

**THE**  
**SILVER KEY**  
**A GUIDE TO SPECULATORS**



**SEPHARIAL**

**DEDICATED TO THE MEMBERS OF  
WHEELS IN THE SKY**

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# THE SILVER KEY

## A GUIDE TO SPECULATORS

BY

**SEPHARIAL**

AUTHOR OF

“THE MANUAL OF ASTROLOGY,” “PROGNOSTIC ASTROLOGY,”  
“A MANUAL OF OCCULTISM,” ETC.

“The prince of English astrologers.”—*The Referee*.

“The foremost living astrologer.”—*Evening News*.

“Who takes the tide takes all.”—*Anon*.

“There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken  
at the flood, leads on to fortune.”—*Shakespeare*.

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The great demand which has been made for this work during recent months has suddenly exhausted the supply of what hitherto has been a somewhat obscure and neglected work. It has been found necessary to provide a further edition and the opportunity has been used to eliminate all matter which does not bear directly upon the main object of the work, while at the same time everything essential has been retained. The publication has led to many enquires for a later and fuller expression of the principles contained in this work, but it has been found inconvenient and inadvisable to satisfy this demand except to a limited number of approved applicants under conditions which preclude resale or publication. I deem it right in this place to affirm that the "Silver Key" was not advance as a "system," but merely as an attempt, along scientific lines, to answer the general questions as to the possibilities of Astrology in connection with racing. Much research and observation has since been made and the highest possible consecutive series of winning results have been achieved. How far the subject has been carried only the favoured few are in a position to say. But as an introduction to the subject nothing better has ever been offered to the public than is to be found in these pages.

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## INTRODUCTION

In the following pages I have endeavoured to set forth, with as much particularity as the case demands, several systems that have been advanced with a view to solving the problems of successful speculation. In the first instance, I have propounded a general question as to the possibility of “figuring” successfully on future events, and have added a note of warning to those who are young in experience, and ignorant of professional methods and decoys.

In regard to the application of numbers and colours to turf problems, I need only say here that there is more in them than may at first be recognised, and as they have a bearing upon the general scheme of this book, I have introduced them without the guarantee of personal experience or recommendation. The reader may vex himself with them or not as he pleases.

The main purpose of this book is to demonstrate, beyond all doubt or cavil, that the Moon which plays such an important part in natural phenomena, and which, on that account, is rightly accorded a premier position in all astrological considerations, is the *Silver Key* to successful speculation. If we stood in need of an *Á Priori* reason for considering the lunar orb as having a controlling influence in what we rightly call “sub-lunary” affairs. We find it in that heaping-up of the ocean waters which we know as high tide.

The credit of having first defined the cause of the tides rests with Kepler, who propounded an entirely new system of astronomy which bears his name. To him also stands the credit of a frank avowal of his belief in planetary influence in human life, a belief that was grounded in experience, for he says, “An unfailing experience of the course of mundane events *in harmony with the changes occurring in the heavens* has instructed and compelled my unwilling belief.”

Kepler affirmed that the tides were due to the combined action of the Sun and Moon upon the Earth’s waters, the attraction of the Moon being considerably greater than that of the Sun. Air being lighter than water, and its surface being much nearer to the Moon than of the ocean, there can be no doubt that the lunar orb exercises a very great influence upon it, and causes much higher tides in the air than in the sea. Recent scientific

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observations have shown that there is also an Earth-tide due to the action of the luminaries.

It is along these lines that my research have been directed, and, in effect, I am able to demonstrate that the Moon's influence extends to matters of a nature quite removed in the ordinary mind from considerations of gravity in every sense of the word, and which, in fact, are usually regarded as purely speculative, and attributable to quite other causes than those suggested in this place. In a word, I have succeeded in finding a key to the vexed problem of speculative finance; and its application to turf results is resorted to in this instance merely because of the facility of illustration afforded by the published records. The argument and proof might as readily have been drawn from the rise and fall of the share values of the Stock Exchange, or the price of articles in the produce markets, such as tea, coffee, sugar, wheat. etc., but the illustration would not have been so popular nor the proofs so easily examined.

If I carry my principle point, that of planetary influence in mundane affairs, I shall quite cheerfully risk the possible accusation of trafficking in things which are *infra dignitate*, as perhaps are most things that are under the Sun.

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# THE SILVER KEY

## THE FUTURE METHOD

I wonder how many of my readers really believe in luck, or could define exactly what they mean by that term, as applied to games and sports of a speculative character where the forecasting of events is a matter of importance?

The man who follows racing, at all events, seems to take luck as a sort of third term in a doubtful equation somewhat as follows:—

*AS FORM IS TO FANCY  
SO IS LUCK TO THE RESULT*

Nobody seems seriously to have considered that there may be a definite law at work in these things, inconsiderable as they are in relation to the destiny of humanity as a whole.

But nature does not suffer from neglect. She is well able to take care of herself and to mother the rest of us in the bargain. The fact that men ignore her teachings does not one whit affect the net result of her operations. It is we alone who suffer. Her first lesson in the power of numbers and ratios was given in the foundations of the solar system, it was continued in the production of the first snowflake, in the crystallisation of the minerals, and in numerous other ways. The fault is ours, and ours the penalty, if these teachings have been disregarded.

The reckless sportsman backs his “fancy” against the field. Others, more amenable to reason, follow “form” and resort to cover where danger is shown. Both go down sooner or later. And why?

In the first place the man who backs his fancy without anything else to show for it is like one who embarks without a rutter or compass. He is bound to find rocks! On the other hand the man who follows form ignores the fact that it is a variable quantity. A horse has much right to feel “not quite so fit to-day” and has the trainer, the jockey or the common stable boy. If horses could speak they would give us some good reasons, no doubt, for each and all of their failures. Besides, is it not a fact that

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favourites and winning jockeys of one season are often negligible quantities in the next, while always there are new surprises cropping up to illustrate the paradox that in every race there is always one better than the best?

Now I am not a Daniel come to judgement, and what I have to say, although entirely new to the bulk of the racing world, I have consistently maintained and advocated for the past twenty-five years. In a word, I regard "Chance" and "Luck" as terms used to cloak our ignorance of natural laws and affirm that planetary influence is at the root of every mundane event. Geometry and the science of numbers will compass every turf result and every market movement. In proportion as we increase our knowledge of these factors we eliminate the element denominated chance.

Before presuming to approach the public with a statement of planetary influence as applied to common events of the day, such as turf results, market movements, etc., I submitted my claim to a succession of very severe tests with men of high standing in the racing and commercial worlds. In the matter of racing I succeeded in establishing a record in the art of finding winners.

In 1907 I walked in on the editor of *Sporting Sketches* and submitted to a test on the instant, finding five winners and a walk-over out of six events that day. On a consecutive test extending over six weeks from May 5th to June 15th inclusive, submitted to some of the staff of *The Racing World*, the results were 98 wins and 60 losses out of 158 events or about 62 per cent results. On a flat stake of £1 the credit weekly balance varied from £21 to £50.

But what of the 60 losers? More than forty were accounted for as soon as the actual runners were known, for I was not working on the tape or on the course, but with the ordinary and imperfect information contained in the morning papers. The rest, amounting to upwards of a score of losers, I put down to my ignorance.

Yet for a long run 62 per cent of wins is a record which no newspaper tipster has come near at any time. From March 18th to May 18th 1907, "The Scout" of the *Daily Express* scored 63 points, while in the same period every other newspaper *lost* from 15 to 63 points on a flat stake. Compared with these results Astrology makes an easy first in the field. The results of a flat stake of £1 during the weeks under test were as follows:—

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Week Ending	Races	Won	£	s.	d.	
May 11, 1907	24	14	45	17	2	gained
May 18, 1907	20	12	38	18	0	gained
May 25, 1907	31	22	49	14	6	gained
June 1, 1907	37	25	49	4	6	gained
June 8, 1907	19	10	21	0	0	gained
June 15, 1907	<u>27</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	gained
	158	98	238	13	8	

Is there any other method in existence which can show over 50 per cent winners for a consecutive month? All sorts of schemes are before the public for making turf transactions a profitable form of investment, but they presume that the man who uses a numerical progression, or any other approved method, has the ability for finding winners. In point of fact, these so-called systems are based on selections from “form” and on a flat stake they are bound to spell loss. I ignore form and have no sort of fancy. I am guided entirely by weights and do not require to know what horses may carry the weight I want. Hence in the course of the 1907 season there were some nice long-priced winners to my credit, as Ob, 28/1 (S.P. 25/1); Father Blind, 20/1; Dark Ronald, 33/1; Lally, 100/8; Maya Auber and many others, 100/8, etc. To the general question: Can astrology find winners? I answer most emphatically, Yes. Except in the interests of astrology I am not desirous of blowing my trumpet, but I think—nay, I know—that there is no newspaper prophet who can attempt anything of a like nature with a shadow of a chance of beating astrology out of doors. It is well to remember in this connection that “form” the sheet-anchor of the professional tipster and the mainstay of the bookmaker, does not enter into the equation. Did it do so, we should not have had the gratification of seeing Father Blind win the Great Metropolitan Stakes. Indeed, what is known as form is a variable quantity, and, alas, for the prophets and their followers, too often a minus one. Luck, in the purely fortuitous sense, we do not believe in. But when we affirm, as constantly we do in the statement of astrological principles, that the world is governed by numbers, we are making no sort of claim on people’s credulity. For, although they may not follow us into the ramifications of astrology, they are at all times well able to see for themselves that everything in Nature bears us out. When the

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Greek philosopher said; “God geometrises,” he was stating a self evident truth, a truth that is evident at all events to those who have studied the traceries in the great book of life. See what a great variety of beautiful forms the snowflakes take. They are nevertheless all formed by angles of sixty degrees—the sextile aspect in astrology, the angle at which water always crystallises. All the superior metals crystallise at the angle or complementary angle of any regular polygon that may be inscribed in a circle. From the snowflake to the stellar universe the step is not a hand’s breadth. The manual of the Great Architect covers all. “As above, so below,” and everywhere law, order, symmetry and number. To the extent that we are able to understand and apply the laws of the universe to the incidents of life, we obliterate chance and reduce speculation.

## THE SCIENCE OF NUMBERS

From time immemorial the virtue and power of Numbers has been the theme of every philosopher to whom the world has paid honours. Beginning in the Far East under the benign sovereignty of the Yellow Emperor some thousands of years before the present era, and continuing through the Creton philosopher, Pythagoras, and that famous Arabian astronomer Albumazer, to times which are comparatively modern, we find the Kabalists from Hiram Abif to Rosenrath, the Rosicrucians and the Hermetists of the Dark Ages, down to the days of Paracelsus and the modern Cagliostro, extolling the science of numbers. Even the great scientist Mendelieff recognised the saying of Pythagoras, that “God geometrises,” to be a true one, and in his famous table of the numerical ratios of the elements he observes a species of Kabalism which cannot be otherwise described than as a supreme piece of intelligent anticipation.

But by the science of numbers one does not infer merely the use of arithmetical processes as in addition, subtraction and proportion, but also and more particularly the relationship of quantities and values to the active principles in nature which they are held to represent, and of which figures are but the symbols.

The active principles in persons and things are those which are implanted by nature through the instrumentality of planetary influence. This appears to be recognised by John Haydon in “The Holy Guide,” where he ascribes certain numbers, representing as many principles, to the various planets thus:—

- The Number of Saturn is 8.
- Do. Jupiter is 3.
- Do. Mars is 9.
- Do. Sun is 1, and also 4.
- Do. Venus is 6.
- Do. Mercury is 5.
- Do. Moon is 2, and also 7.

Taking the numbers in their order, 1 represents Origin; 2, Reflection; 3, Creation; 4, Formation; 5, Germination; 6, Production; 7, Satisfaction; 8, Destruction; 9, Distribution.

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Each planet is said to rule a day of the week, to which it gives its name, and there is perhaps no more wonderful fact in the whole range of human polity than that every nation of whatever age or country has agreed to this tradition, plotting out the week into seven periods of equal length, and ascribing them to the same planetary names in the same succession.

The reason of this arbitrary distribution of the members of the solar system through the days of the week was not at once apparent to antiquarians, who found in it no correspondence with the natural order of things. But when, on reference to the old astrological authors, it was found that there was a further distribution of the same planets through the twenty-four hours of the day, the reason for the names and succession of the days of the week was at once apparent.

Beginning with Sunday as the first day of the week, the Sun ruled the first hour after sunrise, Venus the next, then Mercury, the Moon, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars in succession; the same order being repeated from the 8th to the 14th hour, and so on throughout the day. And as there is twenty-four hours in the day and seven planets in the system, it follows that the succession will be repeated three times, leaving three hours to continue in the fourth series. Thus on Sunday, the Sun rules the first hour after sunrise, and is repeated in the 8th hour and the 15th, and the day is then complete in the following order:—

Sunday—15th hour ruled by Sun.

16th hour ruled by Venus.

17th hour ruled by Mercury.

18th hour ruled by Moon.

19th hour ruled by Saturn.

20th hour ruled by Jupiter

21th hour ruled by Mars.

22th hour ruled by Sun.

23th hour ruled by Venus.

24th hour ruled by Mercury.

---

Monday, 1st hour, ruled by Moon.

Thus the Moon, which gives its name to Monday, succeeds in natural rulership of the first hour after sunrise on the second day of the week. Thus it is to astrology we must turn for an explanation of the commonest fact in

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the world's history, the naming of the days of the week. The Chaldeans, apparently, were responsible for this planetary distribution, and in illustration of these preliminary comments, I shall show experimentally that purely astrological considerations influenced them in these ascriptions. Perhaps the fact that these astrological divisions of time are to-day extensively used for the purpose of bringing the "laws of chance" under control, and proving that sound and number, following planetary influence, play an important and perhaps a paramount part in racing results will suffice to command the attentive interest of my readers.

Having shown how the week and the day are divided into planetary periods of days and hours, it remains to be shown how in similar manner the hour is so divided. Each hour of 60 minutes is divided into 15 parts of 4 minutes each. The Chinese called these parts *siaou-ki*, and the Hindoos know them as *trims' âmshas*, *i.e.*, one thirtieth part of an *âmsha* or sign of the zodiac, since on degree or thirtieth part of a sign passes over the meridian in 4 minutes of time.

Thus on Saturday the first hour is ruled by Saturn. The hour of Saturn is then divided into 15 parts of 4 minutes each, the first part or period being ruled by Saturn, the next by Jupiter, followed by Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Moon. Saturn again succeeds and rules the eighth hour, Jupiter the ninth and so on. The fifteenth period is again ruled by Saturn (on a Saturday), and the next planet Jupiter thus succeeds to the first period in the next hour which is ruled by Jupiter.

We see, then, that the planet which gives its name to the day rules the first hour of that day, and that the planet which gives its name to the hour rules the first period of that hour. The application of these divisions of time to the business in hand—that of finding winners—has been partially explained by S. H. Ahmad in "The Mysteries of Sound and Number," to which the reader is referred, but it is safe to say in regard to that preliminary statement of the law, that it has since been improved out of existence by further study on the part of its exponent and of other students.

## SOME CONSIDERATIONS

In continuation of what has been said about the Alphabetical system of evaluation in relation to turf results, I may now offer some explanations and suggestions, which, if they do not materially assist the reader, will at all events serve to show where pitfalls are likely to be encountered.

In the first place it should be known that the method of ascribing certain values to the planets is of occidental origin, being in fact indigenous to the Kabalism of the Rosicrucians and Hermetists. On the other hand the system of dividing time periods of four minutes is Oriental. This period represents the thirtieth part of a sign of the zodiac which passes over the meridian in four minutes of time. They do not refer to the horizontal rising of the signs at all, and therefore cannot be legitimately referred to local sunrise.

Admitted that every sound has a numerical value, and the Kabalists have always affirmed this as a fact, it will be seen that every name must therefore be a composite of sound-values, and these values when added together will give a sum which, being reduced to its lowest or unit value, must coincide with the value of a planet, which is always expressed in units.

According to the rules, certain letters syncopate and others are doubled, while some consonants have a single or double value. My own view will be found in a subsequent chapter. In effect, however, we find that by whatever system of evaluation we employ, every name comes to have a certain value, and consequently the unit values of all names of competitors will range from 1 to 9. The difficulty of applying this fact to the problem in hand is one that has freely expressed and appears to arise from the variations of pronunciation prevailing in different parts of the country. In regard to foreign names, it is essential that the correct pronunciation should be obtained from one who knows the language to which it belongs. Take for instance such names as Dieudonné, sire of Adeodatus; Aboyeur, Arcis sur Aube, Atteloigna, Voyageuse, Ben Chouzié, Flèche, Ceiriog, Feu de Joie, Gentile, Cheveux, Kosciusko, L'Enseigne, Louvois, Loup Chien, etc., to give only a few examples. One has only to hear these names sounded variously by men in the street to be assured that the matter of coding names is no small business to those who have no knowledge of foreign languages.

### *Some Considerations*

Granted that one may obtain the true values of names, and necessary correspondence of unit values with planetary values, there remains the difficulty of guessing the off time. In big events, where the competitors are numerous, the difficulty of fair starting is so great that there is often a difference of over twenty minutes between the set time and the off time of a race. The majority of events can, however, be fairly well accommodated to the system on the course. Off the course, it only adds one more to the many doubtful factors upon which to speculate.

Another difficulty that the student of the Alphabetical System will encounter is that, by the system of planetary periods there is a repetition of influence every sixteen minutes, or rather there is a succession of three periods of four minutes each followed by one that is neutral, and then these are repeated throughout the day. Thus, beginning with Saturn and its alternate Sun, we follow with the planet Jupiter and its alternate Venus, then by Mars and its alternate Mercury, and then by the Moon alone. After the same period the same sequence recurs continually. Then, since all numbers 8, 4/1, 3, 6, 9, 5, 7/2, are contained in sixteen minutes, and all the horses must code to one of these nine units, a large race presents the large majority of the competitors included in one of the first three periods or an interval of twelve minutes. Consequently, if you are wholly ignorant of the form of the competitors and have no "tips" by which to guide your judgement, the chances of finding a winner are exceedingly remote.

A further difficulty arises from the fact that any planet can win under its own number, or that of its alternate planet, or again under the number answering to the ruler of the sign in which it is found at the time. Thus to take an example: April 16th, 1908, planets situated as follows:—

Saturn in Aries ruled by Mars 9. Own number 8. Alternate 4/1.

Jupiter in Leo ruled by Sun 1. Own number 3. Alternate 6.

Mars in Gemini ruled by Mercury 5. Own number 9. Alternate 5.

Venus in Gemini ruled by Mercury 5. Own number 6. Alternate 3.

Mercury in Aries ruled by Mars 9. Own number 5. Alternate 9.

Sun in Aries ruled by Mars 9. Own number 4/1. Alternate 8.

Moon in Libra ruled by Venus 6. Own numbers 7/2.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Alphabetical System presents many difficulties and as a system of selection could hardly be relied upon, although as illustrating the existence of a law of Correspondence between

### *Some Considerations*

sound-values, numbers and planets, it will be found to be largely supported by results.

Here it is necessary to point the fact that this will be found most uniformly the case in all events which take place about the latitude of Greenwich, whether in East or West longitude. In other latitudes it cannot be the case if the basis of the calculation is the time of sunrise. It would be quite correct if the time were taken from the Sun's meridian passage. But owing to the obliquity of the zodiac in reference to the horizon of various localities, it will be found that at midsummer the Sun rises at York, which is 4m. 19s. West, sooner than it does on Greenwich by nearly 10 minutes, and that Liverpool, which is 11m. 58s. West, sees the Sun only two minutes later than Greenwich at the same season. At another time of the year the Sun rises on Liverpool 22 minutes after it rises on Greenwich. These facts clearly show that if calculation is to be made from sunrise, then the latitude of the place has to be taken into account when equating local time to Greenwich time for the purpose of this calculation. It is only twice a year, namely, at the equinoxes, that we can truly say the Sun rises on York 4m. 19s. later than Greenwich, and on Liverpool 11m. 58s. later.

These considerations have led me to invent and formulate a method that is correctly astronomical, which employs the actual positions of the chief cosmic factors, and which is a true system of selection, and not merely one of elimination.

This system may be called the Gravity System, inasmuch as it employs the same factors and follows the same principle as is expressed in the law governing the tides. In being critical in regard to other methods than my own, I do not wish to be destructive of anything that is based upon true principles. My aim is rather to be constructive, both as regards the detached materials of systems that are faulty, and as regards anything else, that may be considered preferable.

It appears to me that a true system should point you to one, or at most, two horses which can be safely invested upon in a majority of instances taken consecutively. When we have exhausted the significance of names and numbers there still remains weight. This factor I have succeeded in employing in a manner not hitherto expressed, and it is satisfactory to know that it is in agreement with a clearly understood and well-defined law, which anybody can observe in operation day after day.

### *Some Considerations*

In this system we get rid of several ambiguous factors, such as coding of names, the alteration of planetary opposites, the off time of a race, considerations of form, distance, ground condition, jockeyship, etc., and rely entirely on the indication from weight, and the set time of the race; and these factors are taken in regard to the relative positions of the Sun and Moon, as regards the place for which calculation is made.

In regard to the system expounded in “The Mysteries of Sound and Number,” it is to be observed that the planetary numbers were given out by Godfridus and Haydon together with those of the signs, which enter into another system of similar nature published by Mr. Erskine in “*Law versus Chance*.” These values are traditional with the Kabalists. The system of time division into four minute periods is of Oriental origin. The credit of having combined the two and of employing them in the demonstration of the relations of sound and number is due to Mr. S. H. Ahmad. It is obvious, however, that “The Mysteries” contain only a preliminary statement of the law. The book was evidently written in the belief that planetary influence and the power of numbers lay at the root of apparently chance happenings, and this is undoubtedly the fact.

Before Entering upon an exposition of the gravity system, it will probably be of interest to examine one or two other methods which have been advanced, as showing the relations of number and colour to the problems of speculation.

## NAMES AND NUMBERS

I have reached a point in my discussion of this question of finding winners when something of a more constructive nature may be attempted. There are before the world at the present time a number of systems, many of which are purely mathematical, some astronomical, and others kabalistic.

It would not be either possible or politic to discuss the relative merits of these various systems, but some hints may be given regarding the kabalistic sound and number systems which appear to have a basis in truth.

My readers will remember what has been said about the impossibility of using any system of sound-values which is so problematic as that which I have just dismissed, owing to the facts that no two students will agree as to computation of such values. To take only one concrete instance of this, I may say that I was in the company of two students of this method only the other day, and I was informed that a certain horse had formerly won as a 7, also as an 8 and a 3, while two of those present agreed that the horse's name was of the value of 5, and that it had won under that number.

My own view of the matter is that every letter which contributes to the sound-value of a name should be taken into account at its true value, for although certain letters are not sounded and therefore are omitted from the sound-value by some exponents, they should nevertheless be included, inasmuch as they modify the sound of other letters in the name, and, therefore, contribute to the general result. Thus, in the name of Pillo, the double L should be repeated, as Pilo is not the same thing, and the LL double letter modifies the value of the stressed vowel, and has therefore a value of 6 instead of 3.

The method which I now propose to introduce as a good specimen of the kabalistic systems that are rife observes this rule, and also has a constant value for each letter, the Hebraic values being followed.

The alphabet is thus disposed—

1—stands for A, Y, I, Q, J.

2—stands for B, K, R, C.

3—stands for G, L, S OR Sh.

4—stands for D, M, T.

5—stands for E, N, H (not aspirate)

6—stands for W, V, U.

7—stands for Z, O, X (initial).

8—stands for H (aspirate),

X (other than initial), and F.

## *Names and Numbers*

The factors employed are:–

- 1.–The name of the place where racing occurs.
- 2.–The day planet.
- 3.–The hour planet.
- 4.–The names of the horses contesting an event.

The day and hour values are reduced to a single table as follows:–

	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Saturn	4	0	3	0	9	9	0
Jupiter	5	1	4	1	1	1	1
Mars	4	0	3	0	9	9	0
Sun	4	9	3	9	9	9	9
Venus	8	4	7	4	4	4	4
Mercury	7	3	6	3	3	3	3
Moon	2	7	1	7	7	7	7

The method of procedure is thus:–

Lincoln, 18th March 1907, Monday.

- 1.–Take the value of the place of the meeting.

*Example.*–Lincoln = 3152735 = 26 = 8. The values of all the principle places can be computed and arranged in order for reference on occasion.

- 2.–The day is Monday, and the planetary hour is also that of the Moon at 1.45 p.m., which was the time of the first race. This according to the above table gives the value of 7.

- 3.–The winner of the race is Java, value 1161 = 9

Collecting the three values, we have–

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Lincoln} & = & 8 \\
 \text{Monday Moon} & = & 7 \\
 \text{Java} & = & \underline{9} \\
 \text{Sum} & & 24
 \end{array}$$

Rejecting the nines, *i.e.*, dividing by 9, we have the unit value of 6.

It is now necessary to state that the winning numbers are 1, 3, 6, 7, and 9. The number 5 can also win when it is the sum of all the factors, or when it is the result of 14, but not when reduced from 23.

The losing numbers are 2, 4, and 8.

## *Names and Numbers*

The relative value of the winning number is not constant, but there is a rule which tells us when 1 is preferred to a 3 or a 7 in the same race, and so of the other numbers.

For the purpose of illustration, the planetary hours of the 18th of March, 1907, London, are set out in order so far as they cover the times of the races on that date.

### Planetary Hours.

1.1 to 2.2	ruled by	Moon	-7
2.1 to 3.2	ruled by	Saturn	-0
3.2 to 4.2	ruled by	Jupiter	-1
4.2 to 5.3	ruled by	Mars	-0

A planetary table should be prepared as a preliminary to the calculation of an event.

Against the successive hours are set the planetary values for those hours on Monday from the table of day and hour values given in the above table. We have also the constant value of Lincoln=8.

All that is now necessary to complete the calculations for successive events is to find the name-values of the horses, conveniently noting first of all such as stand foremost on form or current racing intelligence.

The off time of a race is the time for which the calculation is made, and only on rare occasions is it the occasion of doubt, as when the set time is close to the end of a planetary hour.

The remaining events for the 18th March, 1907, were as follows:-

2.20	Hour of Saturn	-0
(Off 2.24)	Lincoln	-8
Won by	The Kicker	-
485	212252=31	=4
		12=3

2.55 (3.3),	Hour of Jupiter	-1
	Lincoln	-8
Won by	Early Bird	-
51231	2124=21	=3
		12=3
		21

## *Names and Numbers*

3.30 (3.37), Hour of Jupiter –1

Lincoln –8

Won by Honest Bill –

755342133=33 =6

15=6

4.0 (4.6), Hour of Mars –0

Lincoln –8

Won by Claudian –

23164115=23 =5

13=4

4.30 (4.31), Hour of Mars –0

Lincoln –8

Won by Zinc –

7152=15 =6

14=5

5.0 (5.2), Hour of Mars –0

Lincoln –8

Won by Molly Shields –

47331 31533=33 =6

14=5

With the exception of the 4.0 race, it will be seen that all the results fall into line with the requirements of the method, and incidentally the last two races are illustrations of 5 being a winning number when derived from 14.

Now let us take Lincolnshire Handicap for 1906, 1907, and 1908, in terms of these rules. The race in each year was at 3.20 p.m., on a Tuesday, but the “off” times were different. There was also a slight variation in the planetary hours due to difference of dates, but in each case it was the hour of Venus. Lincoln we know equals 8. The hour of Venus on Tuesday=7.

1906–3.20 (3.51), 27th March.

Hour of Venus –7

Lincoln –8

Ob=72 =9

24=6

22

### *Names and Numbers*

1907–3.20 (3.47), 19th March.

Hour of Venus –7

Lincoln –8

Ob=72 =9

24=6

1908–3.20 (3.30), 24th March.

Hour of Venus –7

Lincoln –8

Kaffir Chief –

218812 28158=46 =1

16=7

These results are uniform and satisfactory. The system, however, has one apparent drawback, one that was lodged in a certain connection against the alphabetical method, namely, that all the horses' names must code to a value of from 1 to 9, and the results must come out as winning 1, 3 (5), 6, 7 or 9; or lose under 2, 4 (5), and 8; and of those which come out under the winning numbers several may be alike in value, so that some law of precedence must avail to determine which of them is to be preferred. Those who, being versed in kabalism, are also capable of appreciating astronomical factors, will not hesitate, but will know how to chose between them.

## FINDING WINNERS

In illustration of one or two points raised in consideration of the Kabalistic system of enumeration set out in our last chapter, it is of first importance that the true time of sunrise at the locality of racing should be known, as this is the basis of the planetary hour. The time from sunrise to sunset being divided by 12 gives the planetary hours for the day, while the period from sunset to sunrise similarly divided gives the hours for the night. But owing to the difference of longitude and latitude between various places, the duration of the day will vary according to the season of the year.

During the summer the Sun rises earlier and sets later than the almanac time to places that are north of Greenwich, and in winter the reverse. Thus Lincoln, which is practically on the Greenwich meridian, will see the Sun rising earlier and also setting later than Greenwich during the season between March 21st and September 22nd, because it is more northerly. In the winter, between September 22nd and March 21st, it is the reverse of this.

The following easy equation of time to sunrise may be useful:—

I. Find the ascensional difference of the Sun under the latitude of Greenwich and that of the locality in question.

Rule.—Tangent of latitude of place multiplied by the tangent of the Sun's declination equals the time of the ascensional difference.

*Example.*—Find the difference of sunrise at Lincoln on Midsummer day (June 21st), the Sun's declination on that day being 23° 27' N.

Lincoln is	53° 14' N.,	Log. tang.	10.12657
Sun's declin.	23.27 N.,	Log. tang.	<u>9.63726</u>
Ascen. Diff.	35° 29'	Log. sine	<u>9.76383</u>
London is	51° 32' N.,	Log. tang.	10.09991
Sun's declin.	23.27 N.,	Log. tang.	<u>9.63726</u>
Ascen Diff.	33° 6'	Log. sine	9.73717

The difference between 35° 29' due to Lincoln, and 33° 6' due to London, is 2° 23' which, multiplied by 4, gives 9 mins. 32 secs., by which the Sun rises upon Lincoln earlier, and sets upon Lincoln later, than it does on London at this date, practically ten minutes.

### *Finding Winners*

Time of Sunrise at Greenwich	3.44 a.m.
	less 10
Time of Sunrise at Lincoln	3.34 a.m.

Thus it is seen how the day is a little longer than 19 minutes on June 21st, and the same amount shorter on December 21st at Lincoln than at Greenwich.

My friends “way up North” need not unduly rejoice in the fact that their summer days are longer for it is counteracted by the fact that the Sun's altitude is so much less and its power thereby so much weaker than here.

The law of compensation is always at work; a fact which Emerson was fond of driving home to all who were unduly elated or cast down.

But to return to our names and numbers. A useful illustration of the value of this kabalism was shown on one occasion when the indicated horses were College and Verdy, the weights being indistinguishable.

The computation was as follows:—

Newmarket—556412254=34	=7
Thursday in the hour of Mars	=9
Verdy=65241=18	<u>=9</u>
	25=7

Newmarket—556412254=34	=7
Thursday in the hour of Mars	=9
College=2733535=28	<u>=1</u>
	17=8

Here the indication by names values favoured Verdy, but denied success to College, who came in third to Verdy and Mariotto

But it is for this very reason of 17=8 being a losing number according to the Kabala, that one would have rejected Dean Swift in the City and Suburban. Thus:—

Epsom=58374=27	=9
Wed. in the hour of Moon	=7
Dean Swift=451536184	<u>=1</u>
	17=8

### *Finding Winners*

And from this it appears that the mystic Kabala is not consistent. But it is yet a curious fact that the same number won the previous race in the same planetary hour, viz:—

Epsom=58374=27	=9
Wed. in the hour of Moon	=7
Perdiccas=825412213	<u>=1</u>
	17=8

This seems to point to the probability that certain numbers are related to certain hours, and under particular conditions, relative to the position of the planets at those hours, such numbers may win. It is nevertheless a fact that all the other results of this day's racing are in accord with the postulate that certain numbers are winning numbers.

The results are as follows:—

1.30—	won under	6—	correct
2.5—	”	1—	correct
2.40—	”	8—	wrong
3.15	”	8—	wrong
3.50	”	3—	correct
4.25	”	6—	correct

I have now said enough about this method to give such of my readers as are interested in these curious studies an opportunity of testing it for themselves, and I think I am safe in saying they will find in it a pleasant pastime and not nearly so difficult a task as finding the winner. Like most numerical systems it does not materially aid in that direction, but if it is instrumental in keeping one off losers, that is perhaps as much as can be said for it in its present stage of development.

## WINNING COLOURS

How many people are there, I wonder, who are altogether blameless of superstitious reverence for colours, or who can claim immunity from the seductive influence of a good thing in silks? When this means the right man up—a good jockey in the sporting colours of a good owner—it is well-nigh irresistible. The *Daily Express* informs us that lucky colours are all the fashion, and it would appear that a certain fashionable dressmaker and milliner has reduced the thing to a science.

Nowadays your wife's dress must be not only of the correct cut and material, but also of the correct colour, which in a word, is the dominant planetary colour of the month in which she happened to be born. Such a combination of art and celestial science affords perfect security of person, robust health and good fortune. What a handle to give any woman, but especially a superstitious one! All the old threadbare arguments failing, an entirely new equipment is to be found in the astrology of Bond Street. The man who can stand up against the final home-thrust of his better and importunate half when couched in the language of the new cult of fashion, must have been born on a granite rock and fed iron filings.

*She.*—“Dick, dear, I must have a new frock, a ‘luck colour’ one, you know. They're all the fashion!”

*He.*—“Sorry, dearest! Doesn't run to it. Awful bad luck lately, you know. Haven't found a winner this week!”

*She.*—“Well how on earth can you expect to be lucky. Just look at that tie you're wearing. It's quite wrong for May. Really, it's positively courting bad luck to wear it!”

Of course he must have a new tie—the correct colour for choice—and that means total and unconditional surrender, a visit to Regent Street under escort, and, of course, the coveted “Moon” robe and probably a “Venus” hat thrown in.

But underneath all this ephemeral and superficial study of planetary influence in daily life, there is a fundamental truth. A racing man told me the other day that the fascination of certain colours was irresistible. He had read up “form” until he was an embodiment of a Lunar Month, a Sporting Guide and a Turf Chronicle all in one. But he had only to go down to the

## *Winning Colours*

course and get a glimpse of a “blue and white check,” or a “black with red cap,” and he was dished.

There may be psychology attaching to the attraction certain colours have for us, and everybody has a taste of his own in this matter which cannot else be explained, but the man with a nose for problems will want to know what lies at the back of it. Do the planets have their corresponding colours, and are we influenced chiefly by those colours which are represented by planets figuring prominently in our respective horoscopes? When you come to carefully analyse the one hundred and one little things which go to make up your opinion about a person, you will find that colouring is not by any means an inconsiderable item in the equation. It may have been “those lips,” or those auburn locks, or the clear depths of the blue eyes that looked in yours. But the chances are that the colour of the dress she wore had as much to do with it as anything else, and at the risk of appearing wholly unromantic I venture to say the wall-paper in the background of the picture played no unimportant part in the impression you took of her.

It is the same with sportsmen. The more I see of them the more fully do they confirm the general belief that they are, as a class, perhaps the most superstitious, and more influenced by what they call lucky omens, lucky numbers and lucky colours, than any other body of people to which my attention has been called. And if, as has been suggested, the planets dispose us in our likes and dislikes by the subtle influence of their rays at our nativities, it will be seen that a man has to be pretty high up in the scale of creation to be above it all.

But whether it be the folly of superstition or the instinctive recognition of a truth that makes us subservient to considerations of colour, in art as in nature, is a matter which may long remain problematic. It is, however, open to us to determine whether or not the predominance of a particular planet at the time of a race has any sort of connection or correspondence with the winning colours.

It has already been shown that apart from the natural fascination that colours exert upon the sense and mind, there may be some occult basis for the association of certain colours or combinations of colours with turf success. It has been suggested that if the planets have the influence in daily events of life which has been credited to them, it may be possible to find a line through their corresponding colours to the winner, a process which

## *Winning Colours*

would apparently be more facile than tracing a line through a horse whose form is a variable quantity. That the planets exert an influence in our daily life may readily be argued from the scientific postulate of the solidarity of the solar system, for obviously the bodies of a system cannot act and react upon one another without mutually affecting the conditions of their respective inhabitants. For interplanetary action implies the transmission of energy which we recognise as Light, Force, Attraction, etc., and which effect the unstable equilibrium of the system and produce variations of the electrostatic condition of the earth's atmosphere, changes of weather, variations of wind, saturation and pressure. So that only if a man can claim to be independent of the very air he breathes can he logically assert indifference to planetary action. And this is putting the matter very crudely and superficially, for we do not yet know by what means differences of environment affect various individuals differently. But the action of the planets can be demonstrated experimentally in a variety of ways, and I am not begging the point in taking this as a fundamental proposition.

The planets are said to have a correspondence with colours, sound, forms and numbers. We are now concerned with colours only. In the *Manual of Astrology* it will be found that the following colours correspond to the various planets.

- Neptune. Mauve, lavender, heliotrope, lilac.
- Saturn. Black, dark blue, indigo, brown and the darkest shades of all colours.
- Uranus. Checks, mixtures of black and white, grey, stripes and hoops, eccentricities, chevrons.
- Jupiter. Violet, purple.
- Mars. Red and scarlet.
- Venus. Pale blue, turquoise, and the art shades of blue and green.
- Mercury. Pink, dove and blue-grey.
- Moon. White, silver, sea green, straw yellow.
- Sun. Orange, gold.

The colours vary slightly from the primaries by planetary position and aspect, but the dominant colour of a planet should be conspicuous in the “winning colours” when that planet is a dominant factor in the horoscope of a race. That seems to be the logical outcome of this proposed association

## *Winning Colours*

of planets and colours. Let us see how far it can be made to work.

The Lincoln Handicap horoscope shows Uranus in the 5th division of the heavens, which is held to rule speculative concerns. This planet indicates grey, or black and white hoops or stripes. Mr. F. S. Barnard's Kaffir Chief won and his jockey carried black and white hoops. The Liverpool Spring Cup won by St. Savin, owner Mr. Arthur James, colour lilac. Neptune was certainly not the strongest planet in the horoscope, but it occupied the sign of the Moon (Cancer) and the Moon was in the 5th house, which looks as if the Moon could borrow the colours of a planet in its sign. Worth noting.

Major Pennant's colours are not in the *Racing Handbook* for 1908, nor are those of Capt. C. P. B. Wood, so I must pass over the Grand National and the Newbury Spring Cup. It is worth noting, however in regard to "Rubio" (*Rubeus*=red) that the horoscope for the Grand National shows Mars (the red planet) in the mid-heaven joined to Venus in its own sign.

The Doveridge Handicap won by Altitude, owner Lord Derby, colours, black and white cap. The position of Uranus might indicate black and white, but the position of the Moon in its own sign along with Neptune would have favoured yellow or lilac, if represented. Saturn ruled the 5th house in this case and clearly shows "black"; but Mercury, who ruled both the mid-heaven and the ascendant of the horoscope, was setting in the sign Pisces and therefore too weak to assert its own colour. *Faute de mieux*, black won.

The Newark Plate won by Truffle de Perigord, owner Mr. G. Parrott, colours, cerise and white hoops, apple green collar, cuffs, and cap. Mercury rules the mid-heaven and ascendant and is conjoined with Saturn (ruling the 5th), which looks a good thing for "black" but both Saturn and Mercury are weak here. Mars and Venus are in the sign ruled by Mercury, which looks as though that planet had borrowed their colours.

Mr. J. Baird Thorneycroft's Damage won the Crawford Plate on April 22nd, colours, crimson, grey hoops and cap. The Moon was conjoined with Uranus, while Mars was in the sign of Mercury, who rules the mid-heaven and ascendant, while Uranus ruled the 5th. Here we have the grey hoops of Uranus correctly indicated, and the crimson of Mars borrowed by Mercury.

The Jubilee Stakes won by Hayden, owner Mr. A. F. Basset, colours, light blue and yellow hoops, scarlet sleeves and cap. The Moon ruled the mid-heaven and Venus the ascendant, while Uranus rules the 5th house. The

## *Winning Colours*

Moon shows yellow, Venus shows light blue, and Uranus denotes “hoops.” The scarlet belongs to Mars, but it is difficult to bring it into the equation in this case as its influence is subsidiary to that of Mercury, who is not here the prime indicator of the colour.

Finally, Cargill won the Newmarket Handicap. It is owned by Lord Howard de Walden, whose colour is apricot. The Moon rules the mid-heaven, and Venus (in the Moon’s sign) rules the ascendant. The Moon denotes yellow.

In sum it may be conceded that this matter of winning colours is worth a little study, and taken in connection with other indications from weight and number, may not be without its value in the problem of finding winners. I am chiefly concerned, however to note that in effect it upholds the principles of astrology.

### **SYMBOLISM**

Those who are interested in Symbolism will often catch a good thing in the wind without recourse to any calculation whatever. What, for instance, could be more patent than “White Knight” with the Moon rising in the sign of Aries (ruled by Mars). Here the Moon is white and Mars the knight.

Royal Dream surely was a good tip with the Sun on the cusp of the 9th House, for all astrologers know that the Sun is king and that the 9th House is the House of dreams.

I have already mentioned “Rubio” the winner of the Grand National, and popularly known as “the milk-cart horse” who won at 66 to 1 against when Mars (*rubeus*=red) was on the mid-heaven. The student will, however, find that the weight of the horse answered to the gravity-point, and so there was no doubt about it whatever.

Signorinetta, who ran away with the Derby Stakes at 100 to 1 against in virtue of the Moon being the supreme planet in the heavens at the time, was another instance of cosmic symbolism difficult to avoid.

Cream of the Sky was a good name and an easy one to find in a race where the Moon was in its own sign of Cancer and elevated in the horoscope.

These instances, taken from my notes on Symbolism, are quite convincing when taken with others too numerous to cite in this place. Those who are familiar with the language of the heavens will not fail to observe these sidelights. They are frequently very instructive.

## THE LUNAR KEY

It is not enough that I have shown the merits and demerits of one or two methods which have been put forward with claims to the solving of the speculative problems, nor that I have said enough to safeguard the reader against the pitfalls which such systems inevitably lead to. Knowledge is, or ought to be, constructive, and in presenting the Lunar Key to the reader, I believe that I am giving him a certain means of unlocking more than one of the mysteries that surround the vexed question of successful speculation.

It has already been shown what great influence the Moon has in natural phenomena, and it has been stated that observation shows an extension of this influence beyond the inanimate world. It remains to demonstrate this, and show its application to the solution of problems which may truly be called speculative in the ordinary sense.

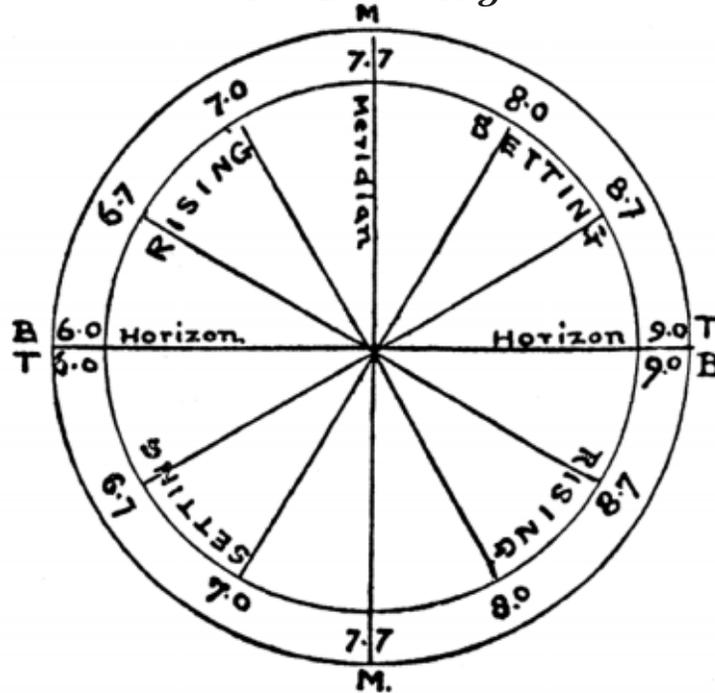
In a handicap race the competitors are distinguished by their weights. Handicapping presumes that the horses start as nearly as possible at equal terms, weight for age, plus penalty, being equivalent to handicapping by distance from scratch.

The difference between the highest and lowest weights carried by the competitors may, for convenience, be termed "the scale." Obviously, the acceptance weights must be taken, inasmuch as the heaviest weight to be carried will regulate the weights beneath it, so that it frequently happens that the weights assigned are raised on account of a top weight not accepting the impost. The acceptance weights being taken, the top and bottom weights represent the extremes of gravity which have to be overcome.

All that remains to be done is to find what weight the Moon's position corresponds with at the time of a race, for inasmuch as the Moon is a proved weightlifter, we may naturally expect that gravity will be the more readily overcome in that instance, and that the performance of the animal carrying that weight will be proportionately good.

The problem may at first sight appear very difficult, but Uranus yields here secrets to the persistent and faithful suitor, and in event it was made clear to me that she is consistent with, and not contrary to nature. Heavy things fall, and light things rise. Obviously, therefore, it is necessary

### *The Lunar Key*



to put the top weight on the West horizon where the planets set, and the bottom weight on the East horizon where the planets rise. The mid-heaven, which is midway between the East and West horizons, will therefore, denote the middle weight. Thus the whole range of weights will extend from the West to the East horizon.

Thus if the top weight is 9st. and the bottom weight is 6st., the scale of 42lbs. will be disposed as shown above.

It will be seen that the weights corresponding with the horizon, namely T and B, amount in this instance to 15st., and similarly that the two weights, 8st. 7lbs. and 6st. 7lbs., at equal distances from the horizon amount to 15st., as do all others at equal distances from either T or B. The two weights are called "alternate" weights.

The Moon's position in regard to the horizon is constantly altering by the rotation of the Earth on its axis from West to East, so that in the course of about 12 hours the Moon appears to rise, culminate, and set.

At any point in time, therefore, it must be found somewhere between the points BM or MT if above the horizon, or between points TM or MB if below the horizon.

It will therefore, be necessary to find the Moon's place at any time in reference to the horizon of any locality.

## HOW TO SET THE FIGURE

In the Table of Sidereal Times find the sidereal time corresponding with the required date.

To this sidereal time *add* the time p.m. at which the event takes place.

Next refer to the Table of Ascensions under the nearest latitude, and find the ascendant corresponding to the time obtained by the preceding rule.

Having noted the ascendant, which is the point of the zodiac rising at the time of the event, you must now refer to an ephemeris for the Moon's place at noon on the date given.

An ephemeris is an astronomical journal in which the place of the Sun, Moon, and planets is given for each day of the year at noon. The motion of the Moon varies from day to day, and from hour to hour, but the mean motion of  $13^{\circ} 11'$  (nearly) may be taken as the basis of calculation for the hourly increment, so that if we take  $1^{\circ} 6'$  for every two hours or  $33'$  for an hour or  $16'$  for half-an-hour, and *add* this to the longitude at noon, as shown in the ephemeris, we shall be quite within the limits required for our purpose.

*Example.*—Required the Moon's place for 3 p.m., March 21st, 1911.

The ephemeris shows the Moon at noon in  $10^{\circ} 31'$  of Pisces.

Then longitude. . . . .	♋ $10^{\circ} 31'$
Plus the motion for 3h. p.m. . . .	<u><math>1^{\circ} 39'</math></u>
Approximate long. Moon. . . . .	$12^{\circ} 10'$

Now to find the Moon's distance in longitude from the horizon:—

	H.	M.
Sidereal Time for March 21st	23	52
Time p.m.	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
	26	52
Subtract the circle	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>
Refer to ascendant under	2	52

The sidereal time must now be looked for under the latitude nearest the locality of the race meeting. Let us suppose Newmarket. The table for Birmingham, Leicester, Warwick, Newmarket, Wolverhampton, etc., is

### *How to Set the Figure*

referred to, and we find the nearest to 2h. 52m. is either 2h. 50m. or 2h. 54m. In such case we take the later time as more likely to coincide with the event. Against 2h. 54m. we find the ascendant to be  $\delta$  28°, *i.e.*, 28° of the sign of Leo.

This means that 28° of Leo is rising at Newmarket at 3 p.m. on March 21st, 1911, and consequently the *same degree* of the *opposite sign*, Aquarius  $\text{♒}$ , is setting.

The Moon, which was found to be in Pisces 12° 10' will therefore, be 14° above the West horizon, and this is the point of gravity. The Moon's direct line of lifting power is exerted from a point 14° below the East horizon to a point 14° above the West horizon, and the weight falling *on or nearest to* this line of gravity must be noted.

#### Signs of the Zodiac, With Their Symbols, Which Are Opposed

Aries . . . . . $\text{♈}$	Libra . . . . . $\text{♎}$
Taurus . . . . . $\text{♉}$	Scorpio . . . . . $\text{♏}$
Gemini . . . . . $\text{♊}$	Sagittarius . . . . . $\text{♐}$
Cancer . . . . . $\text{♋}$	Capricornus . . . . . $\text{♑}$
Leo . . . . . $\text{♌}$	Aquarius . . . . . $\text{♒}$
Virgo . . . . . $\text{♍}$	Pisces . . . . . $\text{♓}$

Each sign of the zodiac includes 30° of the zodiac.

The Tables of Sidereal Time and those of the Ascendants will be found at the end of this book.

Note.—For convenience of working, anything over 30" is counted as 1' and anything over 30' is counted as 1°. When below 30 they may be rejected.

## ELONGATION OF MOON

It has already been stated that the whole effect of the tides is not due to the Moon, but some share of it is due to the Sun, and their combined attraction exerted from different parts of the heavens, and in different directions, determines the magnitude and the time of the tide.

Research has shown similarly that the Moon's distance from the Sun (called elongation) has a value scarcely less than the Moon itself, for it will be found that a point at the same distance from the horizon as the Moon is distant from the Sun, will exert an influence as great as if the Moon itself was there. As the Moon increases or diminishes its distance from the Sun this point increases or diminishes its distance from the horizon, so that, as the combined motions of Sun and Moon result in a mean increase of elongation amounting to about  $12^\circ$  per day, the gravity point in relation to the horizon will progress at an average rate of  $12^\circ$  per day through the zodiac. Call this point G. In the example already given for 3 p.m., March 21st, 1911, the Moon was found in  $\text{X} 12^\circ$  and the Sun that day is in  $\text{X} 30^\circ$ , so that the point G will be  $18^\circ$  from the horizon, that being the number of degrees between the Moon and Sun.

*Note.*—At new and full Moon the point G will be *on* the horizon; at 1st and 3rd quarters of the Moon it will be  $90^\circ$  from the horizon, and therefore on the meridian. The nearest distance between the Sun and Moon is always to be taken, and when it exceeds  $90^\circ$  take it from  $180^\circ$  to obtain point G. We have now two points, that of the Moon's distance above the horizon, and that of point G. These are found to be  $14^\circ$  and  $18^\circ$  from the horizon respectively. The weights corresponding with these points, and the complementary weights corresponding with their opposite points, will answer to the winner in such a large percentage of cases as to place the matter entirely beyond all shadow of doubt.

## THE TEST

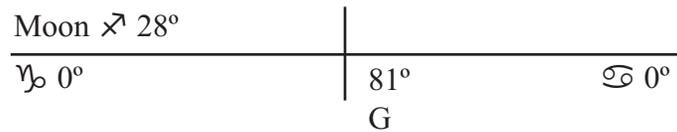
Now let us see how the theory works out in practice. For this purpose I will take a record from the calendar of 1910, beginning at Warwick on September 12th.

On this day there were handicaps at 3.0 and 4.30 p.m.  
Warwick, September 12th, 1910.

	H. M.
Sidereal time at noon	11 22
Subtract for Warwick, west long.	_____ 6
	11 16
Time p.m.	_____ 0
	14 16

The ascendant answering to this ♍ 0°. The Moon's longitude was ♏ 28°, and that of the Sun ♍ 19°, the Moon's elongation being therefore 81°. Thus from ♍ 19° to ♏ 28° is 99°, and this, as it exceeds 90°, when taken from 180° leaves 81°, which is the distance from the West horizon of point G.

The Moon is in ♏ 28° and the ascendant in ♍ 0°, so that the Moon is just 2° above the horizon. The figure therefore stands as follows:



Now it has already been stated that the "scale" of weights extends from the West to East horizon and back again. Consequently the Moon, which is close to the horizon, will indicate the top and bottom weights as in the line of its gravity, while G being near the meridian will denote a weight close to the middle of the scale of weights. The acceptances were:

T 8 st. 1 lb. ————— 7 st. 3 lbs. B.

The difference between the top and bottom weights is therefore 12 lbs. Half of this is 6 lbs., and the middle weight is therefore 7 st. 9 lbs. This weight was carried by Scarlet Runner, who won at 100 to 7; and Donnezmoi who carried 7 st. 8 lbs., was third.

### *The Test*

Warwick, 4.30 p.m.

	H. M.
Sidereal time for September 12th, 3 p.m.	14 16
And for time elapsed	<u>1 30</u>
	15 46

This answers to the ascendant in  $g\ 24^\circ$ . The Moon is in  $f\ 28^\circ$  as before, and the Sun in  $c\ 19^\circ - G = 81^\circ$  as before

The weights involved were:

	St. Lbs.
Top	8 7
Bottom	<u>7 0</u>
Difference	17=21 lbs.

Then as 21 lbs. extends over  $180^\circ$ , the scale for  $90^\circ$  will be  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The Moon's distance from horizon is  $26^\circ$ . Hence the proportion

$$\text{as } 90^\circ \text{ is to } 10\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs. so is } 26^\circ$$

which gives 3 lbs. This amount taken from the top, and added to the bottom weight, yields 8 st. 4 lbs. and 7 st. 3 lbs. as the two weights which fall in direct line of the Moon's gravity. The nearest to 8 st. 4 lbs. was the top weight, which did not show up at all. The nearest to 7 st. 3 lbs. was 7 st. 2 lbs., Tipperary Lass, who ran in third. It will be noted that 7 st. 3 lbs. is the weight corresponding with the Moon's place, while 8 st. 4 lbs. is its opposite or complemental weight.

Now let us look at the point of horizontal gravity G. This is at  $81^\circ$ , answering to the Moon's elongation; then—

$$\text{as } 90^\circ \text{ is to } 10\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs. } - 81^\circ \text{ is to } 9\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs.}$$

This quantity applied to the top and bottom weights in scale gives

$$7 \text{ st. } 11\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs. and } 7 \text{ st. } 9\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs.}$$

The nearest to both these weights was 7 st. 9 lbs., Claret Lad, who won at evens.

### *The Test*

At the same place next day, September 13th, 1910, we have handicaps at 2.0, 2.30, 3.30, and 4 o'clock.

	H.	M.
The Sidereal time for Sept. 13th is 11 h. 26 m. less 6 mins. for West longitude of Warwick	11	20
Add time p.m.	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Sidereal time at 2 p.m.	13	20
		<u>30</u>
Sidereal time at 2.30 p.m.	13	50
	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Sidereal time at 3.30 p.m.	14	50
		<u>30</u>
Sidereal time at 4.0 p.m.	15	20

The ascendants answering to these amounts are  $\text{♌}$  17°,  $\text{♌}$  24°,  $\text{♍}$  8° and  $\text{♍}$  16°.

The Sun's longitude is  $\text{♍}$  20°, and the Moon at noon is in  $\text{♍}$  8° 23' then

- At 2.0 the Moon is in  $\text{♍}$  9°
- At 2.30 the Moon is in  $\text{♍}$  10
- At 3.30 the Moon is in  $\text{♍}$  10
- At 4.0 the Moon is in  $\text{♍}$  10

The Moon's elongation is 71° at 2 o'clock, and 70° thereafter.

Let us see what results we can get from these figures:

- 2.0.—The nearest to 9 st. 7 lbs. was Tokay who carried 9 st. 9 lbs., and ran third. None of the other weights showed up. The race was won by Rapt, whose acceptance weight was 8 st. 1 lb.
- 2.30.—This was one by Syce with 8 st. 9 lbs. in the saddle.
- 3.30.—G gives the winner in Paulhan, who carried 8 st. 9 lbs., and was priced at 10 to 1.
- 4.0.—G again gives the winner in Orchestrelle, who carried 11 st. 9 lbs., the nearest to 11 st. 11 lb. Starting price 13 to 8.

### *The Test*

It will be shown later how to distinguish between M and G, and why on this occasion G would have been followed throughout the day. In effect we have the following result.

We can now tabulate these particulars, together with the weights involved in each event, see below.

The first column contains the schedule time of the race and the corresponding ascendant.

The second column shows the distances of the Moon and point G from the horizon.

The third column contains the acceptance weights remaining in on the day of the event.

The last column contains the gravity weights and the weights corresponding to the distances in column two.

		Scale of Weights	Gravity Weights
2.0 ♁17	M 22 G 71	9.10 – 8.0	M 9.7 – 8.3 G 9.0 – 8.10
2.30 ♁24	M 16 G 70	9.3 – 6.10	M 9.0 – 6.13 G 8.3 – 7.10
3.30 ♁8	M 2 G 70	9.0 – 7.12	M 9.0 – 7.12 G 8.8 – 8.4
4.0 ♁16	M 6 G 70	12.9 – 10.7	M 12.8 – 10.8 G 11.11 – 11.5

## *The Test*

Warwick, September 12th, 1910

Time	st.	lbs.		
3.0	7	9	Scarlet Runner	Won 100/7
	7	8	Donnez-moi	Third
4.30	7	12	Claret Lad	Won evens
	7	9	Ditto	Won evens

Warwick, September 13th, 1910

Time	st.	lbs.		
2.0	9	0	Dandaloo	Lost
	8	10	Grey Parrot	Lost
2.30	8	3	Retrenchment	Third
	7	10	The Best	Lost
3.30	8	8	Paulhan	Won 10/1
	8	4	Princess Queen	Lost
4.0	11	11	Orchestrelle	Won 13/8
	11	5	Gorgophone	Second

On balance we have won 27 points  
Lost 7 points  
Leaving a net gain of 20 points

### *The Test*

On September 14th there was racing at Yarmouth and Ayr. Yarmouth is 6 m. east of Greenwich, and Ayr is 18m. west of Greenwich.

Yarmouth, September 14th, 1910

	H. M.
Sidereal time for this date	11 30
Plus for E. long.	<u>6</u>
Sidereal time for Yarmouth	11 36
Time p.m.	<u>2 0</u>
	13 36
Add for 3 p.m.	<u>1 0</u>
	14 36

Moon is in ♍ 22°, elongation 59°, Sun is in ♀ 21°

		Scale of Weights	Gravity Weights
2.0	M 31	9.2 – 7.7	M 8.12 – 7.11
♂21	G 59		G 8.9 – 8.0
3.0	M 18	8.12 – 6.5	M 8.9 – 6.8
♍4	G 59		G 8.1 – 7.2

The winner at 2.0 was Jinks' gelding, who carried 8 st. 7 lb. There were three runners at 8 st. 9 lb.

At 3.0 the Norfolk and Suffolk Handicap was won by St. Mac, the nearest to G 7 st. 2 lb., who started at 10 to 1. Yarmouth therefore yields 7 points net gain.

### *The Test*

Ayr, September 14th, 1910

	H.	M.
Sidereal time for Sept. 14th	11	30
Less per West longitude		18
Sidereal time for Ayr at noon	11	12
Add time p.m.		1 45
Ascendant in $\nearrow 9^\circ$	12	57
Add for 2:15 p.m.		30
Ascendant in $\nearrow 15^\circ$	13	27
Add for 5:15 p.m.		3 0
Ascendant in $\approx 2^\circ$	16	27
Sun in $\mathbb{M} 20^\circ$		

Moon at 1.45 on W  $22^\circ$ , elongation=58

Moon at 2.15 on W  $22^\circ$ , elongation=58

Moon at 5.15 on W  $24^\circ$ , elongation=56

		Scale of Weights	Gravity Weights
1.45 $\nearrow 9$	M 43	9.0 – 7.10	M 8.10 – 8.0
	G 58		G 8.8 – 8.2
2.15 $\nearrow 15$	M 37	12.10 – 10.0	M 12.2 – 10.8
	G 58		G 11.12 – 10.12
5.15 $\approx 2$	M 10	9.0 – 6.7	M 8.12 – 6.9
	G 56		G 8.3 – 7.4

1.45 was won by Lilliecrankie, 7 st. 13 lbs., being the nearest to M 8 st. as required by the Rule of Selection (which see).

2.15 was won by King's Proctor under G at 11 st. 12 lb.

5.15 was won by "S.S.," 7 st. 3 lb., under G 7 st. 4 lb.

The results therefore yield:

Time	st.	lbs.		
1.45	8	11	Neidr	Lost
	7	13	Killiecrankie	Won 100/8
2.15	11	11	King's Proctor	Won 5/2
	10	12	Salomet	Lost
5.15	Nil			*
	7	31	S.S.	Won 3/1

### *The Test*

\* The nearest weight to 8 st. 3 lb. among the runners was 7 st. 6 lb., which is too far removed from the point of gravity to be admitted. A ninth part of the scale is quite enough to allow in any case.

Ayr therefore yields 16 points net gain on this day, and Yarmouth 7 points, making 23 points net gain.

On September 16th there was racing at Ayr, Manchester and Hurst Park.

Ayr.—The 2.45, 3.20 and 4.0 races gave a net result of 5 points again.

Manchester.—The 3.0, 3.30, and 4.30 handicaps brought in a net gain of 8 points.

Hurst Park.—The 3.0, 4.0 and 4.30 race yielded a gain of 16½ points, making a total on the day of 29½ points.

On the 17th at Hurst Park the 2.30, 3.0, 4.0 and 4.30 handicaps brought in 7 points gain. At Manchester on the same day the 2.15, 3.0 and 3.30 were all won by the indicated weights and yielded a net gain of 8 points, making the total for the day 15 points gained.

In order that the reader may check these figures, I append a correct acceptance list of scales of weights on September 16th and 17th for the events referred to at the various places. I want nothing taken for granted.

### *The Test*

Ayr, September 16th—

	T		B		Gravity Point
	st.	lb.	st.	lb.	
2.45	9	10	6	7	G
3.20	12	7	10	0	G
4.0	9	0	7	3	G

Manchester—

3.0	9	0	6	0	M
3.30	9	0	7	7	G
4.30	9	3	7	0	G

Hurst Park—

3.0	9	0	6	9	M
4.0	9	0	6	12	M
4.30	10	0	7	0	G

Hurst Park, September 17th—

2.30	9	0	7	0	M
3.0	9	0	6	0	M
4.0	9	0	7	0	M
4.30	9	7	6	7	M

Manchester—

2.15	9	4	6	5	M
3.0	9	0	6	0	M
3.30	9	5	7	10	M

As back numbers of the calendar are difficult to obtain, and the acceptances are not given in the racing returns, the above list will enable anyone to make the calculations with the aid of an ephemeris for 1910. An ephemeris for any year since 1800 can be obtained for the sum of one shilling. The best is that published by Raphael. Raphael's shilling almanac now contains both an ephemeris and an aspectarian, and on this account may be preferred.

### *The Test*

The following are the results of the working of this method from September 20th to the end of the month:—

September 20th	net gain	13 points
September 21st	net gain	3 points
September 22nd	net gain	13 points
September 23rd	lost	2 points
September 24th	net gain	14½ points
September 27th	net gain	2 points
September 28th	net gain	8 points
September 29th	lost	5 points
September 30th	net gain	12 points

In nine days the total net gain is thus far 65½ points, which, added to 87½ points gained from the 12th to 17th inclusive, yields 153 points gained in 15 days, an average of 10 points per day.

It will be seen that the method entails a probability of one of two weights being the nearest to the weight carried by the winner, and hence it is necessary to place a stake on each of them. But inasmuch as anything over evens will yield a gain, a method which gives 60 percent of winning events, many of them at long odds, must obviously be worth following.

The method has, moreover, the following singular advantages over any scientific method hitherto employed. It does not require that the “off” time of an event be known. It is entirely free from the ambiguity of “coding”, or estimating the value of a horse’s name. It makes no consideration of jockeyship, ownership or form. It ignores all tips. The whole of the calculations for one day can be made in a few minutes. The full acceptance weights of the competitors left in on the day are employed, and, therefore, all that is required is to find the two horses carrying the nearest weight to those indicated. One is generally a well-tipped horse or a favourite, and the other an outsider. The latter wins as often as not.

Having now displayed the method of calculating the points of gravity, and the corresponding weights, it remains only to discern between points M and G. This will now be done.

## POLARITY

If we take a bar of iron, or any other magnetic agent, and pass a current of electricity through its length, we have a polarised body, the molecules of which have undergone a change. We may disturb this molecular arrangement by heating the iron, and so destroy its magnetic property. But while it is polarised from end to end it is also effected by transverse magnetism at right angles to the line of its polarity. Thus a magnetic needle will always turn at right angles to a superposed current of electricity.

Now in every locality there are two planes or circles, which are found to be capable of excitation by planetary action. These are the meridian circle and the horizontal circle, and they are at right angles to one another. If a planet is found on the mid-heaven, and therefore in coincidence with the meridian circle, it is found that it not only affects that circle but simultaneously the circle of the horizon also.

Hence when the Moon is on the mid-heaven, it sometimes brings in T or B, and the middle weight indicated by the mid-heaven does not show up. Similarly, when the Moon is on the horizon it may on occasion bring in the middle weight, although its direct indication would be top or bottom weight.

The matter would seem to depend on the coincidence of certain other factors, such as a planet rising or setting at the time, or in square aspect to the ascendant. But the introduction of these factors would only tend to complicate what otherwise must be regarded as an extremely simple, and at the same time satisfactory approach to a solution of the speculative problem, and I propose, therefore, to leave the matter where it is for the present. I may say this much, however, without in any way perplexing the reader, when the Moon is at or near quadrature, *i.e.*,  $90^\circ$  from the Sun, and at the same time just about rising or setting, the *middle weight* will win.

Of course, every body in the solar system exerts some attraction on the Earth, and a full computation of all these forces, taking the masses and distances of the several bodies into consideration, would give us a greater frequency of successful results; but the equation is quite beyond the powers of the average reader, and it will, therefore, doubtless content him to know that the Moon is, in proportion to its mass, so powerful in its action on the Earth as to outweigh the attraction of any other body in the system, so far as sensible effects enable us to discern.

## SELECTION

If it were required by any system that as many as four indicated competitors have a winning chance, that system would need to be screened. Having found that either M or G will yield the correct result in over 75 per cent of the cases, the next step was, of course, to determine which of the two indicators gave the greater number of correct results, or rather, which of them was more frequently employed. A scrutiny of a large number of consecutive cases showed that there was most frequently a run on one of them, followed by a run on the other, and in effect, both were equally employed, but sporadically.

An attempt was then made to discover the law underlying this alternation, and although it cannot be claimed that any definite conclusion was arrived at, it was found that by employing a simple factor, the greater number of indicated results could be secured. In short a method of selection was discovered, which I may now proceed to explain.

In astrological experience it has transpired that planetary bodies act upon us at certain angles, that is to say, their rays affect us only when transmitted at definite angular distances, while at others they produce no appreciable effect whatever. These angles are called “aspects,” and it has been found that they correspond to the angles, or complemental angles of a regular polygon inscribed within a circle, and are identical with the angles at which water and the “superior metals” crystallise.

## THE ASPECTS

These aspects are (besides the position called conjunction), 15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 72°, 90°, 120°, 135°, and 180°.

There are 30° in each sign of the zodiac, and, therefore, the distance of one body from another can easily be ascertained. Thus two positions or bodies holding the same degree of two different signs will be *in aspect* to one another.

If in adjacent signs they will be 30° apart. If one sign intervenes they will be 60° apart. If two signs intervene they will be 90° apart. One and one half signs is an aspect of 45°, as when a planet is in the beginning of one sign and another in the middle of the next sign; or, one in the middle of a sign and another at the end of the following sign. Two signs and 12°, make an angle or “aspect” of 72°. It is one-fifth of the circle.

Thus  $360^\circ \div 2 = 180^\circ$ , the opposition aspect.

Thus  $360^\circ \div 3 = 120^\circ$ , the trine aspect.

Thus  $360^\circ \div 4 = 90^\circ$ , the square aspect.

Thus  $360^\circ \div 5 = 72^\circ$ , the quintile aspect.

Thus  $360^\circ \div 6 = 60^\circ$ , the sextile aspect.

Thus  $360^\circ \div 8 = 45^\circ$ , the semi-square aspect.

Thus  $360^\circ \div 10 = 36^\circ$ , the semi-quintile or decile aspect.

Thus  $360^\circ \div 12 = 30^\circ$ , the semi-sextile aspect.

Those which are operative in the present case are the following:—90°, 72°, 60°, 45°, and 30°, as well as the conjunction.

Applying this information to the problem or selection, it is only necessary to note whether M or G is nearest in any aspect to the horizon, i.e., to the degree of the zodiac which is on the East or West horizon. Whichever may thus be in most complete aspect to the horizon must be taken as the indicator, and the weights corresponding to its position must be regarded as having the major operative influence.

Noted that an indicator that is more than 3° from the true aspect is not effective.

If both M and G are inoperative on account of being out of aspect with the horizon, the M is generally to be preferred.

### *The Aspects*

Similarly when both M and G are at equal distances from a complete aspect, M is to be preferred.

Thus, M 32° from the horizon and G 46° from the horizon G is to be preferred, because it is only 1° from the 45° aspect, whereas the Moon (M) is 2° from the 30° aspect, and G is therefore in closer aspect to the horizon.

M at 56° and G at 64°, both are at the same distance from the complete 60° aspect, and hence M is to be preferred, unless, as may be the case, G is going from 64° to 63° in its course, while M is going from 54° to 53°. In this case G is applying to the 60° aspect and every minute will bring it nearer, while M is separating from the 60°, and is losing its aspect, and therefore its influence.

These principles being duly noted and carefully applied nothing hinders that the practical student should turn this information to his advantage, as assuredly he will if he first of all convinces himself by experiment of its truth, and afterwards applies it to the problems in hand with dispassionate impartiality.

An alternate method to the above, which has been suggested itself to my mind is as follows:

Take the proportional distance of the Moon from the horizon, instead of its actual distance in longitude. Thus if 17° Pisces is on the meridian of London, then 18° of Cancer will be rising, and the quadrant from the meridian to the horizon eastward will include 121° of the zodiac.

Now suppose that the Moon is in 7° Taurus, it will then be 71° from the horizon by longitude.

Thus to get its proportional distance say:

As 121° of the zodiac  
is to 90° of the quadrant,  
so is 71° of the zodiac  
to  $\frac{71 \times 90}{121} = 53$

The Moon's proper distance from the horizon is therefore 53°, and its proportional distance from the meridian will be 37°, which is the complement required to make 90°

### *The Aspects*

This suggestion is not intended to replace a well tried method, but is merely offered as a possible ground for research work, and I am aware that the complementary arc will generally fit the case where the horizontal has failed. But inasmuch as the majority of results must control our judgement in speculative matters, I have no hesitation in offering the “Silver Key” method as the best solution of the problem of speculative values.

## FAVOURITES

The public will generally be on the right track when at the time of an event the Moon is separating from a complete aspect of Neptune, Uranus, Saturn or Mars, and applying to an aspect with Jupiter, Venus, Sun or Mercury, and more particularly when the aspect the Moon is about to form is a good one, *i.e.*, 60°, 120°, or a conjunction with Jupiter or Venus.

## GRAVITY AND EVOLUTION

In connection with this interesting question of the attraction of gravitation, to which science has given a name, but about which we understand very little beyond the observed effects, it may be of some instruction to notice how, in response to a certain upward pull exerted by nature on the minds of men, humanity has gradually overcome this attraction of gravitation which binds man to his mother Earth. In the very early days of artificial locomotion men used sleighs, either drawn by hand or by beasts, and great weights could not very easily be dealt with on this account. Then some genius invented wheels, and bullock and horse-drawn vehicles came into general use. From the point of view of gravity, the stage coach may be regarded as the most effective of these structures until we come to new methods of propulsion by steam, petrol and electricity. Meanwhile a development was taking place in aquatic locomotion, by which gravity was increasingly overcome until we reached the swift-going turbine. The iron road was a further development of this effort to overcome gravity, and the evolution of the steam locomotive travelling at sixty miles an hour brought about the realisation of Sir Issac Newton's prophecy that in order to fulfil certain prophecies in the bible it would be necessary that men should travel at a rate of sixty miles an hour!

Having displaced to a very appreciable extent the attraction of gravitation exerted by the earth on land and sea, man next set about the problem of complete detachment which had to some extent been solved by aeronautics. Balloons had risen to great heights and had been carried by the winds at great velocities in uncertain directions. Further detachment could be effected by control or direction, and in due course the dirigible ballon came into existence, and last of all the aeroplane, which gave not only power of elevation but also power of direction. Thus man, answering to the upward pull by which his evolution is effected, has gradually asserted dominion over land and water and air. The day is bound to come when he will understand and utilise the great etheric currents which play about the globe on which he lives. He will then know that the Moon and Sun alone do not produce tides on the earth, but that there are etheric tides caused by the relative position of the planets in regard to any locality, and he will then not only see the *cause* of atmospheric disturbances but will also be well assured of the fact of planetary influence in human life.

## A CALCULATOR

### FOR FINDING THE DISTANCES OF CELESTIAL BODIES FROM THE HORIZON IN LONGITUDE.

In order to facilitate the calculation of the Moon's distances from the horizon, I have invented a little astrolabe which shows the position of the Moon in relation to the horizon at any point of time, together with the aspect it throws to the ascending degree.

Having the sidereal time at noon on any date, the time p.m. must be added, or, if a.m., the time before noon must be subtracted, and with the resulting amount reference is made to the Table of Ascendants, and the longitude against the sidereal time is then brought to the point marked "Asc. 0" in the Calculator. Then by reference to the Ephemeris of the year current, it will be seen in what longitude the Moon is on the given date. This being noted on the revolving dial, its distance from the horizon will be seen in the marginal circle.

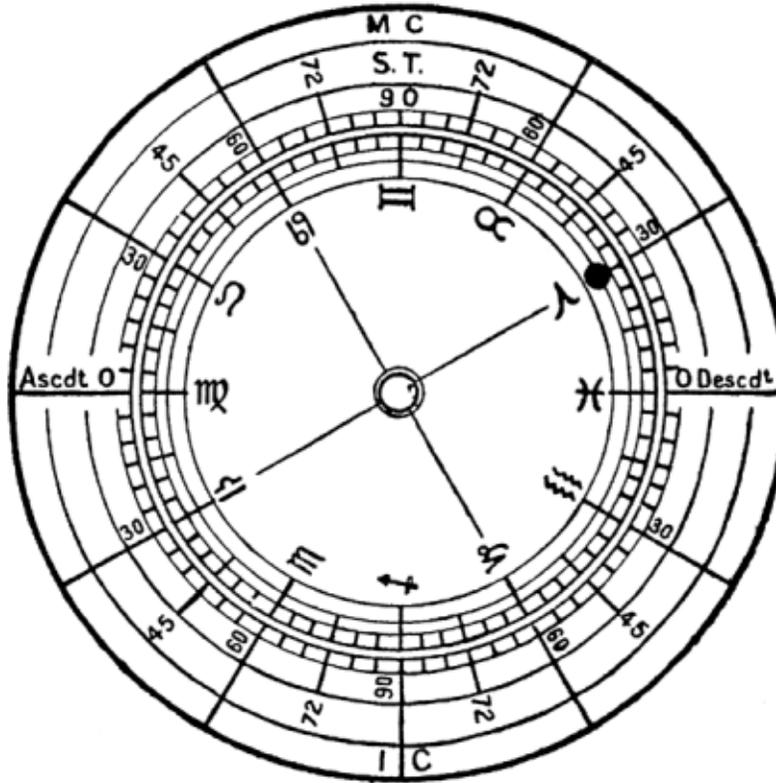
The inside or revolving circle contains the signs of the zodiac divided into intervals of 5°. This circle can be revolved in either direction by merely pushing the stud at  $\mathcal{V}$  one way or the other.

The outside or fixed circle represents the prime vertical, or that circle in which the observer stands upright. On the left is the ascendant, on the right the descendant, above is the M.C. (medium Coeli) or midheaven, and below is the nadir, marked I.C. (Imaum Coeli), or lowest point in the heavens. At proportionate distances from the horizon, in either direction, the aspects are marked in degrees; so that the Moon's aspect to the horizon may be known by inspection, and the point G is always the same distance from the horizon as the Moon is from the Sun or its opposition, whichever may be nearest.

Thus on March 28th, 1911, at 3.20 p.m., the observation is as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Sidereal time at noon	0	19	8
Time p.m. add	<u>3</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>
	3	39	8

## A Calculator



which referred to the Table of Ascendants, gives ♎6° on the E. horizon. I turn the revolving dial until ♎6° is on the line marked "Ascdt O," and a glance at the Ephemeris shows that the Moon is in ♋10° 31' at noon, to which 1° 40' being added for 3.20 p.m. gives ♋12° 11', as the approximate longitude of the Moon. Its place on the dial shows that it is 6° from the West horizon.

Then for the point G.

Sun's longitude	♌	7°	
Moon's do.	♋	12°	
From MOON to end of ♋		= 18°	
From end of ♋ to ♌		7°	= <u>7°</u>
			25°

The point G is therefore at 25° above the E horizon, as the Moon is going to a conjunction with the Sun.

## SOMETHING TO COME

Your average experience will include this phrase as among the sweetest sounding expressions of turf parlance. You have backed a winner or two in the course of the week, you have “gone down” on one or two, but on balance there is “something to come,” and that after all is what interest in racing or any other form of speculation amounts to when it is a constant quantity. Something to come is what Nature offers us for all the effort we put forth for the benefit of other, and not more than this can the best of us hope for when the account is made up. The sportsman would be a poor fellow indeed if he had not a live interest in his pastime. For powder and shot he expects his bag, or at least better sport to-morrow, and for that to-morrow he is qualifying by every deliberate shot he makes to-day. It is the same with horse-racing. Every failure means success, if only you are earnest. The man who backs his fancy without anything to show for it, is like one firing a blunderbuss at random in a covert. He may be lucky enough to bring something down, if it’s only a man! But that is not sport, or nobody would think of it in the same category with big game hunting or deer-stalking, though of course it is all “shooting” of a sort.

I have great respect for the man who makes a close study of “form,” who makes a patient study of the performances of the various candidates in a big event, following his lines through until they lead him to the winner. It is work which requires patience, a good memory, accurate observation and no little judgment. But I have even more respect for one who recognises the inconstancy of form and tries to find the hidden law which apparently lies at the back of the changes taking place in the kaleidoscope. He may begin with the law of averages, may go on to consider the law of permutations, and inevitably will end in something like a settled belief in the virtue and power of Numbers, of Sound and Colour, and planetary influence. Not that, even with the most perfect key, one may not fail at times to unlock the door.

But with such a key in hand the chances of success are immeasurably increased. Let the matter rest there for awhile. There are other matters to consider.

## A WARNING

I am quite in agreement with a writer of *The Referee* who declared that the abuse of the sporting press by professional tipsters is the chief cause of the odium attached to it. The man who is not a regular follower of turf matters cannot or does not discriminate. When he sees the advertisements of these men in the papers after every big event claiming to have given the winner by “special” or “discretionary” wires or other means of securing a faked result in their favour, he is induced to try his luck. It is not long before his eyes are open to the methods of “plotting,” “farming,” “homing,” etc., pursued by the tipster, whose sole work in the world is to relieve fools of their superfluous cash.

“Plotting” consists in working various plots or areas with startling advertisements. In any big event the four or five horses likely to win are sent on as many separate wires to four or five sporting papers as “vouchers.”

One of the papers gets the winner and this is worked for all its worth by large advertisements in the next and subsequent issues. Of the other four nothing more is heard for a time, but their turns are bound to come, and there is plenty of scope for operations.

“Farming” is a term applied by professional tipsters to the method alluded to by the writer in *The Referee*. The selections of the various papers are sent out in batches, so there is always a certain number on the list of subscribers who get the right wire, and if the others complain they are told that only the “late” wires or the “special” wires, or some other description of wires got the correct thing referred to in the advertisement; and before a man can catch these rogues tripping, he has to get *all* their wires for the same event sent to him under different names and to different addresses. Then he knows as much as I can tell him and will have paid about as much for his experience. But you cannot get legislation to do this sort of thing, and that is why, if you please, they want to bring in a bill to prevent a man putting even a shilling on his own selection! The “homers” rely for their success on a number of testimonials which they send to one another for publication, “references given” in fact which in effect is nothing less than nefarious log-rolling.

## ON SPECULATION

Speculation appears to be a radical component of human nature. From the “casting lots” of ancient days to modern “punting” is a direct and continuous line of the exercise of this ineradicable trait of character. When the son of Virasena gambled away his kingdom in the days of Mahabharat, he was actuated by the same spirit of speculation that induces the man in the street to put his last half-crown upon the special “Nap” of an irresponsible journalist.

In the good days to come we shall do our racing for its own sake—to the village pump and back, so to speak—in the old-fashioned way. Privileged owners and members of the Jockey Club will doubtless be allowed to pool the stakes and in all probability they, under the espionage of certain representatives of the Anti-Gambling League, will have the field to themselves. Is it to be expected that Tom, Dick, and Harry will pay ten shillings, or even half-a-crown, to watch other men winning money without a chance of getting a little side sport of the same kind?

But who invented the statement that gambling was a modern craze? Canon Horsley knows his Scripture well enough to recollect that Jacob refused a wage of Laban and preferred a flutter on the “streaked lambs.” This would have been a fair sporting chance had not the future patriarch known a thing or two more about sheep-farming than old Laban.

Pooling results, drawing and casting lots, wages and sweepstakes are among the most ancient forms of human polity. Oriental literature, both sacred and profane, is full of it. It may be an evil, like everything else, by abuse. But a man to be a responsible agent must be a free agent, and accountable to himself in this as in other matters. For if he can acquit himself of no undue extravagance, or trespass upon his neighbour’s rights, there will be found none to upbraid him. And after everything has been said upon the subject, it will puzzle the most ardent member of the Anti-Gambling League to name a single enterprise, industry, investment, or financial interest whatsoever, which is not *au fond* as much a speculation as the biggest wild-cat scheme that was ever subscribed the the Clergy List. The whole of life is a speculation to the man who does not know.

Any true lover of horses cannot fail to be interested in breeding and performance, and beyond that the question remains as to whether the

## *On Speculation*

merits and reward should not continue to be closely related in this matter as in all other kinds of human interest, and in such case, whether it is derogatory to the individual or detrimental to the public morals for sportsmen to have a live interest in the achievements of equine heroes? Beyond that lies the greater question which well deserves the consideration of the British Slave, namely whether a man, being honestly possessed of certain spare money cannot dispose of it as he wishes, provided that in so doing he does not offend against the rights of his neighbour? Necessarily any course of action which tends to the detriment of the individual has its reaction on society at large, and for this reason it is well to have laws which guide and direct the course of individual life, but any law which limits and curtails the freedom of the well-disposed citizen is a barrier to progress.

Consequently, in the fuller and more perfect realisation of individual responsibility, which will eventually arise from the liberality of public education and opinion, we may be prepared to find a more generous legislation on all matters affecting public sports and pastimes, and in course of time laws may be enacted which will recognise the private interest equally with the stakes of the Jockey Club and provide for its protection. As between the suppression of all forms of public speculation and the liberty of the subject, the latter must ever be paramount in the minds of astute legislators, and the futility of trying to elicit a greater sense of personal responsibility by the legal suppression and curtailment of natural inclinations must be evident to every trained mind. There is no curriculum for the making of saints, but possibly there is a stage in the evolution of the man where betting and speculation are left behind. It is safe to say that many of our lawmakers have been successful gamblers, and the average man wants also the measure of his success, and freedom to enjoy it without vexations intermeddling on the part of spontaneous and prejudiced reformers.

It has been said that in order to make speculation a success, one must have a fortunate horoscope, that is, fortunate for speculation. One does not, however, need this "lucky star" in order to wrest favours from Dame Fortune. This fickle jade trades upon the credulity of the ignorant, but is found to be obedient enough to those who know enough "law" to put a check upon her vagaries. We only speak of "luck" and "chance" when we would avoid a confessing of our own ignorance of the law underlying the

### *On Speculation*

correlated successiveness of events. It is a bad habit, borrowed from quasi-scientific men who stick a label on a thing to obscure their ignorance and to avoid discussion. Before Newton's time things fell to the earth by their weight, and because they were heavier than air. Hydrogen rises, carrying a man with it perchance, merely because it is lighter than air. But since Newton's day these things have answered to the name of Gravity, and so we call them. But what the attraction of gravitation may be, whereby bodies are urged to a common centre and planets are kept in their orbits, nobody can say. Indeed, it is even now an open question as to whether gravity is due to push or pull. However that may be, we are quite certain from personal experience that what formerly was regarded as pure chance or "luck," and more of it bad than good, was but an expression of an universal law to which we all are subject by reason of our own natures. For we are all compounded of cosmic elements and answer to our greater environment at all points. But to the extent that we understand the laws at work about us we can use them to our own advantage, and through ourselves to the benefit of others. Thus we have conquered the hitherto unknown law of the tides, the law of optics, the laws of the air, and many of the finer forces of Nature such as electricity, radioactivity, etc., have come under our control by our knowledge of them. When, therefore, we understand the laws which control the seasons that are wet or dry, hot or cold, the forces which make for fertility or sterility of crops, we are at the root of the problem of the rise and fall in prices of commodities; and by other, but similar ways, we may even determine the fluctuations of stocks and shares on the market; and *mirabili dictu*, the winner of the race! Let those who believe in "luck" stand on it to their undoing. the wise man will seek a surer footing.

*Tables of Sidereal Time*

JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL						
D	Sidereal Time		D	Sidereal Time		D	Sidereal Time		D	Sidereal Time					
M	H.	M.	S.	M	H.	M.	S.	M	H.	M.	S.				
1	18	41	2	1	20	43	15	1	22	33	38	1	0	35	52
2	18	44	58	2	20	47	11	2	22	37	35	2	0	39	48
3	18	48	55	3	20	51	8	3	22	41	32	3	0	43	45
4	18	52	51	4	20	55	5	4	22	45	28	4	0	47	41
5	18	56	48	5	20	59	1	5	22	49	25	5	0	51	38
6	19	0	44	6	21	2	58	6	22	53	21	6	0	55	34
7	19	4	41	7	21	6	54	7	22	57	18	7	0	59	31
8	19	8	38	8	21	10	51	8	23	1	14	8	1	3	27
9	19	12	34	9	21	14	47	9	23	5	11	9	1	7	24
10	19	16	31	10	21	18	44	10	23	9	7	10	1	11	21
11	19	20	27	11	21	22	40	11	23	13	4	11	1	15	17
12	19	24	24	12	21	26	37	12	23	17	1	12	1	19	14
13	19	28	20	13	21	30	34	13	23	20	57	13	1	23	10
14	19	32	17	14	21	34	30	14	23	24	54	14	1	27	7
15	19	36	13	15	21	38	27	15	23	28	50	15	1	31	3
16	19	40	10	16	21	42	23	16	23	32	47	16	1	35	0
17	19	44	7	17	21	46	20	17	23	36	43	17	1	38	56
18	19	48	3	18	21	50	16	18	23	40	40	18	1	42	53
19	19	52	0	19	21	54	13	19	23	44	36	19	1	46	50
20	19	55	56	20	21	58	9	20	23	48	33	20	1	50	46
21	19	59	53	21	22	2	6	21	23	52	30	21	1	54	43
22	20	3	49	22	22	6	3	22	23	56	26	22	1	58	39
23	20	7	46	23	22	9	59	23	0	0	23	23	2	2	36
24	20	11	42	24	22	13	56	24	0	4	19	24	2	6	32
25	20	15	39	25	22	17	52	25	0	8	16	25	2	10	29
26	20	19	36	26	22	21	49	26	0	12	12	26	2	14	25
27	20	23	32	27	22	25	45	27	0	16	9	27	2	18	22
28	20	27	29	28	22	29	42	28	0	20	5	28	2	22	19
29	20	31	25					29	0	24	2	29	2	26	15
30	20	35	22					30	0	27	59	30	2	30	12
31	20	39	18					31	0	31	55				

If to the Sidereal Time against each date you apply the following equations, the table may be made to serve for several years.

1911 Subtract 0 min. 57 secs.	1915 Subtract 0 min. 48 secs.
1912    "    1    "    54    "	1916    "    1    "    45    "
1913 Add    1    "    6    "	1917 Add    1    "    14    "
1914    "    0    "    9    "	1918    "    0    "    16    "

*Tables of Sidereal Time*

(Continued).

MAY				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST			
D	Sidereal Time			D	Sidereal Time			D	Sidereal Time			D	Sidereal Time		
M	H.	M.	S.	M	H.	M.	S.	M	H.	M.	S.	M	H.	M.	S.
1	2	34	8	1	4	36	22	1	6	34	38	1	8	36	52
2	2	38	5	2	4	40	18	2	6	38	35	2	8	40	48
3	2	42	1	3	4	44	15	3	6	42	31	3	8	44	45
4	2	45	58	4	4	48	11	4	6	46	28	4	8	48	41
5	2	49	54	5	4	52	8	5	6	50	24	5	8	52	38
6	2	53	51	6	4	56	4	6	6	54	21	6	8	56	34
7	2	57	48	7	5	0	1	7	6	58	18	7	9	0	31
8	3	1	44	8	5	3	57	8	7	2	14	8	9	4	27
9	3	5	41	9	5	7	54	9	7	6	11	9	9	8	24
10	3	9	37	10	5	11	51	10	7	10	7	10	9	12	21
11	3	13	34	11	5	15	47	11	7	14	4	11	9	16	17
12	3	17	30	12	5	19	44	12	7	18	0	12	9	20	14
13	3	21	27	13	5	23	40	13	7	21	57	13	9	24	10
14	3	25	23	14	5	27	37	14	7	25	53	14	9	28	7
15	3	29	20	15	5	31	33	15	7	29	50	15	9	32	3
16	3	33	17	16	5	35	30	16	7	33	47	16	9	36	0
17	3	37	13	17	5	39	26	17	7	37	43	17	9	39	56
18	3	41	10	18	5	43	23	18	7	41	40	18	9	43	53
19	3	45	6	19	5	47	20	19	7	45	36	19	9	47	50
20	3	49	3	20	5	51	16	20	7	49	33	20	9	51	46
21	3	52	59	21	5	55	13	21	7	53	29	21	9	55	43
22	3	56	56	22	5	59	9	22	7	57	26	22	9	59	39
23	4	0	52	23	6	3	6	23	8	1	23	23	10	3	36
24	4	4	49	24	6	7	2	24	8	5	19	24	10	7	32
25	4	8	46	25	6	10	59	25	8	9	16	25	10	11	29
26	4	12	42	26	6	14	55	26	8	13	12	26	10	15	25
27	4	16	39	27	6	18	52	27	8	17	9	27	10	19	22
28	4	20	35	28	6	22	49	28	8	21	5	28	10	23	19
29	4	24	32	29	6	26	45	29	8	25	2	29	10	27	15
30	4	28	28	30	6	30	42	30	8	28	58	30	10	31	12
31	4	32	25					31	8	32	55	31	10	35	8

*Tables of Sidereal Time*

(Continued).

SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER						
D	Sidereal Time		D	Sidereal Time		D	Sidereal Time		D	Sidereal Time					
M	H.	M.	S.	M	H.	M.	S.	M	H.	M.	S.				
1	10	39	5	1	12	37	21	1	14	39	35	1	16	37	51
2	10	43	1	2	12	41	18	2	14	43	31	2	16	41	48
3	10	46	58	3	12	45	14	3	14	47	28	3	16	45	44
4	10	50	54	4	12	49	11	4	14	51	24	4	16	49	41
5	10	54	51	5	12	53	8	5	14	55	21	5	16	53	37
6	10	58	48	6	12	57	4	6	14	59	17	6	16	57	34
7	11	2	44	7	13	1	1	7	15	3	14	7	17	1	31
8	11	6	41	8	13	4	57	8	15	7	10	8	17	5	27
9	11	10	37	9	13	8	54	9	15	11	7	9	17	9	24
10	11	14	34	10	13	12	50	10	15	15	4	10	17	13	20
11	11	18	30	11	13	16	47	11	15	19	0	11	17	17	17
12	11	22	27	12	13	20	43	12	15	22	57	12	17	21	13
13	11	26	23	13	13	24	40	13	15	26	53	13	17	25	10
14	11	30	20	14	13	28	37	14	15	30	50	14	17	29	6
15	11	34	16	15	13	32	33	15	15	34	46	15	17	33	13
16	11	38	13	16	13	36	30	16	15	38	43	16	17	37	0
17	11	42	10	17	13	40	26	17	15	42	39	17	17	40	56
18	11	46	6	18	13	44	23	18	15	46	36	18	17	44	53
19	11	50	3	19	13	48	19	19	15	50	33	19	17	48	49
20	11	53	59	20	13	52	16	20	15	54	29	20	17	52	46
21	11	57	56	21	13	56	12	21	15	58	26	21	17	56	42
22	12	1	52	22	14	0	9	22	16	2	22	22	18	0	39
23	12	5	49	23	14	4	6	23	16	6	19	23	18	4	36
24	12	9	45	24	14	8	2	24	16	10	15	24	18	8	32
25	12	13	42	25	14	11	59	25	16	14	12	25	18	12	29
26	12	17	38	26	14	15	55	26	16	18	8	26	18	16	25
27	12	21	35	27	14	19	52	27	16	22	5	27	18	20	22
28	12	25	32	28	14	23	48	28	16	26	2	28	18	24	18
29	12	29	28	29	14	27	45	29	16	29	58	29	18	28	15
30	12	33	25	30	14	31	41	30	16	33	55	30	18	32	11
				31	14	35	38					31	18	36	8

*Table of Ascendants for Latitude 51° 32'*

Serving for Kempton Park, Alexandra Park, Newbury, Epsom, Sandown Park, Hurst Park, Gatwick, Brighton, Lingfield, Bath, Salisbury, Windsor, Lewes, Ascot, Folkestone and the South of England.

Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\varpi$		Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\Omega$		Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\varpi$	
H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'
0	0	0	26	36	1	51	37	16	28	3	51	15	7	21
0	3	40	27	17	1	55	27	17	8	3	55	25	8	5
0	7	20	27	56	1	59	17	17	48	3	59	36	8	49
0	11	0	28	42	2	3	8	18	28	4	3	48	9	33
0	14	41	29	17	2	6	59	19	9	4	8	0	10	17
0	18	21	29	55	2	10	51	19	49	4	12	13	11	2
0	22	2	0	$\Omega$ 34	2	14	44	20	29	4	16	26	11	46
0	25	42	1	14	2	18	37	21	10	4	20	40	12	30
0	29	23	1	55	2	22	31	21	51	4	24	55	13	15
0	33	4	2	33	2	26	25	22	32	4	29	10	14	0
0	36	45	3	15	2	30	20	23	14	4	33	26	14	45
0	40	26	3	54	2	34	16	23	55	4	37	42	15	30
0	44	8	4	33	2	38	13	24	36	4	41	59	16	15
0	47	50	5	12	2	42	10	25	17	4	46	16	17	0
0	51	32	5	52	2	46	8	25	58	4	50	34	17	45
0	55	14	6	30	2	50	7	26	40	4	54	52	18	30
0	58	57	7	9	2	54	7	27	22	4	59	10	19	16
1	2	40	7	50	2	58	7	28	4	5	3	29	20	3
1	6	23	8	30	3	2	8	28	46	5	7	49	20	49
1	10	7	9	9	3	6	9	29	28	5	12	9	21	35
1	13	51	9	48	3	10	12	0	$\varpi$ 12	5	16	29	22	20
1	17	35	10	28	3	13	15	0	54	5	20	49	23	6
1	21	20	11	8	3	18	19	1	36	5	25	9	23	51
1	25	6	11	48	3	22	23	2	20	5	29	30	24	37
1	28	52	12	28	3	26	29	3	2	5	33	51	25	23
1	32	38	13	8	3	30	35	3	45	5	38	12	26	9
1	36	25	13	48	3	34	41	4	28	5	42	34	26	55
1	40	12	14	28	3	38	49	5	11	5	46	55	27	41
1	44	0	15	8	3	42	57	5	54	5	51	17	28	27
1	47	48	15	48	3	47	6	6	38	5	55	38	29	13
1	51	37	16	28	3	51	15	7	21	6	0	0	30	0

Table of Ascendants for Latitude 51° 32'

(Continued).

Sidereal Time	Ascen. ♈	Sidereal Time	Ascen. ♈	Sidereal Time	Ascen. ♈
H. M. S.	° ' "	H. M. S.	° ' "	H. M. S.	° ' "
6 0 0	0 0	8 8 45	22 40	10 8 23	13 33
6 4 22	0 47	8 12 54	23 24	10 12 12	14 13
6 8 43	1 33	8 17 3	24 7	10 16 0	14 53
6 13 5	2 19	8 21 11	24 50	10 19 48	15 33
6 17 26	3 5	8 25 19	25 34	10 23 35	16 13
6 21 48	3 51	8 29 26	26 18	10 27 22	16 52
6 26 9	4 37	8 33 31	27 1	10 31 8	17 32
6 30 30	5 23	8 37 37	27 44	10 34 54	18 13
6 34 51	6 9	8 41 41	28 26	10 38 40	18 52
6 39 11	6 55	8 45 45	29 8	10 42 25	19 31
6 43 31	7 40	8 49 48	29 50	10 46 9	20 11
6 47 51	8 26	8 53 51	0 <sup>m</sup> 32	10 49 53	20 50
6 52 11	9 12	8 57 52	1 15	10 53 37	21 30
6 56 31	9 58	9 1 53	1 58	10 57 20	22 9
7 0 50	10 43	9 5 53	2 39	11 1 3	22 49
7 5 8	11 28	9 9 53	3 21	11 4 46	23 28
7 9 26	12 14	9 13 52	4 3	11 8 28	24 88
7 13 44	12 59	9 17 50	4 44	11 12 10	24 47
7 18 1	13 45	9 21 47	5 26	11 15 52	25 17
7 22 18	14 30	9 25 44	6 7	11 19 34	26 6
7 26 34	15 15	9 29 40	6 48	11 23 15	26 45
7 30 50	16 0	9 33 35	7 29	11 26 56	27 25
7 35 5	16 45	9 37 29	8 9	11 30 37	28 5
7 39 20	17 30	9 41 23	8 50	11 34 18	28 44
7 43 34	18 15	9 45 16	9 31	11 37 58	29 24
7 47 47	18 59	9 49 9	10 11	11 41 39	0 <sup>f</sup> 3
7 52 0	19 43	9 53 1	10 51	11 45 19	0 43
7 56 12	20 27	9 56 52	11 32	11 49 0	1 23
8 0 24	21 11	10 0 43	12 12	11 52 40	2 3
8 4 35	21 56	10 4 33	12 53	11 56 20	2 43
8 8 45	22 40	10 8 23	13 33	12 0 0	3 23

Table of Ascendants for Latitude 51° 32'

(Continued).

Sidereal Time			Ascen. ‡		Sidereal Time			Ascen. ‡		Sidereal Time			Ascen. w	
H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'
12	0	0	3	23	13	51	37	25	20	15	51	15	27	15
12	3	40	4	4	13	55	27	26	10	15	55	25	28	42
12	7	20	4	45	13	59	17	27	2	15	59	36	0	11
12	11	0	5	26	14	3	8	27	53	16	3	48	1	42
12	14	41	6	7	14	6	59	28	45	16	8	0	3	16
12	18	21	6	48	14	10	51	29	36	16	12	13	4	53
12	22	2	7	29	14	14	44	0	w 29	16	16	26	6	32
12	25	42	8	10	14	18	37	1	23	16	20	40	8	13
12	29	23	8	51	14	22	31	2	18	16	24	55	9	57
12	33	4	9	33	14	26	25	3	14	16	29	10	11	44
12	36	45	10	15	14	30	20	4	11	16	33	26	13	34
12	40	26	10	57	14	34	16	5	9	16	37	42	15	26
12	44	8	11	40	14	38	13	6	7	16	41	59	17	20
12	47	50	12	22	14	42	10	7	6	16	46	16	19	18
12	51	32	13	4	14	46	8	8	6	16	50	34	21	22
12	55	14	13	47	14	50	7	9	8	16	54	52	23	29
12	58	57	14	30	14	54	7	10	11	16	59	10	25	36
13	2	40	15	14	14	58	7	11	15	17	3	29	27	46
13	6	23	15	59	15	2	8	12	20	17	7	49	0	x 0
13	10	7	16	44	15	6	9	13	27	17	12	9	2	19
13	13	51	17	29	15	10	12	14	35	17	16	29	4	40
13	17	35	18	14	15	14	15	15	43	17	20	49	7	2
13	21	20	19	0	15	18	19	16	52	17	25	9	9	26
13	25	6	19	45	15	22	23	18	3	17	29	30	11	54
13	28	52	20	31	15	26	29	19	16	17	33	51	14	24
13	32	38	21	18	15	30	35	20	32	17	38	12	17	0
13	36	25	22	6	15	34	41	21	48	17	42	34	19	33
13	40	12	22	54	15	38	49	23	8	17	46	55	22	6
13	44	0	23	42	15	42	57	24	29	17	51	17	24	40
13	47	48	24	31	15	47	6	25	51	17	55	38	27	20
13	51	37	25	20	15	51	15	27	15	18	0	0	30	0

Table of Ascendants for Latitude 51° 32'

(Continued).

Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\Upsilon$		Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\Pi$		Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\var�$	
H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'
18	0	0	0	0	20	8	45	2	45	22	8	23	4	38
18	4	22	2	39	20	12	54	4	9	22	12	12	5	28
18	8	43	5	19	20	17	3	5	32	22	16	0	6	17
18	13	5	7	55	20	21	11	6	53	22	19	48	7	5
18	17	26	10	29	20	25	19	8	12	22	23	35	7	53
18	21	48	13	2	20	29	26	9	27	22	27	22	8	42
18	26	9	15	56	20	33	31	10	43	22	31	8	9	29
18	30	30	18	6	20	37	37	11	58	22	34	54	10	16
18	34	51	20	34	20	41	41	13	9	22	38	40	11	2
18	39	11	22	59	20	45	45	14	18	22	42	25	11	47
18	43	31	25	22	20	49	48	15	25	22	46	9	12	31
18	47	51	27	42	20	53	51	16	32	22	49	53	13	16
18	52	11	29	58	20	57	52	17	39	22	53	37	14	1
18	56	31	2	13	21	1	53	18	44	22	57	20	14	45
19	0	50	4	24	21	5	53	19	48	23	1	3	15	28
19	5	8	6	30	21	9	53	20	51	23	4	46	16	11
19	9	26	8	36	21	13	52	21	53	23	8	28	16	54
19	13	44	10	40	21	17	50	22	53	23	12	10	17	37
19	18	1	12	39	21	21	47	23	52	23	15	52	18	20
19	22	18	14	35	21	25	44	24	51	23	19	34	19	3
19	26	34	16	28	21	29	40	25	48	23	23	15	19	45
19	30	50	18	17	21	33	35	26	44	23	26	56	20	26
19	35	5	20	3	21	37	29	27	40	23	30	37	21	8
19	39	20	21	48	21	41	23	28	34	23	34	18	21	50
19	43	34	23	29	21	45	16	29	29	23	37	58	22	31
19	47	47	25	9	21	49	9	0	22	23	41	39	23	12
19	52	0	26	45	21	53	1	1	15	23	45	19	23	53
19	56	12	28	18	21	56	52	2	7	23	49	0	24	32
20	0	24	29	49	22	0	43	2	57	23	52	40	25	15
20	4	35	1	19	22	4	33	3	48	23	56	20	25	56
20	8	45	2	45	22	8	23	4	38	24	0	0	26	36

*Table of Ascendants for Latitude 53° 25'*

(Continued).

Serving for Liverpool, Manchester, York, Hull, Nottingham, Derby, Haydock Park, Ripon, Lincoln, etc.

Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\varpi$		Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\Omega$		Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\Upsilon$	
H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'
0	0	0	28	13	1	51	37	17	32	3	51	15	7	54
0	3	40	28	46	1	55	27	18	11	3	55	25	8	37
0	7	20	29	25	1	59	17	18	51	3	59	36	9	20
0	11	0	0	$\Omega$ 14	2	3	8	19	30	4	3	48	10	3
0	14	41	0	49	2	6	59	20	9	4	8	0	10	47
0	18	21	1	25	2	10	51	20	48	4	12	13	11	30
0	22	2	2	7	2	14	44	21	37	4	16	26	12	13
0	25	42	2	42	2	18	37	22	8	4	20	40	12	56
0	29	23	3	26	2	22	31	22	47	4	24	55	13	40
0	33	4	4	4	2	26	25	23	28	4	29	10	14	24
0	36	45	4	41	2	30	20	24	8	4	33	26	15	8
0	40	26	5	19	2	34	16	24	48	4	37	42	15	52
0	44	8	5	58	2	38	13	25	28	4	41	59	16	36
0	47	50	6	36	2	42	10	26	8	4	46	16	17	19
0	51	32	7	14	2	46	8	26	48	4	50	34	18	4
0	55	14	7	53	2	50	7	27	29	4	54	52	18	49
0	58	57	8	32	2	54	7	28	10	4	59	10	19	33
1	2	40	9	10	2	58	7	28	51	5	3	29	20	17
1	6	23	9	47	3	2	8	29	32	5	7	49	21	1
1	10	7	10	25	3	6	9	0	$\Upsilon$ 13	5	12	9	21	46
1	13	51	11	5	3	10	12	0	54	5	16	29	22	31
1	17	35	11	43	3	14	15	1	36	5	20	49	23	16
1	21	20	12	22	3	18	19	2	17	5	25	9	24	0
1	25	6	13	0	3	22	23	2	59	5	29	30	24	45
1	28	52	13	39	3	26	29	3	41	5	33	51	25	30
1	32	38	14	18	3	30	35	4	23	5	38	12	26	15
1	36	25	14	56	3	34	41	5	5	5	42	34	27	0
1	40	12	15	35	3	38	49	5	47	5	46	55	27	45
1	44	0	16	14	3	42	57	6	30	5	51	17	28	30
1	47	48	16	53	3	47	6	7	12	5	55	38	29	15
1	51	37	17	32	3	51	15	7	54	6	0	0	30	0

*Table of Ascendants for Latitude 53° 25'*

(Continued).

Sidereal Time			Ascen. ♈		Sidereal Time			Ascen. ♈		Sidereal Time			Ascen. ♈	
H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'
6	0	0	0	0	8	8	45	22	6	10	8	23	12	28
6	4	22	0	45	8	12	54	22	48	10	12	12	13	6
6	8	43	1	30	8	17	3	23	30	10	16	0	13	45
6	13	5	2	15	8	21	11	24	13	10	19	48	14	25
6	17	26	3	0	8	25	19	24	55	10	23	35	15	4
6	21	48	3	45	8	29	26	25	37	10	27	22	15	42
6	26	9	4	30	8	33	31	26	19	10	31	8	16	21
6	30	30	5	15	8	37	37	27	1	10	34	54	17	0
6	34	51	6	0	8	41	41	27	43	10	38	40	17	39
6	39	11	6	44	8	45	45	28	24	10	42	25	18	17
6	43	31	7	29	8	49	48	29	6	10	46	9	18	55
6	47	51	8	14	8	53	51	29	47	10	49	53	19	34
6	52	11	8	59	8	57	52	0 <sub>m</sub>	28	10	53	37	20	13
6	56	31	9	43	9	1	53	1	9	10	57	20	20	51
7	0	50	10	27	9	5	53	1	50	11	1	3	21	30
7	5	8	11	11	9	9	53	2	31	11	4	46	22	8
7	9	26	11	56	9	13	52	3	12	11	8	28	22	46
7	13	44	12	40	9	17	50	3	52	11	12	10	23	24
7	18	1	13	24	9	21	47	4	32	11	15	22	24	2
7	22	18	14	8	9	25	44	5	12	11	19	34	24	40
7	26	34	14	52	9	29	40	5	52	11	23	15	25	19
7	30	50	15	36	9	33	35	6	32	11	26	56	25	59
7	35	5	16	20	9	37	29	7	13	11	30	37	26	38
7	39	20	17	4	9	41	23	7	53	11	34	18	27	15
7	43	34	17	47	9	45	16	8	33	11	37	58	27	53
7	47	47	18	30	9	49	9	9	12	11	41	39	28	32
7	52	0	19	13	9	53	1	9	51	11	45	19	29	11
7	56	12	19	57	9	56	52	10	30	11	49	0	29	53
8	0	24	20	40	10	0	43	11	9	11	52	40	0 <sub>r</sub>	35
8	4	35	21	23	10	4	33	11	48	11	56	20	1	11
8	8	45	22	6	10	8	23	12	28	12	0	0	1	48

Table of Ascendants for Latitude 53° 25'

(Continued).

Sidereal Time			Ascen. ‡		Sidereal Time			Ascen. ‡		Sidereal Time			Ascen. w	
H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'
12	0	0	1	48	13	51	37	23	6	15	51	15	24	15
12	3	40	2	27	13	55	27	23	55	15	55	25	25	41
12	7	20	3	6	13	59	17	24	43	15	59	36	27	10
12	11	0	3	46	14	3	8	25	33	16	3	48	28	41
12	14	41	4	25	14	6	59	26	23	16	8	0	0	ma 14
12	18	21	5	6	14	10	51	27	14	16	12	13	1	50
12	22	2	5	46	14	14	44	28	6	16	16	26	3	30
12	25	42	6	26	14	18	37	28	59	16	20	40	5	13
12	29	23	7	6	14	22	31	29	52	16	24	55	6	58
12	33	4	7	46	14	26	25	0	w 46	16	29	10	8	46
12	36	45	8	27	14	30	20	1	41	16	33	26	10	38
12	40	26	9	8	14	34	16	2	36	16	37	42	12	32
12	44	8	9	49	14	38	13	3	33	16	41	59	14	31
12	47	50	10	30	14	42	10	4	30	16	46	16	16	33
12	51	32	11	12	14	46	8	5	29	16	50	34	18	40
12	55	14	11	54	14	50	7	6	29	16	54	52	20	50
12	58	57	12	36	14	54	7	7	30	16	59	10	23	4
13	2	40	13	19	14	58	7	8	32	17	3	29	25	21
13	6	23	14	2	15	2	8	9	35	17	7	49	27	42
13	10	7	14	45	15	6	9	10	39	17	12	9	0	x 8
13	13	51	15	28	15	10	12	11	45	17	16	29	2	37
13	17	35	16	12	15	14	15	12	52	17	20	49	5	10
13	21	20	16	55	15	18	19	14	1	17	25	9	7	46
13	25	6	17	41	15	22	23	15	11	17	29	30	10	24
13	28	52	18	26	15	26	29	16	23	17	33	51	13	7
13	32	38	19	11	15	30	35	17	37	17	38	12	15	52
13	36	25	19	57	15	34	41	18	53	17	42	34	18	38
13	40	12	20	44	15	38	49	20	10	17	46	55	21	27
13	44	0	21	31	15	42	57	21	29	17	51	17	24	17
13	47	48	22	18	15	47	6	22	51	17	55	38	27	8
13	51	37	23	6	15	51	15	24	15	18	0	0	30	0

Table of Ascendants for Latitude 53° 25'

(Continued).

Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\Upsilon$		Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\Pi$		Sidereal Time			Ascen. $\var�$	
H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'	H.	M.	S.	°	'
18	0	0	0	0	20	8	45	5	45	22	8	23	6	54
18	4	22	2	52	20	12	54	7	9	22	12	12	7	42
18	8	43	5	43	20	17	3	8	31	22	16	0	8	29
18	13	5	8	33	20	21	11	9	50	22	19	48	9	16
18	17	26	11	22	20	25	19	11	7	22	23	35	10	3
18	21	48	14	8	20	29	26	12	23	22	27	22	10	49
18	26	9	16	53	20	33	31	13	37	22	31	8	11	34
18	30	30	19	36	20	37	37	14	49	22	34	54	12	19
18	34	51	22	14	20	41	41	15	59	22	38	40	13	5
18	39	11	24	50	20	45	45	17	8	22	42	25	13	48
18	43	31	27	23	20	49	48	18	15	22	46	9	14	32
18	47	51	29	52	20	53	51	19	21	22	49	53	15	15
18	52	11	2	8	20	57	52	20	25	22	53	37	15	58
18	56	31	4	39	21	1	53	21	28	22	57	20	18	41
19	0	50	6	56	21	5	53	22	30	23	1	3	17	24
19	5	8	9	10	21	9	53	23	31	23	4	46	18	6
19	9	26	11	20	21	13	52	24	31	23	8	28	18	48
19	13	44	13	27	21	17	50	25	30	23	12	10	19	30
19	18	1	15	29	21	21	47	26	27	23	15	52	20	11
19	22	18	17	28	21	25	44	27	24	23	19	34	20	52
19	26	34	19	22	21	29	40	28	19	23	23	15	21	33
19	30	50	21	14	21	33	35	29	14	23	26	56	22	14
19	35	5	23	2	21	37	29	0	8	23	30	37	22	54
19	39	20	24	47	21	41	23	1	1	23	34	18	23	34
19	43	34	26	30	21	45	16	1	54	23	37	58	24	14
19	47	47	28	10	21	49	9	2	46	23	41	39	24	54
19	52	0	29	46	21	53	1	3	37	23	45	19	25	35
19	56	12	1	11	21	56	52	4	27	23	49	0	26	14
20	0	24	2	50	22	0	43	5	17	23	52	40	26	54
20	4	35	4	19	22	4	33	6	5	23	56	20	27	33
20	8	45	5	45	22	8	23	6	54	24	0	0	28	12

## CONCLUSION

I have said enough in the course of the foregoing pages to indicate that I do not propose to advance this “Silver Key” as one that will unlock the doors of all the halls of knowledge, or absolutely solve the problems of speculative investment. But I do claim that it is the only scientific attempt which has so far been made towards that end.

I claim, moreover, that it is capable of yielding far better net results than any system before the public, despite the fact that it entails a double selection and consequently loses one point on every winning investment made. It is, moreover, a system that does not give out. Something similar and doubtless superior to it has been privately circulated by me during the past ten years to students of astrology, and the information thus given I am not at liberty to publish. But in the interests of astrology, to which art, together with other Oriental studies, I have devoted the greater part of my life, it has been represented to me that some general statement of the main facts should be publicly communicated, and it is with the idea of creating an interest in the principle of astrology that this small work has been compiled.