, 1924. The first sitting since Armistice Day. Mrs. Deane full of the newspaper campaign over the Armistice photo, she kept on talking of nothing else. She said she dreamt of it and every minute was turning it about in her mind in different ways. I could not get her off the subject.

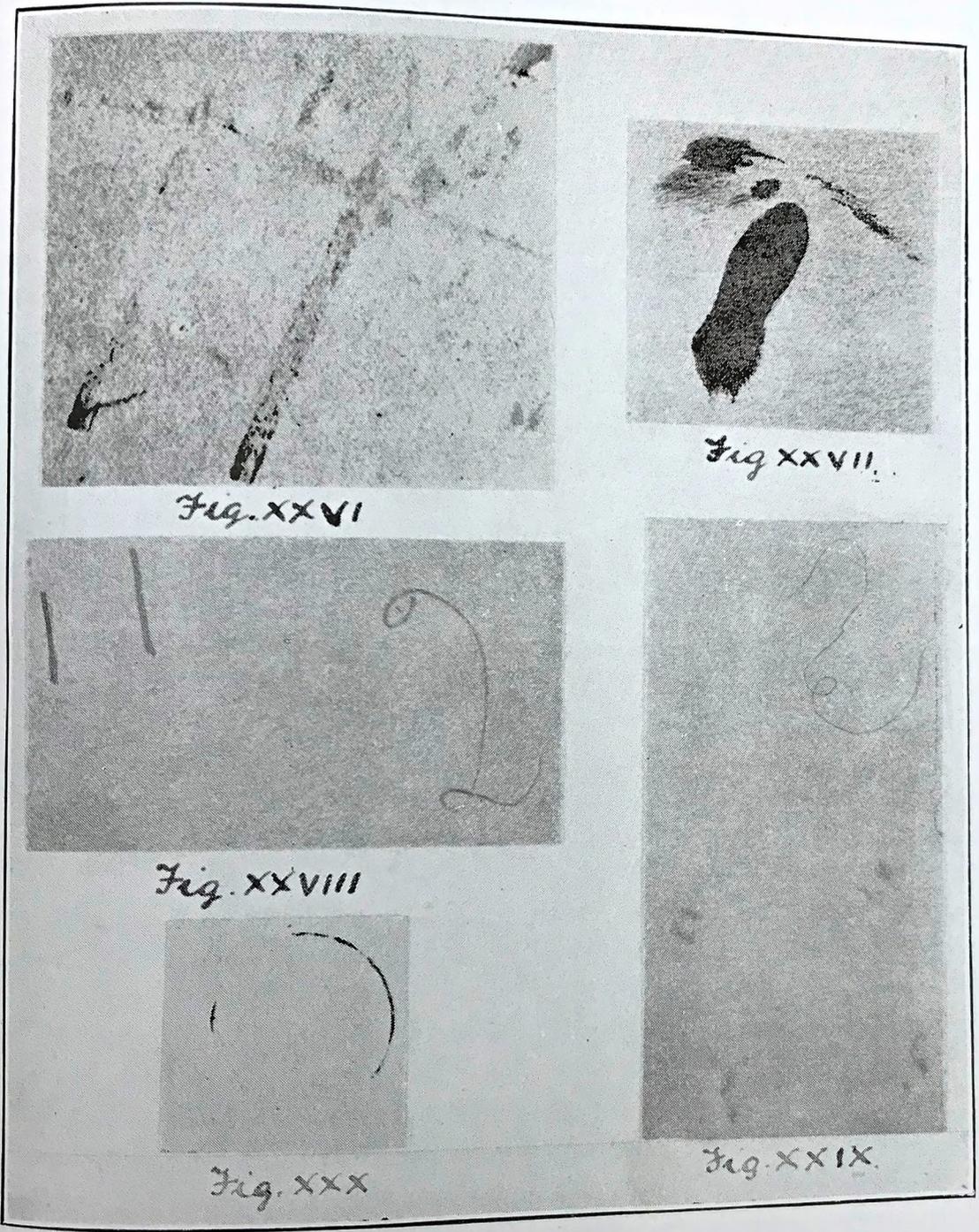
After two resultless experiments I gave her a piece of folded ferro-prussiate paper as before, and suggested repeatedly "H, H, H—two uprights and a crossbar." Result: A good resemblance to half of a capital H (Fig. 26).

24th November, 1924. First experiment: Saucer, with dabs of hard oil colour and one small cup of water-colour. A piece of white cardboard, 12 ins. by 12 ins., placed over it. Mrs. Deane held the saucer and cardboard between her hands. My left hand was under her left hand and my right hand upon her right hand. We sat thus for half an hour. I did not leave go of Mrs. Deane's hands for a moment. She said she could not concentrate. She said she was thinking all the time of the "Daily Sketch" insult. It had obsessed her for days. She could not sleep. I got her to sing a hymn as a distraction. On removing the cardboard there was a small crayon-like "S" on it, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. high, not made by the oil or water colour. I found in the saucer a wee bit of something like a fibrous chip of dark soft wood about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. I rubbed it on my hands. It made a blackish mark, which rubbed off. Stupidly I lost this little piece. This is a very important experience, as this bit of wood, or whatever it was, was certainly an "apport." I have come to the conclusion that many of the results herein described are due to "apports." The bit of wood was certainly not in the saucer when I handed the saucer, securely covered by the large piece of cardboard, to Mrs. Deane.

I have made a microscopic examination of this and of a number of the foot and hand marks produced by Mrs. Deane, and they show an apparent peculiarity of formation scarcely normal for a flocculent deposit. The formations will be the subject of further examination.

The markings produced on the starch paste containing iodide of potassium of August 28th are of a similar nature.

I may mention here that later on I washed this starched plate in hypo.; some cloudy brownish marks (decomposed KI) disappeared, but the main brown speckled portion remained. I conclude these brown marks are independent of the KI altogether. Very many of Mrs. Deane's markings are brown; sometimes very light brown, becoming dark brown later and turning nearly black on washing the papers. I have tried many such starched plates with Mrs. Deane without obtaining any duplication of this peculiar striated effect. It is not natural to the iodised starch paste to develop these striæ.



Figs 26—30.

24th November, 1924 (*continued*). Second experiment: Doubled ferro-prussiate paper between hands. Repeated suggestion the letter "H." Result: a fair capital H.

27th November, 1924. Mrs. Deane was still out of sorts; complained of want of sleep and a headache; worrying over the "Daily Sketch" abuse. After other experiments I gave Mrs. Deane a folded piece of ferro-prussiate paper to hold between her hands. I kept repeating "T, T, T; Mrs. Deane is going to put a 'T' on the paper" for fully five minutes. I made Mrs. Deane laugh. Result: Two splodges in the position of the upright and crossbar of a capital T (Fig. 27).

1st December, 1924. Ferro-prussiate paper folded and held as usual. I suggested repeatedly the letter "T" as last time. On this occasion I left Mrs. Deane alone in the cabinet for a few minutes. In view of previous results and the general character of what I have recorded, this absence of control will not vitiate the result in this particular instance. On taking the paper from Mrs. Deane I found on it a curious black-brown mark like a fancy T made of a tree branch and a suggestion of a crow on the top of it. It was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. On the other side of the blue paper there was a black brown S very clearly done—much clearer than one could do by hand. Both marks were quite dry, free from pencil marks and from powder, or appearance of varnish. The colours did not show on reverse side of the paper. Next day I found the colour lighter in shade. On washing the paper the colour reverted to black-brown.

4th December, 1924. After some other experiments I gave Mrs. Deane a folded piece of ferro-prussiate paper to hold as usual with usual precaution. I repeatedly suggested "Egg, egg, egg; oval, oval, oval, Mrs. Deane is going to put an egg—an oval—on both sides of the paper," for ten minutes; making Mrs. Deane laugh. I moved my hand in an oval in front of the ruby window. Result: an oval blob, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., on the lower surface—that on the left hand. On the upper surface under the right hand was a large oval made as it were of a coiled-up streak like a fat worm. This was not of a uniform colour, but yellowish, brown and pink; it turned yellow, brownish green and blue—a very artistic effect.

8th December, 1924. Ferro-prussiate paper between hands as before. I suggested a star—a five pointed star. Result: Five very rough squarish-ended rods from a common centre; not a bit star-like and yet there are five distinct branches.

11th December, 1924. Ferro-prussiate paper between hands as before. I suggested a star with an S in the centre. Result: A very poor attempt at a star, if any.

15th December, 1924. Mrs. Deane very much upset at Mr. Price's article in "Light." Mrs. Deane talked of giving up psychic photography on account of the attacks it subjected her to.

Experiment: Folded ferro-prussiate paper as usual. This time I damped it on the white side. I then suggested, for ten minutes, an Arabic 2; explained the Arabic and the Roman twos. I also

drew a 2 with my forefinger repeatedly before the ruby glass window. Result: Very remarkable; on the top surface under the right hand was an Arabic 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height, made of a so fine and clear a line that I cannot conceive how it could be put on normally *under the conditions* imposed in this experiment. In addition there were on this side two straight bars representing a Roman II (without the crossbars). On the under surface—that against the left hand—was an ingenious suggestion of the number 2, viz.: four pairs of wee smudges at the four corners of an imaginary square, a perfect square. The square itself suggests a 2. In addition there was a faint outline of an S (Figs. 28 and 29).

18th December, 1924. A packet of sixteen sheets of wax paper, 8 ins. by 5 ins., held between Mrs. Deane's hands. The warmth and pressure of the hands caused the sheets to cohere. I stood opposite and watched. I suggested that a "6" should come on the wax paper. Result: A "6," $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick, was found by me on the sixth sheet, very faint in colour, becoming darker.

Second experiment. Ferro-prussiate paper folded, damped on white surfaces, held between hands. I folded it wrong, viz.: with blue sides inside. I proceeded to fold it the other way, when I changed my mind and left the blue surfaces inside, placing the white surfaces against Mrs. Deane's hands. She pressed her hands together as usual. I wiped Mrs. Deane's hands before the experiment. I stood opposite her and watched her hands carefully. The cabinet was fairly light. I suggested repeatedly the number 6; that Mrs. Deane should put a 6 on the paper. Result: A good 6, with loop incomplete, *on the inner* blue surface of the upper fold and opposite and contiguous to it on the opposite blue surface a similar 6 reversed and less in substance. Both were quite dry, as was the paper, all dampness having disappeared, due no doubt to the warmth of the hands. No marks on the surfaces in touch with Mrs. Deane's hands.

If I am believed, these two experiments are crucial.

This completes my experiments in this particular direction during 1924. Any interesting results of further trials of a similar character during the present year, together with some account of table risings, ectoplasm, etc., photographed at Mrs. Deane's séances, I hope to publish in the next issue of this Quarterly.

A PERFECT CIRCLE MARKED.

I must, however, add the note of a particularly striking result which was obtained quite recently. I quote the following from my notes: February 19, 1925. Weather fine and bright. Mrs. Deane in good health. First experiment: Cartridge paper I had brought with me—two pieces folded, making four sheets, about 9 ins. by 5 ins. I examined Mrs. Deane's hands carefully; wiped them with a duster I brought with me and gave Mrs. Deane the paper to hold between her flat hands. I put a square-cornered cardboard tube, 11 ins. long, 8 ins. wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, corrugated on the inner

surface, over her hands so that they were imprisoned. I stood opposite Mrs. Deane, with the ruby light over my shoulder, on guard. We chatted for forty minutes. I suggested, during part of the time, we should get a leg again. It had come into my head early in the morning, before my visit to Mrs. Deane, to suggest something simple she could not do, and I chose a perfect circle. So, during the suggestion, I said, "Or a circle, a perfect circle, as drawn by compasses or a ring." At the end of the forty minutes Mrs. Deane withdrew her hands from the tube, leaving the paper therein. I took possession of the tube (I was holding it as she drew her hands out) and the paper therein. On the upper surface of the paper, that under her right hand, I found a third part of a circle with another very small part of the circle opposite it; brown in colour (Fig. 30). Mrs. Deane came out of the room to warm herself at the stove. She wore two gold rings. The outer one was difficult to remove. As regards size I afterwards found that the circular image was identical in size with the ring.

It must be remembered that Mrs. Deane knew nothing of my intention to suggest a circle or ring until her hands were imprisoned; that she could not withdraw her ring from her finger without my perceiving the movement, and without the paper between her hands becoming decidedly creased, whereas the paper was quite free from creases; that there was no flat surface within the tube—the inner surface of it having a corrugated lining. I tried, in the daylight, at my ease, with a flat surface at my disposal, to make a similar mark. I spread some ink on a bit of cardboard and borrowing Mrs. Deane's ring used it as a die. My first attempts to produce a clear circular mark were not successful. After several attempts I did obtain a circle, but it was not as neat and clean as Mrs. Deane's.

Note by Editor.—We have been furnished by Mr. Warrick with records of several further experiments conducted since the New Year. These appear of a most interesting nature. We hope to be in a position to publish a supplementary article with further illustrations in our July number.

EVIDENTIAL PSYCHIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

By Mrs. Hewat McKenzie.

To the serious student of Psychic Photography the main enquiry gathers round the question as to whether such a thing as an "extra" or even a marking, which cannot be accounted for under the ordinary known laws of photography can occur at all upon a sensitive plate.

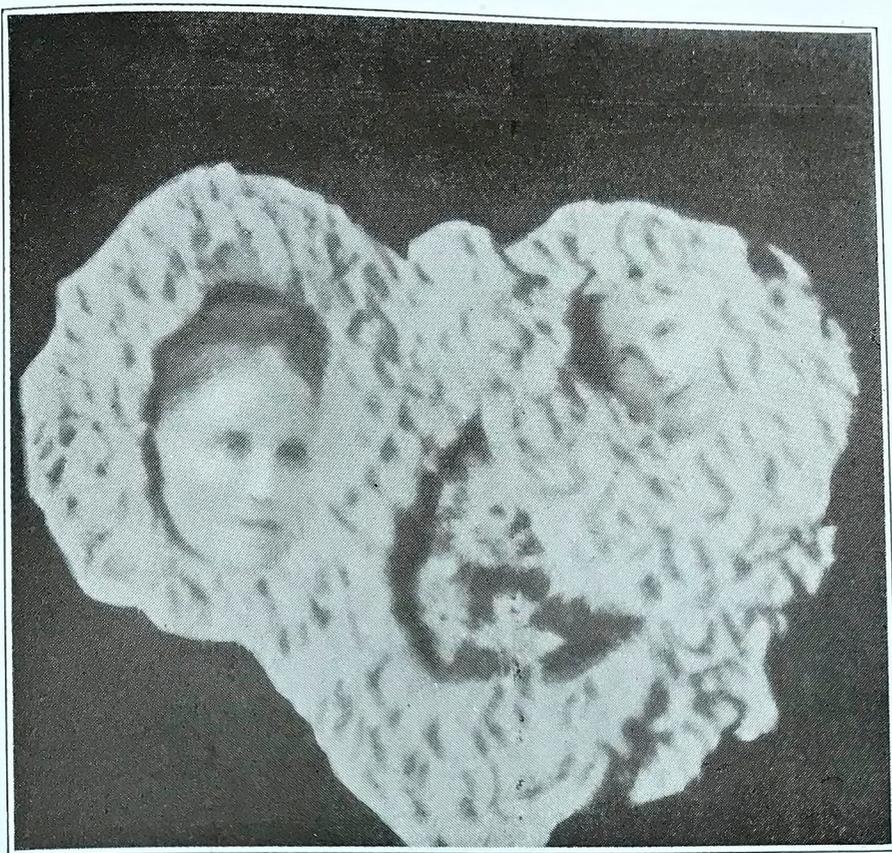
Enough evidence has been collected since 1870 to prove to those who will examine it that this can take place in the presence of certain mediums. Each new investigator, however, thinks he is entitled to prove the matter for himself, and rarely stops to consider when passing his often hasty judgment whether he took the trouble to fit himself for such an enquiry, for which a knowledge of physical mediumship as well as a knowledge of photography is required.

The very few mediums who have been willing to make public use of this rather rare power have been bombarded for "tests" by scientists, pseudo and genuine, who have usually shown when the opportunity was accorded them how little trouble they had taken to prepare themselves to handle such a sensitive. Such unpreparedness strains the sensitive and consequently he often feels inclined to refuse "tests," knowing how seldom are conditions provided which will assist him to success. When public discussion gathers round a medium he becomes alert and self-conscious, and the passivity absolutely essential to his work is made wellnigh impossible. All mediumistic successful results imply a combination of forces provided by both sitter and sensitive.

But the few students who have worked patiently and kindly have gained full assurance of the reality of the happenings even if the process continues to mystify them. Mr. Warrick's experiments, reported on other pages of the present issue, show how patience and tact may overcome difficulties, and Mr. Hewat McKenzie's article deals with another aspect of investigation. The work of the late Major Spencer, of Mr. F. Barlow, of Mr. Stanley De Brath and of Mr. Staveley Bulford and others have been from time to time reported in these pages as examples of experimental work, and this will be added to as opportunity offers.

PROOF THROUGH RECOGNITION.

But for the average investigator the chief enquiry continues to be, "Can I secure through a photographic medium a recognizable portrait of my deceased friend"; and, if this should happen, he will



“Extra”
recognised.

No. 1.



No. 2.

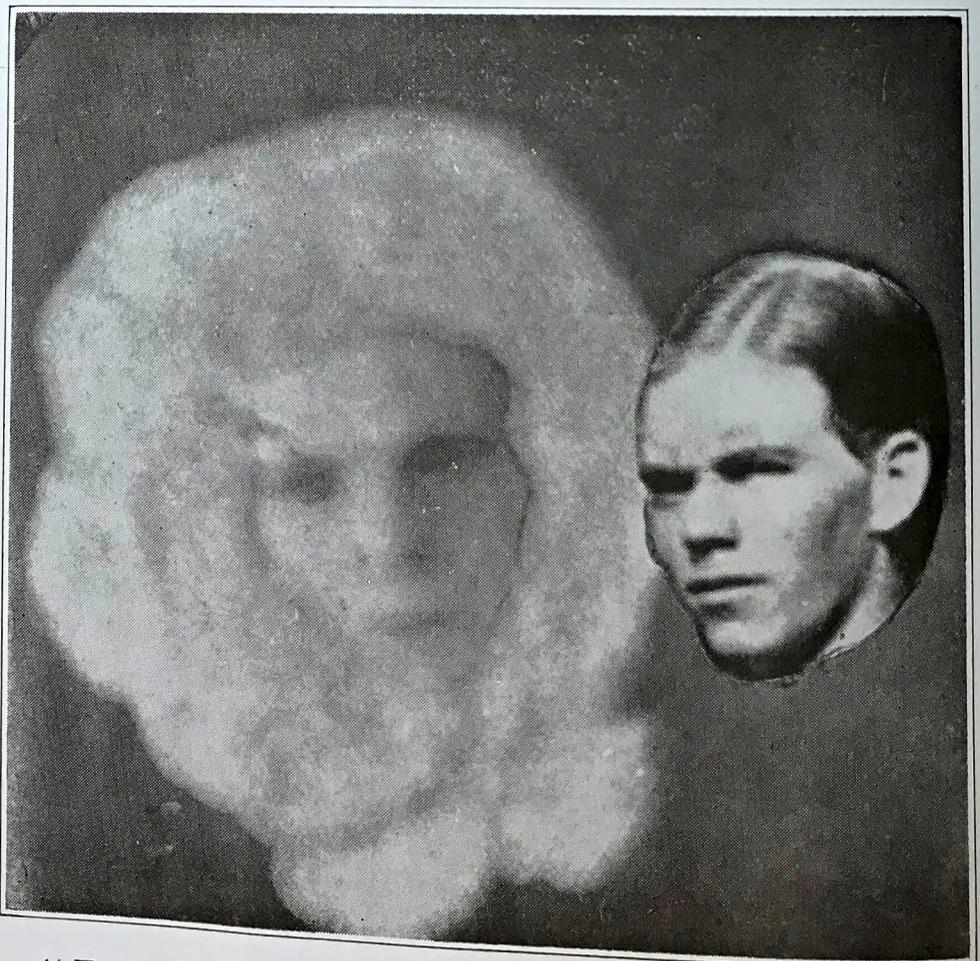
Photo for comparison.



"Extra."

No. 3.

Normal Photo
for comparison.



"Extra."

No. 4.

Normal Photo
for Comparison.



Normal Photo
for comparison.

No. 5.

“Extra.”



No. 6.
A Curious Formation.

...probably consist
...the medium
...as is
...with
...soul
...ultra-cr
...devastat
...always
...betwe
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probably consider the question settled. Such persons usually bring to the medium the very best conditions for success, not that they are credulous, as is sometimes alleged, but that the longing, sometimes tinged with emotion, which they bring, evokes a response in the medium's "soul," and the psychic flow is free and unimpeded by any of the ultra-critical mental forces which, wrongly directed, seem to have a devastating effect upon both mental and physical mediumship.

Not always is the miracle accomplished however, even with harmony between sitter and sensitive. I believe that a third force has to be reckoned with, *viz.* : the willingness of those in the Unseen to manifest in this way and their ability to use the power provided by the medium at a given moment, and which is probably under the management of the medium's "controls."

I have known of no psychic photographer, past or present, who has had more than an average of 20 to 25 per cent. of recognized "extras" among his results.. Who the unrecognized majority are is a constant puzzle, though occasionally some are traced up in curious ways. A message may come at a "voice" sitting, or through a trance medium or clairvoyant, or a sudden intuition may put the sitter on the track of recognition, and the "extra" be successfully traced.

Those who have examined psychic matters for some time know how people are described by clairvoyants who seem to have completely escaped our memory, friends of our youth, long forgotten or unknown relatives of several generations past, often barely a name to us, but who may still care about the family link; or chance visitors who have been brought into our psychic neighbourhood by social or business conditions, who, finding no door open for manifestation among their own friends, remain near those who seem to offer opportunities. How few the opportunities are we know, and who can blame those who use every avenue to make their presence known?

These same "unknowns" may use the photographic mediums. At least this is the spiritualistic explanation of such happenings.

The following "extras," secured at the College through the mediumship of Mr. G. H. Moss, were recognized at once by the sitters for the occasions, who came by appointments made through the College and were quite unknown to Mr. Moss.

No. 1 shows a curious conformation with two "extras," and flowers between. A photograph of a painting, No. 2 is supplied for comparison with one of the "extras," which is recognized by the sitter as a relative.

No. 3 was obtained with Mr. Moss and Mrs. Barkel, the trance medium, as sitters; while Mr. Barkel made the exposure. This is the only occasion so far known to Mr. Moss when a result has been obtained without his making the exposure himself. The "extra" is recognized as a sister of Mrs. B.'s, and one for comparison is inset. The plates were some unused previously magnetized by Mr. Moss.

No. 4 was obtained without being exposed in the camera, and was taken during one of the series of experimental sittings reported by

Mr. McKenzie. It is recognized as a person known to one of those present on the occasion, and a photograph has been furnished for comparison, but it is not known whether this person is alive or dead. The face is quite unknown to Mr. Moss or to any one else at the College.

A curious story, which bears within itself evidence of intelligent co-operation from 'the other side', is told of No. 5.

Mr. M., a College member, has given me permission to reproduce the psychic "extra," and a portrait of his late wife, and writes me as follows :

"At a sitting with Mrs. Osborne Leonard on January 5, 1925, to which I was taken by a friend who had obtained permission to do so, many valuable communications from my wife were made to me through 'Feda.'

"Among other things of a very personal nature, she said, 'I see you are going to sit for a photograph on 13th January, and I will come. I will show myself like the one with you in uniform.' Mrs. Leonard had no knowledge that I intended to have a photograph (arranged with Mr. Moss for the 13th) nor that there was such a photograph in existence as the one referred to. My friend who took me to the sitting did not know of these arrangements nor did anyone at the College know that I was to have the opportunity of visiting Mrs. Leonard."

The photographic appointment took place as arranged, nothing having been said regarding the Leonard message, and Mr. M., and other friends, claim a clear recognition of his wife, looking as she did before she passed over, and not unlike the photograph here produced side by side with the "extra," taken from a photograph furnished me by Mr. M. after the sitting for comparison, and which showed Mr. M. in uniform with his wife, by his side, and is apparently the one referred to by "Feda."

Mrs. H., the friend who took Mr. M. to Mrs. Leonard, confirms the above statement of Mr. M. At the same sitting various evidential communications were given, showing his wife's continued close interest in the details of home management, and in addition both heard the "direct" voice giving her familiar name quite clearly.

This double corroboration of personality within a brief period of eight days at different centres seems to indicate an intelligent determination to succeed in a particular manifestation.

No. 6 is shown as a very curious ectoplasmic result. The sitters were two men—College Councillors—who evidently provided a good deal of psychic force, which readily harmonized with that of the medium. The four faces are remarkably clear, but so far recognition is not claimed, although it is considered that there is a family likeness to one of the sitters in one or two of the faces.

In the "Two Worlds" for February 27th, Mr. E. W. Oaten, the Editor, publishes the results of an experiment with Mr. Moss, and claims a recognition in the "extra," furnishing a photograph for comparison. At a home séance held some time previously by Mr. Oaten a communicator was urged to provide good evidence of

his identity. He apparently did so by means of the photograph obtained later at the above sitting.

As Mr. Moss is now taking up work in the College, it is hoped that there will be many more interesting results to record from time to time, and I shall be very glad if students will furnish me with reports of any evidence bearing on "extras" obtained which will prove intelligent co-operation from those who have passed over.

AN ATTESTATION OF THE SUPERNORMAL ELEMENT IN PSYCHIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

*From "Reminiscences of Fifty Years," by Sir Wm. Barrett, in
Vol. XXXIV of "S.P.R. Proceedings," December, 1924.*

"With regard to the so-called 'spirit photographs,' I have been extremely sceptical of their genuineness until quite lately. Recently, however, experiments conducted by my friend, Mr. de Brath, in one of which he kindly allowed me to take part, appear to afford *indubitable* evidence of supernormal photography. This conclusion confirms the opinion held by some expert and critical experimenters who have discussed their results with me.

"We shall never arrive at any knowledge of the conditions requisite for these and other marvellous psychic phenomena until hostile incredulity becomes no longer possible."

The above excerpt from a paper dealing with many varied aspects of fifty years' research would seem to show some repentance on the part of one leading member and officer of the S.P.R. for the great harshness meted out to spirit photographers in 1922 and 1923 by other officers of the S.P.R.

It may be noted that the experiment referred to took place at the College with Mr. Hope and Mrs. Buxton, and was accorded to Mr. de Brath by the College for experimental purposes.

ABNORMAL PHOTOGRAPHY

EXPERIMENTS WITH MR. G. H. MOSS AS MEDIUM, DEMONSTRATING
ABNORMAL RESULTS.

J. Hewat McKenzie.

It has often been observed in Psychic Photography that mediums whose powers are used in the experiments expose the plates to a most unusual extent. The following experiments have been conducted under strict conditions, and the results carefully recorded, so that a better knowledge may be gained of the varying results in density shown between plates exposed and developed by a photographic medium and those handled in ordinary photography without a medium.

With several mediums it is claimed that the best results are got upon plates previously magnetized by them. This magnetization is accomplished in some cases by a medium holding the packet of plates within his hands for some minutes before exposing these in the camera, but other mediums require to keep the packet of plates to be used for psychic photography upon or near their bodies for some days before using them. Mr. Moss, the medium experimented with, requires at present, as a necessary condition for psychic effects, that plates should remain in his environment for some days before use with this object of magnetization.

This condition is a serious restriction where sceptical experimenters are concerned, as it naturally tends to raise doubts in the minds of novices as to what might be done by the medium with the plates in his possession if he were disposed to resort to fraudulent tricks, by tampering with the plates.

This handicap has been partly surmounted in these experiments by the following very simple method.

It was arranged to experiment with thirty-six Imperial Special Rapid $\frac{1}{4}$ plates, assorted as follows :

Eighteen plates, previously magnetized ;

Eighteen plates, virgin (i.e., not-magnetized).

These were to be numbered in such a way that the medium could not tell which were his magnetized plates and which were " virgin " (that is, non-magnetized). The outer wrappings were also removed, so that all packets looked exactly alike, this work being done in the absence of the medium.

The results show a remarkable confirmation of the medium's claim that magnetization of the plates supplies the condition necessary for, or assists the production of, abnormal results.

Elaborate details need not be given here regarding the care with

which these experiments were carried out, but the reader can rest assured that the records are minutely accurate, and that no mechanical trick produced the results. All reasonable criticism is welcome, but it is waste of time to argue with every tyro in psychic investigation who thinks fit to criticize the careful results of responsible and practical investigators. For the information of the honest enquirer it will be enough to state here that the slides, camera and developing dishes were all carefully examined before and after each experiment, and no trick or substitution was or could be resorted to by the medium to bring about the various results. The dark room was illuminated by a 60-c.p. electric red light, considerably stronger than is usually used, which enabled the experiment to be carried out in a good light while the plates were taken from their boxes by myself, numbered and signed by Mr. H. C. Scofield, an experienced photographer, and placed in the dark slides by the medium immediately under our close observation and careful scrutiny.

I tested the light of the dark room and found I could clearly follow the movement of the minute hand of my watch at 20 ft. from the ruby lamp, and I could read the "Daily Telegraph" leading article at a distance of 12 ft. from the ruby lamp.

A stenographer, Miss Thomas, noted at the time the number of each plate exposed, and the time of exposure and of development, etc. The density of plates, as shown in the record, is numbered from 0 to 80 degrees, 0 starting from clear glass and 80 degrees representing a density almost black, but not quite, the subject—a vase of mimosa—being just visible when the plate is placed before a light.

Mr. Moss willingly co-operated with us in these experiments, and in no way directed the experiments by any suggestion on his part, but carried out exposures as were required by Mr. Scofield and myself.

We particularly requested that the medium would not try for a psychic "extra" except in the "F" experiment of November, and the final experiment of January.

As regards the degree of daylight, it may be taken as approximately correct that this was the same in the November and January experiments.

The camera used in these experiments, except where marked "Lancaster," was a Thornton-Pickard Reflex Ruby Camera fitted with series X Cooke lens. This camera is referred to in the tables as "T.P." The dark slides are ordinary standard pattern, as supplied by the makers. These were of the double book form variety with hinged metal dividing pieces.

All the plates used, both magnetized and unmagnetized (called "virgin") were Imperial Special Rapid $\frac{1}{4}$ plates. During these experiments the medium was present except when exposing plates A3, A4, AA3 and AA4 in November experiments, and O3, O4, H3 and H4 in January experiment. During the exposure of these

plates the medium was asked to retire to a room below to see what effect, if any, was occasioned by his absence.

Below I give the results. It must be understood that these plates were all exposed in the same light except where marked with a star, these starred exposures had an additional 2,000-c.p. light. A "Wynne" Actinometer was used, and for those unfamiliar with photographic work it may be stated that an exposure of about 2 seconds would have been the normal exposure required with such Imperial Special Rapid Plates, as recommended for best results by the makers with the light then prevailing.

The developer used throughout the experiments was the usual commercial concentrated developer known as D50 and mixed in accordance with the maker's formula. Sufficient developer was prepared for each experiment and then equally divided into two portions, one portion being used by Mr. Moss in developing his plates and the other portion being used to develop Mr. Scofield's plates. These two sets of plates were developed at one and the same time so that no difference should occur through one set being developed longer than another, or with developing fluid of varying strengths.

First experiment, conducted by Mr. H. C. Scofield and Mr. J. Hewat McKenzie on the 24th November, 1924.

Packet "A," being six "virgin" plates, that is, not magnetized by the medium.

Time a.m.	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs.	Total Dev. secs.	Density
11.10	A1	Moss	F4	20	"T.P."	Moss	27	42	40
11.12	A2	"	"	40	"	"	27	42	45
11.15	A3	H.C.S.	"	20	"	H.C.S.	32	42	45 **
11.16	A4	"	"	40	"	"	32	42	45 **
11.45	A5	Moss	F11	120	"	Moss	18	40	29
11.45	A6	H.C.S.	"	120	"Lanc"	"	18	40	36

Packet "AA." Six plates previously magnetized by Mr. Moss, these having been in his immediate environment for several days.

Time a.m.	Plate	Exposed by	Aper- ture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs.	Total Dev. secs.	Density
11.55	AA1.	Moss.	F.4.	20.	"T.P."	Moss.	110	165	3
11.56	AA2.	"	"	40	" "	"	110	165	10
11.58	AA3.	H.C.S.	"	20	" "	J.H.M.	50	165	36 **
11.59	AA4.	"	"	40	" "	"	50	165	37 **
12.10	AA5.	Moss.	F.11.	120	" "	Moss.	40	100	26
12.10	AA6.	H.C.S.	"	120	"Lanc"	H.C.S.	40	100	29

Experiments starred thus ** indicate that Mr. Moss was out of the room while the exposure was made.

The student will at once observe, by comparing the above experiments and the densities of the magnetized and unmagnetized plates, how great a difference is shown. For instance, No. A1, an unmagnetized plate, exposed for 20 seconds, shows a density of 40 degrees, whereas AA1, a magnetized plate, exposed for 20 seconds, shows a density of only 3 degrees; a most striking difference considering that both were exposed under exactly similar conditions.

The densities of the other plates exposed also show a remarkable difference, but not to the same extent.

A3, unmagnetized plate, exposed by Mr. Scofield for 20 seconds while the medium is out of the room, shows a density of 45 degrees. AA3, magnetized plate, exposed by Mr. Scofield for 20 seconds while the medium is out of the room, shows a density of 36 degrees—a difference of 9 degrees.

All the other plates in the magnetized packet show a great difference in density from that of the unmagnetized plates of packet "A."

Packet "B." Six Imperial Special Rapid Plates, "virgin" or unmagnetized, belonging to Mr. Scofield, and brought by him for the experiment. Normal exposure would be about 3 seconds.

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs.	Total Dev. secs.	Density
p.m. 12.35	B1	Moss	F5, 6	52	" T.P."	Moss	25	85	25
12.36	B2	"	"	40	"	"	25	85	23
12.37	B3	"	"	45	"	"	25	70	15 *
12.38	B4	"	"	35	"	"	25	70	17 *
12.40	B5	"	"	32	"	"	27	70	19 *
12.41	B6	"	"	35	"	"	27	70	18 *

All these plates show over-exposure and a high degree of density, though they vary in their densities, showing a certain amount of psychic power playing upon them, this especially being so with B3 plate, exposed for 45 seconds, showing only a density of 15 degrees, though exposed in fairly good daylight with the addition of two 1,000-c.p. electric lamps.

Packet "C." Six Imperial Special Rapid Plates, previously magnetized by the medium and taken from his stock.

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs.	Total Dev. secs.	Density
p.m. 3.15	C1	Moss	F5, 6	28	" T.P."	Moss	23	65	14 *
3.16	C2	"	"	58	"	"	23	65	18 *
3.18	C3	"	"	60	"	"	23	65	14 *
3.19	C4	"	"	27	"	"	23	65	13 *
3.20	C5	"	"	40	"	"	27	68	14 *
3.21	C6	"	"	36	"	"	27	68	18 *

Experiments marked with a single star, thus *, indicate that in addition to daylight two 1,000-c.p. electric lamps were used.

These plates were exposed in a fair degree of daylight, with the addition of two 1,000-c.p. electric lamps. The normal exposure of these plates would be about 2 seconds for ordinary photographic work.

It will be seen that the density of these "C" magnetized plates is considerably less than that of the "B" unmagnetized plates. Refer to C3, exposed for 60 seconds, showing a density of 14 degrees, and compare with the unmagnetized plate, B1, exposed for 52 seconds and showing a density of 25 degrees.

Packet "D." Six Imperial Special Rapid Plates taken from the College stock, with the College trade mark upon them, bound with tape and sealed with sealing wax. These were previously magnetized for several days by the medium.

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs.	Total Dev. secs.	Density
p.m.									
3.45	D1	Moss	F5, 6	40	" T.P."	Moss	18	55	14 *
3.46	D2	"	"	52	"	"	18	55	11 *
3.47	D3	"	"	46	"	"	18	55	10 *
3.48	D4	"	"	28	"	"	18	55	14 *
3.49	D5	"	"	42	"	"	30	68	13 *
3.50	D6	"	"	65	"	"	30	68	14 *

The most striking result was here secured on plate D6, which was exposed for 65 seconds, showing a density of only 14 degrees, which is about the density that one would expect in normal photography from an exposure of 4 seconds only.

The density of this plate in normal photography, from an exposure of 65 seconds, should be somewhere in the region of 60 degrees.

Packet "F." Six Imperial Special Rapid Plates, previously magnetized by Mr. Moss and taken from his stock.

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared	Total Dev. secs.	Density
p.m.									
5.30	F1	Moss	Cap on	75	" T.P."	Moss	No object	50	7 *
5.32	F2	"	" "	58	"	"	" "	50	12 *
3.53	F3	"	" "	65	"	"	" "	50	5 *
5.35	F4	"	" "	65	"	"	" "	50	12 *
5.50	F5		Held in	125	Between hands of sitters	"	"	50	0 *
5.50	F6		Sealed envelope	125					

Mr. Scofield and I desired if possible to secure a psychic "extra" upon this packet of plates, but without exposing them to the light.

Plates F1, F2, F3 and F4 were placed in the camera, and left in the camera, with the slide drawn, for the various lengths of time as

shown in the table, but the cap of the camera was not removed. In normal photography these plates, when developed, would have shown nothing but plain glass. The striking results in the various densities therefore will be of interest to all knowing anything of photography, as they show densities varying from 5 to 12 degrees.

Plates F5 and F6, held in sealed envelope between hands of sitters for 125 seconds; development complete in 50 seconds on F5, and 70 seconds on F6.

These plates, F5 and F6, were not placed in the camera, but a sealed dark envelope in the dark room, and held between the hands of the medium and the sitters for fully two minutes while in this envelope.

Experiment conducted on January 19th, 1925, with Mr. Moss, under the supervision of Major C. C. Colley and Mr. J. Hewat McKenzie.

This experiment was carried out on exactly the same lines as the one recorded of 24th November, 1924. Miss M. Arnold was present, and took shorthand notes of the numbered plates, the time of exposure, development, etc.

The particulars of the procedure, the examination of the slides, camera, and the numbering of the plates was also the same.

The medium was kept in entire ignorance of what plates were magnetized and what unmagnetized. The "virgin" plates were purchased by Major Colley and Mr. McKenzie from an outside retail source before the experiment.

Packet "O." Six Imperial Special Rapid $\frac{1}{4}$ plates, unmagnetized (four only used).

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared	Total Dev.	Density
a.m.							secs.	secs.	
11.35	O1	Moss	F4	20	" T.P."	Moss	30	70	26 *
11.36	O2	"	"	40	"	"	30	70	30 *
11.40	O3	Colley	"	20	"	Colley	30	70	30 ** *
11.41	O4	"	"	40	"	"	30	70	30 ** *

Mr. Moss was asked to leave the studio after he had exposed plates O1 and O2. Major Colley exposed plates O3 and O4 during the medium's absence. The density of these plates is practically normal for the length of exposure.

Packet "H." A packet of four unmagnetized College plates, Imperial Special Rapid $\frac{1}{4}$ plates, sealed and marked, taken from the College stock.

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs.	Total Dev. secs.	Density
12 noon	H1	Moss	F4	60	" T.P."	Moss	30	70	45
p.m.									
12.1	H2	"	"	90	"	"	30	70	60 *
12.5	H3	Colley	"	60	"	Colley	30	70	50 **
12.6	H4	"	"	90	"	"	30	70	60 ** *

These plates, it will be noted, show a density very much the same as would be expected in normal photography, with the exception of H1, which shows a slight difference between it and H3 exposed for the same length of time. Plates H3 and H4 were exposed while Mr. Moss was absent from the studio.

Packet "T." A packet of six Imperial Special Rapid $\frac{1}{4}$ plates taken from Mr. Moss's magnetized stock.

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs.	Total Dev. secs.	Density
p.m.									
12.20	T1	Moss	F4	60	" T.P."	Moss	30	70	25 *
12.21	T2	"	"	120	"	"	30	70	34 *
12.24	T3	Colley	"	60	"	"	30	70	35 ** *
12.25	T4	"	"	120	"	"	30	70	37 ** *
12.40	T5	"	"	15	"	"	45	120	35 *
12.41	T6	"	"	15	"	"	45	120	36 *

Attention is called to the steadiness of the density in these magnetized plates, no matter what the length of exposure. Compare this "T" experiment of magnetized plates with "H" experiment on unmagnetized plates taken under the same conditions. T1 shows 25 degrees density with 60 seconds' exposure, but H1 shows 45 degrees density for same length of exposure.

Packet "M." Six Imperial Special Rapid $\frac{1}{4}$ plates, taken from Mr. Moss's magnetized stock.

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs.	Total Dev. secs.	Density
p.m.						Moss			
2.30	M1	Moss	F8	80	" T.P."	"	15	52	16 *
2.32	M2	"	"	143	"	"	15	45	15 *
2.35	M3	"	"	80	" Lanc "	"	15	52	16 *
2.37	M4	"	"	143	"	"	15	45	21 *
2.40	M5	"	"	35	" T.P."	"	30	60	14 *
2.41	M6	"	"	90	"	"	30	60	17 *

The most striking result in this packet was on M2, exposed for 143 seconds, showing a density of 15 degrees only, whereas in normal photographic work the density of such an exposure would be somewhere about 60 degrees under the same conditions.

It is striking that in these magnetized plates of Mr. Moss the variation in the densities is very little between one and another, though the exposures varied from 35 seconds to 143 seconds.

Packet "A." Six Imperial Special Rapid $\frac{1}{4}$ plates, magnetized, taken from Mr. Moss's stock.

Time	Plate	Exposed by	Aperture	Seconds exposed	Camera	Developed by	Image appeared secs	Total Dev. secs.	Density
p.m. 3.5	A1	Moss	F8	50	" T.P."	Moss	29	75	13 *
3.6	A2	"	"	84	"	"	29	75	18 *
3.8	A3	"	"	300	"	"	24	60	21 *
3.15	A4	"	"	180	"	"	24	60	12 *

The greatest abnormal result was secured on A3 plate, which was exposed for 300 seconds (5 minutes), the density resulting being only 21 degrees, whereas normally this plate would have been completely spoiled by over exposure, and show the maximum density possible. Four other plates were exposed with the following results.

	Density.
A7. Held in box between hands several minutes. No "extra."	9
A8. " " " " " "	5
O7. Major Colley exposed on Moss for 5½ minutes with yellow glass screen held before the camera lens ...	37
O8. Major Colley exposed in same way for 45 seconds ...	21

CONCLUSION.

These experiments, probably the first of their kind in Psychic Photography, are of great importance, and show conclusively the peculiar results of mediumistic powers upon photographic plates. Here we have clear evidence that such plates, after exposure to light for 5 minutes give, upon development, 21 degrees of density; in ordinary photographic work, under the same conditions but without the presence of a medium, these would show a maximum density. How this is accomplished can only be explained from further experiment and research. It may be due to some unknown chemical effect upon the gelatine plates caused by emanations from the medium before exposure of the plates to the light, or by such emanations from the medium acting upon the plate while in the camera and in some way retarding the action of light upon the plate.

Some carefully recorded experiments with D. D. Home and others show that at times a medium, or some one in his immediate environment who has the courage to do so, may handle live coals with impunity. Some psychic emanation from the medium apparently preserves the skin from injury in such cases.

It is more than probable that photographic plates are preserved from the action of light affecting them by an emanation from the medium surrounding the plates in these various experiments and also affecting the emulsion, as is evident from the results procured on the magnetized plates.

SOME EXAMPLES OF CROSS CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MRS. OSBORNE LEONARD AND MRS. TRAVERS SMITH.

By E. B. Gibbes.

THE subject of automatic writing is one that must lead to a certain amount of discussion among those who judge it only by the numerous and too often unsatisfactory communications published under this heading. Very little evidence of survival is to be found in such automatic scripts owing to the fact that the majority seem to be communicated by sons or by some near relative of the automatist. It is not enough for the general public to read books emanating from this source if it be looking for proof of survival. The conviction as to the identity of the communicator may be quite an honest one on the part of the receiver of the writing. But the enquirer frequently condemns these communications, regarding them as non-evidential. He usually makes no further investigation and states that they are the product of the subconscious mind. This may be so in some cases where the medium is not sufficiently developed. However, the Society for Psychical Research has placed on record under the title of "The Ear of Dionysius" an example of automatic writing so involved that even they regard it as evidence of survival. Few can dispute the proof of the survival of very useful entities offered to the public in Mr. Bligh Bond's book "The Gate of Remembrance." The sceptics may of course feel that Professor Richet's romantic theory of cryptesthesia explains such evidence. But a cryptesthetic faculty can only be taken on faith: at least there is no undeniable proof of its existence. It is pure hypothesis.

It is probable that much evidence of survival has been received by private individuals through automatic writing. I know of many sittings held by friends of mine at which information has been given which was quite unknown to those present, and was subsequently verified.

It is greatly to be deplored that few can obtain access to highly trained automatists, as professional mediums of this type are rare indeed. There is in consequence no great abundance of published evidence obtained by this means. The ouija board must be placed in the same category as automatic writing. I have had many sittings for these with Mrs. Hester Travers Smith (now Mrs. Dowden) and Miss G. D. Cummins—the only two professional automatists available in London so far as I can ascertain; and I have been

astounded by the quantity and variety of evidence communicated I have also been very sensible of the personalities of the communicators which have been freely exhibited in each individual case. It is conceivable that names and trifling incidents of everyday life can be conveyed at sittings from one living mind to another. It is far more difficult for me to believe that the sitter can convey a telepathic impression of the personality, characteristics and idiosyncrasies of people entirely unknown to the medium, yet easily recognizable by the sitter.

Cross correspondence is also of great value as showing proof of survival. The following examples may be of interest in this respect. They were between Mrs. Osborne Leonard and Mrs. Travers Smith, and were received at sittings at which I was present. At a later period these connected up with sittings of Miss G. D. Cummins.

Mrs. Leonard, as is well known, is a trance medium controlled by "Feda." Mrs. Travers Smith is normal, and the communicator writes directly through her hand at the ouija board or with the pencil. It is, I believe, very difficult to obtain cross-correspondence through different mediums, as, I understand, the communicator has great difficulty in retaining the same thoughts when working through different minds and brains, so that considerable allowance must be made in this respect.

With regard to the following examples it must be borne in mind that the communicator, in writing (or "speaking" as they call it) through Mrs. Travers Smith, has to manipulate directly the brain of the medium. This is always very difficult when the communicator has little experience. In the case of Mrs. Leonard "Feda" controls her when she is in trance, and "Feda" conveys the messages of the communicator to the sitter. The influence, who is speaking, is probably therefore in his or her normal state, that is as far as anyone can be normal when returning to earth from a higher sphere.

What, then, are the feelings of the communicator when speaking to earth by a new method for the first time? Not only has he, in the case of Mrs. Travers Smith, to manipulate a strange instrument and accustom himself to its mechanism, but he must look for something in the machinery in harmony with his thoughts and ideas before he can convey any information.

My communicator repeatedly tries to impress on me the difficulty there is in conveying the same idea through different mediums. In this respect the following extract may be of interest.

I may mention that Mrs. Osborne Leonard and Mrs. Travers Smith are not acquainted with each other. They met merely for a few moments in the Autumn of 1922. Mrs. Travers Smith and my communicator N. are both extremely musical.

Mrs. Leonard knows nothing about me. I have only met her at sittings, and I never write to her except in this connection. I think I am right in saying she knows nothing of the nature of my communications in any way whatsoever. A few of them were published in the Press, but these have appeared since these sittings took place.

The following is an account of a successful experiment, that of sending a message through Mrs. Travers Smith, to a cousin of mine who was sitting a few days later with Mrs. Leonard.

Extract from sitting with Mrs. T.S. *Extract from sitting with Mrs. L.*

May 31, 1923.

E.B.G.: "Charles's wife is going to 'Feda' in order to speak to her husband in two or three days' time. Will you try to send a message through to me as a test?"

N.: "I will try, but I may not get it through. I will try as I would like to do it."

June 3, 1923. (Mrs. W. sitter.)

"FEDA": "Did you know your Mr. Charlie comes to someone else's sitting sometimes. He wanted to help."

MRS. W.: "Can he say whose sittings?"

"FEDA": "The one with the funny name N. He says he has been very successful in helping her. He says he has seen and heard her play, but I don't think your Mr. Charlie wants to be with music all the time. He says N. lives in it. You understand he was in touch with the sitter who comes to speak with N. . . . Oh, do you know he seems to think you will be seeing her soon—the one on earth he means?"

MRS. W.: "Yes, I shall be seeing her to-night."

"FEDA": "Would you mind giving N.'s love to her? N. sensed you will be seeing her soon. . . . Oh, and you were to tell your friend that N. was with her very specially yesterday, she seems to have been very interested in yesterday, as if she was doing something important yesterday. . . . It is Mr. Charlie who gave the message."

The yesterday in question was spent with N.'s son at Eton. My intention to do so had been mentioned to Mrs. W. a few days before, the day after was the occasion of her sitting with Mrs. Leonard, June 3rd. Mrs. W. had no idea I was trying to send a message to her. On the other hand the knowledge that I had been with N.'s son the day before, to which presumably the reference is made, and that we were dining together that evening, were in the mind of the sitter.

Extract from sitting, June 9th. Mrs. T.S.

(Mrs. T.S. was entirely ignorant of the result of the experiment.)

E.B.G. : "Tell me about the message through 'Feda' and 'Charles.' Did you get one through?"

N. : "I tried to make 'Feda' listen to me. I wanted 'Charles' to say something *about my being there* that day."

E.B.G. : "He did. What message did you send?"

N. : "I said something like this. 'Tell "Gibbie" that N. has been to this sitting and sent her love.'"

E.B.G. : "Nothing else?"

N. : "That was what I told 'Feda.' I thought it would be better to send a simple message."

E.B.G. : "Were you thinking of me especially the day before 'Feda' said so?"

N. : "I often have you in my thoughts, but I did not say that. I wanted the message to be simple."

E.B.G. : "I spent the day with A. at Eton; that is why I asked."

N. : "I did know that you were with A. that day; but all I said was what I told you."

E.B.G. : "How did you know?"

N. : "I knew by the thoughts around me."

As will be seen from the above quotation there was a spontaneous allusion to the fact that she was there; then I said "'Feda' had told me." The inference being that I had suggested the idea to Mrs. T.S.'s mind and she should have subconsciously corroborated it, but it was denied and not affirmed. It is curious, that through Mrs. T.S. the communicator purports to give only the message that she was there and sends love, while "Feda" adds to it information that could have been derived from the mind of the sitter, which also could have been derived from my mind by Mrs. T.S. The T.S. sitting confirms the statement that "Feda" said it was "Mr. Charlie" who gave the message. Mrs. T.S. knew nothing whatsoever, nor did I ever mention through her the dates or times of my sittings with Mrs. L. I always said "soon" or "in a few days." Nor did anyone, except the notetaker, know the dates of my Leonard sittings. This was to eliminate any possibility of telepathy from an outside source.

It is, of course, most possible that N. knew I had been in contact with her son that day, and either had forgotten it for the moment when working directly, or could not get it through Mrs. T.S.'s mind. It is obvious, however, that I did not give the information telepathically to Mrs. T.S. or my communicator. I have frequently tried to do so. Knowledge of certain facts have been foremost in my mind, but I have never been able to introduce them into the mind of Mrs. T.S. or her "control." The same applies to Mrs. Leonard.

*Extract from sitting with Mrs. T.S.
December 6, 1923.*

E.B.G. : " I have thoughts of writing a little book about you as you have given me a lot of interesting details, and anyhow it might interest your friends. . . . I am going to 'Feda' soon. Will you try to bring in some mention of this to her? I want you to do all you can in that line, it is what is called cross correspondence, and very necessary, when we are trying to prove the same entity is speaking through different mediums."

N. : ". . . I must try to remember all that. And will try to remember the book through 'Feda.' I want to make them all believe in me."

The above, perhaps, cannot be taken as evidential. I had been expecting an allusion to the prospective book. On the other hand it seems a fairly concise restatement of a conversation held a few days before through another medium and by another form of communication.

*Extract from sitting with Mrs. L.
August 15, 1923.*

"FEDA" : " She says, ' Do go on with the letters.' She says she doesn't want to race, but to give you time to know what she is spelling out ; do you see ? . . . a kind of pocket in the air. You know why I use that expression pocket ? "

E.B.G. : " No, I can't think."

"FEDA" : " Because of something I did with you since I passed over something I was discussing with you. Flying, flying, she doesn't mean flying with you in the air, it was something she was talking about flying, and she was making use of those expressions. Do you remember now ? "

*Extract from sitting with Mrs. L.
December 19, 1923.*

"FEDA" : " That is what you are studying for to leave thoughts behind you. N. says she knows you are going to collect thoughts and put them together after. She says you have got a lot of material one way and another, she says already there has been a certain amount of cross correspondence."

*Extract from sitting with Mrs. T.S.
June 30, 1923.*

I looked back through the T.S. sittings and found the following :

N. had been writing at such a pace Mrs. Travers Smith had begged her to go a little slower as her arm ached.

MRS. T.S. : " Please don't go so fast, N."

N. : " I will try to think over my words, you know I can't help it, they are flying away from me now that I get the chance."

(N. was an extremely fast and voluble talker, and the pace the conversation came at the ouija board was terrific.)

E.B.G. : " No, not for a moment."

" FEDA " : She says Keep that in your mind. You will remember after."

The above was, anyhow, not telepathic. I did not know to what it referred until some days afterwards.

Extract from sitting with Mrs. T.S. October 11, 1923.

E.B.G. : " The next time I go to ' Fedas ' I shall ask you about the fourth dimension. (We had been discussing the subject at the ouija board). Try to tell me something about it. . . ."

N. : " Yes, I want to come, I want to tell you what I promised."

Extract from sitting with Mrs. L. October 17, 1923.

" FEDA " : " Do you know why you often get the idea of the fourth plane instead of the third. She says we are in the fourth dimension."

E.B.G. : " I told her I should ask her that."

" FEDA " : " Yes, she says, ' I have just got the thin end of the wedge in. . . . ' (At the end of the sitting.) ' Next time,' she says, ' I will go on with the talk about the fourth dimension. I usually bring in the things you want to ask me.' "

CROSS CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING A PHOTOGRAPH.

MRS. O.L. AND MRS. T.S.

Extract from Leonard sitting No. 2. February 27, 1923.

" FEDA " : She feels you will be going to a place she used to go to. Three people will be present and you will talk about her. She has a feeling you will be shown a picture which will be a link between you. It is a place she used to go to a great deal."

(These are my rough notes. I did not take a shorthand writer on the occasions of my first and second sittings with Mrs. L.)

I may mention that a mutual friend had already suggested I should go to tea with her to meet N.'s sister. We should, in that case, have been three, and would naturally speak of her. I judged this, then probably thought transference and put it aside as non-evidential. (I may mention that the invitation alluded to never materialized.)

Three weeks later, however, I was invited to tea by N.'s sister—whom I had not previously met. I had forgotten the prediction above mentioned until, on going to the house, it flashed over me that it was a place N. used to go to a great deal. On entering the drawing room, I found another sister was present—so we were three ; and later on I was given a photograph of N.

Extract from sitting with Mrs. T.S. May 31, 1923.

E.B.G. : " Do you remember the last time I spoke through ' Feda ' you said I was going to a place you knew and should be given a photograph ? "

N. : " Yes, I said that, I meant it as a sign to you. I really did want so much to catch your attention. "

E.B.G. : " I thought it was somehow clairvoyance on the part of ' Feda's ' medium. "

N. : " No ; it was I who suggested the idea to M (sister). I got at her. "

E.B.G. : " How ? "

N. : " Through her mind. I wanted so much to catch your attention. "

E.B.G. : " It was very good that. I love to have it. "

N. : " I knew it would make you happy. I did it to convince you. It was quite a good photograph, I think, but a little too serious. "

E.B.G. : " It's awfully like you. "

N. : " I wasn't ever serious, not when I was with my friends. "

E.B.G. : " You knew your sister had a photograph then ? "

N. : " Yes, I did ; and I guessed she would give you one. "

E.B.G. : (still doubtful) " I thought it was perhaps unconscious clairvoyance on the part of ' Feda's ' medium. "

N. : (violently writing) " No, no, no, it was from me myself ; it was from me. "

With regard to the above, I had not mentioned the episode of the photograph to Mrs. T.S. before the sitting. Mrs. T.S. also had never seen the photograph. The remark about N. being a little too serious was quite correct and given spontaneously, though I had not actually judged it so in my own mind. It might have been a laughing snapshot for all Mrs. T.S. knew. Her sister told me she had been meaning to give me the photograph for a long while.

CROSS CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING MR. S., MRS. L. AND MRS. T.S.

Extract from sitting with Mrs. L. August 15, 1923.

" FEDA " (breaking off suddenly) ; " Wait a minute. I want to tell her something. N.—she (the medium pointing to herself) has forgotten to tell you before the sitting, that a man told her yesterday that you have been sitting with the Travers lady for getting messages through. Do you see ? I heard the man telling her yesterday. "

E.B.G. (slightly perplexed) : " You heard ? "

" FEDA " (pointing to the medium) : " Yes, and she meant to tell you before the sitting to-day, and then she forgot it. You tell her afterwards that ' Feda ' told you. The gentleman who came here yesterday, ' Feda ' heard him tell her. Miss Gibb Gibbes sits with Mrs. Travers Smith, do you see ? That is what he said to her, and she thought how stupid of him to tell me anything about it. You see ? "

tell Gladys that the man told yesterday that you sit with Mrs. Travers Smith. He told her that you had been sitting and she did the writing. The man went, she (pointing to the medium) doesn't know his name, so don't tell her, but "Feda" knows it.

E.B.G. : (laughing) "All right, 'Feda,' I know who you mean"

"FEDA" : "Gladys wanted to tell you before the meeting this morning."

[*Copy of Mrs. Dodson's Notes.*]

MISS GIBBES' SITTING.

Note of conversation with Mrs. Leonard after sitting of August 15, 1923.

Miss Gibbes first asked Mrs. Leonard if she had had a sitting with a man on the previous day.

Mrs. L. : "I had an anonymous gentleman from the College."

Miss G. said that "Feda" had mentioned the matter in the sitting, and said she was to ask Mrs. L. about it ; also that she had told Mrs. L. that she—Miss G.—had had sittings with Mrs. T.S.

Mrs. L. admitted that this was the case, and that she was vexed about it. He had mentioned Miss Gibbes' name and that of some one called Cummins. "Four of us altogether" I think he said.

I now quote an extract from a sitting with Mrs. T.S., September 5, 1923.

Mrs. T.S. was in complete ignorance of anything that had transpired at the Leonard sitting of about three weeks before. She knew that, during the five weeks in which she expected to be away, I had arranged another sitting with Mrs. L., but beyond that, nothing had been mentioned in connection with this.

The following reference came quite spontaneously, bearing out what had happened as far as the communicator I imagine could make of it from the other side, and it is true I had not considered the sitting quite as satisfactory as usual. "Feda" had jumped from one subject to another in an unsettled manner. This I attributed possibly to Mrs. L. having had on her mind the intention to tell me of the indiscretions of Mr. S. and forgotten it.

E.B.G. : "Have you been speaking to me anywhere while Hester has been away?"

N. : "Yes, at Zoe's and 'Feda's.' At 'Feda's' I was not very comfortable. It seemed very difficult to get at her."

E.B.G. : "How—in what way?"

N. : "She was full of some other person who had been talking through her medium, and she would not attend to us."

E.B.G. : "Do you know about the other person?"

N. : "It was a person who had been there at another sitting. I did not meet her, but 'Feda' was very pleased because she had been able to find out a great many things about her which she told the other woman who was there. I don't know what sitting it was, but I was annoyed with 'Feda.' She talked so much about it."

E.B.G. : "I thought she was a little restless that day."

"That was it. She was thinking about that other person all the time."

It is a point of interest perhaps to note that had Mrs. T.S. obtained in some way the impression from my mind, or had I communicated telepathically to her the idea that "Feda" mentioned some other sitter, I should surely have conveyed to the mind of Mrs. T.S. that it was a *man*. As it was N. spoke as though it were about someone she knew not who, but concluded was a woman, not being present herself at the sitting, and the spontaneity of the reference surprised me. On the other hand the "sub-conscious" of Mrs. T.S. might have come in and jumped to the conclusion that it was a woman, thus preventing my communicator from conveying the fact that it was a man.

A remark was made with no hint from me, through Mrs. T.S. that there were two others trying to speak at the same Leonard sitting—one a stranger. This statement was correct, and the Christian name of the latter was given through both mediums, though the entity in question did not actually speak.

PERSONAL PSYCHIC EXPERIENCES OF COLLEGE MEMBERS AND READERS.

A WARNING THAT SAVED FROM DEATH.

A reader, Mrs. Sybil Hodges, writes :

“ In December, 1886, my father died after a long illness. The following evening I was sleeping the profound sleep which comes after much anxiety, when, about 3 a.m., I was suddenly awakened by a strong sense of being called, or being needed. I do not think however, that I heard any actual voice. All was intensely still, a raging storm of some days' duration having spent itself. The night was very cold, and I gladly settled down to sleep again. Still the sense of a summons remained so strongly with me that I got up and went into my mother's room next door, a small room with a fireplace, the bed being close to it, which she was using temporarily. I think she might indeed have called me ! I found her sleeping soundly : the eider-down quilt was lying partly across her, but the corner of it was absolutely flat on top of the fire, and only the circumstance of the fire having been made up and beaten down the last thing at night, so as to form a black crust on the top had saved the quilt from being ignited. The black was nearly burnt through and a fiery rim showed round the edge. I picked up the quilt and found it scorched to a cinder for about ten inches. It broke under my touch and released a cloud of light, inflammable down. My mother did not wake when I settled the bedclothes and put the quilt safely over her, and in the morning when I asked her if she had called me or heard me come in, she said she had not waked the whole night through.

“ I have thought since then that my father was near her, and was permitted to call me to her aid at a very critical moment. Most people perhaps have had some psychic experiences in their lives, but it is often said that these serve no useful purpose. This incident, as evidence to the contrary, may perhaps be of sufficient general interest to be worth recording.”

A PHANTOM OF THE LIVING.

A member, Mrs. Poore, writes :

“ My companion had gone to see a friend, ill in a nursing home, and had remained rather later than she had intended, so was thinking

of me and that she ought to get back as soon as possible. I was in the garden and distinctly saw her come up the steps towards the house, and naturally thought she had come home as it was her usual time for returning to tea. To my surprise, about an hour afterwards, she really did come home and explained how she had been delayed. It was very interesting to me and is the second time in my life I have seen someone who was not there in the physical body."

The companion corroborates:

"On the afternoon referred to I went to visit a friend who was ill. About 4 o'clock I said, 'I must go now.' That Mrs. P. would be wanting me was in my thoughts. My friend said, 'Do stay a little longer,' so I thought of Mrs. P. again and decided she would not mind waiting a little for me as she knew my friend was ill, so I stayed till nearly 5 p.m. I am always afraid Mrs. P. may fear an accident, so I am punctual in returning at the time she expects me."

The companion has also had strange psychic experiences from time to time.

The above is offered on the testimony of two reliable witnesses. Mrs. Poore had no one to whom to mention the incident at the time, and naturally thought her companion had returned and was busy with other matters, and would come to her later. It was only when she actually saw her come in later that she realized she had not seen her in the flesh an hour before. There are many similar instances on record.

PSYCHOMETRY FROM A LETTER.

A correspondent, M. Armas, writes:

"Paris. June 3, 1924.

"MADAM,

"A remarkable case of psychometry took place on the 20th May at the 'Maison des Spirits,' 8, Rue Copernic, Paris. Thinking that this may interest the readers of PSYCHIC SCIENCE I beg to give you a short account of the séance of that date.

"M. Pascal Forthuny, the well-known author and poet, is giving every afternoon at the above-named address, demonstrations of extraordinary clairvoyance phenomena. He does this entirely benevolently, and only for the sake of the advancement of psychic science.

"In order to avoid every possible suggestion emanating even involuntarily from me, or from a third person, I requested a friend of mine to give me an object which had belonged to a deceased person, whose name and identity should be unknown to me. Furthermore, in order to avoid a telepathic suggestion from this friend, I did not disclose to him the date of the experiment. Be it said also, that my friend in question, does not believe in Spiritualism, and is more inclined to the materialistic ideas of life.

"The object wrapped in an envelope proved to be a little letter. and Monsieur Forthuny, holding this letter in his tightly closed hand dictated his impressions. The same evening of the séance day I submitted them to my friend, who was greatly astonished at the accuracy of the impressions. But greater was my own amazement when I was told who the deceased was. He happened to be an old friend of mine whom I knew well.

"M. Forthuny described him as a person who was in a state of unusual nervous tension, suffered from severe pains, attracted people sympathetically and inspired compassion, also that there was a pathetic end to his life.

"The above description was true in every respect. Any hypothesis of suggestion on my part, or on the part of the donor of the letter is entirely excluded, for as far as I was concerned, at the moment of the experiment, I did not even think, or imagine who the author of the letter was, and as regards my friend, he was entirely ignorant of the date or hour the séance was to take place.

COLLEGE FOUNDATION TRUST FUND.

ALL members of the College have received the following letter, sent on the recommendation of the Advisory Council and endorsed by three members, including the Hon. President and the Hon. Chairman. The covering letter from the former accompanied it.

Members will be glad to know that there has been a ready and very generous response to this appeal, indicating a deep interest in the continuance of the work so well begun.

The Council feel that others who have sympathetically watched the progress of the College might be glad to know of this effort, and if they feel so moved, to assist according to their means and to their interest in Psychic Science.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewat McKenzie are grateful for the many kind expressions of appreciation of the value of the work which have reached them at this time, and also for the very steady volume of continued support by membership from many, for which the College is indebted during its initial efforts.

“ 15, BUCKINGHAM PALACE MANSIONS,
“ S.W. 1.

“ *January 22nd, 1925.*

“ DEAR FELLOW-WORKER,

“ I would ask you to carefully weigh the enclosed proposal.

“ The British Psychic College is a very efficient institution which has been carried on up to now by the generous and unselfish action of Mr. and Mrs. Hewat McKenzie. I know of no people who have made greater sacrifices of money, or put in more unpaid work for the sake of Psychic Science. They can no longer be asked by any self-respecting Society to bear this burden.

“ The British Psychic College offers facilities for Psychic Study which are unique in London, and it would be a great misfortune if it was forced to close its doors or even to narrow its activities. If we all help according to our means, and if we all make an effort to cultivate fresh members, our difficulties will soon be overcome.

“ I may add that my wife and I are prepared to become Life Members.

“ Hoping for your kind co-operation.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.”

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE, which has for nearly two years been in the closest possible touch with the needs of the work, are of the opinion that the time has come when the finances of the College should be placed on a self-supporting basis. No steps have been taken to place the College needs before the members hitherto, beyond the circulation of the yearly audited and certified accounts.

It is felt, however, that MR. and MRS. HEWAT MCKENZIE should no longer be allowed to bear the burden unaided, and that the responsibility should be shared by those who are benefitting by the work and who appreciate its public importance.

When the College was inaugurated at 59, Holland Park, in April, 1920, it was calculated that an average of five hundred members would make the work self-supporting. This standard has not, however, been reached, though the membership is steadily increasing, and at present reaches three hundred and ten.

This shortage leaves a yearly adverse financial balance which, up to the present, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have been generously meeting out of their private purse. A continuance of this state of affairs is felt to be undesirable from every point of view, and after a careful examination of the four years' accounts by a Finance Committee appointed for the purpose the following recommendations, which would meet an estimated deficit for the next three years and allow the College time to reach a self-supporting basis, were made, and are now submitted to the members :

Proposals of Finance Committee :

- (1) *That to enable the College to continue its work unimpeded by financial considerations for a further three years, the sum of £2,000 be subscribed—this being the sum considered necessary to balance expenditure with income.*
- (2) *That the members be invited to contribute to a Foundation Trust Fund, to be administered by Trustees, to be appointed for the purpose.*
- (3) *Such Trust Fund to be utilized only for the purposes of meeting any shortage of income during the next three years, and to meet the deficit on last year's account.*

The Committee also made certain recommendations relating to the future administration and organization of the business side of the College work. To meet the wishes of many members and to provide a wider field for the College activities it is suggested that such necessary legal formalities shall be taken as will enable the College to become a "Registered Society" or otherwise incorporated. This will provide in some measure that the College will assume a recognized status among similar societies.

It is also felt that such a step will give a sense of security to the present and intending members by relieving them of any anxiety regarding their own liability as members.

The Founders have endorsed this recommendation, with which they cordially agree, and are accordingly taking the necessary steps for such arrangements to be made forthwith.

Certain other recommendations were also made, which it is hoped will have the effect of considerably reducing general expenses, without hindering the work, and only such portion of the premises at Holland Park as it is deemed essential for College work will be used.

It may be pointed out that the accounts show a decreasing liability during the past four years, showing that the College is surely, if slowly, gaining ground.

The work, which constantly increases in volume, serves a far greater public than members probably realize, and is, indeed, a work of "PUBLIC UTILITY" as the French Government has allowed the Paris "Institut Metapsychique" to be called. Persons interested in Psychic Science from all over Britain and Ireland, as well as from many countries abroad, visit the College. Practical experiments are arranged for them, and many leave strengthened and enlightened by the results obtained and heartily appreciative of the value of such an institution.

The College is unique in many ways. It not only offers practical opportunities of comfort to mourners, but, by careful scrutiny and records of experiments, makes an important contribution to the scientific approach to the subject. It has invited and experimented with more mediums, from both home and foreign sources, than any other similar society, and all its members are able to make first-hand investigations.

The "Quarterly Transactions" of the College—PSYCHIC SCIENCE—has, in its three years of existence, established itself as a Magazine to be welcomed and regarded as in the first rank of similar publications all over the world.

The Advisory Council, fully aware of the widespread activities and influence exercised by the College on the public attitude to the struggling science, recorded the following Minute at its October meeting :

" That this Council desires to express its appreciation of the valuable and self-sacrificing labours of Mr. and Mrs. Hewat McKenzie, from the time of its inception of the British College of Psychic Science, and to put on record its sense of the great service they have rendered to Psychic Science."

As a means of raising the above sum of £2,000, the undersigned Trustees propose to invite members to contribute to the Trust Fund in two ways :

- (a) By making a Donation of any amount to the Trust Fund.
- (b) By the creation of Honorary appointments from among the members. This would take the form of the following appointments :

LIFE GOVERNORS	... £200	LIFE MEMBERS	... £50
LIFE PATRONS...	... £100	LIFE ASSOCIATES	... £25

The attached form may be used for contribution under (a) ; and the enclosed form for application under (b). It will be noted that the amounts referred to above may be spread over a period of three years.

Should the deficiency to be met during the next three years be less than estimated, the Trustees will proceed at the end of such period to return any balance to the subscribers under class (a) in proportion to the sum contributed by each.

The Trustees, considering the study of Psychic Science to be of vital importance to the progress and welfare of mankind, earnestly invite each member—particularly such as have derived consolation and enlightenment through the College—to contribute generously to the FOUNDATION TRUST FUND, according to their means, even to the extent of sacrifice, and thus assist in carrying to fruition the aims with which the Founders inaugurated the work.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, *Hon. President Advisory Council*
 M. A. ST. CLAIR-STOBART, *Hon. Chairman Advisory Council*
 H. C. SCOFIELD, *Member Advisory Council*.

THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF PSYCHIC SCIENCE.

.....1925.

(a)

To THE TRUSTEES,
 COLLEGE " FOUNDATION TRUST FUND,"
 59, HOLLAND PARK, LONDON, W. 11.

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith my cheque for as a donation to the " FOUNDATION TRUST FUND " in accordance with circular letter dated January 22nd, 1925.

(Signature).....

.....1925

(Payment may be made by three yearly donations.)

(b)

I authorize you to place my name on the College List of Honorary appointments, and have much pleasure in enclosing my cheque for as my contribution to the " FOUNDATION TRUST FUND."

(Signature).....

Cheques should be made payable to " THE TRUSTEES, ' FOUNDATION TRUST FUND,' " and crossed " MIDLAND BANK, LTD., NOTTING HILL GATE BRANCH."

The above appeal forms can be sent to any interested reader on application to the Hon. Sec.

The fol
 following
 Miss E. M
 Mr. Henry
 Lady M.
 Mr. Arthur
 Lady Doy
 Mr. H. D
 Mr. Cotes
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 Mr. John
 Mrs. John
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 P. ...
 Mr. E.
 C.G.
 Mrs. H
 P.W.H
 Mr. E
 Mrs. E
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 Capt.
 Mr. D
 Sub
 to an

RESULT OF APPEAL (to date).

The following Members have generously supported the Appeal to the following extent :

LIFE GOVERNORS.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Chas. G. Tolson ...	500	0	0
Mr. Joseph De Wyckoff...	200	0	0

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	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Anon.	10	0	0	Mrs. S. Mendelssohn ...	6	0	0
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Mr. Hubert Astley ...	2	2	0	Mrs. H. D. Nicolls ...	5	0	0
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Mr. E. W. Duxbury ...	9	0	0	A Friend ...	2	0	0
C.G.	3	3	0	Lady Scott Moncrieff ...	3	3	0
Mrs. Habershon ...	15	0	0	H.S.	5	5	0
P.W.H.	5	5	0	Mrs. Swinburne ...	2	2	0
Mr. E. J. H ...	10	0	0	Rev. C. Drayton Thomas	15	0	0
Mrs. Hyland ...	1	1	0	Miss M. M. O'Donnell			
Col. E. R. Johnson ...	2	0	0	Welsh	10	0	0
Capt. McDermott ...	2	2	0	Miss E. J. Welsh ...	5	1	0
Mr. D. McKenzie ...	5	0	0				

Total subscribed £2,586 1 0.

Subscribers are at liberty, at any time, to move from one appointment to another.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

It is curious to note how the storm centre shifts in the continuous controversy that rages ceaselessly round the subject of Psychic Science. In 1922 England had its share of violent controversy over the Price-Hope case, confined largely within the borders of the movement. In 1923-24 Paris bore the brunt in the accusations levelled against the mediums Guzik and Erto by the Sorbonne Professors and others, and considered justified in the latter case at least by Dr. Geley, who bore the brunt of the attack. Vienna too, in 1924, and all Austria, had its upheaval in attacks on Willy and Rudi Schneider and Frau Silbert. 1924-25 sees New York and Boston writhing over the genuineness or otherwise of "Margery" (Mrs. Le Roi Crandon), whose photograph we reproduce for our readers through the kindness of the Hon. President.

* * * * *

The controversy continues as we write, and the reactions are being felt within the two main American S.P.R. Societies, New York and Boston, and changes in leadership are mooted. New York seems to tend in the main to a Spiritualistic view of psychic phenomena. Boston, led by investigators from Harvard, adopts the more conservative position of many in the English S.P.R.—holding a watching brief for the facts only and refusing to commit itself to any premature theory. Such investigators may be wise in their generation, for the moment they confess that their minds are made up in the Spiritualistic direction their reputation as scientists is seriously attacked.

* * * * *

Meanwhile the great work among the humbler people in the United States has suffered a severe blow in the passing of their leader, Mr. George R. Warne. He was President of the National Spiritualist Association and Editor of the Magazine. A great missionary and excellent speaker, he went East, West, North and South, attending the great Conventions of Spiritualism, steadying and purifying the Movement in a most valuable way for many years. He too was a Conservative in thought, although more so-called scientific investigators might have given him little credit for this.

Some years ago he took a determined stand against the untrust-

worthy nature of much of the physical phenomena, given at Lily Dale, the great American Spiritualist Summer Camp. He brought upon himself great obloquy for this action from many of his fellows, but stood his ground, holding that the great message to humanity which Spiritualism had, could not be suffered to ruin itself by encouraging doubtful phenomena. He preferred to rely upon the mental phenomena for the building up of the Churches.

We had the pleasure of making Dr. Warne's personal acquaintance in London two years ago, and appreciated his genial personality and his direct attitude of mind. He had gathered round himself in the States a band of fine workers under whose care the work will go on. Our sympathy is extended to them and to Mrs. Warne, her husband's faithful friend in all his labours.

* * * * *

As we go to press the news comes of the death of a worker in a very different field. Sydney Alritz, Ph.D. and Professor of Psychology at Upsala University, was the President of the Swedish Society for Psychological Research. Dr. Alritz devoted many years of his life to examination of trance states, and made a close study of Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Osborne Leonard and others. He visited the College in 1923 and tested various mediums as to insensibility during trance. We sympathize with his co-workers in Sweden in their loss.

* * * * *

The Lyceum Ladies' Club recently gave a delightful dinner in honour of Psychical Research, under the genial Presidency of Mrs. Champion de Crespigny. A large number of guests were invited, and among those asked to address the gathering were Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Rev. G. Vale Owen, Mr. H. Dennis Bradley, Mr. Sutton Vane, Mrs. Hewat McKenzie and Mr. Bligh Bond.

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Each contribution was characteristic. Sir Arthur was forthright and straight-spoken as ever. "G.V.O." made his confession with a sprinkling of much appreciated dry humour. Mr. Dennis Bradley—whom we congratulate on again bringing Mr. George Valiantine to Britain for the enlightenment of the nation—challenged the universe with his faith in the power of the sensitive who first brought conviction to himself, and relating some remarkable recent evidential incidents. Mr. Sutton Vane, the author of "Outward Bound," rather lost himself, but recovered enough to assure his audience that there was "something in it," though he knew very little of the subject. The Hon. Secretary of the College told of an

"angel" entertained unawares twenty-five years ago, who opened to her this avenue of knowledge which had had such far-reaching effects; and Mr. Bligh Bond waxed eloquent on the joy of knowing that all knowledge is somewhere accessible to those tuned to receive it, and that in the Glastonbury Scripts this had been remarkably demonstrated. Mrs. Kelway Bamber brought an interesting evening to a close by ably moving the toast of Spiritualism, its past and present workers. It will be noticed how many of the speakers are closely connected with the College as Councillors and members. At the close of the dinner Mr. J. Hewat McKenzie showed the wax moulds of spirit hands obtained by him in Warsaw in 1922 through the mediumship of Franek Kluski.

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We congratulate Sir Arthur Conan Doyle on the magnificent venture of the Psychic Book Shop. Probably for the first time all the best books on Spiritualism and Psychical Research are seen in a London window in a prominent public thoroughfare, and much increase of interest in the general public may be the result. All our readers should not fail to visit and to buy. Several of the above mentioned College moulds are on exhibition at the Book Shop.

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Readers of our last issue will remember the article on "Psychic Photography," reproducing a lecture given by Mr. Traill Taylor in 1874. Since its issue, curiously enough, some of the negatives of the experiments referred to have come into the College keeping, through the kindness of a daughter and son-in-law of the late Andrew Glendinning, a prominent pioneer of the 'seventies, in whose house the experiments were made. The College is a fitting place for these historic negatives, and with them are a number of the negatives of the late Mr. R. Bournsell, to whom we personally owe many early valuable results in photography.

* * * * *

Mr. George H. Moss, the newest psychic photographer, is now on the regular staff of the College, and promises to be no unworthy successor of the early pioneers. The battle of Psychic Photography has still to be won, and we look to Mr. Moss as a coming champion.

* * * * *

Among new helpers at the College worthy of students' attention are Mrs. Barkel, whose trance work has already been fully

demonstrated by many, and whose pleasant personality adds to the value of her work. Miss G. D. Cummins, whose Ouija Board communications and writing, is of profound interest to many students. Miss Cummins is a close friend of Mrs. Hester M. Dowden (Travers-Smith), and her gift has developed on similar lines.

In the last number of the American S.P.R. Journal, Mrs. Allison, a visitor from the States last year and a stranger to Mrs. Dowden, writes of the excellent evidence, including remarkable name tests which she obtained from this sensitive. Two years ago, when Mrs. Dowden began work for the College, names were rare; and the value of regular work is proved in this fine development.

* * * * *

Miss Helen MacGregor, who has been a student and able helper at the College for over two years, is now an independent worker. Her gifts during this time have greatly improved, and her ability to assist others in psychic development was of the greatest service to many during her residence.

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Particulars of the College Foundation Trust Fund are given elsewhere, and we here acknowledge the kind gifts of some members towards General College Expenses, during the present quarter.

	£	s.	d.
C.M.B.	2	1	0
Mrs. Campbell	10	0	0
Mr. J. A. Gillett	5	0	0
Mrs. Morris	0	10	6
	<hr/>		
	£17	11	6
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M. GABRIEL DELANNE ON THE CRITICS OF SPIRITUALISM.

THE following passages have been translated from M. Delanne's work, "Le Spiritisme devant La Science" ("Spiritism at the Bar of Science"), 1904; in which the author collates a considerable amount of evidence from scientific authorities in favour of the truth of spirit communication, and also replies to adverse criticism.

It may usefully be mentioned that "Spiritism" is the French term for what the Anglo-Saxon race denominate "Spiritualism." It has the advantage of being shorter, though the word is frequently used by English critics in a derogatory sense.

M. Delanne writes :

"Let us continue our examination of the critics of Spiritism. The following question has sometimes been put: 'Assuming that Spiritism be a truth, why do the spirits, in order to manifest, need a table or a medium?'

"It would be absurd to suppose that a spirit is obliged, in order to give us his instruction or advice, to come and dwell in the feet of a table, chair or stand, for anyone who was deprived of these instruments would not be able to receive any communications; moreover, these pieces of furniture are not endowed with any special virtue which could legitimate such a power. We must familiarize ourselves with the life of spirits and their method of operation in order to understand what takes place in typtology.

"From all time spirits have existed, since it is they who people the earth by incarnating, from all time also they have exercised their influence upon the visible world by physical manifestations or by inspirations given to men. Those thoughts, which are in some way breathed into the brain of the incarnated human being, do not leave any traces, but if the invisibles wish to evidence their presence in an ostensible manner they make use of a medium, in order to borrow from him the fluid which they need, and then put in movement the first object at hand, table or chair, in such a manner as to indicate their presence. The table is not an indispensable condition of the phenomenon; when the spirits make use of it, it is because it is more convenient, and that is all. The medium is really necessary, since without his action nothing can be produced, but he only plays the role of intermediary, being often unconscious, and has no other merit than that of docility.

“ One cause of surprise for those who have little knowledge of the principles of spiritualistic teaching is that the spirits do not always reply, when interrogated, about the future, or when questions are put to them regarding the solution of certain scientific problems. These demands, which we hear constantly formulated, prove complete ignorance of the mission of spirits and of the aim of their manifestations. Every demand made from purely personal interest, with egoistic sentiment, never receives any reply ; or else, if one be given, it emanates from jesting spirits who seek to deceive us. We must not dissimulate that in the spirit-world, as on earth, serious, advanced spirits are the exception, for if it were otherwise, our world would be more perfect. There are in space beings who roam around us, interesting themselves in our life, and seeking frequently to amuse themselves at our expense, when they see that cupidity or the like aims are the only motives which actuate an enquirer. They can lend themselves to a thousand jests, of which the imprudent person is the victim. It is that which makes us pity those who see in Spiritism only a means of finding lost articles, of asking advice about their material position, or of discovering hidden treasure.

“ Spiritualistic science has a nobler, grander aim ; it has, as its principal object, to demonstrate to us the existence of the soul after death and, if it brought only that result, then the consequences which ensue from the moral and social standpoint would be already considerable. But its benefits are not limited to that ; it gives us precise indications about the future life, permits us to understand the goodness and justice of God, and furnishes us with the explanation of our existence on earth ; in a word, it is the science of the soul and of its destinies.

“ This leads us to speak of the instruction which we receive from the superior spirits whom we call our ‘ guides.’ They have already unveiled to our eyes a large part of the mysteries which veiled the morrow of death, initiating us into the splendours of the life of spirits, and letting us half see the great laws which direct the evolution of things and beings towards more lofty destinies. But they cannot tell us everything, for, if that were so, there would be no merit on our part ; and, as our spiritual acquisitions ought to be the result of our individual efforts, they are not permitted to reveal to us all they know.

“ On the other hand, it is evident that they must proportion their teaching to the degree of human advancement. What should we say of a professor who wished to teach the ‘ integral calculus ’ to a child of ten years of age ? That he was mad, for, before reaching that, it would be necessary for this child to learn the different branches of mathematics which lead, by a logical chain, to that science which is its last term. In the same way the spirits can only reveal to us progressively the truths which they know, in the measure that we become more apt to understand them.

“ They have, nevertheless, given through communications the highest ideas which modern deductions have reached. Allan Kardec

preached the unity of force and matter at an epoch in which these ideas were far from being admitted by official science. Our 'guides' promise us for the future revelations grander still; encouraged, therefore, by what they have already announced we await with patience new discoveries in the future.

"It has been thought that a decisive argument has been found against spiritualists from the admission that the spirits of different countries do not have the same point of view on a great number of questions; that some admit reincarnation, while others reject it; some are Catholics, while others maintain Protestantism, etc.; and this is made the basis for affirming that the communications may well be only the reflection of the mind of the mediums, according to the personal equation of each, as M. d'Assier has said.

"We have already contested that point of view, and shown that, when the spiritistic influence is exercised, they are quite truly intelligences foreign to the medium who produce the phenomena; moreover, these beings say that they have lived on earth.

"On the earth, even in a civilized country like our own, how few people are acquainted with the teachings of science! If we were to place ourselves on a public thoroughfare and could stop twenty persons who were passing, and devote ourselves to an examination of their knowledge, it could safely be wagered that eighteen at least would be incapable of giving us any exact information about the different functions of digestion. Now is that not a mere habitual phenomenon, one that is reproduced more frequently, than the other? If, then, the populace is so ill-informed on matters which it should be most important for it to know, for much stronger reasons it will not take account of the complicated problems on which the life of spirit depends.

"The spirit-world, or that of the spirits, being absolutely the reproduction of ours, we ought not to be astonished at the divergences of views and opinions which are manifest in the communications. Far from accepting all the ideas which reach us through the agency of mediums, we ought to pass through the crucible of reason the theories which have been thus given us, and pitilessly reject those which are not in perfect accord with logic. God has placed in us this divine torch of reason which nothing ought to extinguish, and our most sacred right is that of believing only in things which we clearly understand. That is why Spiritism, so well summarized in the works of Allan Kardec, responds to the aspirations of our epoch; hence its rapid propagation through the world.

"A positivist writer, M. d'Assier, has had the pretension of freeing the minds of men from what he calls 'the enervating hallucinations of Spiritism.' After so wondrous a promise we were expecting a methodical refutation of all the arguments of the Spiritualists, but we have found ourselves faced by only a more or less disguised re-edition of the old complaints—charlatanism, superstition, etc. M. d'Assier, nevertheless, makes a step forward; he is willing to believe that what we call the 'perisprit' is indeed a reality, only

he calls it fluidic double, posthumous or mesmeric personality, and attributes it to the most extensive powers. This author has collected some remarkable documents which prove that man is dual and that, in certain circumstances, a separation can be effected between the two principles which compose him. We shall return more particularly to this study in the following chapters. Let us merely point out here the procedure of M. d'Assier who, while contesting our doctrines, recognizes the exactitude of the facts advanced by Allan Kardec and the good faith of mediums. He believes that he can explain everything by the hypothesis of thought-transmission and of the temporary survival of the individuality. According to him, at the moment of death, all vital force is not absolutely destroyed; that which formed the fluidic double can still live some time, but little by little it breaks up and disintegrates, so far as the elements which constitute it go to rejoin their fellows in Nature.

"To refute this doctrine it suffices to say that we have in thousands communications which assure us of the contrary. Besides, the author limits himself to announcing his point of view without giving himself the trouble of furnishing the proofs of it. M. d'Assier has quite simply annexed for his own advantage part of the theosophic theories which also allege that all men have not in equal degree the possibility of attaining immortality. All these systems bear evidence of progress over pure materialism, but cannot satisfy serious men who do not confine themselves to vague notions, and who exact positive proofs as the basis of their convictions.

"An attempt has been made to assimilate the writing medium to a lucid somnambulist; we know indeed that the magnetizer can, in certain cases, make his subject execute the movements of which he is thinking, without being obliged for that purpose to express his will orally. No analogy can be established between this fact and mediumship. In the spiritistic experiences the medium does not 'sleep'; and the person who evokes is most often very ignorant of magnetic practices; therefore the thought of the enquirer could not produce the truly remarkable effects which are observed. Besides, the mechanical medium can maintain a conversation whilst his hand is writing automatically and he is intellectually in his normal state; this condition, cannot, therefore, be compared with natural or induced somnambulism.

"The clergy of all denominations have declared war against Spiritism, since it destroys for ever the belief in hell and, in consequence, eternal punishment. It saps at the base the theory of original sin, and makes a good and merciful God of the fierce and cruel Divinity of the priests. Spiritistic philosophy does not lean on faith; it draws its strength from the light of reason, and to combat dogma it rests on scientific observation. We can hence conceive what reception it has had.

"But let us enter for a moment into catholic ideas; let us assume that the spirit of evil roams about us, '*quaerens quem devoret*'; we ought to recognize the tree by its fruit, and hold ourselves on

guard against his suggestions. Does he preach hatred, envy and wrath; does he incite us to satisfy all our passions? No! the spirits who communicate teach fraternity, the forgiveness of injuries, and consideration for friends and enemies. They tell us that the only way to reach happiness is that of goodness, that the only sacrifices which are pleasing to the Lord are those which we achieve over ourselves. They exhort us to watch carefully over our actions in order to avoid injustice; they commend to us the study of Nature and the love of our fellows as the only means of rising rapidly to a more shining future. Far from telling us that salvation is personal they make us envisage the happiness of our brethren as the superior objective towards which all our efforts ought to tend; in short, they place supreme happiness in the most sublime fraternity—that of the heart.

“If these be the means employed by Satan to pervert us, it must be avowed that they strangely resemble those which Jesus used to reform men, and the Angel of Darkness does his work very ill by bringing us back to virtue by the austerity of the morality which he recommends in the communications.

“If it is impossible for us to believe in legions of the damned, it does not follow that the wicked enjoy impunity. In his book, ‘Le Ciel et l’Enfer’ (‘Heaven and Hell’) Allan Kardec has painted according to Nature the sufferings of unhappy spirits; and, if hell does not exist, perverse souls do not the less endure painful chastisements. But we know also that these sufferings are not eternal; God permits the sinner to abridge them, by giving him the faculty of redeeming himself by expiations proportioned to his misdeeds. That is where we differ absolutely from all the dogmas, in that our hope is founded on the infinite justice and goodness of the Creator. We cannot suppose that God would be more cruel towards us than a father with regard to his repentant child, and this hope chases from our hearts the heart-rending idea of an eternal despair.

“Spiritism teaches, in the first place, the existence of God—the initial and sole Energizer of the Universe, comprising in Himself all perfections carried to infinity; He is Eternal and Almighty. None can know Him on earth, but all undergo His laws; our understanding is still too weak for us to rise to His sublime heights, but our reason proves to us that He exists; and the spirits, better placed than we are to appreciate His greatness, bow with respect before His Infinite Majesty. We have not acquired sufficient intellectual development to embrace in its full extent this sublime conception of the Divinity, but we strive towards it like the moth towards the light. The desire to know and understand develops in our hearts the noblest aspirations, and later, freed from matter, gravitating towards perfection, the mind will form for itself a more and more elevated idea of that Almighty, Whom it presumes to-day, and will know one day.

“The God that we understand is Infinite Greatness, Infinite Power, Infinite Goodness, Infinite Justice. He is the creative

Initiator 'par excellence.' He is incalculable Force, universal Harmony. It is God Who hovers above the Creation, which He envelops with His will, and penetrates with His reason. It is by Him that the Universes are formed, that the celestial masses roll with their sparkling splendours through the depths of the abyss, it is by Him that the planets gravitate in space, forming radiant aureoles to the suns. God is Immeasurable, Eternal, Indefinable Life. He is the Beginning and the End, the Alpha and the Omega.

"Spiritism teaches, in the second place, the existence of the soul, that is to say, of the conscious 'ego,' immortal and created by God. We are ignorant of the origin of this 'ego,' but whatever that may be, we believe that God has made all spirits equal, and has endowed them with equal faculties to reach the same end—happiness. At the same time as conscience He has given us free will, which permits us to hasten more or less our evolution towards higher destinies. God establishes eternal laws which we ought not to transgress, but if we do not conform thereto He leaves us through eternity the faculty of effacing by fresh efforts the misdeeds or crimes which we have committed. It is thus that the spirits, aiding each other, attain the happiness which ought to be the apanage of all the children of God.

"No philosophy has risen to a higher conception of universal life, none has preached a purer morality. Therefore, as holders of some part of truth, we present it to the world, resting on the unshakable bases of physical observation.

"Spiritism is a progressive science and is based on the revelations of the spirits. Now the latter, to the extent that they progress and that we develop intellectually, reveal new truths, so that their teaching is graduated and expanded in the measure that we ourselves become more instructed.

"Such is, in its main lines, this philosophy, which it has been sought to vilify by lies and calumnies. It will be recognized that our ideas and the value of our beliefs place us far above these wretched criticisms; but we need the sun of justice to rise upon us, and permit thinkers to appreciate in all its greatness this noble doctrine."

E. W. DUXBURY.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"THE WAY OF ATTAINMENT."

By Sidney Klein. (Rider & Son. 5s. 0d.)

MR. KLEIN writes for the serious student of life who is seeking to fill the gaps in his thinking between known scientific laws and the little known laws of the invisible world.

His former work, "Science and the Infinite," created an appetite for further matter of the same kind—the author's firmly held view that, rightly apprehended, the Universe is the expression of an All Loving Spirit, and his simple yet striking method of illustration makes a contribution of the utmost value to the unification of thought essential among those who work for the advance of humanity.

Mr. Klein's clear explanation of the illusions of the material Universe of which many are quite unaware, is a most useful way of creating an appetite for the study of the subtler worlds which interpenetrate our own.

"PAUL AND ALBERT."

Received by the Rev. G. Vale Owen. (Hutchinson & Co. 4s. 6d.)

This striking script of after-death conditions in the darker spheres is as true and convincing in its own relation as the more frequent records of brighter states: both need to be understood, but the former must be told as Mr. Vale Owen's communicators have done, with sincere purpose to instruct others and to show that the descent, though swift and easy, must be followed by an arduous climb if the heights are to be won. Those who have learned of the upward way before passing over are fortunate. Ever springing hope and invisible guardianship is the theme, and if we expand in sympathy as we read the story of a soul and learn to marvel at the absolute justice tempered with mercy meted out to the wanderer, the book will have served its purpose.

"AVERNUS."

By Mary Bligh Bond. (Blackwell. 7s. 6d.)

This too is a story of the depths, but not based upon the sufferings of a discarnate after-life. Assuming reincarnation as a fact, the authoress pictures two brother-angels reborn on earth at the same period as two girl friends. They both have strange psychic experiences and become aware of an intimate bond between them. One bears in her woman's body the effects of misdeeds in a long past life in Atlantis; the other has, with noble self-sacrifice, followed his brother through many rebirths with the intention of defeating the malign influence at work on his brother's life, and ultimately succeeds.

It is an open question whether the recital of such ghastly horrors serve any useful purpose, but a gleam of light is thrown in the devotion of the one who is willing to go through the fiery pit to save his brother. The book, which will be quite unconvincing to those who do not accept the hypothesis of reincarnation, shows in many places a real knowledge of the play of unregulated psychic forces upon super-sensitive human beings.

"PHANTOMS OF THE DAWN."

By Violet L. Tweedale. (John Long, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.)

Mrs. Tweedale's interesting reflections on psychic science so charmingly interspersed with remarkable personal experiences makes her new book a most welcome volume of psychic instruction. It will be specially appreciated by general readers who wish to see the subject approached in a sane and logical fashion by a modern cultured woman. The book cannot fail to bring Mrs. Tweedale a volume of correspondence from interested readers. Some of the experiences are new and unique, even to those well acquainted with psychic matters.

"NAMES AND THEIR NUMBERS."

By Mabel L. Ahmad. (Rider & Son. 2s. 6d.)

"LIFE SYMBOLS AS RELATED TO SEX SYMBOLISM."

By Elizabeth E. Goldsmith. (Putnam. 37s. 6d.)

This is a finely produced book, covering a great range of symbolical ideas, particularly those relating to the life forces in man and Nature. Every nation gives its quota, and a surprising agreement of idea is found among the best known symbols and their application wherever they are found. Before men worshipped gods they worshipped the natural forces which dominated their lives, and a great universal system was the result, as if the same causes in Nature always produced the same form when expressed in symbol. Symbols, to the instructed, speak louder than tongues, and constitute the only known universal language. The numerous fine plates and reproductions of symbols from famous sculptures add greatly to the value of the work, which may be regarded as a modern dictionary of symbolism.

"EMBLEMATIC FREEMASONRY."

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