

# FORECASTING PRICES

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**PART I**

**ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS**

**&**

**GOLDEN RULES OF SPECULATION**

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS GOVERNING PRICE-LEVEL**

In any act of purchase or sale, there is an exchange between money and some commodity. If you are a buyer, you pay down money and get the commodity you desire. If you are a seller, you get money and give the commodity when demanded. A buyer is thus “buying the commodity for money”. It may appear strange, the buyer “sells money” for the commodity. A seller, on the other hand, is selling the commodity for the money; or, in other words, he is “buying money” for the commodity. You are selling your money for it; and Money is thus bought and sold just as commodities are bought and sold. In fact the two processes go together in every act of exchange.

Now when you are doing an act of exchange, purchasing or selling, you do so at an agreed price. How is this price fixed? When purchasing, you measure the commodity in terms of your money; similarly the merchant measures the value of your money in terms of his commodity.

If the two valuations coincide, you arrive at an agreed price. Take the example of wheat merchant. Suppose he sells, six kgs. of wheat for a rupee. In your opinion, your rupee is worth six kgs. of his wheat; and in his opinion, his six kgs. of wheat are worth your rupee. Thus the value of six kgs. of wheat is one rupee; and the value of a rupee is six kgs of wheat. This may appear commonplace; but it is of a great significance. The price is proved to be a relationship between money and commodities. The price, therefore, depends both upon money and commodities. There may be change in the price of a commodity, though conditions governing the commodity may remain the same and this because of some change in 'money' condition. You are popularly told that the price of commodity depends upon the demand and supply of the commodity and therefore you can forecast the price of commodity if you knew its supply and demand. This is wrong; because price depends not only upon commodities but also upon money. If the Reserve Bank of India were to issue twice the quantity of currency notes now in circulation, the price-level would be nearly doubled, other things remaining the same. So if you want to know the trend of prices, *you must*

*watch not only the statistical position of the commodity but also the monetary situation.*

We have found that the price level depends upon the position of the commodity and money. We may first take up the side of commodities. We are told that the price of commodity depends upon the Demand and the supply of the commodities. This is a very bald statement which must be amplified before it can be understood. Take for instance the building trade in Bombay. Suppose due to sudden springing up of industries the people of other places flock to Bombay. The supply of houses c a n n o t be suddenly increased to meet the greatly increased demand for tenement. If the people suddenly left Bombay due to fear of air-raids, the prices of houses will fall due to decreased demand. The supply of houses cannot be suddenly decreased due to fall in demand. Generally, in a short period of time, supply of any commodity can neither be increased nor decreased, therefore supply may be taken as a constant factor in a short period of time. *It is demand that determines price in a short time.*

If you are operating in wheat or Cotton before the next crop will be ready, make a careful

study of demand conditions in the world. The reason, why the price of certain commodities rises on declaration of war, is that supply cannot be suddenly increased ; but demand, due to war, jumps up. *So in short period of time before the supply of commodity can be increased, demand is more influential than supply in determining the price.*

But in the long period of time it is supply which is more influential than demand. If you are operating in Wheat or Cotton etc. after the next crop is ready, make careful study of the crop conditions in the producing centre of the world and in one's own country. Price will, in the long run, depend more upon supply than upon demand.

Now you have understood the meaning of the vague statement that the price of a commodity depends upon the demand and the supply of the commodity. But as I have shown in the beginning price depends also upon monetary conditions. It must be made clear here that money means not only the currency notes but also the credit given by banks and bankers. If a bank places to your credit a sum of Rs. 1000 which entitles you to draw cheques against this credit

It is as if you had deposited Rs. 1000 in the bank. As a matter of fact, you have not deposited even a rupee and the bank has advanced you a loan of Rs. 1000. Credit or bank-money is as good as Government money or what we call currency. Price does not only depend upon money so defined but also upon the rate of circulation of money in the market. *If the rate of money circulation is faster, other things remaining the same, the price level will rise.* So if you find that money is rapidly changing hands in the market, you may expect a rise of prices. Now if you want to study the money situation, you must carefully study the statistical returns of the Reserve Bank of India which appear in the Government Gazettes and the important daily papers. So you must make a study of the monetary conditions in the principal countries of the world, specially the United States of America and Great Britain. The statistical returns of the Federal Reserve Bank, The Bank of England and other important Banks published in the *Economica* are very valuable.

There are other factors also which influence prices, but those factors operate by producing changes in the fundamental conditions of demand

and supply of commodities and money. So you have a grasp of money and commodity statistics, you can, with a reasonable expectation of accuracy, forecast the price-level.

**D. H. Butaney M. A , (*Economics*)**

### **PRINCIPLES OF SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.**

In big commercial centres like Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, there are several Associations and Exchanges which do enormous business in commodities, stocks and shares. Surprisingly, the commodities, stocks or shares are not physically found in these places. If you visit a Bullion Exchange, you naturally expect to see gold and silver bars. If you visit a Grain Association, you will naturally look for bags of wheat, linseed, groundnuts etc. If you go to Cotton Exchange, you expect the place to be full of bales of cotton. But you look in vain for bullion in the Bullion Exchange, for grain in the Grain Exchange, and for cotton in the Cotton Exchange. All that you find is a mass of strange men, howling at each other and crying out figures which appear to you mysterious. You feel puzzled. Then you settle down and begin to understand that **these** people

are buying and selling gold, silver, grain, cotton, shares or Government securities, as the case may be.

Then, there is another question that puzzles you. Suppose you are in a Cotton Association. There is no cotton in the Cotton Association. Then what are sellers selling and buyers buying? Have the sellers got any cotton in their godowns or anywhere on the earth? No. They have absolutely no cotton. Not only 99 percent of them have no cotton, but not even a godown which they can call their own to keep it in. Then what are the buyers buying? How do they expect to buy from people who have nothing to sell?

**WHAT IS SPECULATION?** You are told, in reply to these questions, that they are “*merely speculating*” or “*dealing in the futures.*” What does all this mean? The sellers agree to sell to the buyers the commodity in question at a future date. In fact, there will be no exchange of the commodity at that future date. Why are they then buying and selling? Obviously for profit.

**CORRECT JUDGEMENT & DARING.** How are they to make profit if there is to be no actual exchange of the commodity? Can something come out of nothing? Usually, no; but on the Exchanges, it does. He, who is able to

guess correctly what the price on a particular future date will be, gains; and whosoever makes an incorrect guess, loses. The speculators guess what the price will be in the future and speculate accordingly. They buy and sell in accordance with their expectations of the level of prices in the future. Suppose the price of wheat is Rs. 10 a maund to-day and you expect that it will rise to Rs. 12 three months hence. You purchase wheat to-day at Rs. 10 for delivery three months hence. If you have guessed correctly and the price actually rises to Rs. 12, you gain Rs. 2 per maund. You get from the seller not wheat but your profit of Rs. 2 per maund. If your guess is incorrect and the price falls to Rs. 7 per maund, you lose Rs. 3 per maund which you pay down in cash to the seller. So what you require in the business is not commodity but cash; but more than cash you must have brains. Without brains, there can be no insight in the future and without cash there can be no daring. *Insight into the future and daring are the two essential qualifications of a successful speculator.*

**BULLS AND BEARS.** Now, suppose you possess these qualifications and desire to mint money by speculation. You enter the market and

find all sorts of people as in the world outside. Some people expect that prices will rise and the others that the prices will fall. Those who expect a fall in prices, will sell so that they may buy when prices fall and thus get a clear profit. Those, who expect prices to rise and speculate accordingly, are known as “Bulls”; those who anticipate the price-level to fall and speculate accordingly, are known as “Bears.” When a rise in prices takes place in the market, “The Bullish Sentiment” is said to dominate the market; and when prices fall, the market is said to be dominated by “The Bearish Sentiment.”

**STUDY THE SENTIMENT OF THE MARKET.** The tug of war between the Bulls and the Bears continues unabated from day to day. When you enter the market, *you sense the sentiment of the public.* If the sentiment of the public is bullish, play the role of a Bull; but if it is bearish, play the role of a Bear. The behaviour of the market will show you clearly what course the market is going to take. *Study the speculative current and learn to fall in line with it.* If you ignore the market sentiment, you will invite disaster on yourself and can never be a success in Speculation. *Right judgment of the*

*market sentiment counts a good deal for success in speculation.*

**STUDY THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF THE COMMODITY AND RESISTANCE PRICE-LEVEL FROM CHARTS.** Now you must therefore, begin to think; but thought must have some food to feed itself upon. There must be some materials in your possession before you could successfully speculate. These materials are the statistical charts of the production and prices of the commodity in question; and these charts must be for various periods; one for the last twenty years, taking the average price and production for each year; another for the last five years, taking the average price every month; a third for the last six months, taking the average price every week; a fourth showing you the daily price for the last two months. You should prepare the graphs of these price-levels and mark the Resistance Level in them.

**LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.** Since you have now the materials in your possession, you must bring to bear upon them a scientific attitude of mind. Prices do not rise because the Bulls so desire; nor do they fall because the Bears so anticipate. The price-level rises or falls

due to changes in the fundamental conditions of Demand and Supply. You must study these fundamental conditions, which obtain in the world markets and remember the scientific laws that *in the short period of time, demand is more influential than supply in the determination of price. But in the long period of time, supply is a more potent force than demand in the fixation of price.*

### **STUDY THE POLITICAL CONDITIONS.**

Once you have grasped these fundamental conditions of demand and supply, you proceed to study the political situation in your own country and in the world. In modern times, the political situation is of such paramount importance in determining price-level that it over-rides even the fundamental conditions of demand and supply. It is a matter of vital significance if a commodity is produced in a belligerent or in a neutral country. War and Peace affect demand greatly. *So you must know not only the 'Economics' of the commodity but also its 'Politics'.*

**OVER-TRADING SPELLS RUIN.** Before you venture to speculate, always take stock of your financial resources and decide how much you are prepared to lose, lest it should bring

you discredit and dislocate your work. Suppose you want to risk Rs. 600. You should speculate to the extent of  $1/6$ th of your amount in your first deal. If you fail in the first venture, be calm and make a thorough study for future success. In that way you will be able to operate six times. If ill-luck attends you five times, I am sure the sixth deal will prove so very profitable that you will not only recoup all your losses but it will leave you with a credit balance. Therefore *never over-trade*. Thousands of speculators have met with utter ruin because they have traded beyond their means. Once the market goes against them, they are obliged to close their transactions with a huge loss to themselves. *Over-trading spells ruin.*

**CUT YOUR LOSSES QUICKLY.** You are now in the thick of business. You feel worried as to what to do under varying circumstances. You should habituate yourself to practise the above axiomatic truths in speculation. As soon as your limit of loss is reached in case the market behaves unfavourably to your deal, learn to cut your losses quickly. What does a novice do? When he sees that the market has behaved favourably to his deal, he is in haste to secure

the profit; but when the market goes adverse to his deal, he sticks to it like a leech, thinking that the market might act favourably one day. To his utter disappointment he finds that the transaction has resulted in a huge loss which he is unable to pay. He is then compelled to close it at enormous loss to himself.

**LET YOUR PROFITS RUN.** When the market behaves favourably to your deal, do not be in a hurry to close it but “Go Long.” You close your transactions only when there is a marked downward trend. Take an example. Suppose you are operating in the Indian Cotton Market. It is affected by the American Cotton production. You learn that the American Cotton crop is below estimate; and that Japan is making heavy purchases of Indian Cotton. You expect, therefore, that prices will rise; and you become a “Bull”. You buy 200 bales of Cotton at Rs. 180; it rises to 185, Rs. 190 and then recedes to Rs. 186. But wait, this recession from Rs. 190 to Rs. 186 is delusive. You find the price suddenly jumping to Rs. 204. Again you will find it receding to Rs. 196 on profit-taking. You have fortified your position against a further decline of Rs. 16. Now instead of selling your cotton

to secure profit, you should on the contrary, purchase half the quantity of the first deal i.e. = 100 bales at Rs. 196. This is known in speculation as "*Pyramiding*". You should learn to take the fullest advantage of the bullish sentiment dominating the market. So long the public fall in line with the big bull operators, cotton market will continue to rise with occasional set-backs. As the market goes on rising, you should learn to buy on reactions to carry a long interest; but *take special care that every subsequent purchase should be half of the preceding deal so that average should be higher*. Suppose at Rs. 250 you feel the market heavy. There is a tug of war between the Bulls and the Bears in the market and it remains steady. You also sense that the Bears are trying to shake the Bullish sentiment of the public by spreading rumours which are believed by the public. Suddenly the market recedes on a day by Rs. 15, and cotton is quoted at Rs. 235. You should make haste to close all transactions, cash your profits, get out of the market and survey the situation dispassionately with an unprejudiced mind. If you find that in a few days, cotton has dropped to Rs. 220, it is a clear signal that the bearish sentiment has

overtaken the market. Then when the market gets a reaction and rises by a few rupees, you should play the part of a “Bear”. It is in this way that you will have the fullest advantage of the rise and fall in prices.

**NEVER AVERAGE YOUR LOSSES.** While speculating “*never average your losses*” for the losses never get averaged. If you are losing on one deal, do not enter into another deal to average the loss; but immediately quit the market; otherwise you will lose on both the deals. Suppose you have purchased 50 bales of cotton at Rs. 240 and the price falls to Rs. 225. Do not purchase another 50 bales in order to cover the average of Rs. 240 and 225. When the price after reacting to Rs. 226, recedes further, you are faced with a loss on both deals. You thus suffer a heavy loss. *Therefore learn the truth of speculation “Never average your losses.”*

**PRESERVE A CALM AND BALANCED MIND.** The most important of all the above maxims in speculation is calm and balanced mind. It will keep you steady. In a period of high bullish activity, many bearish rumours are set afloat. It is advisable not to clear out of the market suddenly and take to the opposite side;

but wait and watch whether the rumours are false or true. Sudden changing of sides is bad in the market as in life it does not pay.

### **OBSERVE THE THEORY OF REACTION.**

Whatever the trend of the market may be, every market observes the Theory of Reaction. Suppose cotton is quoted at Rs. 180. The trend of the market is distinctly bullish and after three days cotton touches Rs. 200. There is bound to be profit-taking when there has been a rise of Rs. 20 during three days. Wait for a reaction by a few rupees and then enter the market on the bullish side.

**CHOOSE A GOOD AND EXPERT BROKER.** Always choose an honest and reliable broker and keep him in your confidence. He knows the parties more than you ever can. He is "*the man on the spot*" and you must, therefore, trust him.

By learning to practise these grand truths of speculation explained above, you will be able to make money in speculation; in case otherwise, lay to heart: "*Fortune woos but Few.*"

T. G. Butaney.

## **SUMMARY OF THE GOLDEN RULES OF SPECULATION.**

1. Divide your capital into six equal parts and never risk more than one-sixth of your capital on any one deal.
2. Use Stop Loss Order. It is a safety valve to protect the trader. In normal times the stop loss order should be a few points up or down; but in abnormal times after looking to the fluctuations, the stop loss orders should be a few more points either way. Place the stop loss order at the time you make a trade and do not cancel it without sufficient reason.
3. Never Over-trade. Over-trading spells ruin.
4. Never let a profit run into a loss. Protect your capital and your profit. When any transaction shows a profit, still put a stop loss order at a point where you will have no loss should the market reverse. In this way, the risk is minimised and the possibility of profits is unlimited.
5. Do not act against the trend but fall in line with it.
6. Accumulate a Surplus. After you have made a series of successful trades, put some

money into surplus account to be used in emergency or in times of peace.

7. Never average losses.
8. Avoid taking small profits and big losses.
9. Be just as willing to sell short as you are to buy. Let your object be to keep with the trade and make money.
10. Avoid increasing your trading after a long period of success.
11. Never Go Short or Go Long when the commodity moves up into New Territory.
12. Keep and maintain:-
  - (a) The daily graphical charts of prices.
  - (b) The daily highest and lowest charts of prices.
  - (c) Weekly highest and lowest charts.
  - (d) Monthly highest and lowest charts.
13. When you notice from the charts that the trend has changed, then change your side immediately.
14. Pyramiding should be done in the following manner:-
  - 1st Deal 200 bales.
  - 2nd Deal 100 bales i.e.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the 1st Deal.
  - 3rd Deal 50 bales i.e.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the 2nd and so on.

15. A pyramid should always be followed up with a stop loss order no matter what methods you use because your profits must be protected. Pyramid on Reactions only.
16. If unhappily your first margin is exhausted due to market behaving adversely to your deal, do not put more money, but get out.

**PART II**

**PRELIMINARY IDEAS**

**IN**

**COMMERCIAL or FINANCIAL ASTROLOGY**

Dear Readers,

Astrology is a New Science to you. Therefore you are requested to approach it with reverence to study and master with care and solve each Test Question at the end of each lesson yourself. Although I shall try my best to explain each point clearly, but still you are sure to encounter many difficulties in understanding the book. Therefore you should not lie over difficulties and by-pass them but seek the active help of a local astrologer to guide you in conquering your difficulties. Once you understand the preliminary ideas of astrology well, you will be able to understand the book with ease.

Do not be frightened by the names, signs & symbols of the planets and the zodiacal signs. They are so easy to learn. Once you have mastered them, it will help you to understand the book with ease. Therefore master each lesson along with Test Questions before you take up the next lesson for study.

T. G. BUTANEY.

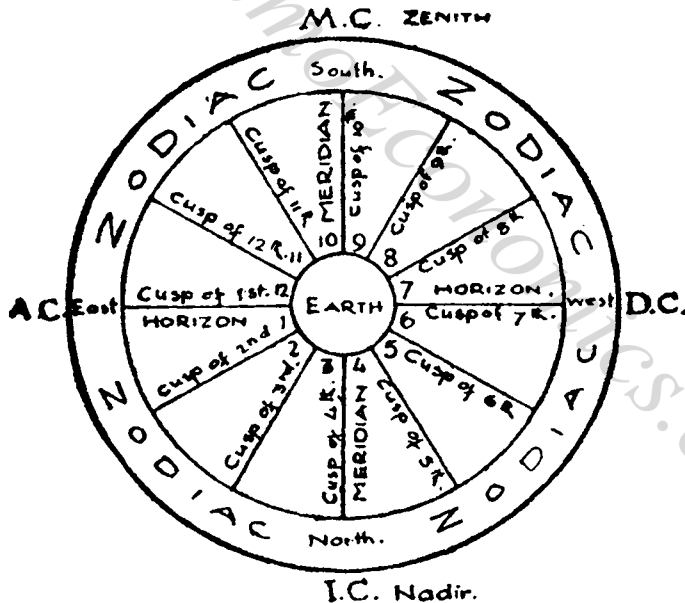
# LESSON I

## EXPLANATION OF ELEMENTRY TERMS

**Horoscope :** "A Horoscope is an exact map of the heavens as viewed from a particular place on the earth at a particular time." –*Robson.*

**The Earth :** The small circle in the centre represents the **Earth**.

**The Zodiac :** Mark the two outer circles in the diagram below. The space between the circumferences of the outer circles is **The Zodiac**.



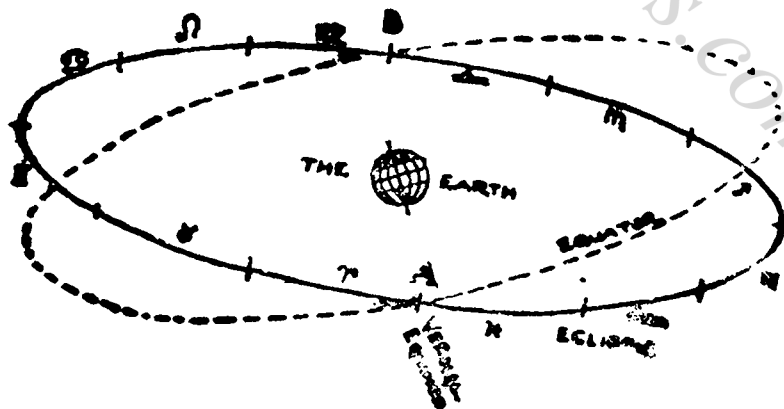
**The Cusp :** The straight line, separating one house from another house, is called **The Cusp**.

**House :** The whole zodiac is divided into 12 divisions. Each division is called a **House**. The whole zodiac covers 360 degrees, therefore each house covers 30 degrees.

**Ascendant or East or Lagam :** What is ordinarily called West in a map is called **Ascendant** or **East** or **Lagam** in Astrology. When any planet is seen on the ascendant, it is said “to rise”.

**Descendant or West :** What is ordinarily called East in any map is called **Descendant** or **West** in Astrology. When any planet is seen on the descendant, it is said “to set”.

**Orbit :** All planets go round The Sun in an ellipse. The path, along which a planet goes round The Sun, is called its **Orbit**.



**Ecliptic** : While the earth is moving in its orbit, The Sun appears to move in the sky in an imaginary path called **Ecliptic**.

**Declination** : It is the angular distance above or below the Equator. **Declination** is said to be North if the planet is above the equator and South if below the equator.

**Longitude** : The distance of a planet, measured along the circumference of the circle from zero degree Aries, is called its **Longitude**.

**Latitude** : The distance of a planet, above or below the ecliptic, is called its **Latitude**.

### *TEST QUESTIONS*

- Q. 1. What is a Horoscope?
- Q. 2. Look at the diagram on page 25 and tell me:
  - (a) What is the zodiac?
  - (b) How many houses are there?
  - (c) How many degrees are covered by zodiac?
  - (d) How many degrees are covered by each house?
  - (e) What is the Ascendant?
- Q. 3. In which way do all planets go round The Sun?
- Q. 4. What is Declination?
- Q. 5. What is Longitude?

## LESSON II

### NAMES OF PLANETS, THEIR SYMBOLS & SIGNS OF ZODIAC AND THEIR SYMBOLS

#### Names of The Planets and Their Symbols :

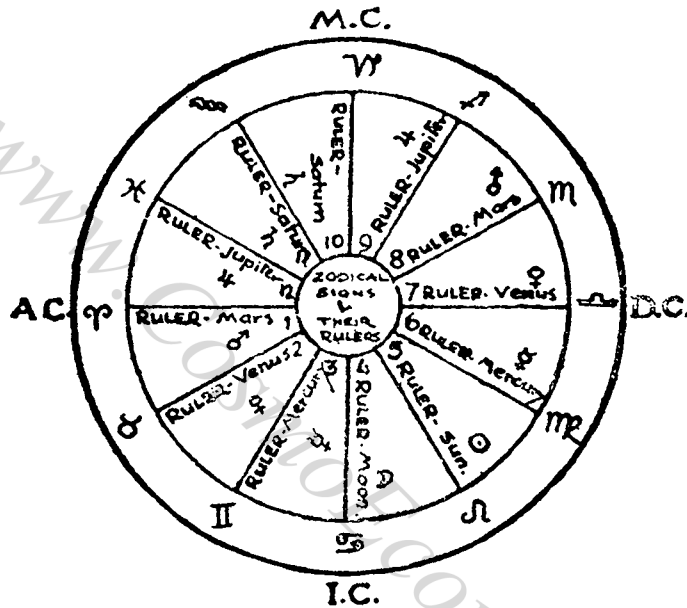
The Sun, The Moon, Rahu (Dragon's Head or North Node of The Moon), Ketu (Dragon's Tail or South Node of The Moon) are not really planets but astrology includes them in planets.

No.	English Name	Hindi Name	Symbol
1	The Sun	Ravi	☉
2	The Moon	Chandraman	☾
3	Mercury	Budh	☿
4	Venus	Shukar	♀
5	Mars	Mangal or Kuja	♂
6	Jupiter	Guru	♃
7	Saturn	Sani or Manda	♄
8	Rahu	Rahu	♊
9	Ketu	Ketu	♋
10	Uranus or (Herschel)		♅
11	Neptune		♆

*N.B.* Uranus, Neptune and Pluto have been lately discovered by the western astronomers therefore there are no Hindi names for them.

#### Signs of The Zodiac and Their Symbols :

You have learnt in Lesson I that the whole zodiac is divided into 12 houses. Each house is called by a different name. Study the diagram carefully.



No	Name	English Name	Indian Name	Sym.
1	Aries	The Ram	Mesh	♈
2	Taurus	The Bull	Vrikh	♉
3	Gemini	The Twins	Mithin	♊
4	Cancer	The Crab	Karak	♋
5	Leo	The Lion	Shing	♌
6	Virgo	The Virgin	Kanya	♍
7	Libra	The Balance	Tula	♎
8	Scorpio	The Scorpion	Vrishchak	♏
9	Sagittarius	The Archer	Dhan	♐
10	Capricorn	The Goat	Makar	♑
11	Aquarius	The Washerman	Kumbh	♒
12	Pisces	The Fishes	Meen	♓

### TEST QUESTIONS

- Q. 1. How many planets are there?
- Q. 2. Which planets have been discovered later by the western astronomers?
- Q. 3. Which zodiacal signs are represented by the following symbols?
- (1) ☿ (2) ♀ (3) ♊ (4) ♈ (5) ♉  
 (6) ♊ (7) ♋ (8) ♌ (9) ♍ (10) ♎  
 (11) ♏ (12) ♐
- Q. 4. What are the Hindi names for the following planets?
- (1) Mercury (2) Jupiter (3) The Sun  
 (4) Saturn (5) Mars (6) Venus
- Q. 5. What are the English names for the following planets?
- (1) Chandraman (2) Kuja (3) Budh  
 (4) Guru (5) Ravi (6) Shukar
- Q. 6. Name the signs of zodiac in order.
- Q. 7. Give the Indian names for the following:
- (1) Aquarius (2) Virgo (3) Cancer  
 (4) Sagittarius (5) Pisces (6) Gemini  
 (7) Leo.
- Q. 8. Which planets are represented by the following symbols?
- (1) ♀ (2) ♀ (3) ♋ (4) ♈ (5) ♉  
 (6) ♊ (7) ♋ (8) ♌ (9) ♍

### LESSON III

#### RULERS OF ZODIACAL SIGNS, THEIR DETRIMENTS, THEIR EXALTATION & THEIR FALL

**Ruler or Lord :** Every zodiacal sign is ruled by a particular planet. It is called its ruler. The planet, in its own house, is powerful.

**Detriment :** When the planet occupies the zodiacal sign opposite the sign of which it is the ruler, that sign is called its Detriment e.g. Mars is the ruler of Aries. The zodiacal sign, opposite to Aries, is Libra. Therefore Libra is the Detriment sign of Mars. The planet, in its Detriment sign, is not powerful.

**Exaltation :** There are certain signs of the zodiac in which planets are very strong and powerful. When the planet is in that sign, it is said to be "Exalted" or "Ooch" e.g. The Sun in Aries.

**Debilitation or Fall :** The zodiacal sign, opposite to the sign of the Exaltation of the planet, is called its sign of Debilitation or Fall. The planet, in its sign of Fall, is very weak e.g. The Sun in Libra.

**N.B.** Astrologers have not assigned ownership signs, the Exaltation and the Debilitation signs of Uranus or Herschel, Neptune or Pluto because they have been discovered lately by the western astronomers.

### Zodiacal Signs, Their Rulers & Their Detriments:

No	Name	Symb.	Ruler	Symb.	Detriment	Symb.
1	Aries	♈	Mars	♂	Libra	♎
2	Taurus	♉	Venus	♀	Scorpio	♏
3	Gemini	♊	Mercury	♂	Sagittarius	♐
4	Cancer	♋	The Moon	☾	Capricorn	♑
5	Leo	♌	The Sun	☼	Aquarius	♒
6	Virgo	♍	Mercury	♂	Pisces	♓
7	Libra	♎	Venus	♀	Aries	♈
8	Scorpio	♏	Mars	♂	Taurus	♉
9	Sagittarius	♐	Jupiter	♂	Gemini	♊
10	Capricorn	♑	Saturn	♄	Cancer	♋
11	Aquarius	♒	Saturn	♄	Leo	♌
12	Pisces	♓	Jupiter	♂	Virgo	♍

### Exaltation & Debilitation Signs of Planets :

Planet	Symb.	Exaltation	Symb.	Fall	Symb.
The Sun	☼	Aries	♈	Libra	♎
The Moon	☾	Taurus	♉	Scorpio	♏
Mercury	♂	Virgo	♍	Pisces	♓
Venus	♀	Pisces	♓	Virgo	♍
Mars	♂	Capricorn	♑	Cancer	♋
Jupiter	♂	Cancer	♋	Capricorn	♑
Saturn	♄	Libra	♎	Aries	♈
Rahu		Taurus		Scorpio	♏

### *TEST QUESTIONS*

- Q. 1. Explain the following terms:  
 (1) Ruler (2) Detriment (3) Exaltation  
 (4) Debilitation.
- Q. 2. Which zodiacal signs are ruled by?  
 (1) The Sun (2) The Moon (3) Mercury  
 (4) Venus (5) Mars (6) Jupiter (7) Saturn
- Q. 3. Which is the zodiacal sign opposite to?  
 (1) Aries (2) Cancer (3) Virgo (4) Leo  
 (5) Capricorn (6) Sagittarius (7) Aquarius  
 (8) Scorpio (9) Taurus (10) Gemini  
 (11) Pisces (12) Libra
- Q. 4. Name the houses ruled by:  
 (1) Mars (2) Venus (3) Mercury (4) Jupiter  
 (5) The Sun.
- Q. 5. Which are the zodiacal signs in which the following planets are exalted & debilitated?  
 (1) The Sun (2) The Moon (3) Mercury  
 (4) Venus (5) Rahu (6) Saturn (7) Jupiter
- Q. 6. Which are the houses of Detriment of?  
 (1) Mars (2) Jupiter (3) The Sun (4) Venus  
 (5) Mercury.

### **LESSON IV**

#### **MOTIONS OF PLANETS & THEIR PERIODS OF REVOLUTION**

#### **The Motions of The Planets :**

There are two motions of the planets (1) **Direct**  
 (2) **Retrograde or Vakri**. When the planet goes

without stopping in anti-clockwise direction e.g. from Aries to Taurus, its motion is said to be **Direct**.

When at certain times, they slow down their speed and proceed backward in their march. their motion is said to be **Retrograde (Rs.) or Vakri**.

The Sun and The Moon have no Retrograde or Vakri motion but Direct motion only.

Rahu and Ketu have always Retrograde or Vakri motion but no Direct motion.

The remaining planets have both Direct as well as Retrograde motion.

Name	Distance from	Period of	
	The Sun	Revolution	
	(in millions of miles)	Years	Days
Mercury	36	0	88
Venus	67	0	225
Earth	93	0	365 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mars	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	322
Jupiter	483	11	315
Saturn	886	29	169
Uranus or Herschel	1782	84	7
Neptune	2791	164	286

*N.B.* The Moon is at a distance of 2,40,000 miles from the Earth and goes round it in 27-1/4

days. Rahu and Ketu live for one and a half year in each zodiacal signs.

From the above list you will notice that:

- (a) Sun, Moon, Mercury & Venus are fast planets.
- (b) Mars is neither fast nor slow but average in motion.
- (c) Jupiter, Saturn, Rahu and Uranus are slow in motion and therefore are called Ponderous Planets.

### *TEST QUESTIONS*

- Q. 1. What do you understand by the terms:  
(1) Direct Motion (2) Retrograde Motion?
- Q. 2. Which planets have direct motion only?
- Q. 3. Which planets have Retrograde motion only?
- Q. 4. Which planets have both Direct as well as Retrograde motion?
- Q. 5. How long does Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus live in each zodiacal sign severally?
- Q. 6. How long does Rahu live in each zodiacal sign?

### **LESSON V**

**WESTERN ASTROLOGY (SAYANA SYSTEM)**

**&**

**INDIAN ASTROLOGY (NIRAYANA SYSTEM)**

The difference between the two systems lies in the calculation of the longitude of the planets. The zodiac appears to move backwards by one

degree in 72 years. The westerners take into account "**The Movable Zodiac**" and the Indians take into account "**The Fixed Zodiac**". The difference between them is 23 degrees 20 minutes to-day in the longitudes of the planets. It is called "**Precession**". The calculation of the longitudes of the planets according to the **Movable Zodiac** is called "**Sayana System**" and the calculation of the longitudes of the planets according to the **Fixed Zodiac** is called "**Nirayana System**". I believe in the Western i.e. Sayana System i.e. the longitudes of the planets given in "**Raphael's Ephemeris of the year**" because they have given me good satisfaction and very good results in predicting changes in prices. I have to request you to adopt the Sayana System and respectfully reject the Nirayana System.

**Throughout this book the longitudes of the planets according to Sayana System, are taken.**

### *TEST QUESTIONS*

- Q. 1. In how many years does the zodiac move backwards by one degree?
- Q. 2. What is the difference between the longitudes of the planets to-day as calculated according to Movable and Fixed zodiacs?
- Q. 3. According to which system are longitudes

of the planets given in Raphael's Ephemeris of the year?

## LESSON VI

### RAPHAEL'S EPHEMERIS & ITS PRACTICAL USES.

*Note :* For the first time the word "Aspect" is used. It is likely to puzzle you at this stage. It means "distance between two planets" Full explanation will be given, alongwith diagrams, of the aspects in part III of the book.

1. Every one should have Raphael's Ephemeris of the year. It is an absolutely essential book without which you cannot do. It is available for sale at the shops of all leading booksellers throughout the world.

2. Raphael's Ephemeris of the year contains longitudes of the planets in the zodiacal signs from day to day for the whole A.D. year according to Sayana System. By inserting the longitude of the planets properly in the horoscope, you will know which aspects planets form among themselves.

3. I am telling you in brief the important features of the Ephemeris. They are:

- (1) Two pages are allotted to each month.
- (2) The pages are divided into columns:
  - (a) Day of the month

- (b) Day of the week
- (c) Sidereal time
- (d) Longitude and declination of The Sun
- (e) Longitude and Declination of The Moon
- (f) Longitude of Neptune, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury
- (g) Lunar aspects i.e. the aspects of The Moon with the other planets

(h) In the upper portion of the pages are given Latitudes and Declinations of each planet. For the purpose of this book, you are requested to pay attention to Declinations because they form parallel aspect

(i) In the last but one column is given The Moon's Node. It is the longitude of Rahu. By knowing the longitude of Rahu, we can immediately know the longitude of Ketu. The longitude of Ketu is exactly in the opposite zodiacal sign having the same longitudinal degree as that of Rahu because Rahu and Ketu are always 180 degrees apart.

(j) In the last pages is given, "Complete Aspec-tarian" of each day of the year for Greenwich Noon Time. Every country has its own Standard Time. In India the Standard Time is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours in advance of Greenwich time. If you add

5½ hours to the time given in the “Complete Aspectarian” in Raphael’s Ephemeris, you get the same planetary aspects in India according to Indian Standard Time. I take an example to illustrate the point. On 28th February in 1940 in the Complete Aspectarian columns, the planets formed the following aspects.

Moon [☾] Parallel [P] Mars [♂] 8-9 a.m.

Greenwich Time.

Moon [☾] Opposition [♌] Uranus [♅] 11-34 a.m.

Greenwich Time.

Moon [☾] Sextile [\*] Neptune [♆] 10-18 p.m.

Greenwich Time.

If you add 5 hours 30 minutes to the above time, you get:

Moon Parallel Mars

8-9 a.m. + 5h-30m = 1-39 p.m. I.S.T.

Moon Opposition Uranus

11-34 a.m. + 5h-30m = 5-4- p.m. I.S.T.

Moon Sexile Naptune

10-18 p.m. + 5h-30m = 3-48 a.m. I.S.T.

on 29th February 1940.

*N.B.* I have tried to explain to you the contents of Raphael’s Ephemeris. But if you have not followed them well, you are requested to take the help of any local astrologer who should teach

you how to insert the longitudes of the planets in the horoscope of each day and teach you also the usefulness of the Ephemeris.

### *TEST QUESTIONS*

- Q. 1. What does Raphael's Ephemeris contain?
- Q. 2. According to which system, are the longitudes of the planets given in Raphael's Ephemeris?
- Q. 3. From which column will you find Rahu's longitude?
- Q. 4. How will you determine the longitude of Ketu?
- Q. 5. What does "Complete Aspectarian" column show?
- Q. 6. How will you convert Greenwich time into the Standard Time of your own country?