

WINNERS BY ASTROLOGY, Page 47

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THE FORECAST

A Popular Journal of Scientific Prediction

EDITED BY SEPHARIAL

Vol. II
No. 6

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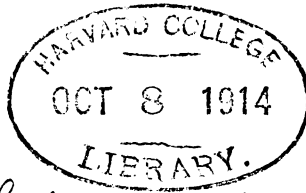
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THE FORECAST

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Notes of the Quarter

I SUPPOSE that one ought to say something about the Colonial Congress, a little about the Budget and the Income Tax, and advert for a moment to the enterprise of Mr. Beerbohm Tree in placing English drama before a critical German audience. Save that there is something horribly tautological about the Mexican Earthquake and The Earthquake in Mexico I should venture a discreet line or two on this point. But not wishing to shock my readers more than is necessary by dishing up what is already a cold collation, I refrain, merely remarking that as there were two distinct shocks or quakes in the quarter of the world referred to, the tautologists were perhaps justified, even though they failed to interest. The fact is that earthquakes are such a common-place commodity now-a-days that only a local interest can be obtained for them. For us here, in the very heart of the common-place, the bursting of a main water-pipe in Fleet Street is of more consequence than all the shocks that ever took place—a thousand miles away! And this goes to show what a selfish, insular kind of people we Englishmen are. But the law of compensation is always at work, and those who inhabit or hold the uncertain tenure of those parts, have the satisfaction of knowing that even though they may fail to arouse adequate sympathy, they are yet capable of exciting our jealousy from the circumstance that the eyes of the scientific world are upon their particular plot, because it happens to fall within “the area of greatest frequency.” There are moments when I am led to think that a little more “frequency” would do some good in other parts of the world.

The doctrine of Correspondences has a remote application to the Budget. The line of argument is somewhat tortuous, but it seems sufficiently interesting to follow up. I had the honourable misfortune—a borrowed phrase—to attend at one time at Somerset House. Its labyrinthine passages are suggestive of nothing so much as the intricacies of the law. Considerable

intimacy is necessary to prevent getting lost in them. I have heard it said that people always feel relieved when they get outside again. Inside there is a small army of officials whose sole business in life it is to relieve them. I have not yet been able to ascertain why there are so many foolish people who prefer to die millionaires, but from some remarks which the Chancellor let fall in the course of his Budget speech, I understand clearly that in some occult sense it is a good thing for the country. It is what the denizens of the Inland Revenue department call "fat." So many millionaires have elected to go hence during the past year, and trade, about which we have been grumbling so consistently, has been so good, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds our revenues have increased to a dangerous extent. Consequently he has determined to put a stop to this bad habit of dying well-off by imposing a heavier death duty, and as a further encouragement to live within respectable means, he has taken three pence in the pound off incomes less than two thousand earned. One is left with the choice, however, of either paying now or later on. The subtlety of taking off a bit at one end of the stick and fixing it on the other end, with the intent to make us believe that the stick is longer by so much, is a device which only a Chancellor of the Exchequer can resort to with equanimity. However, having paid toll to Cheiron and successfully negotiated the Styx, the relict may cross the quadrangle and find himself in that department of Somerset House where they adjust incomes on the distinct bases of the "living wage" and the "unearned increment." If, as is likely, he loses his way twenty times in the first month and gets through his business in six weeks, his experience will be about the average, and he will be in a position to appreciate the validity of this application of the doctrine of correspondences to the Budget proposals. The argument may be a little involved and obscure, but so are the corridors of Somerset House.

I learn with much pleasure from a number of correspondents that my article on Astrology and Roulette has proved extremely interesting. One correspondent tells me of a friend who spends a few evenings every year by way of holiday, working on a system quite his own. His expenses run to about twenty pounds a week and his net gains to about eighty. He places four stakes at a coup. Clever man! The fact of his certain win lies in the quadruple stake; the mere winning is not in itself clever, but the method is decidedly so, and those who

have followed carefully the various hints contained in my article are recommended to go and do likewise—providing always that they can afford to play, and have nothing better to do with their time. Relieving the Prince of Monaco of a little of his spare cash might also be regarded in the light of an indirect philanthropy. But not every system devised to this end has the merit of working out in practice. There are dozens of well-tried systems which have been elaborated within the four walls of private sitting-rooms on roulette wheels purchased at Gamage's or some other emporium of sports and games. Alas for the inventors of these systems—they are all *infallible*, of course—the atmosphere of Monte Carlo has a paralyzing effect upon them. The trouble lies in their following numerical sequences which are favoured by the law of probabilities, but utterly contemned by the fickle goddess of Fortune. I say it on the testimony of more than one proprietor of a “system” that the moment they enter the atmosphere of a chartered gaming-house, the “infallible” rules they have formulated for their guidance go to pieces. Why this should be it is difficult to say, but obviously the personal equation enters very largely into the problem.

Consider for a moment the mixed influences which at any given moment are ranged round a table of Roulette. Every person sitting there is “in luck,” or out of it, to an extent which probably could be determined by reference to their respective horoscopes and the current influences dominating each. So obvious is this fact, that there is in vogue among habitual players a method known as “shadowing.” One player is observed repeatedly to be for the time “in luck,” and to place his stakes on winning coups. Another who has already played for some little time without success adopts the expedient of following the winner's lead with results which are momentarily more gratifying. It may be that the successful player is capable of carrying the additional weight of an ill-starred follower, but he cannot carry two of them, and in the event of another joining the same game, Roulette speedily shows that it is as indifferent to “good fortune” as to systems. There is only one way of dealing with Roulette, apparently, and that is to play the system at times when indications favour your personal application of it. I need hardly point out that the continued existence of the Kursaal and the Salon are dead against the supposition that anything like a successful system has yet been evolved, or at least applied successfully.

I think it quite possible that eventually the dissemination of the principle involved in the various systems of numerical astrology will place some portion at least of the public in a position to retrieve some of the benefits which hitherto have been chiefly expressed by the alluring term of "odds against." So far as Roulette goes it has certainly been odds against the successful manipulation of numbers and systems, and I am perfectly assured in my own mind that none but an astrological key will serve to unlock the inner chambers of the Bank of Monte Carlo or affect in any appreciable degree the reserves with which that institution is credited. But so far as my study of the problem goes, I am also certain that the inventor of the Roulette wheel and Table had something more in his mind when he planned the game than the doctrine of probabilities. The table which I have published as the key to the game undoubtedly shows that planetary influences have been accommodated even if they have not been followed, and on these grounds I claim for Astrology that it has afforded the first and perhaps the only intelligible key to the subject.

My readers will find a further instalment of my special articles on *Horse-racing and Astrology*. I have given some of my clients an opportunity of testing the working of the system, and I think the results are of a nature to carry conviction. Except in the interests of Astrology I am not desirous of blowing my trumpet, but I think—nay, I know—that there is no newspaper prophet who can attempt anything of a like nature with a shadow of a chance of beating Astrology out of doors. It is well to remember in this connection that "form," the sheet-anchor of the professional tipster and the mainstay of the book-maker, does not enter into the equation. Did it do so, we should not have had the gratification of seeing Father Blind win the Great Metropolitan Stakes. Indeed, what is known as form is a variable quantity, and, alas for the prophets and their followers, too often a minus one. Luck, in the purely fortuitous sense, we do not believe in. But when we affirm, as constantly we do in the statement of astrological principles, that the world is governed by numbers, we are making no sort of claim on people's credulity. For, although they may not follow us into the ramifications of astrology, they are at all times well able to see for themselves that everything in Nature bears us out. When the great Greek philosopher said: "God geometrizes," he was stating a self-evident truth, a truth that is evident at all events to those who have studied the traceries in the great book

of life. See what a great variety of beautiful forms the snowflakes take. They are nevertheless all formed by angles of sixty degrees—the sextile aspect in astrology, the angle at which water always crystallizes. All the superior metals crystallize at the angle or complementary angle of any regular polygon that may be inscribed in a circle. From the snowflake to the stellar universe the step is not a hand's breadth. The manual of the Great Architect covers all. "As above, so below," and everywhere law, order, symmetry and number. To the extent that we are able to understand and apply the laws of the universe to the incidents of life, we obliterate chance and reduce speculation.

To turn the theme I would like to point out that in more than one publication for which I am responsible I have repeatedly emphasized the growing danger of an outbreak in India, due to the opposition of Uranus to Neptune from the sign Capricornus, which every student of Astrology knows to be the ruling sign of that country. In the last issue of THE FORECAST under the head of "Phenomena Interpreted" it is noted that on the 25th April Mars joins the configuration and forms its opposition to Neptune and conjunction with Uranus. Advices from Lahore on the 27th of that month convey information of an alarming character, the feeling of dissatisfaction being fomented by political agitators of the professional class. The natives are said to be arming and the volunteers have been allowed to draw ball ammunition from the armouries. It is said that both Hindus and Mahommedans are arming secretly in Dacca, Naraingunj and Mymensingh. It is believed that the trouble now threatening will be the most serious ever known in the affected provinces. In this connection it is to be observed that at the end of May, Uranus will again be in exact opposition to Neptune. Readers will note our warning: "India is now liable to be stirred by internal dissensions, and there is some danger of an outbreak of feeling in that country." The fact that the Moon's South Node is now passing through the ruling sign of India and that eclipses will fall therein during the course of the next two years, is not reassuring. It is to be hoped that the Viceregal Council will find means of circumventing the threatened evils.

It is not surprising that simultaneously with the unrest manifested in certain quarters among the native populace of India, there should be a threat of similar disturbances among the Chinese. The cause is one and the same, namely, the opposition of Uranus to Neptune, stimulated by the conjunction of Mars

and Uranus. The indications are of a lasting nature, and the predictions were well-timed and pointed for the end of April, when the first open hostilities took place at Lahore, Amritsa and other centres in the North-West of India, and at Tientsin in China. It is said that the seditious movement, which is extending north to Peking, is marked by the same preliminary offences as characterized the Boxer outbreak. Prevention is better than cure, and statesmen would be well advised to study the elements of Astrology, with the object of foreseeing disturbances of this kind, and of defining areas of possible affection. It cannot be denied that in this instance, as in many others, the Astrologer has seen clearer at a thousand miles than the governors on the spot. My predictions in the almanacs were written as far back as April 1906, a full year ahead. It is worthy of remark in regard to India that the years 1657, 1757 and 1857 have all seen complete changes of government, and it is further of interest to note that the Indian *nadigranthams* contain a prediction to the effect that "the dominion of the white *mlechha* will continue for three hundred years." What shall happen therefore about the year 1957 is a matter on which diplomats may speculate with advantage perhaps.

I would particularly call the attention of my readers to a most interesting innovation to the world of Astrology in the shape of Mr. Thomas S. Eyre's practical little manual entitled *Our Days and Hours—What They Tell*. This subject of planetary hours and their significance in daily life is a subject which Mr. Eyre has made peculiarly his own, and although the book, which I have reviewed on another page, is not exhaustive of the matter, yet it contains the marrow of the subject and as an initial statement may be regarded as fundamentally secure and reliable. No doubt Mr. Eyre is capable of amplifying and refining upon the information which he has published, and it is to be hoped that the success of the first publication will be such as to make it worth his while to give his readers some further light on this fascinating aspect of the subject. Meanwhile I may remark that the more ancient systems of Astrology, such as the Chaldean, relied almost entirely on these horary indications, whence arose in due course the more complex and to my mind less reliable systems of horary astrology so much in vogue with dabblers at the present day. I should like Mr. Eyre to examine the system he has evolved in the light of current individual directions and transits. Directions from the horoscope of birth show us at what time approximately the good or ill effects of the planets

are liable to strike home, and the transits further assist us in bringing the calculation within the limits of a day or two. Suppose the directional influence to be that of Jupiter due in the month of April, about the third week, and a confirmatory transit of Jupiter over the Midheaven transpires on the 22nd of the month, then the question is: At what hour of the day will the event happen? I believe that, examined in the light of Mr. Eyre's work, the problem would not be a difficult one, for there are only certain hours in the day when the benefic influences have play.

The verdict in the *Colley v. Maskelyne* case, which recently excited so much public attention, is of peculiar significance at this day, for it shows beyond all doubt that the public mind, as represented by the special jury, is not by any means averse to the idea that the universe does not cease where we cease to perceive it, and that there is room in any well-disposed system of thought for the occasional happening of phenomena which transcend all known laws and are outside our normal experience. That a verdict for Archdeacon Colley should have been given in such unequivocal terms, the jury finding for the plaintiff on both counts, is the more significant because it was a verdict given in the face of strenuous pleading on the part of Mr. Gill for the defence, and marked hostility on the part of Justice Ridley to the views put forward by the plaintiff. Under the plain matter-of-fact evidence given by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, Counsel for the Defendant was momentarily paralyzed into submissive silence, and every word of the learned author and man of science was listened to with rapt attention. Dr. Wallace, in effect, affirmed exactly similar experience with the medium Monck as that alleged by Archdeacon Colley, under conditions which could not admit of fraud. But apart from all the evidence, it is quite refreshing to find a special jury in possession of a mind of its own after being dictated to by Counsel and instructed by the Judge.

Elsewhere in these pages I have drawn the horoscope of the Prince of the Asturias, who is stated to have been born at about 12.45 P.M., and officially at 12.30 P.M. In my estimate of the correct time I have had recourse to the doctrine of the Prenatal Epoch. It is customary on the Continent to register the birth as at the nearest quarter of the hour.

In my introductory notes to the *Market Forecasts* last Quarter I strongly advised my readers not to regard South

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African shares in the light of an investment, giving as my reason that "the Labour War in South Africa has not yet sounded its tocsin." The outbreak which has since taken place among the miners, and the threatened strike which is reported as likely to disorganize the whole of the mining industry in South Africa, fully bears out this vaticination, and taken in connection with other predictions of practical and commercial value, is of a nature to set THE FORECAST and the science which it advocates well in the front rank of journals which devote space to the commercial outlook. The advantage we have is that of being able to speak in advance of events, whereas the ordinary financial newspaper becomes prophetic only on the appearance of well-defined indications in the various markets. I invite readers to examine my forecasts for American Rails during the last three months, and those for wheat. The romp in wheat after the first week in May gave operators a chance of doing themselves some good, and I hope somebody took advantage of this sound advice.

Studies in Brief

THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS

HEIR APPARENT

IN the birth of a son to Her Royal Highness Princess Ena of Battenberg and Queen Victoria of Spain, an event of the greatest possible importance to the fortunes of Spain has taken place. The Prince was born at a quarter to 1 o'clock on the 10th May, and this is equivalent to about 2 minutes to 1 o'clock at Greenwich. The Right Ascension of the Midheaven at Madrid at this time is found to be *3h. 53m. 39s.* or thereabouts, and the 1st degree of the sign Gemini is culminating in the horoscope, and the 6th of Virgo rising.

The Prince is thus born under the same sign and near the same degree as the King of Spain, and he will evince the same mercurial temperament, the same precipitant and eager mind, and a marked love of travel and adventure.

The presence of no less than six planets in cardinal signs will render the Prince disposed to ambitious projects, very progressive in his tendencies, a capable organizer, gifted with much executive ability, and very independent in character.

I do not consider that his marriage prospects are favourably indicated, for not only is Venus badly afflicted by the configurations of Mars, Uranus and Neptune, but Saturn also vitiates the marital relationship by his presence in the western angle of the horoscope. Uranus and Mars in the 5th division of the Heavens will dispose to a romantic attachment which appears to be fraught with disaster and perhaps tragic consequences.

Jupiter in the 11th division of the Heavens shows many powerful and advantageous alliances, but eventually these are subject to some strain and may lead to serious complications.

Despite the temperamental love of distinction and progress, it is not to be expected that the Prince will manifest overmuch desire for responsibility, as only two planets are rising at the time of birth; but as the large majority are above the horizon, there will be a considerable degree of responsibility thrust upon him.

In effect I do not consider that the fortunes of Spain are likely to be enhanced by the succession here represented, and to the extent that a royal horoscope reflects the fortunes of a country, the affairs of Spain cannot be regarded as in the way to become more established than at the present moment, nor can its fortunes be considered as increscent. The following periods will prove dangerous to the successors of Don Roderico: May 1910, January 1911, August 1911, and April 1912. For two years following the last-named date, the fortunes of the young Prince will be in grave danger of obscurity.

Not until a ruler of Spain is born under the direct influence of a more ponderable planet than the ubiquitous Mercury, will any considerable measure of its ancient glory return to the land of the Dons.

ANNIE BESANT—THEOSOPHIST

BORN on the 1st October, 1847, near to sunset, with the martial sign Aries rising on the horizon of London, the place of her nativity, Annie Besant was destined to be a pioneer in whatever field of work she undertook, for there was to be seen in her horoscope a singular configuration of the planets from cardinal signs and angles. The Sun with Venus near to its setting was opposed by Uranus in the oriental section of the horoscope, while the Moon and Jupiter were conjoined in the sign Cancer near to the lower angle, in quadrature to Uranus, the Sun and Venus. The moderating influences came from Saturn and Mars, which, by their sextiles to the Moon and Jupiter, gave promise of an eventual "Place of Peace."

The presence of so many planets in cardinal signs at the time of birth, including the Moon and Mercury, shows a progressive and active mind, desire for prominence and distinction, a capable pioneer endowed with much executive ability and power to cut out her own line in life and to make headway against obstacles. The complexity of adverse aspects in the horoscope points to a chequered career, the carrying out of projects of a reformatory character, championing unpopular causes, and pursuing a course in life contrary to the trend of orthodoxy and convention.

The position of Venus indicates a fine artistic sense and no little dramatic ability, and much suavity and gentleness of spirit, in strong contrast to the energy and determination otherwise indicated. The aspect of Mars to the Moon indicates daring and forcefulness, generosity, frankness, and strength of purpose, while that of Saturn denotes steadfastness and endurance.

At the present time the transits of the planets are adverse to health and fortunes, for both Uranus and Neptune have been afflicting the Moon's place in the horoscope for some little time past. But the transit of Jupiter at the end of May will confer some benefits and honours, its radical conjunction to that luminary finding some special expression at this time, but while Uranus and Neptune continue in the second decanate of Cancer and Capricorn respectively, there will be continually grounds for uneasiness, and the position will be fraught with many dangers and complexities. The Sun by direction after birth has now reached the quadrature of Saturn, and it is to be expected that some decline of the health will soon be apparent. Next year (1908) the Moon will enter the sign Libra and will meet many adverse aspects from the radical positions of the planets, while Saturn will make its transit over the Ascendant of the horoscope, the opposition of the Sun, and the quadrature of the Moon. At this time the life will be in danger.

The recent demise of the surviving Founder of the Theosophical Society brings Annie Besant into a foremost position in the Theosophical ranks, and her horoscope is therefore of some interest.

The Indian Danger

NONE too early has the Ministerial mind awakened to the sense of imminent danger in the discontent and sedition which for some years past has been secretly fermenting in the hearts of those among the native populace who may be regarded as the "Progressives" of the peninsula. But the warning has now been voiced for over seven years, for in November 1899, I published in *Coming Events* an article on the "The Great Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter" which took place two years later, in November 1901. It was then pointed out what remarkable events would be likely to transpire from that exceptional celestial phenomenon. Mr. James R. Wallace, the writer of the article referred to, pointed out that Commander Morrison had predicted the great Indian Mutiny of 1857 from the mutation conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in the year 1842, and among other great events in the near future, the changes which have taken place in the land laws. This conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn took place in Capricornus, the ruling sign of India and of ancient Egypt and the Upper Nile.

The next conjunction took place in the sign Virgo, the ruling sign of Turkey, in 1861, and was followed by the Russo-Turkish War. Following this was the conjunction of 1881, in the sign Taurus, the ruling sign of Ireland, which was speedily followed by the agrarian outrages and the Phoenix Park murders. It is

certainly a case for astrology if ever there were one, and it deserves examination at the hands of impartial researchers. It would have been quite a different matter had the signs ruling the various countries referred to been catalogued after these events, but the contrary being the case we are bound to admit that in every case the principles of the science have been sustained by the facts.

A point of some speculative interest is to be found in the various periods at which the conjunctions of the major planets have produced their more striking effects. Thus the conjunction of 1842 in Capricornus brought the Mutiny in India in 1857, fifteen years afterwards. Similarly, the conjunction in Virgo in 1861 brought about the Russo-Turkish War in 1877 before sixteen years had passed. The conjunction of 1881 brought the "Home Rule" party into extreme prominence about fifteen years later, and the general election of 1895 turned almost wholly on this question. The reason for this singular concurrence of periodical results is that the period of Saturn is about $29\frac{1}{2}$ years, so that in from fourteen to fifteen years the dark planet comes to the opposition of the place of its last conjunction with Jupiter.

Consequently we may anticipate that when, in 1915 and 1916, Saturn comes to the opposition of its last conjunction with Jupiter, in Capricornus 14 degrees, there will be another sharp and determined outbreak of political feeling in India. But it will be observed

that the recent conjunction of Mars and Uranus in the 13th degree of Capricornus, which took place on the 2nd May, 1907, was near enough to produce a well-marked agitation which, fortunately, was met with prompt and decided action by the Government. But it must not be thought that the danger is past. We have seen but the surface ripple on what is likely to prove a very deep morass. It is said that the malcontents of India are secretly arming. It is also known that most, if not all, of the Maharajahs are alive to the benefits which have been conferred on the country since the British Government took the reins in hand in 1857. Fanaticism is, however, an insidious influence, infectiously convincing while divorced from reason. It behoves the Government, therefore, to be prepared for future developments and to watch carefully for any recrudescence of the "Young India" symptoms which a certain class of European propagandists have fostered. The "swollen head" is a dangerous malady, and young India, with the accretion of European education and *Ham-ke-waste* notions, has it badly. It is to be hoped that a cure will be found for it. But, knowing the effects of planetary influence on human minds, I am bound to express my grave doubts.

From August 1907, onwards, Neptune will be in opposition to the place of the last conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter. In 1908 Uranus will transit the place of the

conjunction and will continue thereabouts all the year. Even before the coming autumn has set in there will be fresh causes for anxiety among those responsible for the administration of Indian affairs, for in July, during the first week, Mars will again transit the place of the conjunction and will be close to the planet Uranus, in opposition to the Sun and Jupiter. Then, by the time Neptune has come up to the exact opposition of the conjunction, it will be again opposed by Mars, which transits the critical point for the last time this year in September. July and September, therefore, are danger points along a road thick-set with dangers in the political life of India. When further it is seen that the year 1908 opens with an eclipse of the Sun in the ruling sign of India and close to the place of the conjunction of 1901, all doubt that the danger is no ephemeral or superficial one is dispelled. The fact that astrologers uniformly detected these signs and gave warning well in advance of the danger they signified, should serve to convince statesmen of the manifest advantages which would accrue from a proper study of astrology. In view of the facts, the astrologer could not be accused of supererogation in preferring a charge of culpable negligence against the responsible Minister should the Government be confronted in the near future by troubles in India for which it is found unprepared.

SEPHARIAL.

INTRODUCTION

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his diameter at the equator is to his polar diameter as 16 to 15. Dr. Maskelyne, however, could observe no difference in his diameters. His ascending node is in 18° of Taurus, and his mean apparent diameter $27''$. The Sun appears to him only half as large as to us.

VENUS is next to the Earth, within its orbit, and has generally been considered about the size of our globe, but according to later observation, she is supposed to be a third larger, her diameter being 8648 miles; she revolves round her axis from west to east in $23\frac{1}{2}$ *h.* $21\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* at the rate of 12,000 miles an hour, and goes round the Sun in $224\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *h.*, at the rate of 80,000 miles an hour. Her distance from the Sun is 68,800,000 miles. She seldom transits the Sun's disk above twice in a century. Her two last transits were on the 5th of June, 1761, and 3rd of June, 1769. The next two will happen December 18th, 1874, and December 6th, 1882. When viewed through a telescope, she presents all the various phases of the Moon. She is never seen above 47° or 48° distant from the Sun, and when seen to the west of him she is passing to her superior conjunction, but when to the east of him she is coming to her inferior conjunction between the Sun and the Earth. Casini and others have seen what was undoubtedly a satellite of Venus, exhibiting the same phases, and about a fourth of her diameter, but it can be seldom seen, because its dark side is towards us when she is in her inferior conjunction, and it only presents its bright side when she comes near to her superior conjunction. She is generally allowed to have an atmosphere like to ours, and Schroeter of Bremen says her mountains are 5 or 6 times as high as ours. Herschel, however, could not see those mountains, nor was he very certain as to the time in which she revolved round her axis. The place of her ascending node is 15° of Gemini. Her mean apparent diameter is $58''$. It is thought the obliquity of her ecliptic is much the same as that of our own.

MERCURY is the last planet perceptible between us and the Sun, though doubtless there may be many others. He is seldom seen, being hid by the solar rays, but he emits a very bright white lustre. He is best seen in a right sphere, or near the equinox, for those who live in an

oblique sphere, more towards the poles, can hardly perceive him. His distance from the Sun is above 37,000,000 of miles; his diameter is, according to some, about 2600 miles, or, as others assert, 3224 miles; and he passes round the Sun in *87d. 23h.*, at the rate of 110,000 miles an hour. His light and heat are said to be seven times greater than ours, and he is therefore supposed either to be calcined or vitrified, if his substance be not more dense than any with which we are acquainted. This is a very ridiculous notion, and no way warranted on the general principles of nature.

The period in which Mercury revolves round his axis has been but lately known, it is now stated at *24h. 5m. 28s.* His ascending node is in 16° of Taurus. He never appears above 28° distant from the Sun, and in the different parts of his orbit he displays all the different phases of the Moon. His mean apparent diameter is $10''$. The Sun appears 7 times as large to him as to us.

The MOON is the Earth's only satellite: her mean distance is 240,000 miles, though she is sometimes one fourteenth part nearer in her perigee. Her diameter is 2180 miles, and she is one forty-ninth part as large as the Earth. She only reflects one thirteenth part of the quantity of light on the Earth which the Earth reflects on her. The force of gravity on her surface is supposed to be a third of that of the Earth. Her motion on her axis coincides with her periodical revolution round the Earth, so that the same side of her is always next to us. Her periodical revolution in making the complete circle of the globe is *27d. 7h. 43m. 5s.*, and her synodical revolution from the Sun to the Sun again is *29d. 12h. 44m. 3s. 11t.* She flies at the rate of 2290 miles an hour, and her day and night are as long as our lunar month. Her position, however, is not so steady, for she turns sometimes a small part of her face from us on one side or the other, which is called her libration, and sometimes she presents a part of one pole or the other.

The surface of the Moon exhibits a number of hills, mountains, caverns, craters, volcanoes, &c. Some have disputed the existence of a lunar atmosphere, but the

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ingenious Schroeter, having discovered a twilight in Venus, discovered one shortly after in the Moon, on the 24th of February, 1792, which of course is a proof that she has an atmosphere. Her axis inclines to her orbit $88^{\circ} 17'$, and her mean apparent diameter is $31' 8''$.

The planet OURANOS was discovered by Herschel, March 13th, 1781. His distance from the Sun is 1,827,000,000 of miles, his mean diameter 35,000 miles, and his period 83y. 150d. 18h. He has six satellites moving round him in a retrograde direction, or from east to west, contrary to all others. The existence of this planet was partly anticipated before its discovery by Drs. Halley, Bradley, and others, who observed that Saturn was disturbed in his motion by some force which they concluded must originate beyond his orbit, as they could not account for it on the known principles of gravitation. The planet Ouranos shines with a fine bluish-white light, between that of Venus and the Moon, and appears the size of a star of the 8th magnitude. His mean apparent diameter is $3.54''$.

CERES was discovered January 1st, 1801, by Piazzi, an Italian. Her mean distance from the Sun is about 260,000,000 of miles, and her revolution round him is performed in 1681d. 12h. 9m. her diameter according to Herschel is 163 miles, but Schroeter supposes it to be ten times as much. Her mean apparent diameter is $1''$.

PALLAS was discovered by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, March 26th, 1802. Her mean distance from the Sun is 265,000,000 of miles, and her period 1703d. 16h. 48m. Herschel estimates her diameter at 80 miles, and Schroeter (a very good astronomer) at 2099. Her mean apparent diameter is $1''$.

JUNO was discovered by Harding, a German, in December, 1804. Her solar distance is 252,000,000 miles, and her period 4y. 129d. 5h. Her diameter is estimated at 1425 miles, and her mean apparent diameter is $3''$.

VESTA was also discovered by Olbers in 1807. Her solar distance is 225,000,000 miles, and her period 3y. 60d. 4h. Her diameter is estimated at 238 miles. Her mean apparent diameter is only half a second.

The EARTH we inhabit is distant from the Sun, some say

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96, others 98, and others 100 millions of miles, its period is 365*d.* 5*h.* 48*m.* 48*s.* and it moves at the rate of 68,856 miles an hour. Its rotation on its axis from west to east, is completed in about 24*h.* Hence the inhabitants of London are moved by the diurnal motion 580 miles, and those of the equator 1042 miles an hour. The difference between the planes of its ecliptic and equator is 23° 28' nearly. Its mean diameter is 7953 miles, but its equatorial diameter is 17 miles more, and its polar 17 less.

COMETS are generally considered as opaque bodies, of the same substance as the planets, and only differing from them in the eccentricity of their orbits. They are called comets from *Coma*, hair, or beams of light, because their rays in many cases look as if they were hairy or bearded, but this arises from the appearance of the tail in different positions. It is remarkable that their tails always flow in an opposite direction from the Sun, the cause of which has never been properly explained, although it has been the subject of many conjectures among the learned, who have been equally unfortunate respecting the parabolic curve of their orbits, to solve which that contradictory doctrine of two forces, the centripetal and centrifugal (neither of which is founded either on experience or reason) is called in to their assistance. I know of no one who has exposed this unmeaning paradox with more acuteness than Mr. Brydone, in his *Tour to Sicily and Malta*, which I would advise the advocates of this system to peruse with attention. However mortifying it may be to human pride to be told that what they are pleased to term "inert matter" is not more inert or less animated than themselves, such nevertheless is the fact, and it is time they became acquainted with it. There is no such thing as inert matter; every particle is endowed with life, intelligence, and volition; and its motions, whether circular or parabolic, are the result of choice, and not of blind necessity. Every orb is an animal, moving round its primary, for reasons which however impenetrable they may be to us, are well known to itself, and turning on its axis as a man would turn on his heel before a fire to warm himself on all sides. Nothing demonstrates the force of prejudice more than the doctrine that matter has always a tendency

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to be at rest. The very reverse is the truth : for if matter possess any quality more prominent than another, it is that of the singular and almost incredible velocity with which it continually moves. There is not an atom on this our globe but moves at the astonishing rate of about 69,900 miles an hour, besides its diurnal motion round its axis, and even this velocity may be almost actual rest compared to its real motion, if, as some have with good reason supposed, the system itself revolves round some other center.

In ancient times men, deceived by appearances, believed the Earth to be stationary, and that the heavens alone moved ; that the Sun and other stars proceeded to the westward by day, and were brought back in the night in some way or other, but by what means they did not know, just as an infant placed in a boat on a river would suppose the land moved, and that the boat was fixed. On this optical delusion only was founded the silly notion that matter is inanimate and motionless, and such is the prevalence of habit, that it actually separates knowledge from knowledge, and causes a man to believe that a thing can, and can not, exist at the same moment of time. Hence astronomers believe, because they see and know, that matter and motion are inseparable, and that no particle of it ever was or *can be* at rest ; while, at the same time, they believe that it is perfectly inert, dead, averse to motion, and *always* at rest. Such is the strength of prejudice and the weakness of humanity.

The number of opinions respecting Comets are too numerous to be inserted. Those of Newton seem to confirm the truth of the Shandean opinion, that "it is worth something to have a name." Hevelius and Kepler supposed them to proceed from some gross exhalations of the Sun, and some very lately have considered them the embryos of future planets. They are certainly different from planets, although doubtless they are masses of matter reflecting the solar light. Their bodies are changeable, both in magnitude and appearance, and no way resembling stars of any description. Their colours are sometimes red, sometimes yellow, generally dusky, divided into parts, and sometimes the nucleus wholly disappears and seems

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converted into a thin cloudy matter. They appear to be substances positively and highly electrified, and the opinion of Halley and Dr. Hamilton, that their tails are composed of electric fluid, is very probable. This seems fully confirmed by the flashing or shooting of their tails. Whatever warmth they may derive from the abundance of this fluid added to the heat they acquire from the action of the Sun (which probably after all is not much) is all the heat they experience, and this the reader may rest assured is not quite two thousand times greater than the heat of red hot iron. It is lamentable that men who have genius should guide it with so loose a rein. The vagaries of Mr. Whiston, too, have been a source of alarm to many, whom I would advise to get rid of their fears as soon as possible. Comets and planets both, know better than to run foul of each other; nor do comets appear to possess those powers assigned to them by astronomers. One of them passed between some of the satellites of Jupiter without altering their positions or orbits in any perceptible degree. In other respects, however, they seem sufficiently injurious. They doubtless have a sympathetic power of action, like all other bodies of matter, and cannot fail to disturb the economy of a globe not used to their influence. See the article "Comets."

The nature and substance of the **FIXED STARS** has hitherto set even conjecture at defiance, for although the general supposition is, that they are suns of as many systems, there is but little in their appearance to justify such an opinion. About seven hundred of them are double, in which respect they differ from the only Sun we are acquainted with, and they exhibit various colours, chiefly white, though some are red, blue, and even greenish, and others are dusky, whereas our Sun is a compound of all those colours, and consequently they must differ from it in this particular, except we suppose their rays to pass through certain mediums which transmit only a ray of a particular colour and absorb the rest. Planets they cannot be, revolving like us round a common center, else we should see still more prominently the suns that light them. All we know of them is, that they must be bodies of some kind of matter, and as such possessing

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each of them a separate influence, but there is much reason to suspect the natures of their influences are nearly or wholly unknown. The only method laid down by Ptolemy is to class them according to their colours, and judge of their effects according to the nature of such planets as they most resemble; thus, the red are considered martial; the pale, saturnine, &c., but this is a very erroneous method, because many of them resemble no planet in colour, nor is it certain that planets operate by means of their light, for the power of the Moon is as great when her dark side is turned towards us as when she is at full.

The term fixed is very inapplicable to many of the stars, and probably to them all. Several new stars have appeared, several old ones have disappeared, and a still greater number change their places. One in Cassiopeia, in 1572, appeared as large as Venus at her brightest perigee, and was actually seen in day-light. It continued so for sixteen months, and then gradually disappeared without changing its place. Some think it returns periodically in about 319 years. There is a star in the Whale's Neck that appears and disappears seven times in six years. Another near the right heel of Serpentarius appeared in 1604, as large as Venus, and totally disappeared in 1605. One star in the Swan's Neck appeared and disappeared several times, at very unequal periods, and in 1715 it settled as a star of the 6th magnitude and so remains. Another star near the Swan's Head appeared and disappeared several times, and is now wholly lost. χ in the Swan has a period of about 405 days, but not quite regular. A number of other stars have disappeared, and many change their magnitudes. Several new stars have appeared in Cassiopeia, and some of them have again been lost. One in her Knee disappeared, and two more appeared to the north of its place. Caput Algol is a variable star, and its period is $2d. 21h.$ It remains for $2d. 14h.$ as a star of the 2nd magnitude, in about three hours and a half it declines to a star of the 4th magnitude, and in three hours and a half more it resumes its 2nd magnitude, which it retains for $2d. 14h.$ as before. β in Lyra, likewise, has a period of $12d. 19h.$, during which time it appears of several magnitudes, from

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the 3rd to the 5th. η in Antinous has a period of $7d. 4h. 38m.$ and δ in Cepheus of $5d. 8h. 37m.$ No doubt all these changes have a manifest effect on the Earth, and produce some of those strange vicissitudes, for which we are at a loss to account, and which baffle all the skill of the astrologer.

The fixed stars differ in their longitudinal positions about fifty seconds and one third in a year, according to the order of the signs, or from west to east, owing to the receding of the equinoctial points from east to west. It was generally supposed by the ancients, that the stars never changed their latitude, but the moderns have discovered this to be an error. Halley found Sirius, Aldebaran and Arcturus about half a degree more south, and Betelgeuse near a whole degree, but whether this arises from the proper motion of the star, or from our solar system changing its place, is uncertain.

The immense distance of the fixed stars may be conceived from their having no sensible parallax; and their apparent magnitude not being increased but on the contrary diminished by the power of a telescope. That they are not lighted by the Sun is supposed to be evident, on account of their distance, though there does not appear any sufficient proof that light, as such, proceeds from the Sun at all, but rather that it is, like heat, created or produced by the Sun's influence on any body of opaque matter opposed to it, and that its quantity is more or less according to the capability of such substance to produce it. Were light a luminous emanation from the Sun's body, we should see it not only by day but also by night in its progress through the immensity of space, enclosing the Earth on all sides, whereas, even a sunbeam cannot be perceived but from the surfaces of opaque atoms that reflect it. We cannot know the boundary of the solar influence, nor is it probable that the light or heat of bodies opposed to it is wholly regulated by their distance, but rather by their fitness to receive and propagate them. We see that Mars is not so bright as Jupiter, although nearer to the Sun, nor is it probable that Jupiter or Saturn are colder than Venus or Mercury. The belts of Jupiter and Saturn give us great reason to suppose

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they have each an atmosphere with clouds floating in it, and we are certain nothing of the kind could exist on our globe with only one ninetieth of the Sun's present heat. It is probable, therefore, that the powers of generating light and heat are in all bodies proportional to their distance from the Sun, and this supposition is equally applicable to the fixed stars as to the planets. A much better reason why the fixed stars shine by their own light, or by light derived from other sources than our Sun, is their infinity, (which can hardly be doubted) and the little probability that such an atom could operate through boundless immensity.

Many very ingenious attempts have been made to ascertain the distance of the nearest of the fixed stars, but, after all, the whole is conjectural. Dr. Bradley thought the nearest would be about 40,000 times as far off as the breadth of the Earth's orbit, or 7,600,000,000,000 of miles. Later astronomers have supposed them much nearer: and, really, when we reflect on the short periods in which they alter their magnitudes, as before stated, (even in the course of a few hours) their velocity must be beyond human conception, if they are at such distances. Hence some have imagined that in their rotatory motion they present various phases, which is the cause of such apparent difference in magnitude.

Those stars that appear to us the largest are supposed to be the nearest, but this is uncertain, as no doubt they differ in magnitude. That they seem to change their position by some means is evident, but whether this appearance is the result of their own proper motion or that of our system, is not quite certain. Most of the phenomena may be accounted for from the latter but not the whole. Some think the stars never change their relative positions with each other, as double stars never separate. Motion, however, is inseparable from matter, and there can be little doubt that every system is in motion as well as our own, and whether the fixed stars are or are not suns and centers of other systems, they probably move with great rapidity through interminable space.

Astrology is generally supposed to have been invented

by the Chaldeans, but this conjecture is only founded on their early astronomical knowledge, which they probably derived from Hindostan. Its origin was assuredly in the East, where it is now universally practised and believed. The Arabs are generally supposed to have procured it from Egypt, but there can be no doubt they had a system of their own in common with other oriental nations, long before that period, though be this as it may, neither are of much value. What we know of it is chiefly gathered from the books of Arabian authors, and whatever astrology was originally, the whole appears to have been perverted into a mere system of divination, so as to be unfit for any genethliacal purpose. The quadripartite of Ptolemy, however, gives us reason to suppose that in Egypt, at least, it had once been on a more respectable footing; though the absurdities contained in that work, mixed up with some important truths, shew that it had been long neglected, and its original meaning almost forgotten. This may have been owing to the mean selfish policy of the Egyptians, who, to keep every one in the dark but themselves, converted all their knowledge into hieroglyphics, or transcribed it in the sacred letters as they were called, which were an alphabet used by the priesthood only, the key of which being once lost, all their learning was lost with it.

The work of Ptolemy is the only standard we possess, and has served as a foundation for every other. Some speak of it with much veneration, though very few comprehend its meaning, and it is evident from the tenor of many parts, that the author did not comprehend it himself. It is, however, preferable to the works of the Arabians, which are the most superstitious mass of symbolical and allegorical trash that can be conceived. Many authors have written on the subject in all nations, but they chiefly adhere to the Ptolemaic doctrines of essential dignities, lunar nodes, and horoscope; which can have no effect in nativities, and by misquoting some of his theories, the greater part of them have contrived to render the science truly ridiculous; but this ought not to deter others from studying it, for any reflecting person must perceive, that effects in general being so very disproportionate to their

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supposed causes, must proceed from something very different, and this can be no other than astral influence ; for on what else does the whole fabric of the universe depend for its support and the laws by which it is governed. To ascribe the whole to the will of providence is merely an equivocation : that all events depend on the will of providence cannot be doubted, but we are alluding to secondary causes under providence, which always enforces its will by natural means, for we see it uses no other. Providence would be more highly honoured, if mankind would take the trouble to investigate the ingenious laws and machinery by which it governs the universe, than when they sit down and idly exclaim, "Oh, it is the will of providence," and think no more about it.

We know the change of season wholly depends on planetary influence, and doubtless the changes in the weather do the same, or at least on celestial causes of some kind. They are the result of variations in the atmosphere, and although these depend on the condition of the Earth, the latter depends on the state of the heavenly bodies by which it is surrounded and affected. Brutes and insects are early sensible of these vicissitudes ; and nervous, sickly or elderly people are the same ; doors and shutters will swell or shrink, metals will contract or expand, watches will lose or gain time, stones and other substances impregnated with saline particles will sweat, and the entire face of nature becomes altered.

Those alterations are frequently experienced when the Moon arrives at her quadratures, and particularly when she forms her last sextile with the Sun. Her conjunction with Mars is frequently productive of wet, especially when their latitudes agree. But the atmosphere often is liable to unusual and very lasting impressions. Some seasons are remarkable for dryness, wet, cold, heat ; some are sickly ; others healthy ; and by these overwhelming causes even the lunar aspects are neutralized. They do indeed produce certain changes, but such as are weak and of short duration. When particular diseases abound, they are usually ascribed to heat, cold, wet, &c., but a little reflection would shew the incorrectness of such opinions ; for at other times, when

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heat, cold, &c., are much more prevalent, such diseases are unknown. The observation of certain persons, that they catch cold they know not how, is extremely just; for although colds are often caused by carelessness, they are more frequently the result of an altered state of the atmosphere from sidereal causes, against which no precaution is available, and many who encounter cold and wet without sustaining any injury, will catch cold in a room without being exposed to either.

Nothing can be a stronger proof of sidereal influence than the strange succession of fortunate and unfortunate events experienced by many individuals. The whole lives of some are a succession of disasters, and all their exertions terminate in disappointment. Injudicious conduct no doubt will produce misfortunes, but many to whom no blame can be attached are injured and ruined by a strange coincidence of circumstances, which no human prudence could foresee or prevent. Certain times are peculiarly disastrous to certain people, and in families numbers die nearly together. This is probably owing to some resemblance in their horoscopes, a thing very common among relatives.

Many of the more durable changes in the atmosphere may arise from the proximity of comets, a greater number of which approach the Earth than is generally supposed, although they are hidden by the blaze of the Sun. They mostly cause heat and dryness, particularly in that hemisphere where they are posited, and as opposite changes usually succeed each other, they may ultimately cause cold and wet. The luminaries, however, are the more immediate causes of sublunary vicissitudes in their mutual configurations with each other, and with the angles, particularly when posited in the midheaven. There is something remarkable in this angle, even when no planets are in or near it, for all vegetables will point to it by nature, and will dwindle and waste if any substance intervene between them and the zenith. This is the reason why grass will not grow beneath trees; animals decline from the same cause; and those who are confined in houses, or mines, or who live in woods, are pale, cadaverous, and unhealthy, however freely the air may be admitted. No portion of matter affects the Earth so

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much as the Moon, for besides that she by means of her proximity conveys the influences of the celestial bodies to us by her various configurations with them, much depends on her eccentricity or anomaly. Nothing demonstrates the power of the Moon more than the period of gestation being 9 or 7 months, at which times she forms the trine or square with her radical place at conception. Children born at the end of those periods may live, whereas it is affirmed that no infant produced in eight months ever survived.

The medium through which distant portions of matter operate on each other may probably be a very fine fluid, emanating from each through infinite space, and wholly imperceptible except by its effects. This may be denominated sympathy, and to it may be traced whatever is deemed supernatural or miraculous, or, to speak more properly, whatever cannot be accounted for from the known properties, or rather the acknowledged properties of matter, for many of its properties are known, that are not acknowledged. Locomotion, and volition, for instance, by which the planets revolve round their axes, and move through their orbits, and by which every particle gravitates toward the center of the mass to which it belongs: these are general sympathies common to all matter with which we are acquainted. But the more particular or occult sympathies are those not common to matter, and apparently contrary to its general laws: such is the polarity and attraction of the magnet, with numberless other unusual sympathies subsisting between certain bodies, for which we cannot account in the usual way. Those marks and accidents communicable to the foetus in the womb, and the periodical alteration of such impressions according to the season of the fruit, flowers, or other substances from whence they originate, are two of the most common and striking proofs of occult sympathy that can be produced. Second sight, which, however it may be ridiculed, is too well authenticated to be disproved; ominous dreams, and those unaccountable forebodings and depressions of the mind, very common in persons of a nervous, weak, or irritable frame, prior to unforeseen calamities, with a number of other instances superfluous to mention, are all incontestable proofs that every thing in nature operates upon

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the rest, and is operated on by them more or less according to its nature and texture, in a way of which we can form no conception. This occult sympathy was and is the source of every species of divination, which, notwithstanding the silly commonplace gibes of imitative witlings, and the frauds of its knavish professors, is really founded in nature and truth. The mind, when anxiously and steadily fixed on knowing the result of an undertaking has, from the tripod to the teacup, always been gratified, if a proper intelligent system were adhered to. Cicero ridiculed the augurs, probably with reason (for there were many knaves among them) and perhaps without, for he might after all be more of an orator than a diviner, although like the Cobler of Apelles, he could not be persuaded to stick to his last. At all events, the Roman general would have shewn more solid judgment in following the line marked out to him by the chickens, than he did wit in throwing them into the sea saying, "If they would not eat they should drink," for he paid the full price of his folly.

Upon these sympathies of nature is founded the entire Science of Astrology, both Genethliacal and Horary. Genethliacal Astrology rests on the more common and obvious effects of matter on matter; for the stars cannot affect the globe without inserting their power into every separate portion of matter that it contains.

Horary Astrology depends on that uncertain species of sympathy, which, although equally a property of matter with the other, is seen in certain modifications only. Those whose minds are ardent, whose feelings are acute, and whose irritability of frame and consequent anxiety is excessive, are more subject to its operation than others, when their sensibility is excited by any object or event of importance. Thus husbands sympathize with their wives; mothers with their children; and individuals of every description with those who are peculiarly dear to them, whether they are united or not by the ties of custom or consanguinity. Those whose nerves are more indurated, and whose sensations are less acute, although their attachments are equally firm, are strangers to this kind of sympathy, through nervous insensibility, and it is very natural for them to deny the

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existence of what they never experience, although placed in the same relative situations with those who do; hence many disputes originate concerning the truth of those unusual perceptions; but there is nothing untrue, or preternatural in them, for it is quite according to the course of nature that animals of a peculiar conformation should have the peculiar perceptions, sensations and powers adapted to such conformation. This is the great secret of all divination, which was so denominated from the supposition that it was of divine origin, and proceeded from the gods; but it is neither divine nor diabolical, but the natural result of matter operating on matter, as one planet disturbs another in its orbit, as the Moon disturbs the ocean, as the magnet draws iron, or glass excited by rubbing draws wax, &c.

There is no part of judicial astrology so easily and so perfectly attainable as the power of solving horary questions, where nature, if proper attention be paid to her impulses, will be found to accommodate herself to every emergency, whereas in nativities the qualities and fate of an animal being regulated by the same fixed, uniform, unerring laws as the other phenomena of nature, the causes are too numerous, too complicated, and too remote, ever to be wholly comprehended by any stretch of human intellect. Some of these are from their nature imperative, others subordinate, and the greater must always overcome the less. Thus, as Ptolemy justly observes, the same act that with a man would produce a man, would with a horse produce a horse, although the positions of the stars may be exactly the same, and both the man and horse would be in any climate, or under a particular discipline, very different from what they would have been if produced at the same instant in any other climate, or under any other mode of tuition. Men born with indications of a violent death, would in countries where wars and violence are unknown, die like others; whereas, in countries and times where wars predominate, a very slight direction would cause an untimely end. In the former case, however, the dissolute lives, hair-breadth escapes, and numerous accidents common to such ill-fated and depraved characters, clearly demonstrate, that from their birth a train was laid for their destruction,

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which only waited the concurrence of some other cause, as, for a match to fire it: and should confusion become the order of the day, they would be the first to rush into danger and to perish in the conflict. Indeed, this is a fact generally known (although the true cause is not suspected), that the most worthless and desperate characters are the most anxious to engage in violent and hazardous enterprizes. The effect, therefore, is traced to its cause, which cause is itself only an effect of planetary influence, as every one's reason, were it attended to, must acknowledge; for did no such thing as planetary interposition exist, men's minds and bodies would be perfectly alike, for what would cause them to differ? The answer will be, "the will of providence." I grant it: and these are the natural means used by providence to carry its will into effect.

Names of the Characters used in this Work.

PLANETS.

♄ Saturn.		♀ Venus.		♃ Pallas.
♃ Jupiter.		☿ Mercury.		♁ Ceres.
♂ Mars.		☾ The Moon.		* Juno.
☉ The Sun.		♅ Ouranos.		♁ Vesta.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries.		♋ Cancer.		♎ Libra.		♏ Capricorn.
♉ Taurus.		♌ Leo.		♍ Scorpio.		♐ Aquarius.
♊ Gemini.		♍ Virgo.		♎ Sagittarius.		♑ Pisces.

□ Square.		* Sextile.		♁ Opposition.
△ Trine.		♁ Conjunction.		
♁ The Dragon's Head.		♁ The Dragon's Tail.		
⊕ The Part of Fortune.				

MARKS OF DISTANCE.

s. Signs. | ° Degrees. | ' Minutes. | " Seconds. | ''' Thirds.

OF TIME.

y. Years.		h. Hours.		s. Seconds.
d. Days.		m. Minutes.		f. Thirds.

(To be continued.)

Astrology and Horse-racing

A REMARKABLE RECORD

THE merits of "form" have long been before the racing world, and presumably it is the business of an official handicapper to discount form by imposing a penalty whenever it appears. Looked at squarely, the handicap would appear to be an attempt to start all horses off on equal terms, weight for age according to the season, and penalties for previous successes. That all horses are not considered to have an equal chance, however, is shown by the fact that "form" goes to pieces time after time, much to the satisfaction of the turf accountant. The professional newspaper tipster studies form, gets information from the course from the most reliable and skilled sources, and comes a cropper too often to be regarded as a sure guide to what has been facetiously called "Turf Certainties." When I gave Maya at 100 to 7 to beat St. Petersburg at Newmarket on the 16th May, I expressed my opinion as tersely as possible regarding the value of "form." It is one of those catch phrases which has been galvanized into life by a persistent press and it is likely to die hard. I feel that in undertaking the task of killing it I have the Goliath of prejudice to deal with.

One has only to consider the factors at work in order to know that there can be no such thing as persistent form. Granting that a horse has certain well-tried qualities which make for success at a given weight over a certain distance, there are still other factors which make

for or against it. Condition is a "quantity" almost as variable with a horse as a human, and "mood" must count for something. There are times when a horse will not get off, and others when it will not try to the finish. But given fitness, tractability, and willingness on the part of the horse, there comes along the jockey to make or mar his chances. Jockeys, like all other humans, are in or out of luck, and in or out of condition, from time to time. Training will do a lot for a man, but I have yet to learn that it can correct the complaint known as "bad luck." The owner and the trainer have also to be considered as important factors in the make-up of what are called "winning chances." All these are variants of the problem, and yet in face of them—each an unknown quantity and a variable one—we are repeatedly invited to "follow form."

In thus denouncing form as inconsistent with the claims made for it, I am being guided entirely by a study of facts. If one looks at the performances of any single jockey in three consecutive years, the variability of this factor in the equation is conspicuously manifest. We marvel at the horsemanship or the good luck of a winning jockey one year, and the next we find him relegated to the category of "luggage." To cite instances would be invidious in this connection, but the fact has to be considered. The same remarks apply, in effect, to both owners and trainers. What

then is that undefinable something which sportsmen call form which has proved such a consistent friend to the bookmaker and which constitutes the abracadabra of the professional tipster?

Pythagoras affirmed that the universe was built on Number, and that Number was at the root of every mundane event. If one may choose between the old abracadabra and the new, I will say frankly that I prefer the original. I prefer it, not on account of its respectable antiquity, but because it is something which lends itself to experimental proof. The only question is whether it can stand the test. One can deal with numbers as one cannot deal with "form," because the latter is protean and ubiquitous.

Numbers are at the root of astrology, the science of mundane events. The test of its truth is mathematical science, than which there can be nothing more conclusive and convincing. I find by calculation that a certain geometrical relationship is instituted between two planetary bodies at a given time and I find that it is marked by a specific event, and on a repetition of the same planetary positions I am confronted by a recurrence of the same event, and this sort of experience, happening continually, is an argument which goes home.

Applied to horse-racing the same mathematical test holds good in such a large percentage of cases that one can only assume a common ground of argument in favour of the dictum of Pythagoras. And what results can be shown by the application of the mathematical test? I may enumerate some certified cases.

Before a well-known sporting editor a week's trial showed out of 36 races 19 winners; on another

occasion 14 winners out of 24 races, and on a third occasion 15 out of 24. Five out of six races in one day have resulted on more than one occasion to the credit of the system. On a flat stake of £1, the net winnings for 5 days was £47 8s. 3d. In five days' trial also I have found the winner in 15 out of 18 events to which the system applied.

Is there any other system in existence which can show over 50% of winners for a consecutive month? Are there any sporting editors who would like to accept my challenge and pit their best against me for a week of events?

Now note the conditions under which these results are obtained. Without having even seen a morning paper I require to be informed only of the schedule time of the race and the weights engaged. The horses remain unknown to me. In one minute I call for a weight, or it may be for two or three. I do not know what horses these apply to, but they are noted. In another minute I give the winning weight from among them. In over 50% of cases I am right. Often enough among the others will be found the second and third in the results. Occasionally the winner is found among the rejected weights and this counts against me. Sometimes there is a non-starter involved, sometimes an apprentice is put up with a 5 lb. allowance, but despite these obstacles my record remains steadily above the specified 50% average. Astrology is certainly the most universally satisfactory and respectable science which I have yet come across or ever expect to.

I see that the *Daily Express* racing prophet, "The Scout," has been receiving the congratulations of his followers on the unique performance in the Press of having

“reached a point . . . which has not been surpassed since newspapers gave prophecies on racing events.” The cause of congratulation is that the prophet has scored 63 points from March 18th to May 18th, that is to say, in two months! Seeing that only one other sporting prophet scored on the winning side on the same flat stake of £1 on each selection in the same time, and that all the others lost in sums varying from £15 to £63, there is no doubt that exceptional credit is due to the breezy, good-hearted tipster of the *Daily Express*. But it is not in the same category with my “Alternate System,” which on a flat stake of £1 for each selection yielded no less than £42 9s. 2d. in a SINGLE RACING WEEK of five days. This includes five non-runners. My selections have been given daily to a representative of the Sporting Press, the selections for the whole day being handed in before the first race. The system, applied to the various events each day embraced by the particular method I follow, has given the following results:

	RACES.	WINS.
Week ending May 11th:	24	14
Week ending May 18th:	20	12
Week ending May 25th:	31	22

This gives 48 wins out of 75 races, and among the odds falling to our

credit I find, among others, Muezzin, 100 to 8; Shanganah Lass, 7 to 1; Best Friend, 7 to 1; Adversary, 10 to 1; Laila, 7 to 1; Lord Rossmore, 6 to 1; Retort, 5 to 1; Jovial, 100 to 8; Maya, 100 to 7; Cycloid, 10 to 1; Knight Commander, 100 to 8; and Sophron, 7 to 1.

The figures look fabulous. I admit having been staggered when I lighted upon the System and saw its possibilities. The fact that it is purely astrological draws it away at once from all those pseudo-systems so extensively advertised in sporting papers, and places it upon a sure mathematical basis which is capable of test and proof from day to day. It is, nevertheless, extremely simple and easy of application, and often enough I have caused sporting editors to find the winners for themselves in the manner I have already detailed. As I have previously indicated in a former article on this subject, the System brings out almost all the “outsiders” who win, and I think the above figures go to show that, whatever the quality of the horses may be, they were outside goods in the several events to which the above prices refer. On the whole I consider that I have made an effective answer to the question, “Can Astrology find winners?”

SEPHARIAL.

The Weather

EASTERTIDE gave us a most congenial burst of fine summer weather, and my prediction of April opening "fine and mild" was fully realized, as in greater or less degree throughout the country were the forecasts for the whole month. April, however, shoroughly belied its early promise and has proved to be one of the most miserable and changeful of the whole year so far. As I write "May opens dull" indeed, but there is every reason to look forward to some foretaste of summer during the month. My forecasts for the ensuing quarter are as follows:—

JUNE.—Opens fine with developing heat during the first few days. Fine weather is promised by the lunation of the 10th, but there are very complex aspects in force during the middle of the month, and from the 12th to the 21st there will be ample evidence of storm conditions overriding the general indications from the lunation. I look for exceptional atmospheric phenomena and a sporad of earthquake shocks between the 11th and 22nd, with unsettled weather during that period. The latter days will be marked by a colder temperature and much downfall. An unsettled and stormy month on the whole. *Storm Periods*—11th to 22nd. Earthquakes 13th to 17th.

JULY.—The month opens unsettled, and speedily gives place to stormy weather, changes being rapid during the week-end of the 5th–8th. A much cooler temperature with wind then sets in, with showers about the 9th. Midmonth the indications are more favourable, and bright summer weather may be expected. Heat develops with fine weather to the 17th, when sharp storms will break, the weather thereafter being cooler and more unsettled to the end of the month. About the 25th there will be some high winds. *Storm Periods*—3rd to 9th, and 17th.

AUGUST.—The month opens fine and warm. Some wind and a break in the weather about the 5th; then warmer to the 10th, when thunder storms may be expected. The midmonth is unsettled and showery, and there do not appear to be any indications of a fine set in the weather during the rest of the month, the last week showing a storm period about the 26th. *Storm Periods*—10th and 26th.

Market Forecasts

IN strict accord with my predictions, the American Market during the month of March developed a strong bearish mood and prices fell away in the most forlorn manner, but during the first fortnight of April there was a further distinct recovery, in close agreement with my forecast. My private advices warned speculators against buying during the fictitious attempt to buoy the market at the end of March. Prices fell back to points below the worst for the month, and not until April had fairly set in did the market truly recover itself. Other markets have been well defined by the astral indications, and on the whole my report has been of a reliable and profitable nature. During the ensuing three months the movements of the Share Markets will be more difficult to follow on account of the holiday influence pervading the Exchange, but my forecast is as follows:—

JUNE.—The tone of the markets is exceptionally dull, and in the third week goes rather worse. CONSOLS do not advance appreciably and give no support to the market. A critical point as regards KAFFIRS and INDIAS is reached midmonth and speculators should keep off them. HOME RAILS show good returns, and may advance slightly during the first fortnight, but they follow CONSOLS in company with most other stocks in a general relapse after the 18th. AMERICAN railroad shares are favourably regarded during the first week, have a steady influence for the first fortnight, but afterwards meet with no support and may be neglected. WHEAT shows a fairly steady market at the opening, but quickly feels the influence of bad Indian reports, coming to a crisis for a sharp fall about the end of the first week. Then about midmonth there will be bad crop reports and some Indian scare which will give a sharp upward trend to prices, the market going strong to the end of the month.

JULY.—A very critical position is reached on the markets during the first ten days of this month, and prices of all gilt-edged stocks will be depreciated. CONSOLS show at about their worst for the season about the 10th, and HOME RAILS and KAFFIRS follow suit, the market generally being depleted during the first fortnight. Food stuffs and staple commodities appear to be the only things likely to be enhanced during this period. After the 15th CONSOLS show a steady influence and will advance to about the 25th. INDIAS are at their worst for the

month about the 17th, and KAFFIRS may not be expected to come forward until after the 16th. WHEAT is an uncertain quantity, but from the collateral indications I judge that advance in prices will be the order of the day, for the first fortnight at all events. Prices are about their best on the 25th of the month. AMERICAN RAILS fall somewhat heavily about the 10th in sympathy with the general tone of the markets.

AUGUST.—The general tone of the markets is not so steady and confident as during the last fortnight of July, and CONSOLS do not show any strength throughout. AMERICAN RAILS have a decided fling during the first few days, but the influences are not lasting enough to make a boom of it. HOME RAILS are better and on traffic returns should improve or at least maintain a steady front. INDIAS continue to be sold, and KAFFIRS are not yet in the way to reap any advantage from prevailing conditions. WHEAT has a decided rise in price during the first twelve days of this month, and may be followed to advantage. Maize breaks the tone by its plenitude, and during the last ten days Wheat will find its normal level. Any benefit to be derived from the Kaffir Market will be seen during the first week of this month.

NOTE.—The Chart of any specific Company, Stock or Share can be obtained from THE FORECAST for Ten Shillings.

Clients who have consistently followed astrological advice in their dealings with the Stock Exchange have repeatedly testified to the surpassing value of this class of information. Given the daily newspapers and a straightforward broker, it is possible to get the latest advices by cable and the feeling of the market in regard to any particular stocks or shares. But this is not equivalent to having some prescience of the trend of the market a week or a month hence. Astrology alone can compass this information with anything like an adequate ratio of success. Sepharial made it quite clear to his readers that it was no use buying American Railroad shares in March, and it was equally clear that a good rise would take place in the first fortnight of April and a reaction in the second fortnight. In the wheat market also it was clearly indicated that an exceptional rise of a sustained nature would take place in the month of May, and from these several sources there would have been abundant profits accruing.

Casual Causerie

THE HOUR AND THE MAN

"The lucky have whole days, and those just when they choose ;
The unlucky have but *hours*, and those they lose !"

WHOMEVER has been convinced from experience of the truth of this old saying, may well give his attention to the following notes. There are those among astrologers who, while fully assured in their minds of the unceasing action exerted by the planets over human affairs, yet fail to apply their knowledge of planetary influence to the exigencies of daily life. It appears, maybe, foolish and inconsistent, but astrologers would not be true sons of Uranus if a certain glorious inconsequence did not attach to all and singular their actions.

I have heard it said that the man who invented the guillotine brought sudden death to himself by that device, and history informs us that the builder of the Tower of London was presently imprisoned within its walls. Similarly, the man who stumbles up against the fact of planetary influence in human life cannot be said to profit himself greatly by that experience. It is there for him to use for his own advantage at whatsoever time he may elect to do so. The fact that the planets mostly dispose him as fully and as frequently as others who are wholly ignorant of the very existence of other worlds than ours, does not disconcert him in the least. He sees that it is now the hour of Saturn, and he straightway goes and concludes

a contract, and that with a scorn of consequence which would dignify an archangel. It is all a matter of impressibility and temperament. Of those who are convinced of the truth of astrology some there are to whom it appeals as a matter of science, to whom the text-books are familiar reading, and the equation of arcs a pure pastime. The idea of applying the principles of the science to the common needs of daily life has never dawned upon them, much less has astrology made any appeal to them on the score of moral and ethical laws. Others there are to whom the whole subject appeals chiefly as a religious system. For these the hour of Saturn is to be avoided like "the devil and all his works," and the influence of Mars to be eschewed as "anger, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness," and from these they pray to be delivered, hastening their works to a swift conclusion under the benison of Jupiter, Venus or the crescent Moon. They take their astrology seriously, as one takes physic in the morning, working out in detail all the confiction of influences through which they will have to pass during the ensuing day.

Whether one should labour righteousness with so much mathematics seems to me a question which can only be referred to the individual who hopes to profit by it. But without doubt there comes a time when wider experience and much traffic in these ethereal arts begets that higher indifference which

finds itself able in all sincerity to disregard planetary action so far as his own life is concerned, and to look upon all celestial influences in terms of human agency. This man is safe. The man who is not safe is he who acts as from himself in all things, while

ignorant of the fact that he is, more than all others, the plaything of astral forces. In short, "the wise man rules his stars (through himself), while the fool obeys them." The one is indifferent through intelligence, the other is compliant through ignorance.

PLANETARY HOURS

A MAN met another in a railway train and under provocation assaulted him, in consequence of which the victim died and the pugilist was remanded on a charge of murder. This took place in the hour of Mars, time 6.50 P.M. on the 24th April.

Now, I wonder whether such an impulse could have moved any one in any other hour but that of Mars? That Mars at any time would more readily move a fighting man than anybody else is certain, but the fact that martial men are not for ever fighting, and even the most belligerent have their hours of peace, seems to suggest that, as Solomon is alleged to have said: "For everything there is a time, and a season for every purpose under the heavens . . . a time for war and a time for peace." Not that the wise king intended a doctrine of fatalism in so saying, I imagine, but that there

were times opportune and times adverse to these and all other projects. Yet there are those among our more astute and careful observers in the astrological world who definitely affirm a set fatalism attaching to the association of planetary influence and human purpose. In short, things do not happen except in those planetary hours which are in accord with the nature and purpose of an action. The more one looks into the category of things in this light the more certainly is one disposed to subscribe to a doctrine of pre-established harmony, which, notwithstanding that we allow the truth of determinism, amounts in effect to fatalism as regards the ordered course of events as events, apart from the hidden purpose and meaning of them. It is but another aspect of "the eternal fitness of things." Let us, then, study Planetary Hours.

THE WORLD RE-SOULED

DETERMINISM, which must be regarded as a purely spiritual process in its origin, a reflex of the cosmic law—is not so strongly in antagonism to the doctrine of fatalism as seems the case at first sight. What is fated is the mathematical order of

the universe, planetary motions, mundane events. The mind of man which cognizes this order of events, is free to illustrate determinism. It does so to the extent that it is capable of the sense of independence and possession as regards the body it temporarily

inhabits. In casting the horoscope of a child new-born and determining thence upon its characteristics and its future environment, we recognize three things: *Pre-established Harmony*, which brings a soul of given potential into horoscopolical conditions exactly suited to the expression and development of that character; *Determinism*, which refers a definite environment to the cognition and use of the individual; and *Fatalism*, as regards the course and unfolding of events within the sphere of activity to which the body—as instrument—is related.

But in talking of diversity of character and diversity of gifts, we recognize that "one star differs from another in glory," and that the soul of man is a thing distinct from his body. It is not a reflex of his environment. It is

not a by-product of his physical organism. We admit the potent influence of these latter upon the man, but we discern between them. We recognize the inter-action of body and mind and the influence of environment upon both, and the old trite saying that "Mind forms matter, but matter conditions mind," is allowed to be at the root of all horoscopolical considerations.

When, therefore, the advocate of the doctrine of re-incarnation speaks of the re-souling of the world by the continual efflux and influx of souls from this and the world beyond, he is subscribing unreservedly to the triple doctrine of Pre-established Harmony, Determinism and Fatalism, and thus to the foundation principles of Astrology, whether he recognizes the planets as disposing agents, or not.

PRACTICAL ASTROLOGY

THERE are two sorts of practical Astrology before the world, the one having direct relation to the common everyday incidents of daily life, and the other dealing more intimately with the psychic and spiritual nature of man. Both are symbolical. The whole universe is a symbol, it is Divine Ideation in expression of Form.

There is no question about the relative merits of these two systems of Astrology. They each hold their own undisputed territory, compass their own activities, and claim their own adherents. Before the science of the stars can be applied with any degree of success to the problems of the soul and the higher needs of the human mind, we have to demonstrate its

foundation in fact, and prove its applicability to the common needs of everyday life. However high the ladder of life may carry us, it must be well grounded on substantial fact. The eye cannot say to the foot, "I have no need of thee," for at every step it gives the eye a new horizon to investigate, a new world to appraise. To the extent then that any aspect of astrological teaching meets the immediate demands of any part of our nature, to that extent it may be regarded as practical and worthy of our consideration. Those who imagine that the astrology is alone practical which applies directly to some material advantage, are making a false estimate both of their own nature and that of astrology. Both are more complex

than they are generally supposed to be. I esteem to the fullest possible extent the efforts made by contemporary writers to elevate astrology to the domain of mysticism and psychology, but the

bent of my mind as regards Astrology is towards the domain of science, and for some time to come, at all events, I shall be content to hold a place at the foot of the ladder.

CARTOMANCY

AMONG all the various methods of divination there is none which has retained its hold over the popular mind more effectually and continuously than the art of Cartomancy. Various origins have been ascribed to this *mantia*, and both Egypt and China have been credited with the invention of cards. But whatever their origin, it is certain that cards were originally designed for purposes of divination, and the construction of the pack sustains this view. There are suits corresponding to the four seasons of the year—a point which dissociates the pack as we know it from China, which has twelve seasons—and there are thirteen cards to each suit, corresponding to the lunar months in the year and the weeks in the Quarter. Fifty-two cards in the pack make up the number of the weeks in the year. There are many other correspondences which might be traced, but the above will indicate the design sufficiently to show that the cards may well have a divinatory appli-

cation. Among Cartomants the faculty varies, for the automatic exercise of the psychic powers latent in every soul is a matter which depends upon the individual and is inconstant. "Minetta," whose standard work on the cards is well known, has on several occasions submitted to severe tests of her skill in this direction, and on one occasion it was shown by Mr. Holt Schooling, the famous statistician, that the chances of several predicted events happening within the allotted week were millions to one against them all taking place. Nevertheless they did so, as he truly affirms, and this evidence in addition to the uniformly satisfactory results derived by readers of THE FORECAST from the same source, places telepathic cartomancy in a foremost place among the psychic phenomena which should engage the attention of psychological students. I advise my readers to make a trial of this new phase of the ancient art.

Reviews

OUR DAYS AND HOURS—
WHAT THEY TELL, by THOS.
EYRE, Keyingham, Hull.

THIS is a work which I can sincerely take upon myself to recommend to all students of astrology. If there were any doubt existing in the mind as to the operation of the planets in daily life, this book, fitted as it is with tables of the planetary hours throughout the year, would speedily dissolve such doubt. Mr. Eyre is to be congratulated on the originality of his subject and the manner of its presentation. He says, in effect, Here are certain coincidences between planetary hours and human events, they are too numerous and persistent to escape suspicion in the mind of the observant student; they appear to me sufficiently numerous to warrant the idea that they represent a cosmic law, and as offering an intelligible solution of many of the apparently chance happenings in everyday life, I commend them to your earnest attention.

For myself I would go further, and suggest that inasmuch as the ancient Chaldeans regulated their astrological judgments solely on planetary hours and established a great reputation for wisdom and foresight by their vaticinations, it is probably to this neglected area of astrological research that we must look for the better representation of our science in the popular mind. It is not for the layman to bother his head overmuch regarding the merits of astrology as viewed through the fog of spherical triangu-

lation and similar abstruse calculations, but when so easy of access as here appears in Mr. Eyre's book, the fault lies with the man in the street if he fails to avail himself of the light of astrology. See how easy of application it is! I receive a letter which perplexes and disturbs my mind and arouses all sorts of doubts and misgivings. I look to see what planet, according to Mr. Eyre's well-arranged tables of Planetary Hours, happens to be ruling at the time, and taking this in association with the sign of the zodiac on the mid-heaven at the moment, I have not only a good description of the person who has written the letter but also a most valuable key to his state of mind and intention at the time of writing, or at least of the issue. Further, I have a daily guide by which to regulate and arrange my own actions so that they will bear the best results. This is good for me and for all others concerned in the transaction. But Mr. Eyre will doubtless be able at some future date to amplify his work and show the operation of the Horary planetary influence in an even more specific manner than that attempted in the present fascinating little work. There is a capital introduction regarding the mythology of the subject, followed by a description of the planetary influences, where to find lost goods under each planet, the diseases of the planet under which a person falls sick, the descriptions of persons involved in the planetary operation, and the effects of action taken under the influence of each planet. Then follows a very useful table

of longitudes of principal towns in the several counties, necessary for equating the planetary hour, and finally a Table of Planetary Hours for every week in the year. Nothing better has been advanced under this head by any student of astrology, and the work deserves, and I am sure will secure, a very wide circulation.

Copies of the work may be had of the Editor of THE FORECAST, price 1s.

STRANGE HOUSES OF SLEEP,
by ARTHUR EDWARD WAITE. Price
12s. net. London: Philip Wellby,
6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,
W.C.

THE Cleansing of Hands is a sacred office very necessary to be performed by him who would handle this book in any effective and thorough manner, profitable to himself and creditable to its author. For the *Strange Houses of Sleep* is in reality a sacred work, depicting the Stages of the Soul in its pilgrimage through this world of shadows. The subject is treated from the point of view of the Mystic who sees in the varied experiences of the Soul a definite process of spiritual evolution, of psychic development, and—for those who have arrived at the point where they are capable of extracting imperishable nectar from the fading flower—an initiation into the Greater Mysteries.

What are these Houses of Sleep which to the pure soul appear so strange? The author leaves us in no sort of doubt regarding their true nature nor of the nature of that sleep in which they arise as real things to our minds, pleasant habitations, and desirable resting-places for the weary traveller. But experience and the sickness of

satiety tires us of one and another of them, until at length we find our way, perchance, to that "City not built by hands, but eternal in the Heavens," where the Temple of Truth is set up.

These are the stage-houses of the soul: "Houses of sleep they are, to anxious dreams devoted—semblances of things and themes, dim images derived from everywhere."

The work is divided into four parts: I. Shadows of Sacraments; II. The Hidden Sacrament of the Holy Graal; III. The Poor Brother's Mass-book; IV. The Book of the King's Dole and Chantry for Plain Song: A Greater Initiation. It is written throughout in verse of excellent quality and of great variety, and from a purely literary point of view the work is such as to place Mr. Waite in the foremost rank of living poets, while regarded from the occult standpoint it is unquestionably one of the most elaborate treatises on the hidden way of psychic and spiritual development which has ever been attempted; original in its conception and masterly in design.

Readers of Mr. Waite's recent works, *Steps to the Crown* and *A Book of Mystery and Vision*, will have been prepared for some further development of the central idea of Mysticism such as we find in this volume, but the work as a whole is surprisingly in advance of anything of a similar nature which has yet been produced either by Mr. Waite or another.

The volume, which runs into nearly four hundred pages, is exquisitely printed and bound, and is certainly a work on which one may sincerely congratulate both author and publisher.

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