

The Astrologer.

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APRIL, 1889.

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REVOLUTIONARY FIGURES AND TRANSITS.

(Continued from page 135, vol 2.)

In our last remarks we found the Sun moving one degree fifty-nine seconds per day of twenty-four hours, and, as before stated, what we now want is, to find the time at which the solar orb reaches the same place it held at the estimated time of birth, or as marked in the nativity. To do this, the best and simplest way is by the rule of proportion. To put it in a form that perhaps will be readiest understood by the majority of our readers is as follows, viz., the Sun is moving 1 deg. 0 min. 59 secs. Now to do away with a lot of complications, unnecessary trouble, and useless fractions, let us say the Sun's motion is 1deg. 1min. 0secs. This is only adding a second to the motion in 24 hours, and if divided by that number will amount to but very little. However, those who prefer to work it out to these fractions may amuse themselves in so doing by the general rule; but what we are going now to state, is quite sufficiently near for any amateur, and for all practical purposes it will also be readily comprehended by one and all.

Reduce the degree to minutes, to which add the one minute, and say the Sun's motion is sixty-one minutes. Then set down the figures as follows:—

First Sun's motion in 24 hours, then length
of day, after which the distance it has to
travel, or of aspect from noon of Jan-
uary 26th..... 61min. 24h. 28min.

Now multiply the second term by the third, and divide by the first.

Example : 6imin. : 24h. : 28min.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 28 \\
 \hline
 192 \\
 48 \\
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 61) 672 \text{ (11} \\
 \quad 61 \\
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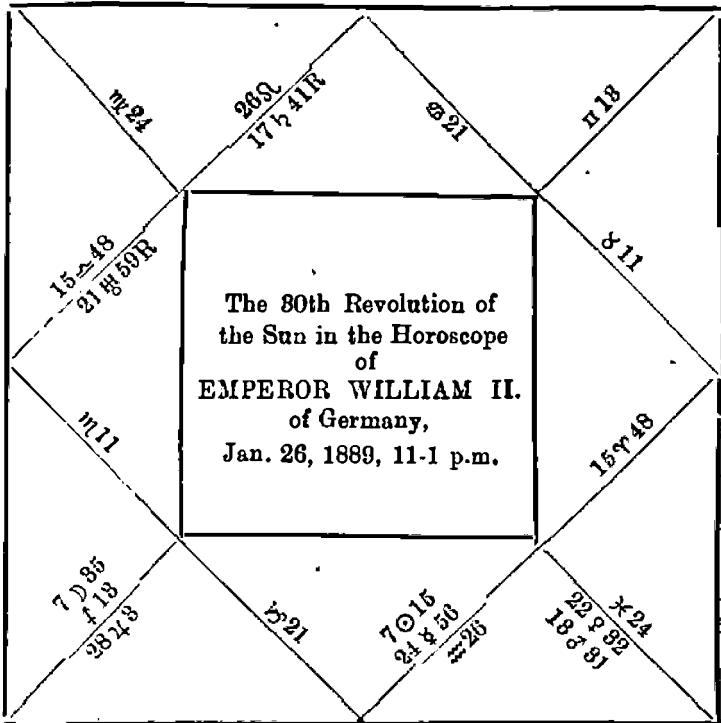
Thus we find it takes the Sun, at the rate of motion it is here found travelling, eleven hours one minute in time to move twenty-eight minutes in space; and as the computation is from the noon of January 26th, 1889, the day before the birthday anniversary, this time must be added to the sidereal time of that day at noon, and the figure erected for that time, namely,—January 26th, 1889, 11h. 1m. R.M.

The figure, of course, should be erected in the usual way for the time given. The Sun will be found on its radical place zodiacally, but not in the same mansion. The Moon and all the other planets must be placed where found at the time, irrespective of their radical places. (See illustration)

The following figure shows the asc. of birth on the M.C. of the revolution, the 4th of the nativity on the asc. of the same, the 7th on the 4th, and the M.C. on the 7th, going down. Saturn within orbs of a conjunction of his radical place and retrograde, near the house of friends in the revolution, but is practically on the cusp of the radical 2nd. Here are all the planets except Saturn and Uranus under the earth, the former squares the cusp of 2nd in Revolution, while the latter squares the M.C. Venus ruler of revolution is dignified, but near the cusp of 6th,—an evil house—and applying to square of Jupiter, which is also dignified. The first aspect the Moon

applies to is square of Mars, both rulers of important houses, namely, 7th and 10th.

A. R. of M. C., 7h. 29m.



We do not, however, propose entering here into a detailed commentary on this figure, our only aim being to give instructions for erecting figures of this kind generally, so that all students may be enabled to use them if they choose in their own individual cases. Those who have any difficulty in finding the planets' places, should use the table of logarithms given at the end of Raphael's Ephemeris for the present year. These tables are very simple and easy to understand; the little difficulty that may appear at first will soon vanish, and the tables be found very useful.

In giving instructions for guiding the judgment in these figures, we intend to quote largely from the works of an author who studied them considerably, and wrote rather largely upon them; and so far as our experience is concerned, we have found much to be relied upon in his rules. For judicious reasons, however, we shall not give his name here, but all who are in any way acquainted with his writings will not be long in recognising him.

A Revolutionary Figure, says our author, is easy to be understood, by considering in what house and what sign in the revolution the radical significators are posited, for according to the concordant or discordant positions and configurations so must we judge. If the radical figure be unfortunate, that is, the nativity, the native will reap but little benefit from a promising revolution, for a radical evil can never be eradicated by any accidental good, although the evil may be mitigated.

Compare the revolutionary figure with that of the birth, and observe how the cusps of the houses and significators agree, or are disposed, for upon this the judgment depends. If the asc. and M.C. of the revolutionary figure be in good aspect with the radical, or be the same with the angles, signifies good health, prosperity, and an increase of substance, especially if the lords of the ascendants—that is we presume in both figures—be well dignified. If, however, the asc. of the revolutionary be in bad aspect with the angles of the radix, then evil will be felt that year. Let it always be remembered that the planets in the revolution have no relation to the native, as the lords of the houses in the revolution, but only from their radical positions and denominations, for the first of the revolutionary may not be the ascendant of the nativity, and if not so, it is only an accidental asc.

If the sign on the 6th, 7th, or 12th in the natus be found on the asc. of the revolution, sickness, ene-

mies, and such things as these houses govern, may be expected to be rather prominent during the following year. This, however, like all other operations, must be considered in connection with the nativity, ever bearing in mind that very truthful remark we often hear referred to, "Where much is given much will be required." This is perfectly applicable here, for if the nativity is any way in favour of producing trouble from persons of this enviable class, then sure enough the native will have his share of it; but if on the other hand the nativity promises nothing of the kind, or declares to the contrary, then trouble of this kind will not be. All figures must be considered from this standpoint. If the sign on the 7th in the radix be found on the first of the revolution, it brings contentions, quarrels, lawsuits; in some cases marriage, in others divorce. If the Moon or any planet be peregrine in 2nd of the revolution, the native may expect to gain but little by business or speculation, particularly if the nativity be an unfortunate one; if fortunate, things will be slack, nothing will seem to go as it ought, and the native cannot account for it; he makes extra efforts, and tries his very best, but all to no purpose; by and bye, however, this kind of thing passes off, and all goes right, then he wonders whatever can have been the matter.

(To be continued.)

A REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

BY THE LATE LORD LYTTON.

It is now a pretty well recognized fact that the late Lord Lytton was not only a literary genius in the ordinary sense of the term, but that he was also an expert astrologer, and as may be seen by the following figure, was fairly well versed in occult subjects generally.

Being a man holding a high position in life, educated, refined and polished to the very highest degree that money, talent, and

He would gain largely by marriage, in a pecuniary sense, which marks a crisis in his life. He would have a peaceful hearth, to his own taste, and leaving him free for ambitious objects.

In honours, he has not only luck, but a felicity far beyond the most favourable prospects that could be reasonably anticipated from his past career, his present position, or his personal endowments.

He will have a higher name than I should say his intellect quite warrants, or would now be conjectured. He will certainly have very high honours; whether official or in rank, high as compared with his birth or actual achievements.

He has a temperament that finds pleasure in what belongs to social life; he has not the reserve common to literary men.

He has considerable veneration, and will keep well with the Church and State, not merely from policy, but from sentiment and instinct.

His illnesses will be few and quick, but his last illness may be lingering. He is likely to live to old age, the close of his career much honoured.

He will be to the last largely before the public; much feared by his opponents, but greatly beloved, not only by those immediately about him, but by large numbers of persons to whom he is personally unknown.

He will die, whether in or out of office, in an exceptionally high position, greatly lamented, and surrounded to the end by all the magnificent planetary influences of a propitious Jupiter.

No figure I have drawn more surprises me than this. It is so completely opposed to what I myself should have augured, not only from the rest of his career, but from my knowledge of the man.

He will bequeath a repute out of all proportion to the opinion now entertained of his intellect, even by those who think most highly of it.

Greater honours, far more than he has acquired, are in store for him.

His enemies, though active, are not persevering; his official friends, though not ardent, will yet minister to his success.

We wish to make but few remarks upon the above, as our space is so limited, but let us advise our readers one and all to peruse the remarks made upon it by the present Lord, son of the author, and compiler of that most highly interesting work, the Biography from which the above is extracted. It is a somewhat popular work, and may be had from almost any public library.

Many of our friends may perhaps regret that we have not given instructions for drawing up and judging a figure of this kind, which cannot fail to be wonderfully amusing, and when the querent is really in earnest concerning the matter he inquires about,—the same as in horary astrology—is also wonderfully reliable and therefore exceedingly useful, as questions of any kind and upon any subject may be submitted to it by any person, and at the same time but little study is necessary to enable a person to work them out. We might therefore hint to those anxious ones that we intend to give a lesson in each of our issues, commencing in our next, and continuing until such lessons are completed.

We promised in our last to give a Figure for the time of the re-assembling of Parliament, but so many subjects present themselves to our notice, and our space being so limited, we are therefore obliged to make a selection, and choose which of them we think will be most interesting and most useful to our readers. We have left out the article thus promised, in order to make room for others which we think will be of more practical and personal use.

THE DOCTRINE OF ELECTIONS.

This is another very interesting and extremely important subject, and on that account, and for its usefulness, we are anxious to introduce it to our readers.

What is here meant by election is,—when any business of an important nature is going to be undertaken, the choosing or selecting a time most suitable and proper that can be found for commencing that undertaking, whether it be business, journeys, marriage, or anything else.

Before we go into the details of this subject, let us again quote the passage from the Old Book that we have often quoted before, namely, “To every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under the heavens.”—Ecclesiastes, ch. III., v. 1.

We have often heard this passage quoted from the pulpit, but have not seen or heard the person who has been able to do anything like justice to it in that quarter. It was evidently given for a vast deal wider range of application than persons who occupy pulpits have any idea of. For instance, if a ship sets sail on her first trip at a time when the evil planet Saturn is rising in the sign Pisces, afflicted by Mars, that ship will be cast away, or meet with some serious misfortune; just so a building

commenced when the Moon is in Scorpio or Pisces having south latitude and descending, that house will have many defects, and will soon fall. But let a building be commenced while the Moon is in Aquarius, increasing in light, applying to good aspect of Jupiter or Saturn, there will not be many defects found in it, neither will there be any fear of it falling.

We might go on in this way speaking about good and evil times until we could fill volumes of printed matter, showing in an unmistakeable manner that the few words we have quoted have a very universal import and meaning; for Astrology proves beyond all doubt that there is positively what the text says, a time for every purpose under the heaven. Doubtless this should be rendered heavens.

What we now wish to do is to point out at least a few of the most favourable times, or rather what are some of the most favourable planetary positions and configurations under which to commence undertakings of various kinds.

Of course, for a person to be able to elect a time himself for any particular purpose he must make himself somewhat acquainted with the science, which is not a very serious undertaking. Any ordinary intelligent person may very soon master sufficient of it to enable him to choose between good and evil times for the commencement of all his or her important transactions.

Selecting a Time for Marriage.

In the first place, let us treat on marriages. This is, generally speaking, about the first important business transaction that either male or female contemplates entering into, we will therefore make that the first subject we will attempt to deal with in this respect.

Let us ever bear in mind, the Moon is chief significator, and seems to play the most active part in the marriages of males; it is therefore highly necessary at the time of celebrating this happy and all important event, that this very busy and very active magnetic body the Moon should be well placed in the heavens, by being, first, in one of the heavenly signs that favours marriage, namely Taurus, Libra, Sagittarius, Aquarius, or Pisces. Any of the first three are preferable. Secondly, see that the lunar orb is in good aspect with Venus, and let that planet be strong, and both in good aspect to Jupiter, it being the greatest benefic, and the producer—in God's hands—of peace, wealth, and prosperity. Let it, if possible, be in reception with one or both the former, and all of them in good aspect with lord of the first at the time of marriage. The lord of seventh also ought to be in friendly aspect.

In the case of females selecting a time for this great event, let them substitute the Sun for the Moon, and follow out the same rules.

Selecting a House.

The next subject of importance that presents itself to our notice, is the selection of a house, and the choice of a proper time for the purpose. The best, or at least one of the best times for this is when the planet which is lord of the fourth in the nativity is strong and well fortified; that is, well aspected by other planets, and particularly by lords of the first and seventh. The better this is aspected, the better the success to be expected. The fourth house of the nativity—that is, the sign that occupies the cusp of this house in the geniture or nativity—should be well occupied by either its lord or by the benefics. The Moon ought also to be applying to either sextile or trine of the said lord of the fourth, and if also to that of the second all the better; and at the time of taking the house, let the Moon be increasing, applying to the planets above-named, if possible, in a fixed sign, and a fixed sign rising.

For commencing any Trade, Business or Profession.

Let the cusp of the tenth house in the nativity be on the ascendant at the time of commencing, and see that the lord of the ascendant and the Moon are not only free from affliction, but in benefic aspect with the tenth and second mansions; also, if possible at the same time, have the benefics angular and the malifics cadent.

In Choosing a time to Enter an Office, Situation, or Fresh Employment.

In selecting a time for anything of this nature, see that the lights are in their dignities; or if that cannot be, see that they are not afflicted. Also, if possible, let Jupiter be in the second and Sun in mid-heaven; this of course is at noon. Lords of second and seventh should also be strong and fortunate, for the second signifies financial gains; the seventh, counsellors and those who assist in public affairs. If the malefics occupy these houses, or the lords thereof are afflicted at the time of entering it denotes loss, mistrust, and that many annoying circumstances will be the result, especially if the nativity is at all unfortunate in this respect.

When to Set Sail, either for Navigation, or for Emigration, &c.

Where it is possible let the ship set sail at a time when the benefics are either angular or in the ninth mansion, the Sun and Moon at the same time not afflicted. Do not sail in the hours of Mars, or Saturn, nor yet while they are passing through the third or ninth mansions. If possible, let the ship sail in the hours of Venus or Jupiter, while the Moon is in good aspect.

The best time for Commencing to Recover Debts, either by Law Court Proceedings or otherwise.

In the first place, see that the lord of the nativity is well placed at the time of commencement; next see that Jupiter is strong and in good aspect with the lord of nativity. If either of these are placed in the second, so much the better; if that cannot be, have them well placed in the heavens free from conjunction of Sun, and not afflicted in any way. If in good aspect with lord of seventh or eighth also, all the better, for that shows some kind of satisfactory arrangement being come to with the opponent.

We shall have a good deal more to say on this subject from time to time, as it is very important, useful, and beneficial to those who may put these rules into practice. But we must not lose sight of the great fact, that all cannot improve or benefit alike by these any more than they can by any other rules. The nativity, or, where the time of birth is not known, the natural abilities must be taken into consideration.

It is always found that a person who has a fortunate horoscope will improve and benefit himself far more by watching his opportunities than the person who has an unfortunate one; neither will the former have the difficulty in selecting a favourable time for his operations as the latter. They come to him as it were naturally, and his chances to improve are many.

But not so with the latter; his natural propensities are just the opposite. If a stroke of good fortune happens to him, he wonders what is the matter; if he is in any way superstitious, he fancies that Providence has been frowning upon him for a long time, and that the frowns are now about to give place to smiles, or at least to something more pleasant than he has been accustomed to, little knowing what is the actual cause. Too often, however, such persons find themselves greatly disappointed in their ideas, for these imaginary smiles soon vanish, and the expected favours disappear like a cloud of smoke, without accomplishing anything like the good they seemed to promise, and in their place the frowns again appear, as sullen and as threatening as ever. The poor suffering subject relapses again into his accustomed despondency, and says to himself, "Well, it appears there is nothing for me, but hard work, bad luck, and poverty, so I might as well resign myself to my fate, and try no more to get out of my difficulties."

Cases like this may be counted by thousands, and vast numbers of persons who are thus affected might benefit themselves by these simple astrological rules, if they knew them, and put them into practice. It is often said that God gives everyone a chance. This is doubtless quite true when properly understood,

but this seldom is by the person who makes the remark. These chances when investigated are found to be wonderfully diversified and unequally distributed, some persons having an abundance, others find them very scarce, and others are supplied with them in a moderate way, while every person finds them imparted to him in the exact proportion as promised by his figure of birth ; or, as we might say, by the influences operating among the heavenly bodies in his respective horoscope.

Thus Dryden tells us :—

“ Fortune at some hours to all is kind ;
The lucky have whole days which still they choose,
The unlucky have but hours, and these they lose.”

Or, as Menelaus has it :—

“ To know by signs, to judge the turns of fate,
Is greater than to fill the seats of state ;
The ruling stars above by secret laws
Determine future in her second cause ;
These are a book wherein we all may read,
And all should know who in life would succeed,
What correspondent signs in man display
His future actions—points his devious way.
Thus in the heaven his future fate to learn,
The present, past, and future to discern,
Correct his steps, improve the hours of life,
And shunning error, live devoid of strife.”

To those whose opportunities to improve their condition to any extent turns up only now and then, a knowledge of Astrology might prove of immense value, for they would then be able to take advantage of those opportunities, and turn them to the best account. This, to our mind, would be like the blacksmith “ striking while the iron is hot,” or the farmer “ making hay while the Sun shines,” and is quite as natural an operation.

Those who have a fortunate nativity, and have opportunities thrust upon them, might improve them largely by cultivating them according to astrological natural law ; while all others might improve more or less according to their natural ability, just in the same way as any other natural gift may be cultivated and improved.

THE COURAGE OF CONVICTIONS.

BY RICHARD BLAND.

Our noble science has for years, and does yet, suffer from its friends fearing the ridicule of those who know nothing of Astrology. Few—very few—have the courage of their convictions. It is worthy of remark that the editor of “ the Astrologer ” is not open to this charge, and that in last month's issue he printed adverse criticisms from “ Cassell's Saturday Journal,”

and an article headed "Lord Crawford the Astrologer" from "London and Brighton," a London Financial paper. This proves that he at least is not afraid of the truth or otherwise of Astrology being brought to a practical test.

The writer of this article wrote to the Editor of "London and Brighton," with the results as shown by the following extracts:—

"Mr. Bland, a Hull Astrologer, writes, *apropos* of our editorial comments last week:—"If the editor of "London and Brighton" will send the date and hour of his birth to the undersigned, he will try his hand on the living as a means of testing the accuracy of the claims made by astrologers. Will the editor give a portion of his pages for astrological predictions to prove the truth or falsehood of those claims?"

"Certainly. I am glad that Mr. Bland has the courage to take up the challenge, and he may rely on having fair play in these columns. If he will send us some distinct and unequivocal predictions on any subject he likes every week by Monday, he shall have all the benefit of publicity. I have a very open mind on this subject. I have come across several predictions, the accuracy of which could not be questioned; at the same time I have met a large number of impostors. Anyhow we will give Mr. Bland a fair trial, and the public shall be the judges."—*London and Brighton, December 22nd, 1888.*

"I have heard from Mr. Bland, the Hull Astrologer, who has undertaken to accept my challenge to prove the truths of his science. In accordance with his request, I sent him particulars as to the hour of my birth,—which, thanks to feminine love of such detail, I was able to procure,—and he has sent me in return a beautifully drawn astronomical chart showing the position of the planets at the eventful hour of my birth. I am not sufficiently learned in astrological lore to judge whether Mr. Bland has erected the chart properly, but it looks very nice, and makes me feel pleased I was born.

Mr. Bland proceeds to interpret the chart, and tells me what it reveals of my past and future. Of the future I am not very competent to form an opinion, but I fervently hope that Mr. Bland's readings will turn out correct, for the planets are going to be very good to me for the next two years, and if I don't come in a good second with Colonel North it won't be their fault. But Hope has told that flattering tale before, and I am a trifle incredulous. However, time will show.

I am better able to judge of Mr. Bland's accuracy in dealing with events of the past, and I am bound to admit that he has somewhat surprised me. He tells me that in the beginning of, say, 1884, I was the victim of friends, and suffered a big financial loss, and had a thoroughly bad year of it. This was

painfully true. Then, again, he has hit off my personal appearance, even the colour of my eyes and hair, and my friends—the good natured ones, of course—say he has described my character to a ‘T.’ Need I say that it is not flattering. If it had been they would not have recognised it. So far, truth compels me to admit that Mr. Bland has scored.”—*London and Brighton, January 9th, 1889.*

It is to be hoped that some other Astrologer has taken up the question with the writer in “*Cassell’s Saturday Journal*,” for if Astrologers stand to their convictions all round—fight the contest out with all opponents—we shall have a glorious victory, for truth is mighty and shall prevail.

1, Bank Street, Hull, February 18th, 1889.

MEDICAL BOTANY;

OR, EVERY MOTHER HER OWN DOCTOR.

Let all herbs, barks and roots that are required for Medical purposes, be gathered at the times here stated, or in the planetary hours, as directed in our last, pages 210, 211.

Herbs of the Sun, April 11th, at noon, or from 11-30 a.m. to 12 30 p.m.; those of Mercury on the 9th, from 10-30 to 11-30 a.m.; those of Venus on the 8th, from 1 to 2 p.m.; those of Moon on the 7th, from 5 to 6 p.m.; those of Mars on the 7th, from 1 to 2 p.m.; those of Jupiter on the 2nd, from 5 to 6 p.m.; those of Saturn, from 12 noon to 1 p.m.

ASTROLOGICAL ADVICE TO GARDENERS, FARMERS, &c.

We promised in our February number to throw out a suggestion or two as to how a few simple experiments might be tried by any person who has a piece of ground on which he is in the habit of growing any kind of vegetation, by which means he may test for himself whether what we say about the magnetic effect of the Moon upon plants will stand the test of scrutiny or not, without having to be led by the notions and theories of those who know nothing about it, and also without being led astray by his own prejudice or opinions. For want of space, however, we were obliged to forego that article, and allow it to stand over until the present occasion, but now take the opportunity of redeeming that promise, hoping that every reader who has the privilege of giving the matter a fair trial will do so; without having any regard to what he thinks, what Mr. So and

So says, or what he has heard. Let him throw all such nonsense to the dogs, it is not worth better treatment. Prove the truth first, and then think afterwards ; for then there is a foundation upon which to build the thought or theories, otherwise there is none.

We are sorry this most important matter was not inserted last month, as many of our country readers will perhaps have got part of their seeds in, and quite likely many of them during the Moon's decrease, thus their opportunity of trying the following experiment may be partly, if not wholly, lost ; however, let them follow out the subjoined rules during the present month, to the best of their ability.

The Moon will be increasing from March 31st, 11-87 a.m., to April 15th, 10-19 p.m. This is the time elapsing from new to full Moon, or in other words, from the Moon's conjunction, to its opposition with the Sun. During the first quarter, from March 31st to April 8th or thereabouts, rough and stormy weather may be expected to prevail ; the second quarter, much more fair and settled ; third quarter rather rough and unsettled ; while the last will be more settled and fine.

The most appropriate times for planting, sowing, and for germinating purposes generally, are as follows, viz., 2nd and 3rd, from 7 to 8 a.m., because the Moon, the Earth's satellite, is then rising in the earthy sign Taurus. On the 7th and 8th, from 9 to 11 a.m., the lunar orb is rising in the watery and fruitful sign Cancer. On the 14th and 15th Raphael says from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m., put in peas, cabbages, turnips, asparagus, &c. ; but we think about 5 p.m. a better time, because then the Moon will be rising and in the sign Libra. This, says our contemporary, is an excellent time for all sorts of flower seeds ; but the first day, namely, the 14th, being Sunday, not many we presume will take advantage of the good of that day. The Moon meets the opposition of Sun on the 15th, therefore is full Moon. In the morning of the 16th, it enters the fruitful sign Scorpio ; we for that reason recommend that, and the following day, for sowing all kinds of peas, that is if full pods and plenty of them are desired. The best time to put them in is just before Sunset.

Of course, as Mr. Pearce says in his American Almanac, " It would be impossible to sow a great number of acres while the Moon is in one particular sign of the Zodiac, it is therefore advisable to begin sowing very soon after the new Moon, and as soon as she enters one of the above mentioned signs." For the garden however, we recommend the above times as near as possible, to be chosen.

Vegetables, trees, plants, flowers, &c., treated at these times, with ordinary and usual care, will do well, and produce satis-

factory results. Of course, allowance must be made for the amount of success or non-success of the person who performs the work ; for it is a fact that some persons are remarkably fortunate, generally speaking, in these matters. They can sow, plant, or do whatever they want to in any kind of careless off-hand manner, and whatever they have done does well ; while on the other hand there are those who may take all the pains imaginable, and scarcely anything they put into the ground will grow, comparatively speaking. Therefore, as we say, allowance must be made for these variations, for some will naturally meet with much better success than others.

Now in order to try a few simple experiments, let a piece of ground be prepared in the way we suggested in our February number, then let one third of the plot be sown with the seeds selected on any of the times named above ; then, after the Moon has passed the full, and gone through the sign Scorpio, say on the 18th, sow another third of the plot with more of the same seed, then on the 27th, about 11 a. m., the Moon then being in Aries, and under the earth. A better contrast no doubt might be noticed could the Moon be got in a barren sign and in its last quarter, but that cannot be done this month. However, quite sufficient may be obtained from the above to rouse one's curiosity, and set on foot further investigation ; and once a person begins to investigate this matter he very soon becomes convinced.

It is very important that this matter should receive the most serious attention of those concerned in agriculture, for although, as the poet says :—

The king may rule o'er land and sea,
The lord may live right royally,
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide ;
But this, or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsmen fashion wondrous things,
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The miner bores the precious leads ;
But this, or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The merchant he must buy and sell.
The teacher do his duty well,
But men may toil through busy days,
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways ;
From king to beggar, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth,
He's partner with the sky and earth,
He's partner with the sun and rain,
And no man loses for his gain.
And men may rise and men may fall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

It is of immense interest to the whole community, and neither prejudice, fashion or unbelief ought to be allowed to stand in the way of its being put to a proper practical test; and if any improvement can be made in the quantity and quality of the soil's produce by such simple and inexpensive means, both the farmer and the public ought to benefit by these improvements to the very utmost.

STUDENTS' COLUMN.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

"Halcyone."—1. If the latitude and longitude be correct, $0^{\circ} 14'$ was on the asc. at the time given. 2. The equation, or difference of time should in all cases be added to clock time.

"J. M. S."—According to the time and place given, the causes of the cruelties spoken of are various. In the first place, Uranus occupies the seventh, and is squared by Venus, the first ruling 7th, the last the 10th. This is quite sufficient to cause a very unhappy state of affairs in the domestic circle; but I think the chief cause is Mars rising in 26° of Leo, which gives the native a very determined and resolute disposition, fond of disputes and combats. She would fire up at the least provocation, then of course two fires would make a great blaze, the weakest would naturally have to go to the wall, and the poor woman would get the worst of it for her share. These two ought never to have been married at all.

"Retlam."—The method of computing the poles of houses is too lengthy to give here. We will give a table for it as soon as possible.

"G. Scraw."—No reply yet to hand.

"Uranus in the 7th."—No reply received.

Sir,—Will Albert Magnus tell us what it was in the map about Barrett that led him to state—"He will be acquitted without a stain upon his character?"—Yours, PUZZLED.

5, Brighton Street, Heckmondwike,

January 24th, 1889.

Sir,—If it would not be too much for a new student of Astrology, I should like to ask if you would erect a figure for the latter end of the month in each "Astrologer" you publish, say for about the 20th of each month. I also think it would be interesting to young students like myself if you would give the places of the planets to be seen during the month, and give us directions where to find them. Of course Venus is a very noted

planet, and easy to be found. I see Raphael says that Mars is an evening star, but I do not know where to look for it, and so with the rest of the planets.—Yours in the cause,

INQUIRER.

55, Dieppe Street, West Kensington,

London, February 8th, 1889.

Dear Sir,—A friend of mine has just lent me a copy of the "Astrologer" for October last. According to my Ephemeris Mercury in General Boulanger's figure should be Taurus 24.0, bringing this planet into square of Moon. Will you say in your next if I am correct? and will you at the same time say if Mr. Herschell is correct about the Directions on page 85?

I am accustomed to use the rough and ready way of one degree for each year in regard to these, and cannot see how the Sun can be sextile to Uranus at the age of 52, nor yet how "Mars can have progressed to the trine of the Sun while the Sun has trined the Moon, since 1865."—Yours faithfully,

T. S. HENLY.

"Jupiter" asks, "How and by what rules is the following question solved:—On April 25th, 1824, at noon the Moon's longitude was 21 deg. 44 min. of Pisces, and Mars at the same 25 deg. 8 min. of Virgo. At what time on the day in question does the Moon reach the opposition of Mars?"

A little information on this subject will doubtless interest many students, and prove very useful to others. We will therefore endeavour to be as explicit as possible in our reply.

The first thing required is to find the diurnal motion of the two planets in question. This of course must be done in the usual way from the Ephemeris. For instance:—

Moon's long. on 26th was	4	γ	8
Moon's long. on 25th was	21	♋	44
	12		24

Add 3 to the first figure and make it 34; now subtract the lesser from the greater, which gives the Moon's motion from noon to noon as 12 deg. 24 min.

The diurnal motion of Mars must be found in the same way; and as the planet is retrograde, its motion, which is 7 minutes, must be added to the Moon's motion, which makes 12 deg. 31 min. But if Mars had been direct, then his motion should have been subtracted.

Let this be remembered in all cases.

We have now found the diurnal motion	
of Moon to be	12 deg. 24 min.
That of Mars retrograde ...	0 .. 7 ..
Added together they amount to	12 deg. 31 min.

Then find what distance the Moon is from the opposition of Mars. This, of course, must be done by the same rule as above. subtract the lesser from the greater, thus :—

25	♂	8
21	♃	44
3		24

This distance we find is 3 deg. 24 min., which is the Moon's actual distance from opposition of Mars. This is called the distance of aspect from noon.

Now say, by rule of proportion, as 12-31 is to 24 hours, so is 3-24 to 6-37, which is the time of the opposition in question, and being p.m., that time must be added to the sidereal time for noon on the 25th

All other aspects and positions may be computed in this way.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Pearce's Almanac for the year 1889, containing Voice of the stars, forecasts of the weather, aspects of the Sun, Moon and Planets, also numerous useful tables computed for the Meridian of Washington A.C., by Alfred J. Pearce, author of several other most valuable Astrological works. The work now before us we must say is to our mind the most complete Almanac we have yet seen. The tables it contains are most useful and instructive to astrological students. One of these tables gives latitude and longitude of no less than 40 of the principal cities and towns in Europe and America ; also tables of houses for New York and New Orleans ; a double page of constant logarithms ; " How to erect a Horoscope," by Prof. Chaney, besides a lot of other most valuable information, which makes it well worthy of a large circulation, particularly among American readers and students.

Story's Reproduction of Simmonite's " Arcana." Of course we have not seen this as yet, but what we know of the original we are satisfied as to its merits ; and owing to the convenient manner in which it is to be brought forth every student will be enabled to possess a copy, which we highly recommend them to do.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS ON THE SCIENCE OF ASTROLOGY.

All letters must be of general interest and advantage to our readers. No letters in the form of advertisements will be inserted. Writers may use their own names or a *nom de plume*, but their correct names and addresses must be sent to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Write on one side of the paper only.

CHOICE APHORISMS.

97.—But if they shall be there unfortunate, then they declare the matter or thing enquired after, shall never come to any good end.

98.—When you find few degrees Horoscopical, and lord of the Ascendant in the sixth or ninth house descending, the querent never obtains the thing he expects; the fortunes cadent, infortunes angular, the same.

99.—A planet signifying any matter or things evil disposed at the time of the querent's first moving the same, denotes a troublesome, unhappy, vexatious end to the thing; but if he be well disposed, say the contrary.

100.—When the significator of a thing is in reception, or good aspect of an infortune in an angle, the querent's business then may be accomplished, but he usually at the last takes away what he gave hopes of at the first. The knowledge of reception is when a planet shall be in the house of exaltation of another, and that other in his, and both of them there, free from the beams of the infortunes.

101.—Pass no judgment upon a figure when either the first or last degrees of a sign ascend; for if few degrees ascend, the question is not yet ready for judgment; but if the latter degrees ascend, the time is slipped, and the querent hath been tampering with some other about it.

102.—Saturn or Mars peregrine in the tenth house, or the Dragon's Tail there, the artist gets no credit by that question.

103.—In all questions have a special eye to the Moon, for she brings the strength of the other planets to us. It were better the lord of the ascendant were afflicted than she.

104. There is no greater affliction to the Moon.

than her combustion, and it is very seldom there comes any good of a question when the Moon is impeded.

105.—The seventh house and his lord are significators of the artist, and therefore when they are afflicted his judgment is subject to be clouded.

106.—In all questions wherein the fortunes are significators, hope well ; but if the infortunes are significators, fear the worst.

107.—When the Moon is void of course in a question, there are no great hopes of effecting anything to the purpose ; yet if she is in Taurus, Cancer, Mars, or Pisces, there is less danger.

108.—The planet the Moon last separated from shows what hath been already done in the business ; if from a fortune, good ; if from an infortune, evil. See what house that planet is in and judge accordingly ; judge the like by the lord of the ascendant.

109.—The application of the Moon shews the present state of the thing demanded, i.e., to a good planet, in a good house, and by a good aspect, gives great hopes of the thing desired.

110.—The application of the Moon to a planet in his fall or detriment, shews trouble and delay in the business. Judge the same, if such a one be a significator.

111.—Good planets, fortunate and strong, bring what good they promise to pass effectually and quickly.

112.—Saturn and Mars bring to light what mischief they signify with a witness ; but what good they promise they produce but slowly, if at all, unless they be very strong.

113.—When the fortunes portend any good, if Saturn or Mars cast their ill rays thither without reception, it much obstructs the good promised.

J. S., Sheffield.

To be continued.

LETTERS TO EDITOR.

Vine Villa, Shafton-Two-Gates,

Barnsley, January, 1889.

Dear Sir,—To your remarks on the article, "Is Marriage a Failure?" allow me to add that I was totally unaware of its existence other than as stated, and would at any time name the paper and date of its appearance, were such a proceeding necessary. I have never seen, nor was I aware that such a pamphlet existed as the "Urania." Until the latter is handed to me for inspection, I cannot accept Mr. Pearce's mere assertion that it was "wholly" taken from his pamphlet. What is wanted now-a-days is not mere assertion but proof. Mere empty assertion appears to be the general rule amongst nineteenth century astrologers.

Students should read and inwardly digest that gentleman's remarks on the late Emperor Frederick's death. The fatal arc measures 56 degrees 39 minutes, says this master mind. What shallow, vague assertion, which I can and will prove at some not far distant time to be mere babble. Students should weigh these remarks carefully, and ask themselves—Can this man be master of a system which can and does peep into futurity? Echo answers, No! unless students are more credulous than I take them to be.

Observe that with the Emperor, Saturn in the 9th at death had gone to opposition of the Moon in the 3rd, the lord of 8th, Venus by transit, Gemini trine of the Sun, Saturn, and Mars' transit, conjunction to Sun and Venus, and Mars during those months retrograding near Venus, Mercury, and Sun's place at birth. Venus lord of 6th. Simple, this, is it not?

Extracts from the German press:—Emperor displeased with doctor ordering him to journey to San Remo, died of inflammation of lungs, caused by pus dropping from cancer into lungs. (See Venus, Gemini and Sun, and Sagittarius transit.) Papers and correspondence secretly appropriated from the death chamber.—Faithfully yours,

GEO. WILDE.

We may just remark here we do not think for one moment that Mr. Pearce when he wrote us on the above matter entertained any kind of ill-feeling towards the "Astrologer," or any one of its correspondents. He simply pointed out the mistake in a very friendly manner, and did not so much as ask us for an apology, therefore that which we did offer was only through a sense of duty to that gentleman, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Wilde will view the thing from this standpoint.

We have no objection to a bit of criticism by correspondents appearing in our pages, so long as it is done in a right spirit and with a pure motive; under any other circumstances we should most decidedly object.

Let us hope, then, that this is the idea of friend Wilde, although his letter in some parts seems to savour somewhat of rashness, which may however only be owing to our want of understanding him better, and most likely in his next he will explain himself on this point.

We shall be most happy to receive these proofs from Mr. Wilde, and to give them insertion, if, as we say, they are given in a good spirit, and for the benefit of students and the science generally.

Havelock Road, Norwich.

DEAR SIR,—Having accidentally seen a number of "The Astrologer," I was so taken up with it that I at once ordered the back numbers, and two of my friends to whom I have since shown them have done the same.

There is no doubt it fills a want that has long been felt, and it only requires to be known in order to command a large sale. By the bye, your advertisement does not do justice to the book. In proof of this, I and my friend saw the advertisement in Raphael's Almanac, yet we none of us thought of ordering it, as it seemed to us too much like the fortune-telling trumpery that does so much harm to the science.

Now, Mr. Editor, after this long preface I wish to offer a suggestion, which I think will still further increase the sale of your book. It is that each number should contain a few pages from some scarce book (that is not copyright of course), the price of which will not allow working men to obtain; say, for instance, such a work as "Placidus," or some other of the good old works of Lilly. There is a cheap edition published by Bell & Son. Such a thing as this would increase the value of your book, and make it sought after by people who have made the science their study. Truly yours,

SAMUEL.

We like friend Samuel's suggestion very much, and beg to say that for some time we have been contemplating this very thing, but so far our space has been too limited; and there is such a vast number who are ignorant of the science who require something very simple to show them the light, and we feel, as it were, that these lost sheep are of more consequence than those that are already in the fold, that we are using our best endeavours to bring them in. Nevertheless, we intend to act on our friend's advice as soon as practicable, and thank him very much for it.

188, Park Road, S.E.,

Dec. 2nd, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly tell me in the next issue of your wonderful and interesting journal, "The Astrologer," what you consider will be best for me to follow, so that I may be more successful financially. Do you consider it will be wise for me to travel or not. For the last two years I have been very unfortunate in money matters. I have been told by Mr. Towns that I should be successful in entertainments. Dr. Wilson told me the same thing; but knowing that you have a great experience in these things, I appeal to you to kindly tell me what is your opinion about my nativity, and what I shall do for the best. By doing so you will greatly oblige,

Yours obediently,

BEN JULIUS.

We are sorry we cannot reply to the above in the manner requested. We cannot possibly devote our time and pages to questions of this nature, or we should quickly have them filled up with nothing else. The idea of "The Astrologer" is to instruct all who wish to make themselves acquainted with the science for their own benefit, and that of others they may choose to benefit by it; therefore any article sent in for the advancement of the science, and for the instruction or benefit of our readers generally, will be gladly welcomed.

So, also, if any reader or student will undertake to reply to Mr. B. J.'s urgent request, and thus seek to benefit him by so doing, we should be very pleased to insert it. Or a private communication might be established, as our friend has sent us his name and address for insertion.

Place and time of birth, May 24th, 1860, at 12 noon, at Burslem, Staffordshire. This is in Lat. 52, 48 N.

TO PROMOTE ASTROLOGY.

The following Lectures will be delivered (free) in any town by paying travelling expenses:—

- I. Astrology: Is it a Faithful Science.
- II. Astrology Explained.
- III. Vindication of Astrology.
- IV. The Astrologer, and My Experience with Him.

(The fourth in preparation.)

By ALBERTUS MAGNUS, Wilsden, near Bingley, Yorks.