SIXTY-FOUR PAGES

OF INTEREST TO ALL ASTROLOGERS

ASTROLOGY

THE ASTROLOGERS' QUARTERLY

ISSUED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ASTROLOGICAL LODGE OF LONDON AND DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF ASTROLOGY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

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To save useless correspondence, readers are asked to bear in mind that ASTROLOGY undertakes no professional work.

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Readers will please note that neither the Astrological Lodge nor the Editor necessarily endorses opinions expressed in signed articles, the object of the *Quarterly* being to provide a forum for the free discussion of astrological problems.

Symbols

The following are used in ASTROLOGY for convenience and in order to save space: a = "in aspect with". $\Delta =$ "in good aspect with"; $\Box =$ "in bad aspect with".

The magazine ASTROLOGY is conducted upon purely non-commercial and idealistic principles. All contributions and all services (other than printing) are rendered voluntarily and gratuitously in order to assist in spreading a knowledge of astrological science in all its aspects. Readers are invited to co-operate in this work in the above spirit.

VOLUME	FIVE	MARCH	1931	NUMBER	ONE
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EDITORIAL

SHOULD be glad if readers would give their opinions Land experiences of grand trines, for I get many queries on this subject. Ancient writers thought this configuration definitely evil-I would rather say that it is often disappointing. If we have a grand trine of three planets ruling two signs each it means that no less than six houses are harmoniously united; and if the planets occupy houses other than those they rule, this condition would extend to nine, to say nothing of the essential rulerships of the planets. Such a horoscope ought, judged by text-book rules, to be full of harmony and success, yet this is not always the case. The grand trine seems to tend to excessive states of the psychological element affected. A grand trine in fire often produces too much feeling and emotion, whilst the same configuration in air is often easygoing, idealistic but unpractical, and prone to rely on others. In water we may have moods and sensibility running riot; in earth, heaviness and inertia.

Persons who judge solely by theory have sometimes attacked these views; but I base them on *actual experience*.

One possible explanation of the matter that occurs to me arises from the doctrine of Mid-points, or, as some call them, Focal Points. These points, which are the midway places between bodies (and more especially

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between significators and other bodies), are very important; I place them among the most valuable of what one may call horoscopical secondary factors. Now in a grand trine it stands to reason that the midpoint between each pair of bodies is in opposition to the third body. For instance, if we have bodies in o° of the three fiery signs, then there is a mid-point at o° of each of the airy signs, and these will oppose the three bodies in fire. Although bodies are undoubtedly the primary factors, yet these points may set up sufficient tension to jeopardise the essential harmony of the trines.

As I go to press, news comes of the lamentable earthquake in New Zealand. This seems evidential in regard to Pluto, which was at the time receiving the opposition of Saturn in Capricorn, the New Zealand sign.

The publishing of a book on the Radix System, by Mr. V. E. Robson, is further evidence of the increasing interest in symbolic measures. I note that Mr. Robson prefers the 59' 8" measure to the 1°. I confess I find the latter often acts late, but upon the whole I think it much more satisfactory than the 59' 8" increment. For example, last year I had $h \, \beta \, \beta$ o-d in the spring and was more or less ill with feverish chills for two or three months, but when the same direction fell by the radix measure, in October last, I could not observe anything worth mentioning.

No doubt as time goes on these differences will be resolved.

I have recently investigated the comparative merits of the 3/5ths and 4/7ths measures, using as example

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the cases given in *Symbolic Directions*. The results are emphatically in favour of the latter ratio.

We find the following 4/7ths directions:

Case	I	Nil			
,,	2	ΨTO	4' fr	om exactitu	ıde
,,	3	2483	15'	,,	
,,	4	003	7'	,,	
,,	5	$\odot \pi h$	20'	,,	
,,	6	Ψ□¥	5'	,,	
,,	7	ΨЗ₩	6'	,,	and a second second second second second
,,	8	24 🗆 ğ	17'	,,	(not very appropriate)

The 3/5ths is much less close to time.

I have not used angular directions, as the ascts. may not be correct, but Mr. Frankland uses cuspal directions, attaching considerable importance to them.

The 4/7ths measure may be regarded as the chief of the slower-than-one-degree ratios, but readers who care to experiment on the eight cases mentioned above will find remarkable results from two other increments, viz. 4/5ths and 4/6ths (or 2/3 rds). The diehards who reject symbolism will probably be stirred to fury by all these ratios, but facts are stubborn things. Let them consider Case No. 1:

Arc at 4/5ths		 	25.53
Arc Ψ d \odot	••	 	25.54
Arc at 2/3rds		 	21.34
Arc h 🗆 O		 	21.32

Among the very slow or minute measures the subduodenary of 12' 30" and the $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ are valuable.

The principal faster-than-one-degree are the $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, 3° , and septenary $(4\frac{2}{7}^{\circ})$ measures, which, however, may advantageously be used only with significators (\bigcirc ,), asc., and M.C.) and only for major aspects, in order to cut out a host of aspects of minor importance. It has been suggested to me that these symbolical directions are of a psychic character. If psychic is taken to mean "of the astral plane," this is precisely what they are *not*. They belong to the same plane or world as do the signs and aspects, and, like them, they are based on exact numerical ratios. These point to an ideal or spiritual origin, whereas the astral is a realm of ever-changing and fluctuating forms and forces.

Whether any particular student prefers them to the primary and secondary systems, or vice versa, is purely a personal matter, and I have no intention at all of taking sides, editorially. All the same, past experience seems to show that the primary and secondary systems do not altogether "fill the bill," however useful they may be. Whether in, say, twenty years' time it will have been found that symbolics are better remains to be seen. Probably then, as now, there will be several camps and divided opinions.

In *Practical Astrology*, December 1930, appears the natus of a woman born 11.16 a.m., August 12, 1901, and murdered May 30, 1930. Place of birth: lat. 41 N., long. 80 W.

Appended is the challenge: "Could you, under any known method of directing the planets, have predicted the month or even the year when this murder occurred?" The writer then invites students for an "original modern method" of directing.

From the point of view of the symbolist, the example is hardly fortunate.

When the planets have been calculated to the nearest minute (they are given in degrees only, and \forall is 2° out of position) we find that the direction $h \square \vartheta$ is exact to the minute by the $\frac{1}{4}$ ° measure, ϑ being in the

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12th and debilitated. The duodenary measure yields $\Psi \square$ and $\mathbb{D} \square h$, each within a month. The septenary measure gives $\Psi \square$ voltop lord 8th exact to the minute.

We offer no comment beyond saying that if the writer's "original method" is better than the above, it must be well worth attention.

The case also exemplifies the seriousness of several like-natured directions falling very close together. Here there are four major afflictions falling within one month, whilst there are numerous others falling within a year or so. $3 \Box \neq 4/7$ the is 15' out.

Our last issue, containing my warning of further financial trouble for the U.S.A., was posted on the 10th of December, and on the 11th came news of the failure of the Bank of the United States. This happened one day before the square of Saturn and Uranus was exact, Mercury coming to the conjunction of the latter planet on the 15th. Truly a marvellous example of astrological truth! One is saddened to think of the desolation caused by this catastrophe, and yet how many of the sufferers have probably ridiculed or ignored Astrology, the one thing that might have warned them!

Saturn rules the 9th (banks) in the U.S.A. natus and, as we pointed out in the December issue, he came to the opposition of the Sun r. in that horoscope in December.

I have received newspaper correspondence from Professor Brosset, of Bordeaux, in which an attack upon Astrology from the pen of a noted French savant,

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Abbé Moreux, is most completely refuted. This, indeed, was not a difficult achievement, for the attack disclosed only the Abbé's ignorance of our science. He criticised -one might almost say ridiculed-the late Commandant Choisnard for having used only a few hundreds of data for his astrological conclusions, claiming that at least thousands should have been accumulated. I have personally encountered this sort of criticism, and have always replied that, because thousands of cases may be needed for absolute proof, it is a complete fallacy to suppose that statistics based on hundreds are valueless. Moreover, Astrology is by no means dependent upon statistical research; it is derived from first principles, so that, while statistics may demonstrate facts, our theoretical knowledge can show causes. By combining both methods we can reach a very high degree of certainty without the thousands of cases that lifeassurance companies use, to cite the Abbé's argument. That is not to say that we shall not be pleased when we can use far greater numbers of cases than are now available.

What is to my mind far more significant than the Abbé's arguments is the fact that he takes serious cognisance of the existence of what he calls "l'astrologie renouvelée."

This renewal of Astrology, for which the astrologers of the nineteenth century worked and hoped, is indeed an accomplished fact.

As for orthodox scientists, one may praise and admire their work *in their own spheres*, but when, as is often the case, they wish to pose as authorities upon matters that they have not studied, one would do well to disregard their judgments. A man may be a great astronomer without having any true conception at all of the astrological point of view, which, properly

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understood, is not altogether identical with that of physical science.

Miss Leaver's letter, on page 46, contains a good suggestion for astrological propaganda and one that the writer has herself backed by example as well as precept.

From this question of propaganda a much larger question arises, which is: Is it not time to consider the proper organisation of Astrology on a national basis?

Most of our counties have various associations, e.g. archæological, natural history, and so forth. In the same way there must in time be local lodges throughout England, affiliated in a *Federation of Astrological Lodges* in Great Britain.

There would be no need for a complex or rigid organisation, but each local lodge would, if properly run, be of great use to provincial astrologers, and particularly to beginners. Meetings and outings could be held, a library established, classes organised, and propaganda (such as Miss Leaver proposes) could be carried out in various ways.

A Corresponding Secretary for Great Britain would be the only central official necessary and the bond of union would be the QUARTERLY, in which the addresses of all local secretaries would be printed. A General Council, comprising all Lodge Presidents, could meet from time to time, but the chief work would be "in the field."

The qualities that are desirable in a good Lodge President can be roughly grouped under the elements and qualities:

Cardinal Energy Fixed Dependability

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Common	Adaptability
Fire	Enthusiasm for the work
Air	Impartiality and breadth of outlook
Earth	Common sense
Water	Sympathy and helpfulness

Impartiality is very important; much astrological work is more or less spoilt by the tendency that some have to overstress the importance of the particular branch of Astrology in which they are individually interested.

Should any student (not a beginner) wish to start an organisation such as we have sketched, we shall be pleased to publish an announcement, with a view to making a beginning. Rome was not built in a day, nor was it built by sitting still and counting the difficulties.

The district covered by each Lodge would, of course, not necessarily follow the county-boundaries; for instance, there might be a "Birmingham and West Midlands Lodge" or a "Somerset and Gloucester Lodge," based on Bath or Bristol as its centre.

There would be no need to feel discouragement if numbers were few, for, as a matter of fact, a small meeting is often able to accomplish more actually useful work than a large one. It is the spirit that counts.

Nor would heavy subscriptions be required, for all work would be given gratuitously. I should propose an almost nominal fee for registration of membership, after which voluntary donations could be invited for the purpose of a lending library and a news-sheet, which might easily be started by means of a reduplicating machine, if such were available.

In these days of quick and easy travelling, lodges would often exchange lecturers and organise joint functions. It would also be a pleasure and assistance for astrologers to know where to find congenial friends when away from their own districts.¹

I hope in the next number to publish opinions on the character of the new planet, Pluto, studied from several points of view, including that of objective research as well as mythology and speculative thought. Readers are invited to send in their conclusions, briefly stated, but those based on careful observations of the planet's action, natally and directionally, are particularly needed.

CHARLES E. O. CARTER.

ASTROLOGY AND CHILDHOOD

By L. PROTHEROE SMITH

It had better be confessed at the beginning that in linking up Astrology and childhood I have not attempted to approach the subject in at all a critical or scientific spirit. It is in no such mood that I have pondered on the things I have seen in quiet moments with a child or group of children by my side. Being a student of the stars and, at the same time, one to whom the voice and laughter of a little child is among all joys the sweetest, it is natural that I should look for points of contact; that I should seek among these little friends for evidence of response to those great

¹ Following upon the above remarks I am pleased to announce a class held in S.W. London. Full particulars from Mrs. F. S. Snell, 55 Leithcote Gardens, Streatham Hill, S.W.16.

I am prepared to print *brief* announcements of astrological classes and meetings without charge, provided that they are not carried on for profit, and that I have personal knowledge of the good faith of the leader.

spheres of influence which girdle heaven and earth and all that in them is. The remarks that follow are simply a collection of intimate observations, drawn from material supplied by children of personal acquaintance; and this, if any, is their justification.

First of all, then, is there any difference in the manner of response to planetary stimulus according to one's age in life? Or one, at any rate, sufficient to be capable of definition? I think there is. The point is not a very easy one to prove, because we never meet two horoscopes the same in their entirety, and every factor plays its part in the production of the finished article. One cannot get an exact standard of comparison. Nevertheless, I think it is possible to detect a variation in the quality of response.

For one thing, the reaction of a child is usually much more spontaneous and crude than that of his older relative, and for this reason it is probable that he reflects the real inherent nature of a sign or planet much more faithfully.

When one becomes grown up one tends, I think, to acquire certain set habits of thought, feeling, and action. Many of these, no doubt, are attributable to the psychological and physiological make-up as defined by the horoscope of birth; but over and above such is superimposed what may be loosely described as the prevailing taste and fashion of the time. Our manners and morals would undoubtedly be very different, for example, were we living in the days of Ancient Britain, even though our horoscopes remained the same as now.

There is, in fact, an outer mould into which the personal nativity must fit as best it may; the national and world horoscopes exert their unseen pressure on the individual. Public opinion is marshalled against the man who does not conform to a pattern; and most people do in the end conform to the pattern required of them, unless their Uranus is strong enough to keep them permanently independent of convention.

But children are exempt from all this for a timemost of them, at any rate—and they are true to type rather than custom. Consider a sign like Aries, for example. Every Aries person yearns in his heart to smite both eyes of an adversary hard and long, and an Aries child will carry out his wish without compunction. Not so his older brother; or at least, if he does, his exploit leads him into custody. Thus are primary qualities shorn of their pristine vigour owing to the requirements of society as we know it.

If, then, we would find the essence of the signs and planets, pure and unalloyed, we must seek it among those whence trail clouds of glory; seek it before the material world has soiled them with its finger-prints.

I began with Aries and continue with it for awhile. The type is unmistakable; sometimes it becomes a case of once seen never forgotten. I well remember on one occasion being at a party where three little guests, obviously of Arietic countenance, were left alone together in the drawing-room. A quarter of an hour, and the room resembled a landscape after the passage of a tidal wave!

This temperament is the most clearly defined of any. You cannot overlook it; you will not be allowed to overlook it. It clamours insistently for attention. "Me's here!" as I once heard a shrill small voice proclaim at the door of a friend's house.

Impetuous and ardent, always on the go and never still a minute, these little folk are equally alert of mind; and if at times the Latin motto, "Veritas est magna," finds itself more honoured in the breach than in the observance, well! such lapses of the tongue are seldom, if ever, deliberate. Rather do they spring from the active and vivid imagination of the sign, which sometimes runs away with it and causes it to look at life through a magnifying glass.

Leo possesses many similar characteristics. Not so impulsive as Aries, it has still the same bright, eager temperament. Saucy little kiddies they are, equipped with an inexhaustible supply of innocent cheek, and always "game" when any mischief is afoot. Fearing nobody and nothing, they remind one of dancing sunbeams, and are usually universal favourites for their warm and genial disposition.

All the fiery signs have this in common, that from their ranks are recruited the "tom-boys" of both sexes.

In Sagittarius, however, the physical and spiritual are very closely allied; love of outdoor life and nature being conspicuous from the first among its qualities. Its natives love wild animals and untamed things; and if you hear a child say that it hates the Zoo because the animals are captive there, you can be pretty sure it is a Sagittarian.

These little people as a rule possess a very independent nature. They seek, above all things, to be left alone, to go their own way, to *feel* freedom.

No native of Sagittarius takes kindly to interference or externally imposed restraint at any age, and I have often thought that the love of riding which small children, of this sign especially, so frequently exhibit may be due in large part to the sense of freedom it inspires. Nothing tortures them so much as any limitation or confinement. Under such conditions they become rebellious, discontented, and unmanageable.

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The wings of the spirit unfurl and seek to free themselves from that which holds them down, like some small feathered bird that strives to burst as under the bars of its little cage.

Always Fire is ambitious, self-confident, sure of itself and anxious to test its strength. It looks forward; it aspires, seeking fresh worlds to conquer.

Very different is the earthy element, with its quiet and patient dispositions, steady and persistent. Whenever I hear it said of a child that he or she is "just as good as gold and really no trouble at all," I always know that I am going to find the earth and air triplicites in evidence.

Taurus, in fact, I am more and more coming to regard as the most contented sign of the twelve. She can be obstinate, of course, and she will not be driven; but short of that it takes a lot to shake her equanimity. Children of the sign are naturally friendly and sociable and get on well with others; but if circumstances should conspire to throw them on their own resources they will play alone quite happily and can amuse themselves by the hour, indulging any interest or hobby that may happen to appeal to them. Taureans appear able to extract the maximum of pleasure with the minimum of effort. Somehow they manage to take things as they come and make the best of them without any fuss. They seem, in short, to have acquired the happy art of looking at life philosophically in the way that Sagittarians are supposed to do, and don't!

Virgo, of course, has a very bad name, but I doubt if she is really as black as she is painted. Let us admit that she fusses, she criticises, she finds fault, and even in the nursery she can be extremely trying. Very likely she complains most bitterly that she has to have

porridge for breakfast every morning; yet let a friendly ear be lent to the implied request, and on the morrow she will ask in tones of injured innocence, "Where's my porridge?" That is Virgo; the modern version of "Mary, Mary." Nevertheless, a word in her defence may not be out of place. To my certain knowledge she has been variously described as obstinate, pigheaded, and argumentative; to all of which I take the strongest possible exception. Certainly Virgo requires a reason; she demands chapter and verse before she will endorse your argument. Assertions will not satisfy her, neither is she given to taking things on trust. But meet her on her own ground, satisfy the intellectual criteria which she applies, even in the earliest years, to the various problems that confront her, and you find her easy and amenable enough.

The Capricorn type forms an interesting object of study. The qualities of this sign are such as are ordinarily associated with advancing, rather than with early, life; and its children wear a grave and thoughtful manner and a quiet self-assurance that is striking, and often extremely attractive. Their store of worldly wisdom is astonishing, and they are finished little diplomats who can be real and entertaining companions to many who are widely separated from them by the gulf of time. They often seem, in fact, to prefer the society of older people to that of their own contemporaries. Even thus early the element of Saturn in them calls unto its own.

A feature of all three signs in the Earth triplicity is their addiction to things mechanical. If one could take an astrological census of the small-boy population that throngs the entrances to wireless and engineering establishments, it would be found, I think, that Earth had a clear majority over all other parties.

Gemini often shares these inclinations. Chiefly, however, that sign is remarkable by virtue of its insatiable desire for knowledge; pursued remorselessly without regard for the comfort or convenience of those around it. From early morn to dewy eve the growing Gemini will fire conundrums one after another upon all and sundry in the neighbourhood; deadly shafts that differ entirely from the more or less straightforward, if persistent, enquiries of his sister, Virgo. Geminian children have, in fact, an infinite capacity for asking awkward questions, and a happy knack of making you reveal your ignorance on most inopportune occasions.

Libra is, on the whole, I suppose, the most popular sign of the twelve, and the qualities that go to make it so begin to put in an appearance very young in life. Its grace and charm of manner, pleasing looks and gentle habits—all these things the Libran child possesses. Not that she ever says no to a lark or a practical joke; her cardinality will see to that, and Libra owns as many imps of mischief as does any other sign. They have, however, a winning way about them that effectively disarms all criticism, whilst, moreover, they can always be relied upon for best behaviour when any visitor is present, whatever they may do when no one but yourselves are there.

At the same time, I begin to wonder whether Libra is really quite such an equable sign as is generally supposed. Her children, at any rate, often seem to be quickly upset by *little* things, and their feathers are easily ruffled, although they soon arrange them into their accustomed elegance again. Perhaps it is that the beam of the balance is poised so delicately that a very little is required to throw it into oscillation.

Above all things, they love to be made a fuss of, and as a rule make not the slightest effort to conceal

their evident delight when anybody pets and fondles them. If the adulation comes from a stranger, thrice welcome! Libra, in fact, from a very early age has keen susceptibilities where the sympathy of others is concerned; and I am sure it must have been a little native of this sign who, having slipped and grazed her knee one morning on the way to school, was asked on coming home if she had cried or not, and answered: "No, of course not; it was no use crying. There wasn't anybody there!"

As for Aquarian kiddies, I have not met many of them. The type is rare, of course, on account of the short ascension of the sign in northern latitudes, and for my own part I have only known two children with Aquarius on the ascendant. Both of them are rather serious and old beyond their years, due pretty obviously to the Saturnian rulership. Both have revealed flashes of penetrative insight, surprising those around them and reminding one that "it is not the length of life that matters, but the breadth." Apart from this, however, and in spite of the text-books, there is nothing in the least unusual or peculiar about them. A most engaging candour and transparency of disposition seems, in fact, to be their most conspicuous characteristic.

The complexion, by the way, in each case is very beautiful.

In the watery signs we meet a type of child as readily identified as those of Fire, to whom, indeed, they afford a complete antithesis. Exquisitely sensitive, emotional, and all too quickly wounded in their feelings, sunlight and shadow chase rapidly over the waters of Cancer and Pisces, as though within them joy and sadness were engaged in an eternal game of hide-andseek with one another. These babies come to us marked "Fragile: with care," and they require the utmost

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delicacy of treatment on the part of those who have to handle them. Even when the health is robust, which frequently it is not, the emotions are so keen and vulnerable that the slightest thing upsets them and reduces them to tears. One of the saddest sights I ever saw was a little Cancer child in an uncongenial and unsympathetic atmosphere, with literally every nerve alive to the expectation of being hurt. None cling so steadfastly to those who have befriended them and who understand them and their moods, as various and inconstant as those of the ocean itself; but always they are shy little folk, and the memory of any slight or injury persists long after it has been forgotten by everyone except the sufferer. This is reflected in the strange aversion which these children sometimes show for certain people; speaking eloquently of some wound inflicted, all unconsciously perhaps, and probably in itself of quite a trifling kind. Never speak crossly to them. Above all things, never make fun of them or betray any trust and confidence they may repose in you; for if you do, the tender petals will firmly close and never open to your touch again.

Scorpio, I admit, is rather a different proposition. There is toughness of fibre there in plenty from the first. Indeed, the self-restraint and dignified composure of some small Scorpio children under adversity is truly remarkable. A story is told of Lord Macaulay that illustrates this very well. At the age of seven he was out with his aunt one afternoon when he had the misfortune to spill a cup of boiling tea down himself. Some minutes later his relative turned to him and inquired how he was feeling and if it still hurt very much. "Thank you, madam," came the reply. "The agony has abated!"

He is every inch a man, is Scorpio. Indeed, I may

remark in passing that small boys belonging to the sign are usually, in my experience, proud of their sex and fully alive to its superior importance in the scheme of things! One such child, who has a large family of sisters, recently declared to me that he was not going to have any girls when he grew up. And added, in tones of measureless contempt: "No fear. Little girls! Baby lambs!" Sometimes the reserve and fortitude of Scorpio becomes a matter of profound psychological importance. All the watery signs are somewhat inclined to withdraw into themselves, especially in time of trouble, and to hug their grief in silence, as it were. This is probably due to the fear of being laughed at or of receiving a snub, from which their sensitive nature instinctively shrinks. Scorpio, however, is able when it chooses to indulge such self-repression to a considerably greater extent than the others, because it has two properties which they have not: much pride and a powerful will. Misunderstandings of a serious character occasionally arise from this innate reserve. as when a child has been the victim of some innocent injustice which it feeds upon behind closed doors. Its more articulate brothers and sisters would make a noise and raise a shout of indignation. Not so Scorpio. He sits on himself, so to speak, says nothing but thinks and feels the more, while the seeds of distrust, suspicion, and resentment slowly germinate within his nature, magnifying out of all proportion to the cause that gave them birth in the beginning.

Some of you may be inclined to question this, for I know it is widely held that Scorpio is the prince of grousers, and I agree, up to a certain point; for none can sing a more plaintive tune in respect of the passing vexations and minor annoyances of life. But in regard to serious matters it is different. Scorpio does not

grouse about the things that lie too deep for tears; he keeps them veiled in silence.

Regarding Pisces there is not a great deal I can say, for as in the case of Aquarius my experience of it has been strictly limited. It has never been considered a fortunate sign, despite its Jovian rulership. Most of those who carry it with them through life appear to be limited and fettered in one way or another, and to lead a somewhat cloistered sort of existence; and it would almost seem as though some instinct in the child forewarned it of impending disability. At any rate, it is curious to notice how often a Pisces child will suggest blind-man's-buff for a game or, out of doors, a threelegged obstacle race, and kindred pastimes; something which involves some inhibition of movement, sense, or faculty.

Not infrequently these children are quaint and oldfashioned in demeanour; but whether this is actually a characteristic of the sign, or whether it is merely due to its impressionability, which causes children to reflect unconsciously the speech and mannerisms of older people in contact with them, I cannot say.

It is certain that all three of the watery signs are subconsciously active, and they lead a rich and vivid inner life. The children, in fact, seem often to move in a world of their own creation which is just as real to them, and sometimes more real, than the material planet that so recently claimed them as its own.

So much for the various signs, and as a rule, of course, the sign on the ascendant sounds the dominant note. The ascendant is naturally of paramount importance throughout life; but I think it is even more so during childhood than at other times. Two twins I know provide a striking illustration of the fact. One has the end of Sagittarius rising and the other the

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beginning of Capricorn. All the sign positions and aspects of the planets are of course the same; yet so entirely different are these two, alike in disposition and appearance, that it is difficult to recognise them as brother and sister, let alone as twins.

The final explanation of cases like these may possibly need to be sought in some form of Prenatal Epoch. All children born together are loosely classified as twins, but actually a distinction of profound importance exists between a true twin and what is known in embryology as a false twin.

True twins result from a single cell which has split into two. The children are either both boys or both girls; and astrologically speaking they share not only the same nativity, but also the same Prenatal Epoch. It is twins of this type who furnish the striking similarity of appearance and of events in life, the strange coincidence of which finds comment in the Press from time to time.

Where the sexes differ, as in the case just mentioned, the twins are false, resulting from two distinct and separate cells; and although their birth times coincide, the times of conception do not, but, on the contrary, may differ by as much as twelve or fourteen days. I mention these points in passing because, assuming you admit the principle of the Prenatal Epoch, they afford an explanation as to why it is that not all people born together are alike and lead a parallel existence. The extreme importance of the birth ascendant may, indeed, in part derive from the fact that it is linked with the position of the Moon at epoch.

The Moon and the ascendant are particularly active points of the horoscope in childhood, and their effects are usually the first to be detected by the onlooker in character and habits. The ascendant seems to denote the physical brain, and acts as a filter through which the several planetary influences have to pass to find expression. The Moon is important because it reflects the instinctual consciousness; the inborn primitive instincts which, even as they are seen at their strongest in the infancy of the race, are likewise most in evidence during the early life of the individual before the influence of intellect and reason has been brought to full maturity. It is also commonly suggested that the Moon provides the channel for transmission of parental and heredity qualities.

However this may be, I consider a warning is necessary against the frequently accepted doctrine that the Sun and Moon define the condition of the parents as such in a child's nativity. One child I know had Sun trine Jupiter and Saturn and the Moon opposed to Venus and Mars; but notwithstanding this, the mother outlived the father and was also far the finer character of the two. In my own nativity the Sun is in exact trine to Jupiter and also sextile Mars, and it has no bad aspect whatsoever. Yet my father was not fortunate and died when I was four. Again, in the 1922 Ephemeris, Raphael refers to this matter, and remarks that he has both luminaries free from affliction and fairly strong in position; yet his parents had to work hard, live hard, and die poor. It frequently happens, moreover, that where there are two or more children in a family one will have the Sun (or Moon) quite strong and well aspected, and another show it weak and heavily afflicted. How can one reconcile such contrary influences with the theory as it stands?

I am rather disposed to connect parental influence on children—an altogether different matter—with the Moon, which is sustaining and protective, and with Saturn, which is limiting, in nature. Harsh parentage, again, like any other circumstance which may affect the happiness and welfare of a child, will, of course, be shown by appropriate indications; often, I believe, by Saturn rising in affliction with a luminary.

Many children, however, especially those in large families, pursue their lives comparatively independently and freely of their parents; and when this is the case you do not easily find, nor do I think you should expect to find, any specific positions in the horoscope indicative of parents. Because I contend that a child's nativity refers in essence to himself and to himself only, and that the conditions of other people will be shown therein only in so far as these affect the child himself in person.

Without doubt fortunately conditioned luminaries are a consummation devoutly to be wished for children; the Moon, because without her aid the harmony of mind and body requisite to easy growth and free development is rarely attained; and the Sun, because an adequate supply of vital force is obviously essential to enjoyment in the early years. A powerful Sun, indeed, is a splendid acquisition. The fountain-head of radiant energy, exuberant life pressed down and overflowing, the Sun stands at the centre of the fiery trigon, that triplicity which is concerned with all those outgoing forces that are normally most highly emphasised in youth; and when it is strong and fortunate it makes a child high spirited and full of fun, imbued with the happiness that comes from sheer abandon to the joy of life.

Mercury assumes an early prominence as mental faculty unfolds, as you can readily observe if you examine its effects when retrograde. Teachers have little love for the retrograde Mercurys of the infant world! Although, as a matter of fact, the pupil is usually not such a dunce as he seems. I remember when I was at school being asked—I expect by a Gemini—whether I would sooner be a bigger fool than I looked or look a bigger fool than I was, and there is no doubt that a retrograde Mercury looks a bigger fool than he is. For when this condition prevails in the horoscope the mind appears to be not so much incapable of absorbing knowledge as of reflecting it back again. "It's all there, but it won't come out!" is the kind of answer you get from a retrograde Mercury when you ask a question. In cases of this kind a general quickening of the mental processes invariably occurs when Mercury becomes direct by secondary direction.

Mercury is an extremely sensitive barometer of a child's educational progress, and when it is fortunately aspected and strongly placed, instruction is easily assimilated, bringing both pleasure and profit to the mind. But let it be in square or opposition to Saturn, and the desk becomes a place of dreary hours and sombre drudgery.

Apart from Mercury, whose province it is to determine the progress a child makes with his lessons, I find in a general sense that those with a preponderance of fiery signs do best at school. For one thing, they have powers of leadership and personality, and seldom fail to win the favour and approval of their fellows; in the second place, they are usually, other things being equal, good at games (a consideration that covers a multitude of sins at school); and finally, the positive type of character and disposition induced by the Fire triplicity enables its children to suffer the impact of school discipline and still retain their individuality intact.

Earthy signs come close behind. They will not be so conspicuous in action as their fiery neighbours, but 24

their steady conscientious dispositions make them useful members of society in a school, and the years they spend there are usually happy and profitable.

Air depends on the support it receives from the remainder of the map as to whether or not it will thrive in the atmosphere of a school; while water is very definitely at the bottom of the poll.

The watery triplicity possesses very little driving power, except in the emotions. Its children, at any rate those of the Cancer and Pisces temperament, are too thin-skinned as a rule to endure with any pretence of happiness the rough and tumble of a boarding-school; and being, like the element from which they draw their name, both yielding and plastic, they are apt to become mere cogs in a machine, and to develop an inert submissiveness ill-fitting them for the responsibilities that will await them later in the larger world.

Venus is a planet of considerable importance during childhood, probably to a large extent because she denotes among other things the principles of adaptation and compatibility. One's powers of modifying and controlling circumstances of one's own accord are clearly limited in early years; hence the need of children for a ready-made environment congenial to their nature, if they are to find content and happiness. And Venus fortunately placed and aspected ensures this, as a rule. There is peace and harmony in the home, and freedom of self-expression is facilitated.

When Venus afflicts heavily, on the other hand, you find in the majority of cases that the child's environment is not entirely to his liking. It may be in itself a good enough environment—it often is; but for all that it may not happen to accord with the needs and temperament of the particular child who has it. Often when the Venus influence is spoilt, a parent will be lost in early life; or—what is perhaps worse—some misunderstanding creep in to deprive the child of confidence and trust in those to whom he naturally looks for help and guidance.

Sometimes there are brothers or sisters with whom the child does not properly harmonise, but with whom, nevertheless, he is obliged to associate closely. Or it may be the opposite state of affairs, as in the case of a little boy known to me who is an only child and who would give the world (he says) for a brother or sister to play with.

Thus these aspects may take many different forms, but always they seem to be reducible to one essential circumstance: something incomplete or inharmonious in the child's surroundings.

Mars and Jupiter would both appear to be concerned especially with growth in a physical sense, and when they are well placed and aspected, children are generally healthy and strong and big for their age. Mars, of course, will give superabundance of animal life and force; and when, as I recently heard, a little boy requested to be taken out in the park because he wanted to work off "engy," it was clear that he responded to the Martian impulse in his nature. When afflicted it will give a liability to accidents and a plentiful crop of the feverish ailments common to childhood.

Generally speaking, Jupiter is not a planet whose effects are very obvious in early life. Maturity is his province, and unless he happens to be rising or is otherwise particularly strong, he seldom seems to take much notice of mankind until years of discretion are attained. It is a common observation that the promise of a good Jupiter does not begin to be fulfilled until about the age of thirty.

Of Saturn one need say but little. He can make, when

strong and dignified, a grave and thoughtful seriousminded child who is happy enough in his own way so long as he is left to his own devices; but as a general rule, I think this planet's ancient name of the Greater Malefic is justified in the nursery. For he sits, more often than not, uneasily and heavily on little shoulders; and when he is prominent and afflicted in the horoscope, especially if the ascendant is involved, there is usually some early hardship somewhere, or restriction, some limitation in the means of self-expression, whence the "imprisoned splendour" of a growing life escapes only by slow degrees. Even with children it is generally true that Saturn shows where the shoe pinches.

Two types readily identified and of peculiar interest to students of psychology are those of Uranus and Neptune. These planets, in particular the latter, are responsible for children, who, to quote a common phrase, are "not like other children."

In the case of Uranus the distinctive quality is generally intellectual; there is a keen and penetrative mind, and usually uncommon interests and hobbies. We are told that Darwin was wont to subject the creatures of the garden to minute microscopical analysis at an age when his fellows were playing marbles and flying kites; and although I know nothing of Darwin's horoscope beyond the fact that he had the Sun in Aquarius, such habits are strongly suggestive of an enquiring Uranus applied to scientific ends.

Sometimes, too, the planet gives remarkable constructive and mechanical ability. I have a friend with Uranus rising in Scorpio, sextile Mars and trine the Sun, who astonished his family at the age of ten by constructing a toy airship, the model of which anticipated by several years the actual development of aeronautics.

Always with Uranus the disposition is original, ingenious, and extraordinarily independent. Refusing, as it does, allegiance to rules and regulations made by others, even mild restraint upon its liberty arouses indignation; and you often only need to tell a Uranian child to do something to make him want to go at once and do the opposite. Uranus might almost be said to disobey on principle, possessing a commanding personality and force of character that make it able to impose its will on others, but unwilling to allow its own to be imposed upon. It is therefore difficult and dangerous material to handle, as indeed are all high explosives, and you have to stand aside and let it carve its own way through—or else prepare for fireworks!

Neptune, for his part, is no less easily distinguished; and I have found in children that when rising near the ascendant he betrays his presence through the skin, which becomes unusually clear and often almost transparent. There is also a characteristic and rather ethereal look about the eyes, which seems to speak of a deep and wistful yearning.

Often considerable talent for music or painting accompanies Neptune's influence, and always it induces keen appreciation of art. In rarer cases psychic power is present, more particularly when the planet is afflicted; and this lends some support to the idea that so-called adverse aspects are productive, not so much of actual badness, but of abnormalities of character, which may be either good or bad. Genius in any form is abnormal, for example, yet it would be strange philosophy which termed it bad or undesirable.

Neptunian children are extremely shy, receptive, and very impressionable. Always sensitive and vivid, their imagination is the most intense and active part of them, and it lays them open to fanciful moods and

the weirdest of ideas. Not infrequently, when the Moon or Mercury afflict, some so-called irrational fear or aversion is present. The child is terrified of the dark, or of meeting people whom he does not know; or yet again, is frightened if left alone, and so on.

Such children are often described as "queer," and much depends upon their having sympathetic understanding. Neptune stands at the farthest boundary of the known solar system, and its vibrations, more than those of any other planet, need to be experienced in order to be understood. To those who have never recognised its influence within themselves, no words are delicate enough to give an adequate description of its elusive subtlety.

As one might well expect, it does not as a rule conduce towards a very happy childhood. Psychologically, Neptune was not made for happiness in the accepted meaning of the term. It is far too sensitive for one thing, emotionally far too vulnerable; and ever it yearns for the thing it has not got, too often for the thing it cannot get.

Yet the world of Neptune is not all shadowland. The toilers of the earth may look upon him as impractical, Utopian, a dreamer of dreams and a seer of visions, and he may be all these. But he has what his critics are often denied, that rare faculty of extracting an almost unlimited ecstasy and pleasure from the simple, elemental, unsophisticated things around him. The sunset which in flaming colours tolls the knell of parting day, the exquisite flight of a bird, the changing texture of the sky and clouds, the quiet unceasing rhythm of the sea. Quite ordinary things, to be had for the asking, and quite useless from the point of view of "getting on" in life; yet full, each of them, with that beauty which the poet tells us is a joy for ever.

I remember very well on one occasion having beside me in the hour of sundown a little companion with Neptune rising trine the Moon. A pageant of unusual splendour it was that day, and even I, with my wretched pretence of a Neptune, caught something of the rapture which filled his eyes and stilled his active little tongue into a long and pensive silence.

A kindly Providence, in fact, has compensated Neptune for his lack of worldly fortune and success with joys that money does not buy nor all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune take away.

In the ordinary sense of the word I am quite convinced that the happiest children, they whose early years remain through life a rich and golden memory, are those-thrice lucky ones!-who have the luminaries. Mercury and Venus, strong and free from serious affliction. To these conditions might be added a negative one, namely, the absence of an unfriendly Saturn. It is commonly said that Saturn governs more especially the latter part of life, but I question whether this is altogether correct. Never, surely, is one so completely at the mercy of Saturn as in the early years, with all their innumerable limitations and restrictions; so demonstrably susceptible to the commandment "thou shalt not." Especially is it to be desired that a hostile Saturn should not inhabit the 1st house, or the 5th. The latter is a sensitive point of the horoscope, not only in respect of a person's children, but also in connection with his own childhood, and trouble there imperils the joy and fun which is the birthright of a little child.

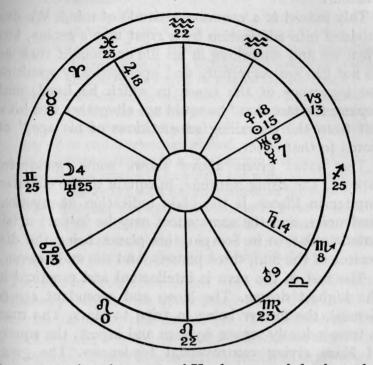
The ascendant symbolises the commencement of the life; it registers our first impressions of the world around us. The whole doctrine of nativities emphasises the supreme importance attaching to the beginnings of

things; hence the almost unrivalled advantage of having the ascendant unhampered by malefic influence. It makes the start a good one, and the first step is half the journey. You may have abundant warmth and sunshine during summer and autumn, but if the spring of the year has been harsh there will be no perfection in maturity; the consequence of stunted growth abides even unto the end.

I question whether there is any greater work awaiting the Astrology of the future than to help in the understanding and guidance of child life. Without doubt, there is still much wasted quality and talent in the world, much misery and wretchedness arising out of want of sympathy and proper understanding in the crucial years when the foundations of the future life were laid. It has always seemed to me that Astrology can do little when once adverse conditions have been allowed to become established; it cannot claim to rank in any sense as a curative science.

But I think that its possibilities are limitless as a preventive of evil in all its many forms. A man who has trusted to luck and has squandered his fortune is past the point where it can be of any use to him to know that Uranus was in his 2nd house at birth, opposing Jupiter. But there was a time, and probably a long time, when the warning might have saved him from ever embarking upon the path of unwisdom.

I cannot doubt the day will come when Astrology will take her rightful place in the preparation for citizenship, and add yet further in that day to the great heritage that is already hers.



THE NATUS OF JOHANNES KEPLER

ABOVE we give the natus of Kepler, one of the few who were at one and the same time great astrologers and also admitted master in the fields of orthodox science. In the same class we may place Claudius Ptolemy, and perhaps no other.

Kepler was, in fact, not only an astrologer but also a man with a very pronounced mystical and religious side to his character; he was also a great mathematician, who immortalised himself by his discovery of *Kepler's Laws*.

It is almost comical to read the regretful tone in which modern astronomers speak of the undeniable but to them melancholy fact that Kepler kept an astrological diary, in which he noted the principal

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events of his life side by side with his directions and transits!

This indeed is a common attitude of mind. We are subdued into admiration by a great man's genius, but when we find something in his life or thought that we do not like we regretfully and apologetically speak of the ignorance of the times in which he lived, and deplore the fact that "he could not altogether free himself from the prevailing superstitions of his age," or words to that effect.

The natus given above shows some wonderful aspects. The rising Neptune, in square to the elevated Jupiter in Pisces, is the plain indication of mystical tendencies, and the same effect may be in part attributed to Saturn in Scorpio, this planet being the dispositor of the Sun, three planets, and the mid-heaven.

The rest of the map is intellectual and practical in the highest degree. The Moon and ascendant are in Gemini, the former being in trine to Mars. The ruler is tremendously strong by sign and aspect, the square of Mars giving controversial tendencies. The great strength of Saturn (except by house) should be noted. Observe also that it rules not only 9th and 10th, but also the 8th, from which it receives four sextiles.

We may now subjoin some particulars of Kepler's life:

Born 27.12.1571, Würtemburg. His father was a soldier of fortune (lord 10 in \mathbb{M}) and his mother was a violent-tempered and uncultured woman (lord $4 \square 3$), whom his father finally deserted.

Kepler was prematurely born. He had smallpox at four, and suffered from a permanent impairment of eyesight.

Age 17.—Went to Tuebingen University.

" 23.—Made Professor of Astronomy at Gratz.

" 26.—Married an heiress, who had already survived one husband and been divorced by another.

- Age 27.—Exiled as a religious suspect, but subsequently recalled.
 - " 29.—Again expelled, and worked, not altogether amicably, with Tycho Brahe, till the latter died in 1601.
 - ", 30.—Succeeded Tycho Brahe as imperial mathematician to Emp. Rudolf—"a brilliant and prosperous career seemed thrown open to Kepler" (*Ency. Brit.*).
 - ", 38.—Published Astronomia Nova, in which he annunciated "two of the cardinal principles of modern astronomy —the laws of elliptical orbits and of equal areas."
 - " 40.—Wife and favourite child died.
 - " 42.—Second marriage to a "portionless orphan girl."
 - ", 49.—Mother arrested as a witch; her acquittal was largely due to her son's untiring efforts on her behalf.
 - " 56.—Published *Rudolphine Tables*, after great difficulties due to military and political conditions. "They ranked for a century as the best aid to astronomy."

,, 59.—Died of fever in the midst of vicissitudes.

The above details are taken from the Encyclopædia Britannica, which also gives many other details of his eventful life and pious character. The inference that Kepler did not believe, or hardly believed, in astrology, and regarded it only as a means by which an astronomer could make a living whilst pursuing his own genuine science, does not square with the fact that Kepler kept the private astrological diary above mentioned.

The whole map is strongly marked with duality, and Kepler was a scientist and at the same time a mystic; probably his astrology occupied a middle position. Sometimes he may have inclined towards astronomy at the expense of astrology, and vice versa. He may have found that astrology occasionally failed him, for he had no knowledge of Uranus, Neptune, or Pluto. In the same way future ages may wonder how we maintained our faith when we had to work without other bodies that may await discovery.

C. E. O. CARTER.

PLUTO AND ISIS

By Dr. HAROLD E. HARVEY

THE recent advent of knowledge confirming the presence in the solar system of a planet which revolves around the Sun at a rate approximately that of Isis. mathematically placed and named by G. E. Sutcliffe some years ago, impels me to write in the hope that a discussion (assuming that both these bodies have a real existence) may throw some light confirming or disproving the actuality of Isis. If we assume that the periodic time of Isis is, as Sutcliffe maintains, about 360 years, then the rate recently given in your magazine for the planet Pluto would be approximately that of Isis. Nevertheless the position of the new planet as given by you and the American astronomers, i.e. about 17° m, is far removed from the position which Isis should occupy according to the figures given by Sutcliffe in Modern Astrology, March 1906, which brought to date would be 25° Y.

It is inconceivable to me that two heavy planets could, without marked trauma to Bode's law, occupy the same orbit or even such as these would approximate, without at some time in the normal course of their revolutions coming so close together in heliocentric conjunction that they would mutually attract and disrupt each other. The only explanation that, to me, would be possible in the circumstances of their presence in orbits approximately the same, would be that Pluto, the new body, and Isis also, must be members of a group that we might reasonably call *major asteroids*, similar to the group of asteroids already known.

The initial report stated that the inclination of the

orbit of the newly discovered body to the ecliptic is much greater than the inclination of the orbits of the known planets. This seems to allow room for the suspicion that Pluto is not a planet, though it has an elliptical orbit not unlike that of the previously known planets. Another bit of evidence, adduced by scientific observation, that Pluto may be an asteroid and not a planet, is that the Sun's light reflected by Pluto to us is less than it should be, compared to that received by us from the other planets. In accordance with the law of light-that the illumination is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source of illumination, the Sun-there seems to be a marked loss of reflected light. If a spherical mass is rent asunder by planetary force, its surface cannot be as regular as that of the sphere from which it was formed. Chasms, possibly hundreds of miles in depth, would not reflect as much light to us as a spherical mass, as the light falling on one side of a chasm would practically all be reflected to the opposite wall.

Having voiced a suspicion that Pluto may be an asteroid and not a planet, let me explain the necessity for such bodies as asteroids; and if we agree on the need for the asteroids already known, then we may accept the possibility of other asteroids being so placed as to serve the same purpose as that enunciated here for the minor asteroids. Counting from within and working outward, we have Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars—four planets—and then the asteroids. Outside the orbits of the asteroids come the major planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. If symmetry of the solar system is to be maintained, why may we not expect to find asteroids or asteroidal masses following the second group of four planets?

I have pondered upon the old explanation of a

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disrupted planet occupying a position between Mars and Jupiter, and it seems feasible to me. If a terrific strain sufficient to disrupt a planet could have occurred in the past between the planets because of their mutual alignment in heliocentric conjunction, it, of necessity, is likely to recur. If the saviour of the solar system in the past was the planet from which the asteroids were formed—sacrificing its form to the force within the solar system—should it not be expected to still stand a saviour for the future?

The alignment of the major planets, massed against the minor planets, recurring, will need a buffer or something so resilient or adjustable, that without the presence of these wandering fragments another planet carrying, maybe, a consciousness necessary for the evolution of the life of the solar system would need to be sacrificed to prevent a planetary catastrophe and the premature return of immature consciousness to its source.

If each of these fragments (granted they are necessary as stated above) had been observed many years ago, would they respectively have been found in the same orbits? Since they have been so recently (comparatively) under observation, this is a question we are unable to answer. Have we had in the past planetary catastrophes impending which were avoided only by the elasticity consequent on the mutual rearrangement of the asteroids among themselves, with a consequent change in their orbits—catastrophes probably compromised by such a thing as the shifting of the poles of the earth and probably the poles of other planets? In other words, is there not a necessity for such a

In other words, is there not a necessity for such a group of planetary fragments such as the asteroids? If that be the case, why should we limit the necessity to only one group? May not these two bodies, one

distinctly hypothetical, called Isis by Sutcliffe, and the other recently observed by American astronomers, be members of another group of asteroids constituting a buffer between our major planets and a group farther removed from the sun, and fulfilling the requirements stated by Sutcliffe in the same article for planets Osiris, "3," and "4," or between our solar system and the massed tension produced by the fixed stars.

I have for a number of years taken more than a passing interest in Sutcliffe's hypothetical planets, and more especially in Isis and Osiris. I have watched their effect in my own and in the maps of other people—radically and by progress—and have come to be almost convinced of their reality. It may be that in writing the above I am prejudiced to justify the possibility of both of these latter being real bodies, even though Pluto, having the same orbit as Isis, or nearly so, would almost preclude the possibility of another planet being found at the same distance from the Sun. I am afraid I shall find it difficult to forget Isis until just as intensive astronomical research has been made around the calculated position of Isis as the Lowell Observatory has made during the last decade to justify Lowell's calculations of the newly discovered body.

I have come to some definite conclusions relative to the nature of Isis and Osiris, including what to me seem to be true symbols of these sidereal masses. But, although I should like to write regarding my conclusions anent these bodies, until they have been actually discovered by astronomical observations any published statement at this time would, I am afraid, be premature.

If the idea enunciated above be true, viz. that the asteroids may have prevented catastrophes in the solar

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system and will continue to do so, I wonder if these fragments tend to prevent catastrophes and modify good indications in the individual horoscope, thus cutting down our percentage of predictions that come true? If this be so, then probably an ephemeris of the larger asteroids would help us to make our predictions more sure.

A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE ASTROLOGICAL LODGE ON THE HOUSES

By P. HAWKSWORTH DIX

THIS is the third session that we have devoted the majority of our 8.30 meetings to the detailed study of the houses of the horoscope; and now that our work in that direction is nearing its close, it is possible to get some idea of where it is leading us. Our method has been to get various members' views of the different houses, and thereby we have gathered an all-round view. But there is one thing that it is very difficult to get by such means, and that is a consistent scheme. In that we can scarcely claim to have been successful, and I want to-night to attempt to supply that want to some extent. During the last few years we have had several very excellent expositions of the orderly scheme of the Zodiac, symbolising the journey of the soul from birth to final perfection; but, as far as I know, no attempt has been made to deal with the houses as a whole.

Listening to the various speakers at our 8.30 meetings, I have been once more impressed with the apparently haphazard arrangement of these divisions of the map as they are set forth in the ordinary textbooks. Money, relations, home, children, work, mar-

riage, and so on round the whole twelve houses—what sign of an ordered scheme is evident in such a sequence? True, the opposite houses have a complementary relationship to each other, but there must be more in it than that, because Astrology reveals itself to us as a marvellously intricate and orderly scheme.

In thinking the position over I came to the conclusion that this side of the subject could scarcely be dealt with primarily by individual contributors, but that it was necessary for someone to evolve his own conception of the plan, which could then be discussed and rectified.

When I dealt with the 2nd house last session, I pointed out that there must be a basic and eternal meaning of every house underlying its significance in any particular period of time. For instance, we speak of the 2nd as money, yet there must be some eternal 2nd-house value which would still manifest, although in a different outward form, when ruling conditions did not include any form of money. It is that fundamental meaning which I want to get at to-night, believing that if we possess that essential significance we can always translate it into its probable form of expression in any passing civilisation, and in whatever individual circumstances the lot of the native is cast. Furthermore, I firmly believe that if we really understand the deepest meaning of these houses, we shall be able to delineate the horoscope more completely and accurately, both as to the character and also the real meaning and purpose of a person's life. I think we want to be able to delve more deeply and with greater confidence into the recesses of character in order to be able to advise and direct people in life's journey.

How, then, shall we attack this problem? There are two methods of classifying the houses in some sort

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of order. We can place them in three groups-Angular, Succedent, and Cadent. But that does not individualise them sufficiently, for we get four of each type. Another way is to take their qualities and elements. That gives us a special combination for each house which is never duplicated, so I think we must use this as a starting-point. But in doing so we are of course using much of the same material as we employ for the signs, which is not only liable to lead to confusion, but also leads us to the consideration of the mutual relationship of the signs and houses. There is, of course, a strong analogy between a sign and what is known as its natural house, but these are by no means identical. I put forward for your consideration the theory that those ideas which we know as quality and element (taken by themselves, apart from the planets) refer to terrestrial existence, so that the meanings of the houses which I propose to derive from the intermixture of quality and element are purely terrestrial in application. That is to say, they deal solely with our job in this earth-life; I do not mean that they are confined to material things. To arrive at the meanings of the signs, on the other hand, we have to add the meaning of the planets which rule them. Thus, you see, we are adding a cosmic body to these other ingredients, so that the meanings of the signs are cosmic. I think that most people will agree that the signs are cosmic, whilst the houses are their terrestrial reflection, but the significance of approaching the problem along this line of thought is, I think, that we should not delineate house affairs from the position and aspects of the planet which is loosely spoken of as the natural ruler of the house irrespective of the sign posited there. That is to say, there is a great temptation to delineate monetary affairs in relation to a 2nd house which has

Scorpio on the cusp from the strength of Venus, because, people say, it is the natural ruler of the second. I think we should confine ourselves to Mars, which is the ruler of the house in that case, and to any planet which may be posited therein.

So we may regard the signs as the ideal path of the soul, which possibly remains in the ideal or abstract, whilst the houses are the manifestation of this ideal in the concrete or material, and are therefore more nearly related to the journey of the soul in this life in matter. But it is quite obvious that their meanings will not be identical, because no planetary influence is involved in the case of the houses—the ideal is only manifested in so far as the appropriate planetary influence is brought to bear upon the house in question. Thus we come back to the old mystical truth that the ideal is the "three in one" (in this case the three are quality, element, and planet), which is unrealised in so far as the three are not perfectly present.

Obviously the first essential is to state very clearly the real meanings of the various qualities and elements.

To deal first of all with the qualities, I should describe CARDINALITY as dynamic, outrushing, positive; it is pure forcefulness, and therefore necessarily absolutely undirected. Its great purpose is to get a move on; but by virtue of that very fact it may get a move on in any direction haphazard. It can therefore be either constructive or destructive, just according as exterior influences direct it. It cannot direct itself.

FIXITY is inertia; stability. Its great virtue is to give steadiness and permanency. This again, in its pure form, may be either good or bad. There is, of course, nothing either moral or immoral about any of these qualities and elements. Thus fixity may make either good or bad conditions static and permanent.

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In thinking of these first two qualities side by side, we have forcefulness and inertia. These are totally antagonistic principles, and obviously if one is more powerful than the other, the latter will sooner or later be nullified. But if the two are ideally balanced we get fixed forcefulness—an unmoving and unvarying forcefulness which gives us a directed forcefulness, concentrating upon one object and not acting spasmodically and erratically in any direction.

Cardinality may be likened to a lamp shining impartially in all directions; fixity is like a lens focusing it upon a spot.

MUTABILITY is diffusion. It is again totally different from the preceding quality. It does not remain inactive as fixity does--it wanders about. Yet at the same time it is also totally different from Cardinality, for it has no dynamic energy as such. Cardinality rushes out-it cares not where it goes, so long as it pushes forward; it must go on and on. Mutability. on the other hand, has no motive power to push forward; it may be said to wander about from side to side. In a very limited way it may be described as fixed cardinality, in that it is movement in a fixed plane-not moving forward but from side to side. In our simile of the lantern and the lens it becomes the diffused rays which emerge from the corrective influence of the lens and shed a pleasant even light all over the surface to be illuminated. In relation to the cardinal light it is the perfect product. The lamp is undirected, useless for purposive work; the lens is too painfully concentrated to be endured, but the gentle rays which fall upon the object they light are ideal. So we get force controlled and applied to a purpose.

Now, all of these qualities are of great value in themselves, and when we thus associate them together

in their natural order, we see that they form a perfect whole. To my mind, the truths embedded in these three ideas alone have a great significance in the true philosophy of existence. But we also see that each of them separately is useless. Cardinality without the other two is worse than useless—it is simply wasted energy. Similarly with the others. Even any two together, although more complete than a single one, are still deficient. Fixed forcefulness would become explosive instead of constructive. Diffusive forcefulness would be sheer waste and ineffectuality; whilst diffused inertia is unthinkable-it would simply be nothingness. But united in a common purpose we get perfection-the eternal Three in One which always indicates perfection. Unfortunately in this life we never get them in perfect balanced unity.

Now let us look at the other set of ingredients which go to make up the significant meanings of the houses—the elements: FIRE, EARTH, AIR, and WATER.

FIRE has been too often referred to as Spirit for there to be any doubt as to its significance. In terms of the material, if we can speak in terms of the material, it is energy. We can, of course, call it by the same name as we have already given to Cardinalityforcefulness-and we are at once in danger of associating them together as the same thing. That, of course, is the snag in all attempts to personalise ideal or abstract ideas. In describing the qualities I have spoken of them almost in a personal sense, because our finite minds must think of them in some way we can picture in order to grasp their meaning at all. But we must beware of carrying these analogies too far, lest they become erroneous. We must therefore remember that the elements are the ingredients of expression, whilst the qualities are the methods of

expression. Thus when we speak of Cardinal as forcefulness and fire as energy, we can separate them in our minds. Grammatically, we should call the elements the noun, and the qualities the adjective which qualifies it. Thus cardinal fire is forceful energy. That this is not the same thing as saying energy twice is shown by the fact that we can have concentrated energy (Fixed fire) and diffused energy (Mutable fire).

Fire, then, is the Spirit. *Earth* is unmistakable—it is the material, into which the spirit descends and within which it struggles. *Air* we all know is the mind; that part of man which knows and which communicates with his fellow beings. It is the chief link with them. *Water* we will roughly describe for the moment as the emotions—that part of man which feels. It is much more than that; but I will deal more fully with it later on.

These four elements fall into two groups. Fire and earth are absolutely personal to the individual—hisspirit and matter. Air and water contact other people, for we can communicate with them by means of the mind and the emotions. The mind is by far the more general way, but emotional messages may be sent in which the mind has no part whatever.

Now if we blend these two groups, the elements and the qualities, in the order in which they appear in our scheme of houses, we shall, I think, begin to see the idea at the back of it.

The first thing we notice is that, although the *order* of the qualities is maintained in relation to each element, their point of commencement is not always the same. Thus we get:

FIRE	 Cardinal	Fixed	Mutable
EARTH	 Fixed	Mutable	Cardinal
AIR	 Mutable	Cardinal	Fixed
WATER	 Cardinal	Fixed	Mutable

Of course, it is perfectly obvious that if we start at the first house and place the elements in their natural order round the houses, and then do the same with the qualities, we are bound to get them in the order I have set out, and it would therefore appear to be quite an inevitable result to which therefore no significant meaning could be attached. But one of the most amazing things which the thinker on Cosmic affairs realises is that the whole scheme is so perfect that every apparently chance result of mathematical inevitability is also inevitable in its essential and individual truth. And we shall see that this order in relation to each of these elements is the perfect one for the proper manifestation of its essential character.

I have already indicated this in the case of Fire. First the essential and primal form of energy, undirected, purposeless; then the focused and purposeful concentrated energy; and finally this controlled power wisely diffused to its proper purposes.

(To be continued)

SPRING WEATHER (GREAT BRITAIN) By L. Protheroe Smith

VENUS is setting at the Vernal Equinox, in sextile to the Moon, in semi square to the Sun and Mercury, and in sextile to Uranus. Such a configuration suggests a disappointing Spring, and it is reinforced at a total eclipse of the Moon on April 2nd, showing Venus and Neptune in opposition on the meridian angles. The quarter as a whole is therefore likely to be dull and wet, and weather will be frequently cool as wellon account of the aspect of Uranus to Venus at the ingress. Neither of the holiday week-ends is likely to encounter favourable conditions, for at Easter the Sun

is conjunction Uranus, and at Whitsuntide it is square Neptune.

March.—Weather will be unsettled for the most part during the last ten days of March (φ setting at Equinox). There will be some bright periods ($\forall \Box 24$), but rain is probable at fairly frequent intervals, particularly near the 27th, and a tendency for strong winds is likely to develop also at times (\forall near M.C.). Temperature will be changeable: it should be mostly mild at first, but towards the end of the month conditions will be cold for a few days ($\forall d \forall , \Box h$).

April.—Except for a short time in the middle of the month, unsettled conditions are probable during most of April, and there is likely to be more rain and less sun than the average. Temperature will fluctuate considerably.

In the early days the weather will be unsettled. Rain is likely to occur in most districts on Good Friday and Easter Eve (3rd-4th) and there will very possibly be strong winds also $(\mathfrak{P} \circ \Psi, \mathfrak{P} \Box \mathfrak{Z})$. The weather should be mild, however, at the beginning of the holiday, with some bright periods.

On Easter Sunday or Monday (the 5th or 6th) conditions will become cold and unseasonable for a few days, and there may be showers of sleet or even snow in some parts ($\odot \circ #$).

About the 8th-9th a rise of temperature is probable, but accompanied by rain in most places ($\bigcirc \Box \Psi$).

Conditions will probably be mainly dry between about the 10th and 19th. Temperature is likely to be changeable, probably mild about the 10th to the 12th $(9 \triangle 24)$, then cold for two or three days $(\odot \square h)$, and finally mild about the 16th to the 19th, with fair to showery weather $(\forall * 24)$.

On or near the 20th, cool and unsettled conditions

are likely to set in $(\mathfrak{P} \ast \mathfrak{h})$, and rain will be of frequent occurrence during the next ten days $(\odot \bigtriangleup \Psi)$. Strong winds may occur about the 23rd-24th $(\not{\Psi} \angle \not{P})$, and again on the 29th or 30th $(\odot \diamond \not{P}, \not{P} \Box \sigma)$.

May.—During the early days of May a spell of fair and warm—or even hot—weather is probable ($\bigcirc \square 3$, * 24), temperature being likely to become high to give a foretaste of summer. Apart from this period, however, the month threatens to be disappointing.

Unsettled and considerably colder conditions are probable early in the second week ($\varphi \in \emptyset, \square 24$), and subsequently weather is likely to be dull and wet more often than not, with a prevalence of temperatures below normal. Jupiter will be in square to Uranus and in semi square to Neptune; Uranus will pass the sextile of the place of Venus at ingress; and Venus likewise will be transiting the Equinox Mid-heaven and the western angle of the eclipse. In these circumstances cool unsettled weather is almost certain to predominate in the last three weeks of the month, and no fine spell of any consequence is likely during that time. The prospect for Whitsuntide is unfavourable; there is likely to be much cloud, rain, and brief sunny periods ($\bigcirc \square \Psi$, $\angle \Psi$, $\angle 24$, $\varphi \triangle \Psi$).

June.—Conditions should be mainly fair and warm at the beginning of June, but rain is likely between the 3rd and 5th.

Between about the 6th and 10th the weather will probably be rather cool $(\not \Delta h, \circ \forall \#, 24 \circ h)$, although, except about the 8th $(\not \Delta h)$, it may be mostly dry.

During the middle of the month a spell of very unsettled weather will occur. From about the 12th to the 18th especially there will be much cloud, with frequent and at times heavy rain, while temperature

is likely to be generally below normal $(\[mathbb{Q} \square \[mathbb{\Psi}], \[mathbb{L} \[mathbb{W}]], \[mathbb{W}]$ $\angle 24$, \Box h, \eth d Ψ , $\angle \Psi$, $\Im \Box \vartheta$, $\Box \Psi$, $\angle \Psi$).

Mostly unsettled and cool conditions are likely to continue from the 19th to the 22nd $(\forall * \forall, \ Q \square b)$.

CORRESPONDENCE ASTROLOGY AND THE LIBRARIES

SEVENOAKS.

January I. 1031.

THE EDITOR, Astrology.

DEAR PRESIDENT.

If any member of the Lodge in easy circumstances wishes to popularise serious astrology, a gift of a book or books to a public library would be helpful. The Bromley librarian told me last week that he had recently been asked several times for works on the subject, but they have nothing.

Yours faithfully.

ALICE E. LEAVER.

MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE.

January 12, 1931.

DEAR MR. CARTER,

The following item of information may interest you.

It refers to an editorial remark in the Winter, 1927, issue of your quarterly magazine, in which you say that "a body in the horoscope tends to affect the life at a year corresponding to the degree held by that body in the sign." In my own case φ is in 28° 31' \ddagger ; I married when I was

twenty-eight years and about eight months old.

Yours sincerely,

ANDREW BARTON.

STELLENBOSCH,

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE EDITOR, Astrology.

DEAR SIR,

Your remarks in the December issue on exoteric and esoteric astrology, and on "steering a reasonable course"

between the two extremes, remind me of an exoteric agricultural explanation of the zodiacal signs. The twelve signs were arranged and the symbols chosen to serve as an agricultural calendar (for the northern hemisphere).

The Ram indicates that it is time for the young cattle to be loosed into their spring pastures.

The Bull shows the ploughing season has arrived. The land has to be worked mainly by oxen.

The Twins show that the young sheep and goats will soon be born.

The summer solstice occurs at the beginning of the Crab. After that the sun, like the crab, "goes backwards."

The Lion marks the hottest part of the year.

Virgo (and Spica) declare the harvest time is come, and the young maidens go out into the fields.

Libra shows that we have reached again, this time at the Autumnal Equinox, the equal balancing of day and night.

The Scorpion is the sign that decay and death are setting in, especially in the world of vegetation. It is the fall of the year.

Sagittarius, the Archer, marks the hunting season.

At the beginning of Capricorn, the mountain goat, the winter solstice occurs, and the sun begins, slowly but surely, to climb in the sky.

Aquarius is a rainy month. The heavens pour down water.

Pisces, or the Fishes, is the other particularly wet month of the year.

> Yours truly. H. N. HURST.

PROFESSIONAL METHODS

103, EAST TENTH STREET. NEW YORK CITY. December 6, 1930.

THE EDITOR, Astrology.

My DEAR MR. CARTER,

In connection with amplifying the aspects of the Natal Mid-heaven coming into conjunction with the 9th cusp and entering the 8th house:-

My own sincere belief is that Astrology is strictly a science

and, like any other pure science, is dependable for results upon mathematical accuracy. With this in mind I started some few years ago using conversion tables for changing degrees and minutes to decimals, and then for speed and accuracy used an adding machine for computation. Also, a chart is not considered as accurately timed until at least twenty aspects fall consistently by date. All my work is confined to the field of giving written progressed reports for one year with aspects by date of culmination; and upon the date that each aspect in every chart culminates, it is followed up with a form-letter in order that I may gain information as to the time accuracy and astrological interpretation of the figure involved. At the present time my clientele is sufficiently large for me to hear on an average of thirty aspects per week, and these aspects, together with data and information from standard texts, such as your own works, are filed in a card index, which, while constantly growing and improving, contains at the present time over sixty thousand cards.

While there seems to be in some quarters a belief or insistence that mathematical accuracy is unnecessary and that accurate interpretations cannot be given, I do not agree with this school of thought, whose motto seems to be: "When in doubt, be ambiguous," for I know from my own experience that a sincere desire to be as accurate as possible will yield good co-operation and plenty of work.

Aspects between the Progressed and Natal Mid-heaven or similar fine points of calculation are probably too technical for an article that would interest any but professional astrologers. However, here is a bit of research work that I believe would prove of interest to the general reading public. Heredity should be and is traceable in the horoscopes of parents and children. For the last six or seven years I have been compiling data relative to the charts of parents and children. While at the present time the matter is not fool-proof, still the direct relationship between the birth time of a parent and of a child (i.e. the two Natal Charts) is not only traceable but provable from the fact that a parent's thumb-print is carried upon the child's person, and the location on the child's body in which this thumb is found is ascertainable from the chart. This is not a matter that requires any fine calculations or things of that sort, and while I feel it is a new contribution to Astrology

and may help in showing the connection between Astrology and Palmistry (for finger-printing is only a phase of Palmistry), it will also assist in verifying the birth time used in any chart where parents' birth data are available and would, I believe, make an article of general interest.

I appreciate the information regarding the M.C. and 9th house in your own Natal Chart and the attention and courtesy you accorded to my letter.

Yours very truly,

WESLEY BAUER

49, CAPP STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. October 13, 1930.

THE EDITOR, Astrology.

DEAR SIR,

In response to your request for cases of burns and scalds, I append data concerning a severe lye burn sustained by my husband.

On February 8, 1926, between 10 and 11 a.m., Pacific Coast time, he slipped on a greasy plank and submerged the left leg in a tank of boiling hot lye water (set flush with the floor). He got out immediately, removed shoe and stocking to note damage, which apparently was nil; no pain. The examining nurse, however, instead of applying a cleansing wash, mistakenly applied an ointment, which, together with the lye on the skin, combined to form a sort of soap paste that ate into the flesh, developing an excruciating third-degree burn that made walking impossible and confined him in the hospital until April 6th. This burn was on the left outer ankle.

I have gone into some detail because this case seems to illustrate the Neptunian aspect of confusion upon the nurse's part.

- Husband born August 23, 1880, at Jerseyville, Ill., U.S.A. About I p.m.
- Myself, June 1, 1892, at Philadelphia, Penna., U.S.A. Time not known.

I wish I could be more definite about ascendants, but have been studying Astrology two years only and have not developed the assurance that goes with experience and perspective.

Cordially yours,

CLARA V. LARUE.

THE BYWATER CASE

LONDON, N.W.

December, 1930.

THE EDITOR, Astrology.

DEAR MR. CARTER,

I found the map and article on Edith Thompson of great interest. The epoch I find is April 28th, 1.33 a.m., asc. 19 29°,) $\simeq 5^{\circ}$ 38′ & h in 8th house, $\mathscr{E} \$; \mathfrak{F} in Π exactly on 5th cusp; \bigcirc , φ , 24 on 3rd cusp in \mathfrak{B} , close $\mathscr{E} \$ M on 9th cusp, with prog.) exactly on it at death. (This makes birth time 0.17 a.m.)

The birth-date of Bywaters was June 27, 1902, with)) \mathcal{H} , \Box 3, \mathcal{H} in 3 from Π and \mathcal{I} ; \mathcal{Q} in $\mathcal{B} \bigtriangleup h$.

The time of their execution was 9 a.m., January 9, 1923, asc. \mathfrak{m} 4°, ruler \mathfrak{h} in $\mathfrak{m} \mathfrak{m} \mathfrak{m} \mathfrak{d}$) in 8th, $\Box \odot$, \mathfrak{N} , in 12th. Venus was strongly placed, in good aspect to) and to \mathfrak{P} rising.

I do not consider Edith Thompson's a criminal horoscope. She was idealistic, with much depth of affection, ruler $Q \Delta \Psi$ and the rising h, strong in Libra; but she was very fated, owing to the squares from fixed signs. After her death, when the *Sunday Express* published the letters unread at the trial, James Douglas put forward a theory that the references to broken glass, electric-light bulbs, etc., referred to herself, she having taken them to prevent an expected child. He thought she would not have been condemned to death had all the letters been read, and thought if her body were exhumed, traces of drugs and scars caused by glass might have been found. He certainly made out a good case, which I at the time thought possible.

If they could not think of a plan to get away together, she and Bywaters seem to have resolved to kill themselves. In a letter of August 4, 1922, she says: "However, perhaps this coming year will bring us the happiness we both desire more than anything in this world—and if it doesn't, we'll leave this world that we love so much and cling to so desperately."

Yours sincerely,

M. MATTHEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE

PROBLEMS OF DIRECTIONAL ASTROLOGY RULERSHIP OF NOTTINGHAM

2, HOPE DRIVE, THE PARK.

NOTTINGHAM.

January 4, 1931.

THE EDITOR, Astrology.

DEAR MR. CARTER,

This year has again been a good one for me, and I have in no way suffered harm or hurt; business has been good, health has abounded, and family matters have been excellent. Yet I have been under Sun p. sesq. Neptune r., these two being in quartile at birth! It is interesting that not one astrologer has at any time succeeded in casting directions for me that proved correct. Sepharial in 1925 warned me in no circumstances to deal in property, and the fact that I had written to him showed him, as he wrote, that "I was being tempted to my ruin." Against his advice I fell to this temptation, and the result was that in that year I made good, after paying all expenses. Surely there must be something that the best astrologers lack! A well-known astrologer forecast for twelve months from July 1930 for me, and not one single thing that he has predicted has so far proved correct. I am not writing this in a critical way, but personally I am always pleased if I have forecast something and the individual tells me that "nothing happened." It seems to me that there are certain persons on whom directions fail to act unless there are directions to the angles. In my own life I have found that when I have had bad directions to my M.C., either r. or p. (I have Venus and Uranus there in natus, trine Jupiter in 2nd) the effect has only been something like a train crossing the points from one set of lines to another; there has been a sort of swaving and jolting, but immediately the new line is reached then everything goes even better and more smoothly than before.

My attitude to Astrology you well know, and thus far it has stood me in good stead; it can be summed up in the words of the Psalmist: "And now, Lord, what wait I for? My hope is in Thee."

I do not know your views on prayer, but I have had such very astonishing results in answer to personal prayer that I am compelled to believe. And if we believe in prayer, why

should we not all pray together for things that we believe to be good and in consonance with the mind of the Supreme? For instance, for the furtherance of Astrology along the best and purest lines....

Personally I do not believe in theosophy, rather believing in inherited and planetary influences. But these operate in diverse ways, affecting the individual according to his environment. Thus I believe that a person's best will come forth in a congenial environment; that is, if he or she will use his or her freewill to get into a favourable one. Take myself: when I had studied Astrology I determined (as my 24 was strong in \ddagger in the 2nd house) to reside in a \ddagger -ruled town, and I chose Nottingham.

Since then I have fared better than at any other time in my life.

Yours sincerely,

F. CARNEY.

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—It is remarkable how clearly the action of those parts of his natus to which our friend refers appear in his sentiments and beliefs. He informs me that one of the best years of his life coincided with Sun p. $\mathcal{E} \mathcal{J} r$. and p. and $\mathcal{E} \mathfrak{h} r$. and p. (secondary system).]

CHANDRYA PATIL'S HOUSE, BOMBAY ROAD, THANA (NEAR BOMBAY), INDIA. January 18, 1931.

THE EDITOR, Astrology.

DEAR SIR,

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a cheque for f_2 10s. forwarded to me as prize money.

It was really a happy surprise for me to find my name published in the QUARTERLY as a prize-winner. I must admit that this success is due more to the liberality of the examiner than to the skill of the competitor.

I will certainly try my hand at the forthcoming competitions. Thanking you again, I remain,

> Yours sincerely, D. A. KARNIK.

REVIEWS

The Daily Use of the Ephemeris, by ELIZABETH ALDRICH, Editress of the New York Astrologer. Published by the Macoy Publishing and Masonic Supply Co., New York.

There have been quite a number of books of great interest to students issued of recent years, some dealing with experimental theories, such as the Symbolic Directions, Degree Symbolism, etc., and others of more general interest. Whilst of interest, however, and certainly having the merit of being clearly written in good English and simple style, yet I would not say that many of them were of real use to the student who is learning Astrology for practical purposes. In the books reviewed in this QUARTERLY, however, we have publications which are essentially useful as well as interesting, each distinct in its own sphere. Mr. Carter's book above helps us in regard to character delineation: the Ephemerides referred to below are of all-round general use in their sphere: and Miss Aldrich's book brings us down to the daily routine of astrological helpfulness. She tells us how to watch transits hour by hour: how to arrange the best times for holiday parties, buying garments, seeking salary increases, and other such common ventures in the life of this plane! With a little knowledge of Astrology proper, and this book in one's hand, one can be free of "Daily Guides," etc., which are usually so general in their advice as to be practically worthless to the individual. The Daily Use of the Ephemeris is absolutely practical. Each point is expressed with simplicity, and no student should go farther without trying out the suggestions of Miss Aldrich. Just be on your guard, however, that you do not make yourself a nuisance to your friends by trotting out some comment on everything that happens or does not happen to them, such as, "Yes, that was the astounding planet Uranus having a row with Mars in your map"; or, "You wait, my boy, till Saturn transits your ascendant next year!" I believe the average person shares my abhorrence of the "I told you so" attitude, and veiled and mysterious threats of ominous portent! One can so easily become a slave to one's daily transits, and to the habit of airing one's beliefs at every possible opportunity. Therefore, note scientifically the results of transits, and do not let yourself be reduced to states of nervous terror or too-hopeful expectation!

The Astrological Aspects, by CHARLES E. O. CARTER. Obtainable from L. N. Fowler & Co., 7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. 4s. 10d. post free.

I was recently asked which I considered the outstanding book amongst astrological publications during the last few years, considered from the viewpoint of usefulness to students. I unhesitatingly ascribed the honour to this particular book, and am now glad to have the opportunity to review it and recommend it to readers as a book which brings up to date our knowledge of the meanings of the aspects. I confess that, upon first approaching its perusal, I wondered why it should be necessary to describe again the manner in which aspects between the heavenly bodies operate in terms of life and circumstance, but, on actually reading the volume, I found them dealt with in a lucid, chatty style that made the book not only a pleasure to read but also an excellent handbook for all students, advanced as well as elementary. It has always been my opinion that, whilst Leos generalise, Geminis pounce on surface details, and Libras weigh the pros and cons, Aquarius goes straight to the centre with a clear, penetrative insight, and in this book we find Mr. Carter's Aquarian faculty in full operation. He gets to the root of aspectual meanings, gives examples from the lives of famous people, proves to us that "bad" aspects are not necessarily "evil" but may help us to be successful, and throws new and adequate light on the contacts between the major planets, which so many other books either skimp or refer to in mystical wordiness. I could write pages of commendation of the book, but will simply say that, in applying it to my own aspects, I found the remarks so merciless in their revelations that I frequently had a good laugh at the manner in which my inner motives and qualities were laid bare-the things one never reveals, you know! So I advise you to get this book, let your mind absorb it, and your character delineations will be vastly more effective than they have hitherto been.

Die Deutsche Ephemeride. Published by Otto Barth. Obtainable in Britain from "Uraven," 111, Ashkirk Drive, Mosspark, Glasgow, in two volumes. Cloth, 228. 6d.; leather, 308.

There are only two introductory pages of German in these books, the rest consisting of the planetary stations for every day from 1850-1889 (vol. i) and 1890-1930 (vol. ii). Each

volume also contains a House Table for London Latitude, and there are two silk markers for keeping one's place. The size of each book is only $7'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$ thick, so that the volumes are wonderfully compact, and of especial value to research workers who normally have quite a large number of single ephemerides scattered on the table. The print is good, and the same type as that used in Raphael's. One can carry eighty years of ephemerides comfortably in a small attaché case with one's other books when going to lectures, etc., and really there are many valuable ways in which the two books can be of use. Additionally, compared with the usual cost of single ephemerides, these work out at 3¹/₂d. each for the clothbound edition, and about 5d. each for the leather-bound edition. I promptly bought a leather-bound set for myself, as I was at once convinced of their value. On the other hand, the information contained is simply the planetary stations each day, viz. Longitude, Latitude, and Declination, with the Nodes and Sidereal Time. No aspects are shown, no table of daily motions of the planets, no aspectarian included; the Moon's place is not given for midnight, and declinations are given only for every third day, as in the older Raphael's ephemerides. Thus one cannot say that they represent substitutes for Raphael's useful publications to the general student, but have a different sphere of usefulness. Copies of the cloth-bound edition can be seen at the Library of the Astrological Lodge.

ALEXANDER SIM.

Proteus. Published by the Editor, Dr. W. B. CROW, 140, The Grove, Stratford, London, E. 15.

Proteus is a quarterly publication now first appearing and bearing as sub-title, "A Journal of the Science, Philosophy, and Therapy of Nature." It is edited by Dr. W. B. Crow, whose numerous academic qualifications are earnest of serious intention and the ability to deal in a scholarly manner with the subjects that lie within the scope of the magazine and which are too often treated by persons whose natural capabilities lack the polish of formal training. There are editorial comments on osteopathy and kindred matters: Dr. Leon writes on "A Great Muslim Astrologer," Mr. J. M. Thorburn on "Is Astrology a Form of Culture?" and the Editor, again, on "Biological Rhythms, the Basis for Scientific Astrology." It will be seen that our science occupies a large portion of the first number, and if this continues to be the case the magazine will be valued by those students who can pay the rather high price which a limited circulation compels publishers to charge for periodicals of this description. By boldly disdaining to be merely popular in its appeal, *Proteus* should reach higher in the intellectual world than other publications that treat of Astrology; and if it can maintain its existence it ought to do valuable work. Certainly it merits our best wishes. C. E. O. C.

Uber Sinn und Ursprung der Planetensymbole, by Otto von Bressensdorf, Dom-verlag M. Seitz & Co., Augsburg, 1931, M.1.80.

This interesting and clearly-written book gives an outline of the origin and fundamental meaning of the symbols of the planets. The author traces these symbols through their earliest hnown forms all over the world, and shows clearly that they are older than Egypt and Chaldea and *nordic* in origin. He finishes with some interesting notes on colour-symbolism and astrology, and has published another book on this subject.

Das graphische Direktions-Verfahren, by Ing. H. Neumann, Kritischen Studien zur Astrologie, Otto Wilhelm Barth-Verlag, G.M.B.H. Muenchen-Planegg, 1930, M. 3.50.

The writer of this book, who is an engineer, has applied the methods used by the railway companies in drawing up timetables to the progressed horoscope. In language which can easily be understood even by those who have no mathematical knowledge, he explains how, by means of graphs, the complete primary and secondary directions for a life-time can be shown on one sheet, and the complete transits for one year on a small piece of paper, thus enabling the student to perceive at a glance the time of converging influences, or all the forces in action at any given moment. Such graphs can be obtained from the publishers, who also undertake to calculate directions for individual maps. B. & N. SAXON-SNELL.

EFFORT

Only with pain

Can we hold this place on the ladder, this height retain That was reached with heart bursting, lungs astrain. Look not down, or we fall; but up, till desire Master our limbs, and the climbing begins again.

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Feb.	9	"Planetary Rhythm Represent and Colour"	ed in Sound E. B. Gregsten
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Mar.	30	"Astrological Experiences"	Mrs. Chubb

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THE WORK

OF THE

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The Lodge exists for the purpose of studying Astrology in all its branches.

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