

STOCK and COMMODITY TRADERS'

H A N D - B O O K

of TREND DETERMINATION



Secrets of
Forecasting Values

Especially Commodities
including Stocks

by

GEORGE BAYER

Box 1142

CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

Dear Reader,

Many people believe in Astrology. Many other people do not believe in Astrology and get very upset that anyone could be so stupid as to believe in such nonsense.

There are, however, key-words for each of the signs of the Zodiac that give an idea of the motivation and course of study in this lifetime. Aries - I am; Taurus - I have, etc. "I believe" goes with Pisces, the twelfth and last sign. It is a mistake to start off believing or not believing in Astrology. It is a subject that is to be studied, worked with, tried, tested, thought about and finally believed in, for Astrology has truly been called "the Philosophy of the Gods". Elias Ashmole tells us in his "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum" (1652) that "Astrologie is a profound Science: The depth this Art lies obscur'd in, is not to be reach'd by every vulgar Plumet that attempts to sound it".

George Bayer did not concentrate on traditional Astrology, but looked instead to the Ancients and their writings for inspiration that would show him the rules that made the market go up and down. He understood that in order to get beyond a certain point of understanding of the mundane world it was necessary to study the spiritual and the abstract. When the mind had been expanded by these studies, it could handle the mundane with greater ease. In his "Turning 400 Years of Astrology to Practical Use and Other Matters", the "Other Matters" referred to are the origin of words, the philosophy of Paracelsus, the writings of Goethe, etc., all of which en-light-en the mind.

A customer brought in a list of books that were used by W.D.Gann. Some are straight Astrology, but others are more esoteric - "The Key to the Bible and Heaven", "God-Man, The Word Made Flesh", "The Philosophy of Natural Magic", etc. Gann, too, knew the value of study of the esoteric and the spiritual.

Students of the writings of Bayer and Gann will find the following books (from Gann's list and available from The Universe Bookstore, Brampton, Ontario) of use:

Ahmad's "Mysteries of Sound and Number"
Raphael's "Mundane Astrology"
Alan Leo's "Mars, The War Lord"
Sepharial's "Astrology"
Larsen's "Key To The Bible and Heaven"
Alvidas "Science and Key of Life" 7 volumes
Wemyss "Wheel of Life, or Scientific Astrology" 5 volumes
Sepharial's "Silver Key"
Sepharial's "Directional Astrology"
Johndro's "The Stars"
Johndro's "The Earth in the Heavens"
Alan Leo's "Astrology For All"
Sepharial's "Manual of Astrology"
Pearce's "Textbook of Astrology"
Sepharial's "Cosmic Symbolism"
Sepharial's "Eclipses in Theory and Practice"
Agrippa's "Philosophy of Natural Magic"
Carey's "God-Man: The Word Made Flesh"
Carey's "Chemistry Wonders of the Human Body".

John Ballantrae

<http://www.ballantrae-reprint.com>

FOREWORD

"AND TO ADAM WAS GIVEN

A HELPMATE . . ."

The great Masters, the writers of the Scriptures, Talmud, Koran, Confucius, Buddha, Cicero, Livy, as well as Shakespeare, Goethe, Nietzsche and others (except Luther) propound in their writings nothing but ways and means to forecast future events. All these writings are in "Code Form" so that the public can't understand a word. They study "the surface" and like it. They eat the shell. With this book on hand you may try for the nut proper. All you will have to do is to substitute various motions of the planets given here for the names found in these books. After a while you can actually see how these persons in the stories "wander around" through the Zodiac. Yes, there were many before us, who knew the laws and knew them well! They were able to fool the public several thousand years already and this work should throw some light into their stories.

This book will become a rarity since the rules are laid bare. The works above mentioned have tremendous and wide distribution because they keep everything covered and only at great intervals does it happen that a serious student hits on the true meanings of them all. You have enough data on hand after completing this study to tackle these masters and find most of my rules explained in them!

You have had in my work "Time Factors" at least some ideas about the basic laws that move stocks, wheat and other commodities.

The many inquiries coming from students of this book all pointed out that certain parts were written too high and formed immediately an idea that the difficulties cannot be overcome.

Of course, since June 3rd, 1932 the day "Time Factors" had been begun, a lot of work had been done by the writer to get closer to the final solution of the puzzle "markets."

In this volume I shall endeavor to start somewhat slower than was done in "Time Factors." I shall try to start with the ABC of common laws that have a bearing on market movements.

However, in order to satisfy students that have mastered the previous work, those who are anxious to build further, but lack points of "starting", I shall bring thoughts and ideas, which run up like fire works into the sky.

Portions of this work which on first or second reading are not clearly understood must be read and reread until they are understood even if it takes days. Everything that has been said was said for a reason. Superfluous words have no place. Certain difficult matters were repeated with slightly varied words to bring home the idea.

It is hoped that even those readers who have had no opportunity to study mathematics in schools will be able to use every rule given herein to their advantage.

While I give out herewith all the laws and rules which I have been able to assemble in the course of years up to March 3rd, 1940 concerning the movements of the markets, especially those of wheat, numerous additional rules can be found if time and effort is spent. It is very likely that, after you completed your study of this work, you yourself may strike upon some simple rule that works uncannily too.

Consider constantly, that all rules brought here are the product of only one single mind, which had no assistant or collaborator.

The great railroad systems across the continent originated first in the single track line via Ogden, Utah. When others saw the great advantage, they also built railroads to tap the wealth of the West. On the same principle, once knowing how to go about, you might locate new ideas in our line that I have not stumbled on. If this should be the case at some future time, I hope you let me know of it.

George Bayer
P. O. Box 1142,
Carmel, Calif.
June 26, 1940

Part I

THE FOUNDATIONS UPON WHICH WE BUILD OUR RULES OF FORECASTING MOVEMENTS OF COMMODITIES

All our rules are astronomical rules. For this reason we have to procure astronomical Tables that bring the various planetary positions with the aid of which we shall try to pick out the tops and bottoms in markets.

A little basic knowledge of astronomy does not hurt us either for better understanding of the subject matter.

It is advisable for you to purchase somewhere an astronomy book new or old in which certain parts may be read through that are touched upon here, such as: What is longitude, what is declination, what is latitude.

We do need the *AMERICAN EPHEMERIS AND NAUTICAL ALMANAC* as published by the U. S. Government of the years 1934 to 1941. They can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The 1941 copy is \$2.00, the 1940 is \$2.50, the previous years are \$2.00, up to 1938; 1937 is \$1.00 and all previous copies below 1937 are \$1.00 each.

These volumes we must consider as our main support without which we can't do any work.

The Nautical Almanac shows the daily positions of the various planets in the Heaven. The 1940 volume contains 880 pages of such figures, the new 1941 issue has but 634 pages, since a lot of unnecessary figures have been eliminated.

For explanation purposes we use mainly the 1940 issue of the Nautical Almanac. We are mostly interested in pages 163 to 239. The planetary positions of Mercury, Venus, Mars, over to Neptune are covered therein from day to day in all sorts of positions, such as Longitude, Latitude and Declination. All these positions are given in heliocentric view.

We call a heliocentric view the one in which we look at a planet from the Sun. The view of planets as seen from the earth is called geocentric view. The latter is used by astrologers who use angle positions from one planet to another. We also have great use for it.

Let us check the various tables shown in the Almanac of 1940. We shall use the Mercury Tables for our purpose now. The other planets are also given in the same order on later pages.

On page 163 we have:

- 1) the date column running down from January 1st to February 16th 1940.
- 2) column for the apparent Right Ascension.
- 3) column for apparent Declination
- 4) column for the True Distance from the Earth
- 5) column for the Semi-diameter
- 6) column for the Horizontal Parallax
- 7) column for Mercury's transit over the Greenwich Meridian.

On page 171 we find the second table which actually is the extension of the first one, it should be next to it and not separated.

Therefore, we continue our numbers in the listing. We do not start with No. 1 again but continue with No. 8.

- 8) the date column is resumed
- 9) column for Heliocentric Longitude, Mean Equinox of date
- 10) column for the Reduction to Orbit
- 11) Heliocentric Latitude
- 12) column for the logarithm of the Radius Vector

EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS COLUMNS IN THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC

No. 2 The column of Right Ascension

The Right Ascension is given in hours, minutes and seconds. The seconds are figured to the hundredths of a second for exact work. On the side between one date and the next is given its daily motion. For example, the daily motion of Mercury from January 1st at midnight (all positions given throughout the Nautical Almanac are for Midnight and for Greenwich) to January 2nd midnight in 1940 is 375.34 seconds.

Let us consider a plain clock on whose dial we find a division of 24 hours instead of what is ordinarily shown as a 12 hour division. The minutes and seconds we use the same way as on a regular clock.

What is Right Ascension It is the same thing as longitude only expressed in a different way. Longitude is measured in degrees, minutes and seconds and Right Ascension is the same measure in hours, minutes and seconds.

Therefore, when we wish to get an idea of what is longitude, we consider again a clock dial and divide the dial surface into 360 degrees instead of in the usual 12 hours. The dial itself we shall call the path of the planets as it runs

around the Sun. Astrologers divide this path into 12 signs, the signs of the Zodiac.

As said before, we have very little to do with so-called astrological rules, although many rules shall be given where the signs of the Zodiac are used and where the planets are considered as seen from the earth (geocentric positions).

The positions of the planets from a geocentric view are also published in book form, the best of which is "Raphael's Ephemeris of Planets' Places", published in London once a year. It can be had for 50c a copy from Macoy Publishing Co., 35 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y., plus 3c postage for each copy.

We have to order immediately the years 1934 to 1940 since we need them for the understanding of the very first rule already.

No. 3 Apparent Heliocentric Declination.

The first item we see in the Nautical Almanac on January 1st 1940 on page 163 for Mercury is: MINUS 22°56' 32".7. The values are running downward from the 22° gradually, until we come to zero on February 28, 1940. At that time the values get a PLUS sign and run upward on the plus side until March 7, 1940, when the value turns downward again and even crosses over to the minus side.

This line, as well as all the others that will be mentioned have to be plotted on special paper to get an idea of the curve picture. Those who have a minus and plus side, such as declination are to be plotted from a center line. The plus positions are plotted above the center line, the minus positions below that center line. The paper suggested for use is No. 358-143L obtainable from Keuffel & Esser Co. in New York. Stores carrying drawing materials can obtain it for you.

The pictures obtainable from plotting will have all sorts of curves of weird appearance. This is just what we want to have.

Right Ascension or longitudes are plotted as follows:

Call 0 hour of Right Ascension as equalling 0 plus of the center line (axis); plot 6 hours upwards, the next six hours (6h to 12h) are plotted downwards from the extreme height back to the zero center line. 12h to 18h are plotted as if they were minus. Therefore, the picture from now on leads down below the center line. The movement of the Right Ascension between 18h

and 24h leads upwards again to the zero line. 24 hours form one whole cycle. Another one begins from that point.

What is the meaning of declination? We don't really need the meaning of the word; if curious, look it up in an astronomy book.

Our interest is solely the practical application of lines of astronomical origin.

Of course, we must never confuse the lines. When we use a declination line, we must be sure that we don't use the latitude line or the Parallax line. When we check values in the Ephemeris or Nautical Almanac, we must not read "longitude" out of the column "declination". Such things would prove disastrous. Unless you have had some experience in reading Tables, make sure that you gain first such experience. You will acquire it easily when you take the time and produce the various charts for four or five years back, marking each single chart plainly what it represents, such as: Decl. 1939, Latitude, 1938 etc. Never confuse geocentric with heliocentric positions.

The declination column for Mercury on page 163 and up has on the side small values which represent the daily motion of this planet expressed in seconds. The value between January 1, 1940 and January 2, 1940 is given as : 737".6. It also carries a minus sign, which means that the daily variation of the motion is negative.

No. 4 and 5 True Distance from Earth and Semi-Diameter

These values move together. When we plot these values, we find immediately that when one turns around, the other does too. Therefore, the true distance from the earth should be used in preference to the Semi-diameter, unless it be for quick checking of values. The quickest check of changes can be made scanning the column of the semi-diameter, but the exact work appears in the "True distance". Next to the true distance we find its daily movement. For real fine work, we may even divide this given "daily distance change" into 24 hours and get the hourly motion. Since the speed or distance covered by this motion changes real fast we might apply the formula for the "Law of the Fall" and get things absolutely exact. However, I do not advise this procedure, since it will lead astray: we would be looking for an eighth and miss ten points.

No. 6 The Horizontal Parallax

The Horizontal Parallax is also incorporated in the values No. 3 and No. 4. Its movement is regulated by the others and we can pass it up.

No. 7 The Transit of Mercury over the Greenwich Meridian.

We do not use this value.

No. 8. Date line column of page 171.

This is a mere repetition of the dates started on page 163.

No. 9. Heliocentric Longitude of Mercury

Heliocentric Longitude is very important. It is different for the interior planets, Mercury and Venus from geocentric Longitude. It was stated already that heliocentric means "as seen from the Sun", while geocentric means "as seen from the earth".

Heliocentric positions of planets as well as geocentric positions are measured from a point which is 0 degree of Aries. After going through 360 degrees the planet comes back again to the point of beginning, having gone through the entire Zodiac. Mercury, for example, makes this motion in 88 days, while in geocentric motion it takes about one year.

Why this 0 point Aries has been chosen as the beginning is of little import to us. Astronomy books will explain this phase.

As we get deeper into the subject, we shall note, that we strictly keep on our side of the fence, i.e. subjecting calculations of planetary motions towards finding market movements. The way "how" astronomers figure these motions is their business. The ancients, no doubt, had to do all this figuring themselves besides making the practical application.

No. 10. Reduction to Orbit

Next to the Longitude we find a column called the "Reduction to Orbit". It is an adjustment to be applied to the heliocentric longitude in order to obtain the longitude measured along the orbit of the planet. It has no relation to the values of True Distance from the Earth, Semi-diameter nor Parallax. It belongs strictly to the heliocentric Longitude.

No. 11. The Heliocentric Latitude.

The movement of the Heliocentric Latitude extends over seven degrees, North and South

(plus and minus). On the side we find the daily motion in latitude as was the case next to column "Heliocentric Longitude". We shall have much use for this column.

No. 12

The last column, "Logarithm of the Radius Vector" is constructed similarly to the "True Distance from the Earth". The plotting of this vector is difficult, however to circumnavigate the difficulty, it is best to plot the daily variation which also has a North and South, i.e. a plus and a minus. I suggest to use for plotting the first two numbers only and call the remaining three numbers decimals. For example, January 1 to 2, 1940, would be plotted as 31.3 on the plus side. It shows that the line of the radius vector's daily motion is leading downward towards the Zero line, the so-called "Center Line". It reaches this line on January 13, 1940.

ADDITIONAL FUNDAMENTALS

In the course of time, I have gone through most of the important ancient works of Confucius, Buddha, Mohammed, and other religious works. The gist of them is: They knew all about the movements of Mercury in longitude, declination in latitude AND THEY ALSO KNEW ITS EFFECTS UPON MANKIND. If only the people of today would recognize this fact! Most of the introductions to these books as well as the Commentaries and Commentary Notes found in most of these works take these Ancients as having been a bunch of "dumbbells" "ignoramuses" and "fools", whereas in reality, so far as I have been able to find out, they knew much more than we shall ever know. They have been able to fool the public with their writings for two thousand years. It is my belief that only a few people on and off will be able to fathom completely the meaning of their writings. All these works are written in code form. What they say does not mean that which the public considers its meaning. Just as a telegraph code relays messages to a few, while to others the meaning of the code words is incomprehensible, so it is true of these books.

Once we take this for granted, all these works begin to have a different appearance.

The Ancients constantly referred back to previous times. They meant that we should look

back to previous cycles and happenings in the movements of planets.

It will be well for you to go over the last few lines and take an hour or so to digest what was said. On this statement everything that follows is hinged.

The wonderful coatings, the beautiful stories, dealing with war and peace, with human affairs, whatever is of interest to the people were used to explain planetary movements. You may say "no", in fact more than fifty percent of the readers will say so until shown, and then they will accept it only with a grain of salt. Many of the laws that are explained here are so sure and safe to use, especially if two or three of them agree at the same time, in that a change in the market MUST occur. While many minor swings can be located to the day, they are not always as clear and precise as we would want to have them. However, if we follow the policy of safety we do not try for small, insignificant moves, for the so-called "jiggles".

Coming back to the ancient writings, and their Code form, I want to draw your attention to the myriads of names used to cover up the names of planets. In Confucius, for example, there is a part wherein Confucius talks about himself. In doing so, he addresses a king whom he calls "Fu-Hsia". In another place, he talks about a king whom he mentions by name, but he wants to bring out emphatically a specific planet and to do so he takes recourse to another king. The name of that king is exactly the reverse spelling of his first king. The name in question is a rather long name with vowels and consonants fitting admirably for the reversal. Things like that can only be discovered when these ancient writings are carefully analyzed word for word, and sentence for sentence. Such finds tell us and show us what is behind the stories.

Another very important idea contained in these books is this: Whichever stories or books we tackle we find, first, a birth, which means the beginning of a cycle. We may call this in our terms a Zero Aries Position in Longitude, or else a Zero Position in Latitude or Declination. Shortly afterwards a second birth occurs, and the first born is killed.

This killing points towards the elimination of a certain line, or if not that, it means that a second line has started which then kills or eliminates the first line. (See example in Rule No. 37.)

In the present work, I am not touching any farther on this idea since we have enough material on hand to work with single planet's motions. It only should show how much deeper and farther we can penetrate into the subject, if we are sufficiently interested. The subject itself, as you will see, is so deep, though, with all that I will show and explain, you have enough on hand to trade safely. Combinations of the type shown in rule No. 37 explain not only movements of markets but of diseases, wars, political conditions, personal affairs, as well as of all home affairs, births, marriages, deaths, etc. When we consider that the laws brought forth by the Ancients in code form cover most of the time volumes of two hundred to four hundred pages, we must not overlook the fact that quite a few of these ancient books contain but 20 or 30 printed pages. We must not assume that these miniature issues are abbreviated works. They contain all the laws in concentrated form.

I am stating this because I do not know as yet the size of this work. I will write as long as I have something to explain. At the end there will be simply the word "Amen", meaning that's all.

The subject matter itself I would not call difficult but strange to the average man.

Our way of education does not allow a fast or quick absorption of ideas such as I bring forth. In fact, my work is so much against the grain of the average educated person that the most difficult part consists in the separation of ideas, thoughts and procedures as you are want to use now, compared to what you are supposed to use when you are through with a study of this book. Any talk in brokers' offices or at other places from outsiders that pretend Wheat is going up on account of rain in Kansas, or down on account of a frost in Saskatchewan, will sound so absurd and foolish that you just cannot stand it. The country is overrun with such prognosticators. We, the followers of ancient science, are of needs rare. We may compare ourselves to the sharp movements in wheat or stocks that occur every once in a while, since ordinarily the market moves in normal range for a long time. The normal range may be compared to the public which guesses, which uses rain and frost, which trades with rust and mildew.

I stated before about repeating cycles, which the Ancients suggest to use. Soon, will you recognize that anyone not using planetary lines will

never find the cycles of repetition. After you have plotted, let us say, the declination of Mercury or of Venus, you will find that the line produced has series of bends. From a Zero position upward the line occasionally gets a kink before reaching the extreme. This also happens on the way down in this declination. At other periods the line is straight up from Zero to the Extreme. Let us say, a movement was begun when Venus passed the Zero line and the movement ended when Venus was at the extreme of declination, coming now back to the repetition of the cycle, we readily can see that a kink in it extends the time from Zero to Extreme by a month or two. The picture becomes an entirely different one in "Time"; that is, from one cycle to the other. After you have made a chart of declination a few years back, it is suggested that you compare the movement of Wheat or some other commodity, during each cycle. Pick out the Zero positions wherever they occur.

CHARTS

Going down to the broker each day, looking at the tape and watching prices go by won't help much to define the trend of wheat or stocks. It is a sort of passing the time for want of having something else to do.

What a trader needs is charts. The daily high and low charts of a few commodities and a few stocks have to be plotted each day even though you do only trade in one. If you have none, make some immediately since all laws given here are explained on hand of these charts. Use Keuffel & Esser paper.

Wheat prices are plotted one square for one cent of movement. In one square there are three small tiny lines which are used for the quarters. In between each small line is the place for the 8ths. Plot first the high of the day with a dot then the low thereof; finally connect the dots with a line. Stocks are plotted one dollar to a square; cotton is plotted 10 points to a square; all other commodities are plotted so that \$50.00 in movement equals one square. Therefore, since cottonseed oil is valued at \$6.00 per point and 6 goes into 50 eight times, cottonseed oil is plotted 8 points to a square.

Rubber is traded so that one point of its movement represents \$2.24. Let us divide \$50.00 by 2.24. This gives 22. Rubber is plotted 22 points to a square. Hides are plotted 12½ points to a square. Lard is plotted 10 points to a square.

All charts must be made very carefully; the entries are to be made daily and not once a week. The picture of the movements as they develop will gradually fasten in one's mind which is of prime importance. With the aid of the ellipse and other factors explained later, a major bottom or top will stick out so that it cannot be missed.

On days when no trading is done such as on Sundays or holidays we have to leave a blank space for that day. It is too ridiculous to see nicely made charts omitting lines of holidays and Sundays. People expect to derive benefits that way, but they don't. They, if they would know what causes movements, would probably believe that the planets "stand still" during holidays the same way as Joshua made the Sun stand still some time ago. Planets work week days and Sundays; they know no holidays. The Nautical Almanac will show it.

When starting charts, begin the year about half-way up the sheet. Should movements go beyond the sheet, paste a strip to it.

To be sure that everything goes right suggest to use pencil first until you get used to making thin lines with ink. Many a fine chart was spoiled by daily ink entries.

Charts should be kept in a binder of good quality, which takes a full size sheet or you may use those that take the chart with one fold. For testing remove the single sheets; when through testing put them back into the binder. Notes may be made right on the charts, on the margin or into the graph picture. The color of the graph sheets should be green instead of orange. Since the entries are mostly made in the evening the green colored paper is more appropriate.

Data of prices may be obtained in the weekly "Financial Chronicle" or from daily papers. The ready-made charts as published by some firms are not to be used. The reason is obvious.

TRADING COMMODITIES

Several clients told me they can trade only gains with their regular broker. Any broker, if he wants to, can buy or sell any commodity that is traded, if you demand it. His business is brokerage, thus all he has to do is forward his order to some other broker and get his share of the commission.

Others tell me that their newspaper does not give quotations on commodities. Here again is where your good broker comes in. He is the one from whom you can expect to get the daily

high and low prices of any commodity. He will get in touch with those who have them. After he has procured them once or twice for you, he will get "accustomed" to getting the price ranges each day as long as you get him on the go once. And, if your own broker can't get them there are many brokers who will gladly get them for you!

It matters little, when trading commodities or stocks whether or not you get the last eighth. When a top is indicated and you sell within that day, you are doing fine; the same with buying when you buy within a day of the low. All orders should be given "at the market", meaning buy or sell for what you can get. Orders with a fixed price should be shunned. Supposing the market is a buy on a certain day and wheat sells at 78. Knowing that its move should be upward, does it make any difference whether you pay 78 or 78½ or even 79?

When you notice you are wrongly committed stop hoping and get out! When the move does not come off as expected or as figured, get out fast and furiously. Wait for the next move.

Stop loss orders are once in a while in order, especially in wild markets. For example, during the sharp wheat drop in May 1940, when one was long at the top (we were short though!) one had, by all means, business to carry a stop around 1.03 that time.

When trading hides don't watch wheat or cotton. When trading in rubber forget about butter and eggs or cottonseed oil. Each commodity moves its own peculiar way. The grains even move their own ways compared to one another. Strength in corn may mean a decline in wheat at the very same time. Watch your own bird! Do not even try to take cues from different options! May wheat may be weak for an hour and July wheat strong at the same time.

When an option is about to expire, such as September wheat end of August to mid-September, its fluctuations are more violent than earlier. Options that just come on the board are usually very little traded. Options run about 9 months. In their middle period, from the age of 3 to the age of 6 months they are best for trading.

Margins on commodities run between \$500 and \$750 per contract. Commissions vary considerably. On wheat, the round-trip of buying and selling a contract or selling first and buying

afterwards is \$12.50. A similar contract of lard the round trip is \$20.00; on hides \$40.00.

When a top is made and values are about to go down-hill we must not only sell out but also go short. This question about short selling is a ticklish thing with most traders. They cannot see the virtue of it.

The principle is just the reverse of buying. Instead of buying and awaiting higher prices, you sell and await lower levels. When prices have receded far enough and the time, according to the rules laid down here, indicates a change of trend, you buy back that which you sold higher up and that way close the trade. At that very same time you also buy. Covering short positions and buying at the same time for an upward movement is called "doubling up" a position.

A phenomenon worth mentioning is the state of "lameeness" that overtakes traders when sharp big moves occur. Some call it inability to get out of the seat in the broker's office to give the order. Supposing you have figured things out very nicely one evening that wheat should advance due to a rule that a change of trend is imminent. Instead, the market opens down with a small gap. Such an unexpected down opening which is contrary to what was expected paralyzes the man; he is absolutely unable to move, to speak, to do anything. He just sits, and looks. What has to be done in such a case is: get out of the seat and run fast to get out at the market when wrongly committed.

A similar effect can be noticed when for several days a sharp run-up occurs or a sharp drop. The client is rightly committed. He can't take those profits and sits still, thinking it will keep on going in his direction forever. This man is apt to come out with a loss instead of a profit since he refuses to take profits. A sharp advance of several days or a sharp drop of several days calls at least for a temporary reversal which enables the man again to go back to his commitments at better prices.

All the above remarks are general remarks. I will give you rules and laws on hand that will supercede these remarks. These rules will give you days and points (prices) which, when reached, require your stepping out without further ado.

Do no trading without having the specific chart before you of past performance for several consecutive years. It would be just as bad as going

on a auto-trip without tires on the car. Do no chart studies without using the ellipse and the rules I shall give you along how to set the ellipse. Once a commitment has been decided upon, put it into execution, especially so, if the past cycles are satisfactory.

Results depend entirely upon your own operation and research, by digging out what has happened previously and expect it to happen again under similar circumstances. This is why it is suggested that you trade in but one single commodity or one single stock as will be amply illustrated. I have set up rules for several commodities; most of the rules concern wheat. You will note that the rules for hide future price movements cannot be well used for wheat, neither can wheat price movement laws be applied to hides. Each commodity moves its own way just like in individuals move each their own way.

ASTRONOMY FOR TRADERS

Before starting in with the rules on forecasting we have to get acquainted with the various names of the planets and their abbreviations. We also must know something about the Zodiac which is the path of the planets.

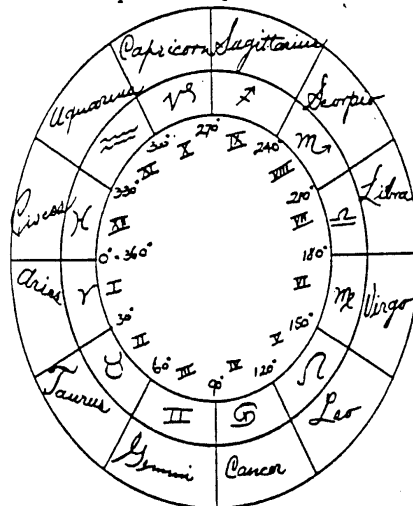


Illustration No. 1

The Divisions of the Zodiac into signs and degrees. This Zodiac is used for geocentric as well as for heliocentric Longitude only. It is not to be used for Latitude or Declination.

The planets which we use are:

The Sun (☉)—this planet we use very seldom.
Mercury (☿)—This is the most important planet of all

Venus (♀)—we use this planet very much
Mars (♂)—We need this one for hides
Jupiter (♃)—a few times we need this planet
Saturn (♄)—we use this planet only once or twice

Neptune—this planet is used in one rule only

Mercury and Sun are called the inner planets, the planets Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune are called the outer planets. The new planet Pluto we don't need.

Planets all run around the Sun which is their center. Their paths are ellipses, but, due to the immense size of each planet's path we can consider them as circles. Each circle we know contains 360°. In astronomy this circle is used from 0 degrees Aries via 1, 2, 3° to 360°. All values in Longitude given in the Nautical Almanac are shown this way (heliocentric values).

There is a second way which is used, the geocentric division of the Zodiac, if we may call it such. It divides the same Zodiac into 360° also, but makes sub-divisions of 30° each, 12 of them, which are called signs of the Zodiac. In illustration No. 1 I show the Zodiac with the 12 divisions and the names given to each. Their rotation is always the same and never changes. Each such sign is 30° long. We use this type for our geocentric positions only.

Let us assume a planet is at 84°15' longitude heliocentric; this would correspond to: 2 signs plus 24°15'. The signs are always counted from 0 Aries. Thus: one sign covers Aries, the second sign covers all of Taurus and the third sign, Gemini, covers only 24°15' of it. Therefore, 84°15' is the same as 24°15' Gemini.

329°7' would be the same as 10 signs plus 29°7'. Ten full signs bring us to 0° Aquarius and the extra 29°7' bring us to 29°7' of Aquarius.

To facilitate counting and measuring, I entered into the illustration the numbers of the sign with Roman numbers from I to XII.

You will have to try locating several points in the Zodiac the way I showed it above to gain experience. We need this very often. When values go beyond 360° you will come into Aries again, the 13th sign (actually though the first once more). Instead of having for example 14 signs you take off 12 and have 2 and sign No. II is Taurus.

The abbreviation of the signs I do not have to bring, nor their names, since I have marked them in Illustration No. 1 already.

RULE NO. 1
SPEED OF MERCURY IN GEOCENTRIC
LONGITUDE

March 28th, 1940: Mercury at 0. This case did not give a clear cut movement, in fact considering we had declined two days previous already, we would be inclined to expect an up-move on that change. But we sold off slightly. Would call it a failure.

May 21st 1940: Mercury at 2:12. Moving downward from the 20th also the 21st, called for a reversal upward for several days we did

four points. From April 30, 1940 on, we dropped another four points.

June 10, 1940: The speed differential between Mars and Mercury geocentric was 59 minutes. On that day, we opened low and ran up wildly $4\frac{1}{2}c$. After further slight strength for two days, which brought the price up an extra cent above the extreme high of June 10, we dropped according to this rule and made new lows.

In a six months' period, we have therefore three cases where the Mercury-Mars differential speed of 59 minutes occurred. Each time a decline was noted. Each time the amount of the decline was about $4c$. If you check previous years, you will note that there is only once a case, on June 3, 1938, when the rule failed, and even then we reacted two points during the next three days.

RULE NO. 3

MARS-MERCURY LONGITUDINAL DIFFERENCE OF $161^{\circ}32'18''$.

While we are at differentials of Mars and Mercury, I shall give you a rule that has to do with a geocentric differential of these two planets. Each time these two planets are in geocentric longitude $161^{\circ}32'18''$ apart, big solid upmoves begin. (This has nothing to do with speed!)

Example: April 6, 1935, Mars was at 16° Libra retrograde (moving backward) while Mercury was then at 27° Pisces, or 161° apart. A sharp upward move followed.

On April 17, 1937, Mars was at $5^{\circ}29'$ minutes Sagittarius retrograde while Mercury was at $16^{\circ}39'$ Taurus, or 161° apart. A sharp run-up of two days occurred. June 20, 1937, Mars at $19^{\circ}50'$ Scorpio and Mercury at $10^{\circ}50'$ Gemini, 161° apart. The market started a big upmove at that time.

August 21, 1939, Mars at $23^{\circ}58'$ Capricorn, and Mercury at $12^{\circ}11'$ Leo, started the big upmove before the War began.

We note that a distance of 161° between the planets Mars and Mercury can only occur every two years at a time when Mars is retrograde. It takes Mars two years to get around the Zodiac. The moves that do come off are very strong.

The positions of these planets belonging to the last case can be found in Raphael's Ephemeris for 1939 on page 17 under date of August 21.

RULE NO. 4

MERCURY RETROGRADE POSITION OF ONE YEAR AND ITS EFFECT A YEAR LATER ON THE SAME DATE

We use Mercury's position at the moment it turns retrograde. This is only possible when we look at it from the earth. Therefore, we have to use the geocentric positions as given in Raphael's Ephemeris. Rules of the kind I give now are very hard to explain in words. We have to look into our wheat charts and point out the positions since the picture actually talks and shows the effect.

On January 23, 1936, Mercury turns retrograde at $17^{\circ}35'$ Aquarius. When this point is reached the year after, on January 23, 1937, we find that a three days rally came in.

On January 5, 1937, Mercury becomes retrograde at $1^{\circ}31'$ Aquarius. The next year, i.e. on January 5, 1938 in spite of the rise previous to that date, the market rallied further from this day on for three days. Thus, we had an upmove from January 5, 1938 on.

On December 20, 1937 Mercury retrograded at $15^{\circ}36'$ Capricorn which therefore called for a rally on the very same day a year later i.e. on December 20, 1938: actually we made a low on that date. We were right to expect an upmove.

On December 5, 1938, Mercury retrograded at $29^{\circ}46'$ Sagittarius. The effect of this retrogradation was to be felt on December 5, 1939. We made a gap upwards on that day, rather, to be more specific, between December 5 and December 6, 1939. It was a wild movement of nearly $18c$ before the effect wore off.

On November 18, 1939 Mercury went retrograde at $13^{\circ}58'$ Sagittarius. Its effect will be felt on November 18, 1940. The wheat market from this day on is due for a rally of at least three days according to the rules given.

We note that the dates given are gradually moving backwards in the calendar. The difference amounts to about 16-18 days from one year to the next. Let us check this: January 23, 1936 to January 5, 1937 are 18 days backwards. January 5, 1937 to December 20, 1937 are 16 days backwards; December 20, 1937 to December 5, 1938 we have 15 days backwards, from December 5, 1938 to November 18, 1939, we have 17 days backwards. So that, it is easy to see that the retrograde points of Mercury from year to year are retrograding themselves, using a rate of about 17 days.

RULE NO. 5
MERCURY'S RETROGRADE POSITION AND ITS
ZODIACAL VALUE AT THAT TIME COM-
PARED TO THE SAME MERCURY
POSITION A YEAR AGO

We use the same positions as given in rule No. 4 each time planet Mercury turns retrograde. Instead of using the date in the calendar, we now use the longitudinal position of Mercury, which necessarily must differ as you soon will see.

We follow the longitude of the planet Mercury until it reaches the very same degree and minute in the Zodiac at which place it turned retrograde the cycle previous.

January 23, 1936 (see above) shows the retrograde position of Mercury 17°35' Aquarius. This very same place is passed by Mercury again on February 26, 1937. This was an important low from which a sharp upward move began.

January 5, 1937 Mercury retrogrades at 1°31'. The year following we run across this place on February 9, 1938. It was the very top of the year for wheat.

The December 20, 1937 retrograde place of Mercury find its "echo" on January 23, 1939. We have a three days upward move from then on.

December 5, 1938 the retrograde place of Mercury gives us 29°46' Sagittarius on January 5-6 1940. We made the second important top for wheat two days before and, on that specific day we made a gap downward and, a gap, whatever its direction, up or down, means the trend is in the direction of that gap and never against it.

I have not said much about gaps as yet. Bear in mind that they are important and must not be slighted. A gap upward (meaning a space is left open between the trading of one day compared to the trading area of the next day) indicates strength upward. A gap down means weakness. Gaps are not always left open; strength or weakness may be but for a few days. However, when a gap is left open such place must be watched on the charts for later use. Invariably at some time such "left-open" gaps will be closed. We had a gap open on December 12, 1939 which was closed during the January decline 1940. The gaps left open on October 9, 1939 was covered during the May drop of 1940.

Ellipses oftentimes have to be laid through gaps to produce perfect settings. Sometimes also a movement jumps out of an ellipse with a gap, moves on for a few days, reacts and jumps back into the ellipse once more and finishes its run within the ellipse to its end.

November 18, 1939 finds Mercury at the retrograde place 13°58' of Sagittarius. We reach this place again between December 18 and 19, 1940.

This rule No. 5 is not quite as good as rule No. 4 for practical use

RULE NO. 6
MARS IN GEOCENTRIC LONGITUDE PLUS 330°.

Here is a rule that does not occur very often. Whenever it can be used, grand results are obtained. We use the position of Mars in geocentric longitude and the value to be used is 16°35'. The signs which we have to use change from year to year backwards. In simpler words, we add to a value once established 330°. As stated above the Laws of Nature are very intricate and hard to explain, but when looked up on charts and in the ephemerides you can grasp what I mean.

We look up the Raphael's Ephemeris of 1931.

Look at Mars on July 9-10, 1931. The value there shows 16°35' in the sign of Virgo. The year following at exactly that date we had the enormous bear market low of stocks within a day. Note, that the sign of Virgo was used and no other sign gives results, at least not for the year 1932.

On July 9-10, 1932 you could buy your head off and make monstrous profits.

I said above that you had to add to the July 9-10, 1931 position exactly 330° to arrive at the next important point from which to measure. Thus we say: 16°35' Virgo for Mars, the start on July 9-10, 1931 plus 30° gives 16°35' Libra; plus 30° gives 16°35' Scorpio, plus another 30° gives 16°35' Sagittarius; plus 30° brings us into Capricorn; plus 30° gives Aquarius, plus again 30° gives Pisces; plus 30° more brings us to Aries; plus another 30° gives Taurus; plus 30° gives Gemini, plus 30° more gives Cancer and once more 30° gives us 16°35' in Leo. All told we moved the position of Mars 330° further up. Then we look in the ephemeris for the date on which this happens. We find it was on October 18-19, 1932. A year later we had a big low.

As I said we cannot use this day but we have to use exactly a year later and find we are again at a monstrous low although we were just one day late to get the extreme lowest point. An 18c rise followed immediately.

In fairness to my work, going back once more to the July 10, 1932 date I wish to say that stocks kept on rising as we all recall, but wheat did not rise immediately, although we may term these few days of early July 1932 the B E A R - M A R K E T lows. In fact, wheat declined down to July 17th, 1932 and then got the vast rise. The decline of these extra days amounted to 3c which is nothing to worry about, provided one knows that a 10c rise follows right thereafter. Anyhow, wheat went from 50c down to 47c yet. The rise was 10c right thereafter.

The next date must necessarily be 330° further in Mars' motion. To the newly found value we have to add yet one full year. Thus we use: October 18-19, 1932, Mars at 16°35' Leo plus 330° gives us: 16°35' Cancer. This value was reached by Mars on August 9, 1934. Add one full year to it, gives us August 9, 1935. What happened at that time? We were in the midst of a minor reaction that began August 1st 1935. We reacted until August 19th 1935 the amount of the reaction being 3c just like it happened back in 1932. However, we rose after the 3c reaction had taken its course precisely 21c. From the place we bought, according to this law, we rose 18c.

Going backwards from Cancer 30° is the same as if we go forward from Cancer 330°. So that for the next point we have to take Gemini as sign and the same 16°35' therein. This occurred on June 7th 1936. On that day Mars runs through 16°35' Gemini. A year later, June 7, 1937 as per rule, we find ourselves at the major bottom for wheat, and even then, although it was the bottom, we hung around with sharp ups and downs until June 20th. This happened in Chicago wheat. In Winnipeg wheat we made the low on June 7-8 and began to move upward without approaching the low levels again. Such conditions are occurring quite often between Chicago and Winnipeg. They should be ignored for practical purposes. As said before, we are not trying for the last eighth but we try for swings. He who bought on June 7, 1937 in either market had the bottom.

The next crucial point lies 330° ahead and it is 16°35' Taurus which was due on April 4,

1938. Add one year to this value and get April 4, 1939. It was the very bottom from which wheat took a two months run upward to June 1st 1939.

After this our next date is due when we go 330° further from 16°35' Taurus. This is 16°35' Aries. This value is crossed again on January 28, 1940. Adding to it one full year, we obtain January 28, 1941 and you can bet your boots that anyone who buys on this day some wheat will run into big profits according to this rule.

All we have to do to get these points and project from each crucial point, 330° and add one year; easy, isn't it, if you know of this as you now do.

In this type of work we have to do with points in the Zodiac that have been established a year prior. Nothing is there on the actual day to make you see the change of trend, and just the same it is there, invisible, though active. This is the big secret of the ancients which they reproduced in Code form. It reminds me quite often of the old Vaudeville show when a fellow pulled out of his shirt sleeves a lot of rabbits or doves. We could not see them, but they were there just the same.

It is suggested that you go over this procedure very carefully and note how I have done it. You may have to work a week on it if you have no experience in projecting degrees and signs, but you better learn these rudiments of astronomy until you dream about them since, the further we go into the subject now, the more we will have to count and measure and bring forth "invisible" points and make the commitments right.

As you note, in this rule we have had no miss whatever. It worked each year from 1932 up and it did so further back too, only I do not want to bring too many examples. Once understood, you do further checking backwards yourself and gain experience. Remember though, when you go back you have to deduct and not add! To get the 1930 or 1931 date you will have to use the signs of Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius etc. in the 16°35' position for Mars.

This law can also be used for trading in stocks.

RULE NO. 7

THE EFFECT OF PERIHELION OF MARS AND VENUS

We look at page XIX of the Nautical Almanac of any year and find a paragraph starting with

"Elements of the planetary Orbits". Use the lower list in whose middle you find a heading: Mean Longitude of the Perihelium. This is what we need. Perihelium means the point where a plane is nearest to the Sun; Aphelium means the point that is furthest away from the Sun. These points lie opposite each other, in astronomical expression they are 180° apart. This necessitates on your part that you learn by heart the various signs that are opposing: Aries opposes Libra, Taurus opposes Scorpio, Gemini opposes Sagittarius; Cancer opposes Capricorn; Leo opposes Aquarius; Virgo opposes Pisces. We only quote one half, since the other side is just turned around. (See Illustration No. 1).

The Perihelium for Venus is given as: 130°-42'46".0

The Perihelium of Mars is given as: 334°56'9".9

This equals in sign to: Venus 10°42' Leo
Mars 4°56' Pisces

The opposite points or the Aphelium points of Venus and Mars are at:

Venus 310°42'46".0 or 10° 42' Aquarius

Mars 154°56'9".9 or 4°56' Virgo

I have discovered that whenever one of these two planets pass its Perihelium in geocentric longitude (also over the Aphelium), we get changes in wheat of a few days duration. It means that Venus or Mars must pass over its own perihelium.

The passage over the Perihelium happens once a year with Venus, unless the planet becomes retrograde shortly after this point has been passed. In that case the planet will turn backwards and cross the point backwards, then, when it becomes direct in motion once more and naturally has to pass the point a second time. Mars passes its perihelium only once every two years. The exception, a treble passage, occurs very seldom.

Venus passing over its Perihelium (10°42' Leo)

Year	Date	Effect
1935	— June 17	— at an important low
1936	— July 26	— at a good low with strong upmove following
1937	— June 17	— at a good low; strong upmove develops here
1938	— June 17	— in a downward move. however, after dropping 3c more the market rallied back to this level as prevailing on this day by June 21st, even exceeded the level by two cents.

1939 — August 11 — at important low levels just preceeding the war rise.

1940 — Sept. 18-19 — the effect should be a low level.

Mars passes its Perihelium (4°56' Pisces geocentric)

Year	Date	Effect
1932	— March 2	— in an important top area; the range of the day is within a point from the actual top. A substantial drop follows.

1934	— Feb. 10	— in a top area; we are 2½c from the peak. After a few days sideways movement a substantial drop follows.
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1936	— Jan. 20	— in a sideways movement; we are 3c from the peak and a substantial drop follows.
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1937	— Dec. 28	— the market had moved upward previously and is developing a sharp run upward, which amounts to 11c.
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1939	— Nov. 27	— the market had moved sideways previously and starts a sharp run upward, which amounts to 22c.
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How do we recognize in this case whether an upmove or a bad downmove is coming? Answer: —The high which had been made just previously, if passed, tells definitely it is an upmove. Therefore, when commitments are made on this rule on the downside we have to carry a reverse stop a half point above the previous high.

We have now examined the perihelium of Venus and Mars. Mercury's effect is not substantial enough to warrant its use. Venus, however, shows that its passage over the perihelium gives important lows on which to buy. Mars produces its own passage over its own perihelium sharp moves either up or down, as we have seen.

RULE NO. 8

THE EFFECT OF PERIHELUM BY USING HELIOCENTRIC POSITIONS

We use Venus as example. In rule No. 7 we had to use the positions given in Raphael's Ephemeris. In the present case, we use the positions as given in the Nautical Almanac; i.e., the heliocentric positions, 130°42' instead of 10°42' Leo.

Year	Date	Effect
1937	— March 3	— we are in a strong upmove; the next day the price drops a ½c below the March 3 price, then we run up 20c.

- 1937 — Oct. 12 — a low followed by sharp ups and downs within a 6c range for three weeks.
- 1938 — May 25 — a gap downward, followed by an 8c drop.
- 1939 — Jan. 5 — a top (Venus at 130°42').
- 1939 — Aug. 17 — at this place we reach a high point made July 31 previous, run through it the next day for a 7c upmove.
- 1940 — March 29 — a low followed by a 9c upmove. The low level of March 29 was broken by ½c on April 3, 1940.
- 1940 — Nov. 9 — is date of next event.

The examples show that Venus heliocentric passing its perihelium place produces strong moves. However, we also see that they may be either up or down and, therefore, whenever we do use this method we absolutely have to work with reverse stops. We have better rules to come,

RULE NO. 9

MERCURY GEOCENTRIC PASSING OVER 19°36' SCORPIO AND SAGITTARIUS, ALSO OVER 24°14' CAPRICORN PRODUCES BIG CHANGES

Whatever the cause may be, why there are changes produced when Mercury passes certain geocentric degrees we do not know. The rule gives results

The values are 19°36' Scorpio and Sagittarius, also 24°14' in Capricorn. Example:

We use now the value 19°36' Scorpio.

- | Year | Date | Effect |
|------|---------|--|
| 1935 | Nov. 22 | a top, followed by a 6c drop. |
| 1936 | Nov. 14 | an important low from which a major upmove starts. |
| 1937 | Nov. 7 | a major low for Wheat. |
| 1938 | Oct. 30 | a top, followed by a 3c drop; we are in a bottom area, and the 3c drop brought the low three days later. |
| 1939 | Oct. 24 | we are at that time in an upward movement and the price level of this day is at a small reaction low, which is broken by ½c three days later; and then we moved up strongly. |

We now use the value of 19°36' Sagittarius.

- | Year | Date | Effect |
|------|---------|---|
| 1935 | Dec. 11 | a low followed by an immense gap of 3½c and a top the day after. |
| 1936 | Dec. 3 | in an upmove of major proportions. |
| 1937 | Nov. 26 | a major low. |
| 1938 | Nov. 21 | an important low, followed by a 3½c upward move. The price range at that time was narrow. |
| 1939 | Jan. 3 | a top. |
| 1939 | Dec. 30 | a top. |

We now use the value of 24°14' Capricorn.

- | Year | Date | Effect |
|------|---------|---|
| 1935 | Jan. 8 | a top - major. |
| 1936 | Dec. 27 | a major top. |
| 1938 | Feb. 4 | in a top area, less than 2c from the top. |
| 1939 | Jan. 29 | a top, followed by a decline. |
| 1940 | Jan. 21 | in a top formation followed by a 6c drop. |

While the first two values bring forth important changes of trend, the last value brings forth all tops in the five years' period tested, which is quite encouraging to make commitments upon.

The opposing places bring also changes: 19°36' Taurus, 19°16' Gemini and 24°14' Cancer.

RULE NO. 10

HELIOCENTRIC LATITUDE OF SATURN UNITS OF 1°21'.2

I have found the value of 1°21'.2; where I have it from I do not recall any more. This value produced in 1937 the extreme tops and bottoms, and if you recall the Wheat movements of 1937, you know that it was a question of 40c to 50c from a bottom to a top, or from a top to a bottom. Unfortunately, I have not used that rule any farther since I found it on June 6, 1938, as my date of entry shows. We shall find soon by adding the value mentioned above through these years up to date and see whether or not it still gives these extreme tops and bottoms.

We take the Nautical Almanac of 1937 and open page 201. In the middle of the page, we find a column marked "Heliocentric Latitude of Saturn", given every 8 days. In an adjoining column, we have the variation of the movement per day. This enables us by adding this variation

two times to March 29, 1937, to arrive at the proper Latitude for March 31, 1937, which was the top for Wheat.

March 29, shows that the Heliocentric Latitude at Midnight on that day in Greenwich was $2^{\circ}12'29''.0$, that the variation per day was $2''.39$. This latter value we add twice and we obtain:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2^{\circ}12'29''.0 \\ 2''.39 \\ 2''.39 \\ \hline 2^{\circ}12'33''.78 \end{array}$$

To make the work easy, we shall call this value $2^{\circ}12'34''$.

We also shall add a straight $1'20''$ instead of the very exact value of $1'21''.2$ to facilitate the work. However, as you will note, in nine months' time we are off a few seconds in Saturn's latitudinal motion.

March 31 1937

$2^{\circ}12'34''$	top for Wheat in 1937.
add: $2'40''$	
$2^{\circ}15'14''$	bottom June 7, 1937
add: $1'20''$	
$2^{\circ}16'34''$	major top July 16, 1937
add: $2'40''$	
$2^{\circ}19'14''$	major bottom October 7, '37
add: $1'20''$	
$2^{\circ}20'34''$	major bottom Nov. 24, '37

At this place, we are off six times $1''.2$, or $7''.2$ all told. Therefore, the value should be $2^{\circ}20'41''.2$. To this we add $1'21''.2$ which gives us $2^{\circ}22'2''.4$. The date is January 5, 1938, which was a top. Adding again $1'21''.2$ brings us to $2^{\circ}23'23''.6$, or to February 25, 1938, which was an important top.

If we would continue with these values we get the following dates: April 28, July 5, September 27, in 1938.

In 1939, you will note that between June 7 and June 15 the direct motion in Saturn's Latitude changes direction at $2^{\circ}29'15''.2$. It starts to go backward. The motion per day is very slow and only by February 27, 1940 do we find one of these points crossed. The next value backward, by deducting from the February 27, 1940 value, we find May 18, 1940.

However, in order to get the in-between movements which were very important we have to divide our value $1'21''.2$ into half, and use the value of $40''.6$.

This we begin to apply from February 25, 1938, on. Therefore, adding $40''.6$ to the value of $2^{\circ}23'23''.6$, which is equal to February 25, 1938, we obtain $2^{\circ}24'4''.2$, which belongs to March 28, 1938, an important bottom.

There seems to be continuity in this cycle which is of great value.

RULE NO. 11

THE 6 INCH ELLIPSE AND ITS USE

In "Time Factors" I already had put special stress on the use of the ellipse. The idea about measuring movements with ellipses on the charts came to me when I considered that planets also move around the Sun in ellipses.

The size of the ellipse which we have to use is reproduced here correctly. Be sure to reproduce it on Celluloid of medium thickness by going over the contour with a pin point to get its picture on to the celluloid. Stores that carry drawing materials also carry such celluloid sheets.

However, when you have completed the ellipse do not be in a hurry to separate the ellipse or cut it out with scissors, since the 123° angle of which I shall treat later must be drawn into the ellipse picture as shown in Illustration No. 3.

The two axis also have to be drawn into the ellipse; they form often time and price resistance.

This ellipse was designed for K & E paper and does not give results on any other.

When you have a chart before you such as the wheat chart of 1939 we make some trial tests. We set the end of the ellipse which I shall mark point X on the important lows or highs as they were made. July 25, 1939 is such a day; so is October 8, 1939. Set it there, look forward and note how nicely the movement did run within this ellipse, until it was abandoned as time progressed. The corner of August 30, 1939 becomes an important point for the position of the next top which was made on September 7th, 1939. The action of the trend may be compared to a ball that runs across a roulette wheel, bouncing from one side to another in rather weird movements. When the "wall" of the roulette bowl is reached, which we shall call the "periphery" of the ellipse in our case, a movement to the opposite side begins the angle of rebound being different each time.

It is suggested that you retain the idea of the movement of a small ball in an oval roulette bowl, whereby the ball's movement represents the trend taken of the article "wheat, cotton" or

whatever we follow. Remember constantly, that the wall of the roulette bowl makes the ball bounce back, unless, that wall is hit with such tremendous force that the ball "jumps" over the wall. This very same condition happens in extremely wild markets. We call such jumps "gaps". They overthrow temporarily all calculations—actually a new cycle begins right at this

point and new measures must be taken from that point on.

Once in a while the "jumping" over the ellipse is followed by a top right there such as it happened end of December 1939 in wheat. While it is important to know when such jumps occur, they just simply cannot be found by setting the ellipse. They must be found via our astronomical rules and a guess, whether it jumps or whether it does not jump over an ellipse does not help us.

The ellipse is more or less a helper that locates the exact price level at which changes are due on a certain day and nothing else. We will find when checking through a few years that in narrow movements ellipses are not of much help, although they should be used just the same.

This is the way ellipses should be used when markets are narrow: set the point X to a low, watch the secondary reaction and put the periphery into the low point of this secondary reaction. The trend would be upward as long as the price structure remains inside of the periphery. As soon as it peeps beyond, consider the trend as changed.

When the trend is downward, we reverse simply the picture as well as the ellipse and using the illustration above we set the ellipse into a top first, watch for the secondary comeback and lead the periphery of the ellipse through this peak of the secondary comeback. As we decline from the secondary top we must not cross beyond the ellipse but strictly stay inside of it; if we do, the trend changes to an uptrend.

For the setting at point X of the 6 inch ellipse we use the low points of a move. However, the possibility then exists that we can lay any number of ellipses through a given point. We have to restrict their number by laying the ellipse through previous highs or through gaps in case gaps were made. These highs or the gaps must not be too far away otherwise they are useless.

Here is an example which shows what I mean: Take the low of October 8th 1939 and the previous peak of October 6th 1939. Set the ellipse point X at the low of October 8th and let the left side of the ellipse run through October 6th 1939 and you will have the perfect lay of the ellipse, giving you what I call the "corner" in wheat November 24th to 27th 1939.

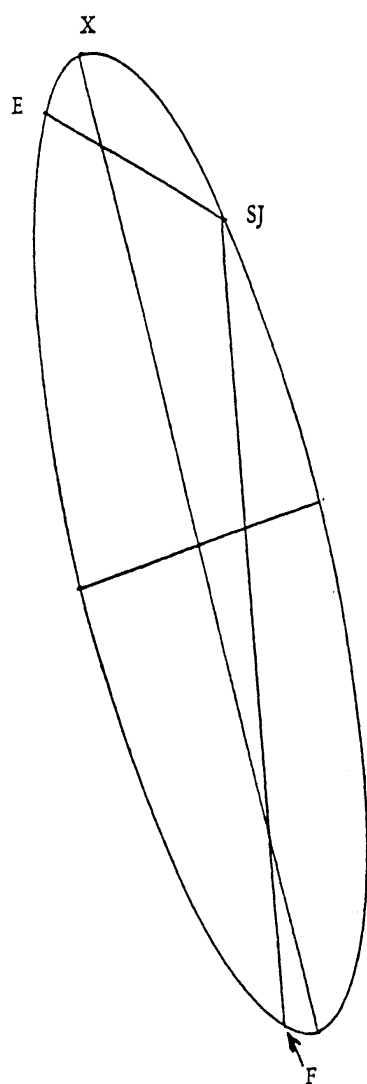


Illustration No. 3
Actual Size of 6 Inch Ellipse with Angle of 123°

RULE NO. 12
THE ANGLE OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE DEGREES INSIDE
THE ELLIPSE

Whenever you read a book note that the following pages are of the greatest importance: page 40-42, page 70-72, page 80-82, page 123 and page 144. The gist of the story is lying in these pages. This I have found out from the study of dozens of ancient works. I also discovered that exactly one hundred pages later from an important page you will find ideas explained that are very similar to what was said a hundred pages previously. This statement I have to make since in the works of Confucius and Buddha it was so pronounced that, to get better explanations of certain pages, I merely went 100 pages further and obtained much clarification of the page one hundred pages before.

I have never seen any of the writings of Confucius or Buddha in original texts, not even pictures of it. But, the printers whose job it was to print translations, assembled their type in such a way that what I am stating above is brought about. Nature does that, of course, and the printer is but the innocent tool of Nature.

Why and how I struck on the idea to build a 123° angle into the ellipse I do not recall anymore. I believe it was due to the fact that the cycles of the Saturn-Jupiter conjunctions geocentric (Herschel Text Book on Astronomy explains about that very nicely) contain 369° and one third of this is 123°. At any rate, I set this angle into the ellipse as shown in the illustration No. 3. In order not to disturb that picture by marking 123°, I shall put outside of the angle, away from the picture the initials SJ, meaning Saturn-Jupiter angle. The ends of this angle will be marked E and F.

The settings of this angle inside the ellipse gives very fine results to locate tops, bottoms, gaps or what have we. Use point E at an extreme low or at an extreme high so that the line leading to SJ comes upright into a date line such as October 8th, 1939. You will note that first of all the November 24-27 lows of 1939 are coming to the periphery, also that the SJ-F line is jumped over with a gap upward in the middle of the ellipse on December 12, 1939. When we have very severe movements such as was the case in May 1940 in wheat we have to lay the ellipse in such a way that line F-SJ is set into the

coordinate instead of line E-SJ. This way we have to lay the ellipse together with the 123° angle the long way.

Lay line SJ-E through high of April 22, 1940 and May 10, 1940. This brings the low of May 16, 1940 into the coordinate of that day and the end point X of the ellipse also fits into this day. The real low of 74 $\frac{7}{8}$ in Sept. wheat is from the high of May 10, 1939 just one ellipse diameter down.

Another example of laying the ellipse: Wheat 1940, set ellipse at low of February 1st. Note how the movement runs in the ellipse upward, with a one day exception on April 10th, when it moved out beyond by $\frac{1}{2}c$, but jumped into it again the day after with a gap upward. Only by end of April 1940 does the price abandon the upward trend and then, to help the trader, the price remained steady for fully four days and only then dropped.

Experiment around with this 123° angle and use in normal markets only the "E" setting as explained above.

Note: In abnormal markets or at very high levels, set ellipse at tops or bottoms at point F instead of point E. see Ill. No. 3.

RULE NO. 13
NEPTUNE AND ITS TRUE DISTANCE
FROM THE EARTH

There is a feeling among the public that No. 13 is a dangerous number. Hotels usually have no number 13 for their rooms; they jump from 12 to 14 since the guests do not want to use rooms with such a number.

I have not selected this number specially for Neptune, but as I am taking the data supplied here from a pile of cards upon which the various rules had been jotted down, Nature desired that I just now would take the special card that deals with planet Neptune in relation to the movements of wheat.

The rule to be explained uses Neptune and its logarithm of the "True Distance from the Earth", as will be found in the Nautical Almanac on page 221 up. We do not use the big number, 1.476 etc., but the daily differential or increment found in small numbers next to it.

When we check 1939 with 1940 for the same dates, we find that there is a slight progression from one year to the next in those numbers. January 1st 1939 shows minus 2411, while January 1st 1940 shows minus 2437. This idea is worth

while retaining since it also shows in other places under different conditions again.

But, let me concentrate on the law that I shall bring forth, how we shall use Mr. Neptune to locate tops and bottoms in wheat.

Here it is: Expect changes when Neptune's daily motion in its logarithm of the True Distance of the Earth (Nautical Almanac page 231 up) reaches the following numbers:

0, 900, 1800, 2340, 2412 and its extreme speed, which latter point varies.

Note, that the greatest speed in this particular motion of Neptune develops at the time it changes its sign from plus to minus or from minus to plus as was the case on March 14, 1939. The motion comes to a standstill when its extreme is reached as was the case on June 10, 1939.

The values supplied above produce mostly major changes. They act while moving upward as well as while moving downward.

Here is what happened when Neptune crossed the values given from January 1939 till now (June 22, 1940).

2412—January 2, 1939—
top occurred on January 4, when value was at 2373.

2340—January 7, 1939—same as above.

1800—January 29, 1939—
in top range (market was narrow).

900—February 22, 1939—top.

0—March 14, 1939—bottom.

900—April 4-5, 1939—bottom.

1800—April 29-30, 1939—
a top from which a sidewise movement began.

2340—May 26, 1939—top of great importance.

2412—June 4, 1939—
we fall out of upward trend.

2425—June 10, 1939—
the gap left open between May 24-25 is closed on this day.

2412—June 17, 1939—
the April 29-30, 1939 level is pierced.

2340—June 26, 1939—
a low, followed by a three days rally.

1800—July 25, 1939—a major low.

900—August 24, 1939—the sharp pointed top.
0—September 15, 1939—
the important top (2nd top).

900—October 8, 1939—
the important low from which we shot up 30c.

1800—November 5, 1939—the in-between peak.

2340—November 29, 1939—
the low of the reaction.

2412—December 5, 1939—
the strong gap upwards.

2495—December 18, 1940—
the extreme high of the year 1939.

2412—January 3, 1940—the secondary peak.

2340—January 9-10, 1940—in a downtrend.

1800—January 31, 1940—
the low of the reaction.

900—February 24, 1940—the high of February.
0—March 15—the low.

900—April 5, 1940—
getting ready for the strong April rise.

1800—April 30, 1940—
we fall out of upward trend just as we did on June 4, 1939.

2340—May 27, 1940—
the rally peak after the sheer drop in May.

2412—June 6, 1940—a low.

2424—June 12, 1940—a top.

2412—June 17, 1940—a low.

2340—June 27, 1940—in downtrend.

1800—July 26-27, 1940—

900—August 25, 1940—

Do not think that this Neptune motion is about equal to our Sun motion, with only a small shift each year! This would be a big mistake.

For example, checking the zero value which is listed above in the years 1939 and 1940 on March 14, shifts back in 1938 to March 11-12, in 1937 this 0 value is between March 8-9, in 1936 we find it on March 6-7. The Sun has not such motions. While we do get important changes when the values above quoted are passed; once in a while we have to be careful when using this method. We get approximately 20 changes through this method each year. Four or even five of them are not important, they even lead us wrong unless we get our fast; all the others, however, give wonderful tops and bottoms, even the most outstanding ones. From the July low of 1939 each and every value following produced a major important change. It did not work well during the June de-

cline of 1939 unless we consider resistance points which are given in the prior May movement.

RULE NO. 14.

VENUS MOVEMENTS IN GEOCENTRIC LONGITUDE USING A UNIT OF $1^{\circ}9'13''$.

This rule was found by measuring from the high of March 31, 1937 in wheat. It is rather complicated for practical use, since exact measurements must be made with degrees, minutes and seconds. If you have difficulties to measure backwards with the signs such as Aries, Taurus etc., I suggest to turn the signs into the regular 360 degrees of the circle calling 0 Aries 0, and 0 Taurus 30°, 0 Gemini 60°, and so on up. After the addition of the units are made, respectively the deductions if any, turn them back into the regular signs so that you can read in the ephemeris when the point is reached.

We use the single unit $1^{\circ}9'13''$, also five times this unit or $6^{\circ}55'18''$ and also five times this $6^{\circ}55'18''$ unit or what amounts to the same, 25 times the original $1^{\circ}9'13''$ unit which value is $34^{\circ}36'30''$.

All the measurements are to be used for geocentric longitude only. How I arrived at this $1^{\circ}9'13''$ value I do not recall. When I make tests, I might work two or three days on one movement, such as the movement from March 31, 1937 to June 8, 1937. Systematically all planets are gone through in longitude, declination, latitude, geocentric as well as heliocentric. The complete length from (example:) March 31 to June 8, 1937 is divided in all possible manner and units formed such as the one we use now: $1^{\circ}9'13''$. I have found a couple more such units besides this one that are useful and when I come across them on my notes will also demonstrate their use.

For this rule we just use this value and see what we get.

In the beginning of the period which we test now, Venus is moving backwards. This retrograde movement began on March 28, 1937. We find this point by looking up Raphael's Ephemeris for 1937 on page 7 in the second last column (Venus column longitude) near the bottom of the page. The value on March 28, 1937 shows 5R49 in the sign of Taurus, R is an abbreviation which means: moving retrograde. Further on we find a letter D (see page 11 under date of May 9th, 1937 in the Venus column in Raphael's Eph-

emeris). This D means: from now on the motion of Venus is again forward, i.e. direct.

During the period a planet moves retrograde we have to DEDUCT our increment, i.e. the values we use. When the motion of the planet is forward we have to ADD them. Be sure not to fail on this else no results can be expected.

It is unfortunate that I have to start with a retrograde movement of a planet instead of with a direct movement, since it is much more difficult to get the idea in your mind that way, but there is no other good example just now before me. If it is hard to get the thoughts clear first, it will be easier afterwards. An hour or so used to understand the backward movements of a planet in the sky gets you a long way.

(See Illustration No. 2).

Note, that during a retrograde movement the planet moves very slowly, only a few minutes each day. Therefore, to move $1^{\circ}9'13''$ takes several days.

A word of explanation is necessary before we go on with our analysis concerning the high point of end of March and early April 1937. There was one top in wheat on March 29, 1937; in hides and many other commodities the actual top was on March 31, 1937. A secondary top was made on April 5, 1937. The important question arises for us: from which of the tops shall we measure with our astronomical values? I mostly use March 31, 1937. The April 5th day has not given good results. Of course, we might use March 29, 1937 since it was the top day for wheat. But, since we have used the March 31st date before already, we shall use the values $1.9'$ and $6.55'$ ALTERNATELY from this date.

March 31, 1937 Top—Venus at $5^{\circ}46'$ Taurus R.
— $6^{\circ}55'23''$

gives $28^{\circ}38'$ Taurus or

April 16, 1937, the sharp low from which we rebounded.

$28^{\circ}38'$ Taurus

— $1^{\circ}9'$

gives $27^{\circ}29'$ Taurus;

this was on

April 18, 1937, on which day there was a holiday, however, April 19th, 1937, the wheat price range was $6\frac{1}{2}c$ above the April 16th, 1937 range. This tells us that, if we would not have had a holiday on April 16th trading would have been at rather high levels.

$$\begin{array}{r} 27^{\circ}29' \text{ Taurus} \\ - 6^{\circ}55' \\ \hline \text{gives } 20^{\circ}33' \text{ Taurus} \\ \text{or on} \end{array}$$

May 2nd, 1937, on which day we also had a top. (Note, that the previous important low was just exactly 1°9' before! !)

$$\begin{array}{r} 20^{\circ}33' \text{ Taurus} \\ - 1^{\circ}9' \\ \hline \text{gives } 19^{\circ}24' \text{ Taurus} \end{array}$$

Venus does not retrograde that far, but stops short three minutes before that place. Had we taken into consideration the actual point when Venus went retrograde on March 27, 1937 at 5.50 Taurus and measured down to the place where it turned again direct on May 8-9, 1937, we would have obtained an exact division into 14 parts whereby one part would have amounted to 1°9'13".

In the ancient books we find at several places reference to 14 trees (see "The Secrets of Enoch" in Pseudepigrapha, Oxford 1913).

At any rate, each of the changes that occurred from March 31st to May 9th, 1937 (Venus goes direct on this day), was registered. May 9, 1937 was a low.

We now go forward in Venus' motion by adding the values. Of course, right at this point I must bring forth the idea that this law gives us intermediate movements whereas the planetary conditions that produce major movements must never be forgotten. When we do count up from the direct position of Venus at 19°27' Aries on May 9th, 1937, our unit of 1°9'13", we obtain 20°35' Aries. This occurred on May 17th, 1937. This place was unsatisfactory in that another shoot followed for an extra 1°9'13" which would have brought us to the top day, May 20, 1937. In rule No. 15 I shall bring a law for Venus which tells us about major trends and these major trends must be always considered first.

In order to make you conscious of the way the speed of Venus geocentric increases and decreases in time, look on pages 26-28 of Raphael's Ephemerides where the speed of Venus is given for each day. During April and May 1937 its speed is very slow and for our work we have to use the small increments of 1°9' or 6°55' whereas when we get into the month of June or even into July 1937, the speed of Venus is so

fast that the small increments are even passed in one single day. Therefore, instead of using one or 5 units we have to use 25 such units or 34°36'55" from important tops or bottoms in order to find a change of trend. Thus, from the extreme low in wheat made on June 8, 1937 we add 34°55' and we find ourselves right on the top, 5°50' Taurus and measured down to the place

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{June 8, 1937, Venus at } 3^{\circ}8' \text{ Taurus} \\ +34^{\circ}37' \end{array}$$

$$\text{July 15, 1937, Venus at } 7^{\circ}45' \text{ Gemini}$$

On the surface it may appear here that I am trying to circumnavigate the period of May 9, 1937 to June 8, 1937. Actually I am trying to demonstrate the change that must be made from the time Venus starts to move direct up to a certain time when its direct speed is strong and fast enough to work itself away from producing changes at the single unit or at the five-fold units (6°55'). This is a secret which I have not been able to solve as yet.

We see, however, that the May 20, 1937 top, the first top made after Venus moves direct was made when we add two single units: Venus direct place is at 19°27' Aries; add twice 1°9' or 2°18' and we get 21°45' Aries as the place of change which was very good. But, after that, according to this method, we are unable to find the low of June 8, 1937 never mind how we try to combine the units. Yes, we can find the low of June 12, 1937 which was also a good low of the move, in fact we can call this June 12, 1937 low the secondary low of the major downmove that started on March 31, 1937. But, I am not too keen to use secondary lows or secondary tops. They remind too much on betting "place" in races. We only bet for 1st place in all our work. But, we find this June 8th, 1937 low from several other methods that are explained here.

Continuing the projection of the value 34°36'55" which we shall call 34°37' for easier work as we have done before, we say:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3^{\circ}8' \text{ Taurus June 8, 1937} \\ +34^{\circ}37' \\ \hline 7^{\circ}45' \text{ Gemini top on July 15, 1937} \\ +34^{\circ}37' \\ \hline 12^{\circ}22' \end{array}$$

Cancer Aug. 15, 1937: we fall out of the uptrend that started on August 9, 1937.

$+34^{\circ}37'$
 $16^{\circ}59'$ Leo September 14, 1937: at a low.
 $+34^{\circ}37'$
 $21^{\circ}36'$ Virgo October 12, 1937: at a low.
 $+34^{\circ}37'$
 $26^{\circ}13'$ Libra November 9, 1937 a day after
 the major low made in wheat that
 year; gap upwards was made.

We can see that over a period of many months when using this method, we can get some mighty fine moves, all of which amount to from 6 to 10c within a few days. As I look just now at the chart of wheat for 1937, especially at the points of change brought out through this method, I believe we could use a division of this $34^{\circ}37'$ in crement of three parts. One part would then amount to $11^{\circ}32'10''$. This is mentioned in case you like to delve into this rule further.

RULE NO. 15 VENUS HELIOCENTRIC LATITUDE AT EXTREME AND LEAST SPEEDS FOR MAJOR MOVES

The rule given here is mighty important and useful. Wheat acts on this law wonderfully. Every time Venus in heliocentric movement of the Latitude reaches its extreme speed of $3^{\circ}23'$ and a few seconds (the seconds vary a little) or else when it reaches its 0 point, markets get unusually active, and traders worry a lot of where the market is heading to.

I found that a change of trend the other way i.e. contrary to the previous movement is due right there and then.

Examples: (Nautical Almanac 1937 page 167)

YEAR 1937

January 27, Venus Lat. at 0 a fine low
 March 23, Venus Lat. at $3^{\circ}23'$ a few days later
 major top; market is boiling wildly
 May 19, Venus Lat. at 0 top; (see remark
 page 24, 1st column, 12th line from
 bottom.
 July 15, Venus Lat. at $3^{\circ}23'$ major top
 September 8, Venus Lat. at 0 a peak similar
 to the one of May 19-20, 1937
 November 4-5, Venus Lat. at $3^{\circ}23'$ at major low

Venus passes the same points during 1940 as follows:

YEAR 1940

January 1, Venus Lat. at $3^{\circ}23'$ an important peak
 February 24, Venus Lat. at 0, an important peak
 April 20, Venus at Lat. $3^{\circ}23'$ an extreme peak
 June 15, Venus at 0 Latitude, center of low levels
 should become low
 August 10-11, Venus at $3^{\circ}23'$ Latitude
 should become a low
 October 6, Venus at 0 Latitude
 should become a low
 November 30, Venus at $3^{\circ}23'$ Latitude,
 should become a low

This rule alone, without flattering myself, should enable you to make four trades a year whereby each trade should net you not less than 10c. I have not brought other years for comparison since we do not want to use up pages when the rule given produces definitely major changes at such points. It does happen that we are a day or two too soon and the market runs against us by as much as four or even five cents such as it did March 23, 1937, but, never worry about these few points. You will pick them up 5 fold a short while later. It is a reversal of the previous move that mostly comes forth. In 1940 it happened, however, that one top at 0 gave at the extreme another top. Therefore, "something was operating between the two extremes of January 1st and February 24th 1940 that caused a switch. However, let us say that you shorted wheat the first few days of January 1940, saw it decline to February 1st, 1940 and then up again to the old high of January 3rd, 1940, as it happened on February 24, 1940, you could only assume that there was not a gap coming upward on February 24th but that we have to decline from that place.

On the other hand, many of the rules showed us already the low point of February 1st, 1940, pointing thus that February 24th, 1940 had to be a top and not a "jump-off" place with a gap up. Furthermore, should you not want to risk a few cents, you might even wait a few days to see whether or not the market changes as expected and then still make the commitments since, as you will see from the charts, the movement is always a strong move.

From what I have said so far and explained on hand of the ephemerides and charts, we can

see that tops and bottoms are made at rather variable times which changes depend upon the speed or position of the planets:

It gets me at times when traders with their "private" special methods try to tell me that stocks or commodities in their movements have to be counted in days, such as 22 days one way, 88 days some other way, 35 days this way and 60 days another. It is too silly for words. Admitted, in my work "Time Factors" I had a chapter dealing with this sort of stuff. It was actually foolish to put this into the setting. The rules do work once in awhile, but it is always the question: when. It also remains the question which value to use.

You can now visualize that, since the speed of the various items which we do use change constantly, from fast to slow and from slow to fast, so that, when we count days, we never consider the increase or decrease of that speed—and on speed alone I have built all the laws given herein. Sometimes a planet takes a month to cover 6 degrees, at other times it takes 3 days to do the very same motion.

Some readers will have the difficulty to get into their mind that for example in rule No. 15 above the passing of Latitude by Venus of the degrees mentioned produces once a top, then at bottom. at some other time two bottoms in succession. I do not know the reason for it myself, but one thing is sure that if it would not have such different effects, the public would long be wise to the law of regular repetition, but since the effect changes irregularly, they walk right over these laws and watch news reports that invites them to do just the opposite of what they should do . . .

RULE NO. 16

THE EIGHTY YEARS CYCLE

As you have found out by now, I have left no stone unturned in the attempt to find laws that would tell in a safe way when tops and bottoms are due to be made in the wheat price or in the price structure of other commodities as well as in stocks. I always was working as a sort of "lone wolf", hunting on grounds which others left untouched. Astrologers, with all their angles and aspects have to consider so many of them, and so often, of whose effects they

know little or nothing except what they find in text books. Not knowing any other approach since "versatility" is mainly lacking and everything has to go as per rules laid down in these text books, they are absolutely helpless. One asks the other: what do you think of this aspect, what of the other one? While I do not claim that all the rules brought forth here can be used by you or that you now can sit in the easy chair and get each movement, a lot of study—and constant study is necessary to gain experience for the practical application. Some of the laws given are a cinch, nothing less. For example the Venus Lat. law should turn out for you to be one of them. It will take time until you get used to the terms I use until you can quickly work with signs, degrees, minutes and seconds. It will take time to distinguish between geocentric and heliocentric, between Longitude, Latitude and Declination and the other items which we have to use. But, it is never too late to learn these things, especially if I can show you that you will greatly profit by wearing out a few pants to learn it thoroughly.

Having lightened my heart a bit, I come back to the stones which I turned over. So here goes rule 16.

I found that, if we can secure old prices for wheat or for any other commodity or stocks that date back exactly 80 years, and plot them on charts, we do find a great relationship in the movements compared to the present dates. After finding this some years ago, I spent a long time in the NY Library going back over the old "Financial Chronicles" found there and copied prices of what was available. I plotted them on charts and may say that some years the major tops and bottoms as well as the trend came forth very nicely. I am not saying that you will get the market right by just going there and copying the values of 80 years before but you will get at least a lot of good out of them for checking into present conditions. This is specially true when one is interested in commodities for which I have not given any rules or for which I have only given a few rules.

Therefore, the movement of wheat during the year 1860 should be similar to the wheat movement of 1940, that of 1861 from day to day in the calendar should be similar to that of 1941 etc.

RULE NO. 17
MERCURY GEOCENTRIC AT 15 AQUARIUS AND
15 LEO AND THE PASSAGE OF ALL
OTHERS OVER THESE POINTS

Here is a rule that should not be slighted. It entails a little more work than others since we have to consult constantly Raphael's Ephemeris and use Mercury in its geocentric position.

We look in the Raphael Ephemeris of the year and pick out Mercury at the moment it crosses 15°0' of Aquarius and 15°0' Leo. Both positions are exactly opposite each other in the Zodiac. Take this last remark only as a reminder; it has nothing to do with what I am going to explain.

You will note that very seldom does it happen that Mercury at the time given in Raphael's Ephemeris is exactly at 15°0' of the signs we have to use. Therefore, we have to estimate approximately when Mercury is passing exactly, since Raphael's positions are given for noon at London.

We note down the values for all the other planets as they were at this very moment in the Zodiac. Each one of these planets also has its own speed and they require therefore first an adjustment to bring them even with the place at the time Mercury passes exactly 15°0' Aquarius (or 15°0' Leo.)

An example will explain the matter:

Take Raphael's Ephemerides for 1939, page 17. Look at Mercury which started moving direct a few days prior to its reaching 15°0' Leo on August 27, 1939. The value given is for noon London on this day as 15°6' Leo. In this case, considering that the daily motion of Mercury on this day is 56' (figure it out or else look back on page 27 in the Ephemeris), a six minute excess position does not matter and we can leave it as is listed.

We take all the other planets on that day as they are and get:

Sun at 3°18' Virgo (given on page 16, second column)

Neptune at 22°20' Virgo

Uranus at 21°58' Taurus

Saturn at 1°7' Taurus

Jupiter at 7°29' Aries

Mars at 24°0' Capricorn

Venus at 0°46' Virgo

Here is the rule now: As Mercury keeps on going through the Zodiac and passes the places of the other planets given above, we get changes of trend.

The first place Mercury crosses is the Venus place of 0°46' Virgo which was on September 7, 1939 and was that a top!

The next place Mercury meets is Neptune's place of 22°20' Virgo which as we can see from the ephemeris occurred on October 19, 1939. We had gone down before that day for five days as may be seen when consulting the wheat chart. The immediate effect was one day run-up of 5½ points!

The next place is hit by Mercury on January 20, 1940 which was a Sunday. It passed the old place of Mars, 24°0' Capricorn. The 19th i.e. the Saturday was the top.

Watch, what else we get! The next place that was passed is Jupiter's place of 7°29' Aries. Mercury runs over this point on the very peak day of the year 1940 i.e. on April 22nd.

Watch this next one! Saturn's place of 1°7' was passed by Mercury at 1°7' Taurus on May 7, 1940 a low with the last small shoot to May 10th 1940. The last planet that still is active from the important date of August 27, 1939 is Uranus. Its place is passed on May 18, 1940 while Mercury passes 21°58' of Taurus. This was the big wash-out low in May 1940.

Note that the effect runs pretty nearly 8 months due to the gradual passage of Mercury over all points. There was no planet that missed to produce a change, and, if I may say so, each point was a major change not just a quarter point move followed

I overlooked to quote the Sun. Its place was 3°18' Virgo and Mercury passed it on September 9th 1939 which gave the bottom for the run-up to the 15th of September 1939.

Isn't it funny and strange how well Mercury remembered to change the market's trend whenever it came to these points. It did not forget about those places in the new year 1940, but kept right on giving changes. And there are people in this world who are so influenced that they think "they" down in the pit or in Wall Street make price movements! Reader, take it once and for all: planets rule us and make all the moves for us; they not only make the moves for us, but they even force us to do so. This was one of the reasons why I have decided to release this work to you. It will never reach the fellow for whom it is not destined. He shall keep on working in the

darkness where he evidently belongs. At some future time it may be decided by the planets to let him have it, then he will want it all by himself and if he should not want it and it be destined to him to have it, some force will make him take it and swallow it. This hard word is intended for a few personal friends of mine who have taken my service for many years, but are just the same believing things of the type spoken of above to remind them, should they ever study this work, that they once belonged to the public whose opinion is far from right.

Enough of this. We now go back and take a case where we have to make an adjustment. We use 15°0' Aquarius which was passed by Mercury between February 10-11, 1939. On the 10th of February 1939 at noon the Mercury position in Raphael's Ephemeris is shown as 14°25' Aquarius and on the 11th of February 1939 Mercury's position was 16°7' Aquarius. Since we need 15°0' exactly, we have to figure at which time this passage occurs. I do not think it is essential to go through all the calculations with the proportional logarithms that are given on the last page of each Raphael's Ephemeris, unless you want to do it, in order to find the exact moment when this occurs and adjust all the other planets the very same way, but we just say: it is about one half of the distance to each side. If we assume this as being exact enough for our purpose, we also have to do the same way with the other planets. Then planet Venus at the moment of Mercury's passage over the 15°0' point of Aquarius is not 4°22' Capricorn, nor 5°27' Capricorn, but in the middle of the two values, or: since the difference from 4°22' to 5°27' is 1°5'; one half is then 31 or 32 minutes. So that we add this value to the February 10th, 1939 position for Venus and get as the momentary position for Venus at the time Mercury passes over 15°0'. We get: 4°22' Capricorn plus 31' equals 4°53' Capricorn as the place which has to be watched when Mercury crosses it. This happens on . . . this value cannot be used since it is behind us, since Mercury is already over in Aquarius. We eliminate this value altogether.

Therefore, we start with the next planet, Mars, which also does not give us any help since Mercury has passed its place in December 1938 already. Next to try for is Jupiter. It is on February 10, 1939 at 9°17' Pisces and on the 11th at

9°31' Pisces. The difference of the two is 14'; one half of it is 7', calling for an adjustment of 7 minutes for that planet's place and we get as place to watch 9°24' Pisces. With the slow moving planets the adjustment is really not in place since Mercury moves very fast, but if we once make a rule to do something, we keep on doing it so that we get accustomed to it and not forget to do it with a fast moving planet which would be very bad work.

This Jupiter place is passed by Mercury on February 24, 1939. It was a top in wheat. The movement at that time was very narrow, but we just the same can clearly recognize this top.

Uranus was on the critical day of February 9-10, 1939 at 14°3' Taurus. Projected over to Mercury, i.e. the day when Mercury passed over this degree and minute we are on May 22-23, 1939. We darted out upward in Chicago wheat on this day for the final of 4c to make top on May 26-27, 1939.

RULE NO. 18

VENUS AT 15 AQUARIUS GEOCENTRIC USING ELLIPSE

Certain rules I have to bring which are pertaining to the laying of the ellipse. The previous rules which I gave about laying the ellipse used extreme lows and point X on the ellipse, another rule used the 123 degree angle laying same at bottoms or tops.

This rule here sets the 123° angle over the high made in the wheat price on the day Venus passes by geocentric motion 15°0' Aquarius. This setting over the *high* of the day is done when the trend happens to be downward; if the trend should be upward, then the setting is into the low point of the daily range of that day.

We have a perfect case on January 6, 1940, when Venus passes this degree. The high of that day in the May option was 1.04¼. Set point E of the angle at this point downward into the coordinate of this day. You then will find that the high of February 9th and February 13th are inside of this ellipse yet, and only on February 15th do we leave it with a wild run that brings forth a 7c movement by February 23, 1940.

The moment it (the price) moves outside the ellipse a new setting is necessary to follow the ensuing uptrend, but how?

Here I shall explain the new setting, actually a brand new rule which I could not touch on be-

fore, since had I given this rule immediately after the two main rules, you would have become mixed up. However, assumed that you did some resting and setting of the ellipse on the first two rules already, you now can understand this setting much better and do it right.

You take the day we broke out of the down ellipse that we started on January 6, 1940. This day is February 16, 1940. The low of that day in May option was $99\frac{1}{4}$, the high was $1.04\frac{1}{2}$. You use the short line E-SJ of the 123 angle which is inscribed in the ellipse and which is $8\frac{1}{4}$ points long (using here the chart and calling one square of it to be one point) and set this line in such a way that 2 points of this angle line stick out above and 2 points below the day's range of February 16, 1940. It is not quite 2 points but nearly so, since as stated, the day's movement was $5\frac{1}{4}$. However, let an equal amount stick out on either side (vertically). This setting, if done right gives you automatically the low level of March 18, 1940, the low level of April 8, 1940, the lows of April 29 and April 30th 1940. It finally gives you the touch-off point of May 10th 1940, the last eighth of that day touches the ellipse from the outside, coming up once more to it, after it had broken out on May 1st, 1940.

It also gives you on the upper periphery the high of February 20, 1940.

Actually, the entire movement after February 16, 1940 is defined in the ellipse up to May 10, 1940.

Yes, it is of course, much easier to set an ellipse when all is over, that is, after a move is completed, but look here:

The ellipse was abandoned on May 1st 1940. From this day on we had to look for a new way of setting it.

Use this very May 1st 1940 and lay the ellipse now downward, since we abandoned the upward trend by falling out of the upward lying ellipse. Set it so that the middle of the day's trading of May 1st 1940 comes exactly in the middle of the small line that is part of the 123 degree angle, similarly as we did on February 16, 1940. If done right, the May 10, 1940 top eighth is exactly on the upper periphery of this ellipse.

At the same time we also had the regular lay of the ellipse in operation by laying the small line of the 123° angle over the highs of April 22nd and May 10th which vividly showed what the market intended to do.

We may also use the 15th degree of Leo the same way as explained with the 15th degree of Aquarius, by applying the same rule there.

RULE NO. 19

VENUS IN GEOCENTRIC POSITION PASSING THE CONJUNCTION OF THE SUN GEOCENTRIC

A conjunction means a crossing of two planets over the same degree, minute and second in the Zodiac. In other words, they meet each other when we look from the earth towards them.

Since Nature makes everything in such a way that people won't notice planets are guiding their ways, little or nothing happens to markets on the very day when we get a conjunction of Sun and Venus. Astronomers record such conjunctions very carefully but that is all that happens. To us, we are trying to see what is the effect of such a conjunction upon the trader who buys and sells wheat. Is his mind getting affected by it towards the buying side or towards the selling side?

I say and prove the following:

Such conjunctions do bring changes and they most always bring important tops, not at the very moment the conjunction occurs but like a pinochle player in whose hand falls a double Black Jack, it takes him a little while to realize that he has them and who wants to make doubly sure it is so, it takes the traders exactly $1^{\circ}43'50''$ in the motion of Venus to knock him out. You look up Raphael's Ephemerides on page 29 where Phenomena are quoted, among whom you will find nearly each year the superior conjunction resp. inferior conjunction to the Sun. Then go over to the ephemeris, month and day when it occurs and measure Venus from this conjunction adding to it $1^{\circ}43'50''$ and you will find that most always this is a top in wheat.

Such dates are: July 1, 1935 top

July 5, 1936 top

none in 1937

February 9, 1938 top

September 7, 1939 (wow!!)

top

June 26, 1940—we declined

In 1934, when the conjunction occurred in Sagittarius it had produced no change. I give this to show that exceptions are possible. A much more important factor might have been active at that time.

RULE NO. 20
MERCURY PASSING 17°18'27" CANCER
GEOCENTRIC

This is a small rule; the event occurs but once a year unless the planet Mercury happens to be retrograding over it.

It is worth about 2 points a year as you can check quickly when going over the charts.

Here is the law: When Mercury geocentric passes over 17°18'27" Cancer, we move downwards for two days due to such passing. This is meant when the planet is direct.

Sometimes it happens that Mercury after passing it turns retrograde and runs backwards over this point. In such retrograde movement sharp upmoves occur the moment it passes. An example can be seen on July 13, 1934.

There are also upmoves occurring when Mercury passes over it by direct motion the third time. This point can be anywhere between D & R in forward motion. This can only happen if it has gone backwards over this point first and does not apply to the usual yearly passage over that place.

Let us for a moment touch a different field, that of human beings. The astrological magazines make prognostications of human beings by using the Sun which rotates regularly around. We have not used the Sun and will not use it except once or twice.

A person who happens to be born at or shortly after Mercury passes the above named position in Cancer will most likely be affected the same way, i.e. with a downmove, meaning that his life will not be a bed of roses, at least not the first few years of his life. Now such persons can be born in any year, and on any day during June, July or August since the passage is not depending upon a Sun movement of exact regular repetition on the calendar such as July 9th of each year when the Sun is passing this degree in the Zodiac. The date is fixed by the irregular movement of Mercury whenever it pleases Mercury to reach this degree.

This year Mercury passed the critical degree on June 15, 1940 and promptly, the market responded with a drop of 5c before anyone knew what happened.

Even during periods when the market has moved downward already, such as it happened

in 1938, we get a continuation of the downmove. We passed the degree of 17°18'27" Cancer in that year on June 30-July 1st and a gap downward came forth.

RULE NO. 21
VENUS IN RETROGRADE MOTION MAKING A
CONJUNCTION WITH MERCURY

This conjunction occurs very seldom, but it does occur. We want to know everything about movements and thus we register this rule as well as the following one which occurs somewhat oftener.

The result of this conjunction is a strong move either up or down, depending upon the formation. Consult the ellipse with this rule.

When we look for this conjunction be sure to look first whether planet Venus is retrograde. Venus does not like to run backwards as often as Mercury, but it does so every 1½ years. If Venus retrogrades in the Spring of one year, it will retrograde late in the Fall of the year after.

I shall give you three years of such conjunctions:

April 8, 1937, a sharp drop followed, lasting 8 days.

November 7-8, 1938 an upmove began lasting 8 days.

June 12, 1940 a drop began lasting 5 days.

There was no conjunction in 1939.

We note that the trend which ensues due to such a conjunction lasts from 5 to 8 days as the three consecutive cases reveal. In order to make sure to catch the right trend, we might wait a day or even part of the second day before we make the commitment when we use this rule and then follow the trend that by that time shows sufficiently the direction. Of course, other rules will help to find the trend even when it starts.

NOTE: No rule is given in this case when Venus in retrograde motion passes Mercury retrograde. I only mean passage of Mercury direct over Venus retrograde.

RULE NO. 22
MERCURY RETROGRADE PASSES
OVER THE SUN

This case occurs frequently. The effect is a change in trend. The planet must be retrograde and not direct in order to give the effect. A n example is March 15, 1940. Hundreds of others

can be located by you through any years. This rule works practically all the time. These conjunctions occur four times a year. When they are due to occur can be found under Phenomena on page 29 in Raphael's Ephemeris. They are called Inferior conjunction. They have nothing to do with superior conjunctions which occur at the time Mercury is direct in motion. The next one is on July 22nd 1940. Another example when the resulting movement produced a 20c rise happened on November 28, 1939! Check others yourself and note the results so as to gain experience.

RULE NO. 23

ONE-FIFTH OF A SECOND DIFFERENTIAL IN MOTION OF SATURN HELIOCENTRIC LATITUDE PRODUCES TOPS AND BOTTOMS OF IMPORTANCE

What is a fifth part of a second to you? To the average man such value means nothing whatever. It is not even as big as the twinkle of the eye-lid. Probably you never heard before in your life that measurements of such type could have any effect, not to speak of, that exact days can be found by adding or deducting such a fifth of a second and, what is of great interest to all traders, bottoms and tops are coming forth with great exactness. This is another of the rules which, when explained to laymen, who are from Missouri, as to the effect of these little "Lights" in the heavens upon the human brains would make them sit up and take notice. As it is, Nature wants them to walk around without "Lights."

We use page 221 of the Nautical Almanac; in the center of the page we find: heliocentric Latitude of Saturn. Next to it is the small differential column: variation per day given in second and decimal parts of a second. 0.20 second is equal to one-fifth of a second

Unfortunately, the values are given but every 8 days as the date column to the left will show. But this is sufficient for us since we can't do any better.

We shall start our examples with the top of March 31, 1937. Note that the daily variation is negative, working downward and only between June 7 and 15, 1939 does it change into a positive value. The value marked on March 31, 1937 is: 2".39 and this was the top for wheat. We now deduct each time 0.20", deduct, because the value is running downward.

March 31, 1937	2".39	top in wheat
June 17, 1937	2".19	low in wheat
August 28, 1937	1".99	low in wheat
November 8, 1937	1".79	big low in wheat
January 18, 1938	1".59	top in wheat
April 1, 1938	1".39	low in wheat
June 4, 1938	1".19	low in wheat
August 7, 1938	0".99	we break through the June low of the year
October 10, 1938	0".79	near the low
December 13, 1938	0".59	at the high
February 10, 1939	0".39	at the low point
April 12, 1939	0".19	at the low
June 10, 1939	0".00	we break out of up-trend definitely

On the way up we do not make an adjustment on the one-hundredth point, but hold on to the same decimal points with which we came down; it may come into your mind that since we move 0.20 right along, we would have to get on the upside now 0.18, 0.38 etc. which is not right. We keep the same scale as testing has revealed we must do.

Thus:

August 6, 1939	0".19	(plus) low in wheat
October 5, 1939	0".39	low in wheat

You don't have to be surprised that we get mostly lows in wheat when using this rule; know, that it is Mr. Saturn, the Destroyer who brings prices down to his level and then lets them run up again

Nov. 30-Dec. 2, 1939	0".59	low for big rise
January 30, 1940	0".79	low of importance a low from which the last run-up came a high although at low levels
March 29, 1940	0".99	
May 26-27, 1940	1".19	
July 21-22, 1940	1".39	
September 19, 1940	1".59	
November 16, 1940	1".79	

RULE NO. 24

WHEAT VERSUS MAN

You may bring up the question by now: Why so many rules? Why is it not enough to have just one or two rules? Let us state once and for all that wheat, cotton, stocks or any commodity as far as that goes is as complicated a structure as the human being. In fact, for our purpose each one of them should be considered a living being with a will of its own. Under *will* I mean here

that "something" which makes it go up and down in price. It is caused by planets' movements. Certain planetary conditions will at one and the same time cause wheat to rise and rubber or cocoa to decline. It may be compared to two traders at a time when one buys wheat and the other sells wheat. One is to lose, the other is to profit by such a transaction. One has good planetary condition for his own body while the other has unfavorable conditions at that time.

For illustration's sake we may consider the individual rules given here as being rules for each part of the body, called in this case "wheat". The functions of each part of the body are definite towards producing a certain motion.

We can show the idea best with an illustration.

Let us say a person gets up in the morning. First, he will open his eyes, raise his head towards the clock nearby, looks at the time and lays down once more for a last minute rest before actually jumping out of bed. Once the "jump" is made a brand new situation arises. He is up and ready to get dressed, ready to go to work for the day. He will not go to bed anymore until he has completed his day's work.

Let me turn this situation into wheat movements. Wheat, let us say, had a long decline; it slept. One nice day it stops declining, peeps up a little, goes back once more but not quite as far as the main low level. After a few days it suddenly rushes up (look up the movement of wheat from August 12, 1939, via August 24, 1939, Sept. 1st, 1939 and Sept. 7, 1939.). Wheat thus took a last minute "nap" before jumping, between August 24 to September 1st 1939. Then it jumped out of bed to go to work for the bull movement or the day's work which lasted until April 22, 1940. However, the big run from September 1st to 7th 1939 was enough to make anybody notice it. We may even say that between Sept. 7, 1939 and November 28, 1939 the person or living being called "wheat" had its breakfast; it was sitting at a long table, moving sidewise. Then, from November 28, 1939 on it got up from the table and ran like mad to the office with a 20c run to do work there.

Once we incorporate life into wheat we also can look for the cause that gives this life to "wheat" which are the planets.

Now, during certain movements of a person the feet, the hands, the head or other parts of

the body are more active compared to others. During the time of dressing we use our hands to operate with; during the passage from home to office we use our feet; during office time we use our head to obtain results. At all times, however, all parts of the body are present, only one or the other is actually active while the rest is so to say in a semi-dormant state, inactive or only partially active. The individual rules which I bring here may be considered as parts of the being "wheat". We may, for example, call the rule that treats with the Mercury's speed as being the rule that explains the activity of "the arm" in a man; some other motion of a certain planet may be said to represent the movements of the feet of a person etc. This motion is quite independent of the motions of the arms, at the same time both must operate and move in harmony. Both are constantly present and operating in "their own cycles" and once in awhile the arms make motions as well as the feet, which may be termed a period of great activity within the human body, or, in our case in wheat.

Since we are not able with our methods to construct a law that tells us at any given moment the activity of each and every member of the body "wheat", we must follow the individual members of the body called "wheat or cotton" and say: member No. 5 is coming to a rest on this day as per rule 7; member No. 3 gets active on such a day, and in this fashion produce combinations of rules which then will produce for us a frame or a forecast within which the "body-wheat" is forming itself.

Several years ago I produced a chart for wheat covering the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-1905. After running in narrow range for a long time before this war began, we suddenly ran upward strongly some 35c in the wheat price structure—this was made when the war started. I call this portion of the wheat movement "the arm". For the duration of the war we held steady at very high levels for many months; we actually formed in the wheat structure "the body" of the person "wheat". If you examine this particular chart, you will even notice the breast formation, the place of the "belly bottom", and even the "rear end" was formed. After that we formed "the legs" just at a time when this war ended and we came down to the level where we had started. The man was completed, the man "wheat". This idea was discovered from Egyptian writings.

During the Spring of 1940 I mentioned several times that the present war makes the same picture. The arm started on September 1st 1939. The hand with its fingers was not even forgotten. You can see them from August 12th 1939 up to Sept. 1st 1939. In 7 days the entire long arm was fashioned. September 7th being the high of the move, some 25 points above the low a week before. After this we formed the body of "wheat". This body formation lasted until April 22, 1940. The ups and downs during this period represent the outline of the important part just as they are arranged in an actual human body. The rear-end was not missing either. It was the period from May 1st to May 10th 1940. Then we ran into the "foot" and what a straight foot it turned out to be! The successes of the Axis in Belgium ended the mess. So there is your repetition of cycles: war—war 1904-1905 against 1939-1940. Both pictures are so alike that if I would set both above each and omit the dates you or anyone else would not be able to distinguish which is which. See wheat chart 1904-1905.

This picture of a person is not only formed in major cycles such as war cycles, but we find it often in small cycles of a month's or two duration, we even find it in charts that plot sale to sale prices, in fact it is always present. It distinguishes the beginning of a move, the run-up, the side-wise movement at high levels and the decline which follows. The picture may be termed: an open square. Three lines, upline, top line and down line form the picture, while the calendar line across the sheet forms the fourth line to the square.

The line which, according to our explanation, forms the "foot line" is not always down; it also can be upward so as to bring forth bull formations in which case the line runs up sharply with a gap, as a rule, and this "footline" will become then automatically the "arm-line" of the adjoining cycle or square as we called it.

Using what has been explained in these few lines, we approach now the essence of our work. In all our rules we are trying to find the "joints" wherein arm and foot are set. These points are the tops and the bottoms for actual swings or for ensuing sidewise movements. As you have seen so far, we have rules that tell us only: at this point we have to expect a "change of trend", meaning in terms of the present explanation: here is a joint of the arm or of the leg; watch,

which way the joint's lever is going to run, i.e. the attached arm or leg! Since arm and leg have a certain length, it is not always necessary to buy or sell right within the joint, but we may wait a day or two and make sure the lever runs in the intended direction and then make the commitments.

We have other rules, which from testing show the direction of the trend quite definitely. Oftentimes we even know the approximate extent of the movement in cents, not to speak of that from other rules or even from the very same rules we know when such a movement is due to end again.

RULE NO. 25

THE RULE OF $4\frac{3}{8}$, $8\frac{3}{4}$, $17\frac{1}{2}$ and 35

This rule has been carefully explained in my work "Time Factors" but for those who have not studied it I shall make a rough outline of it here once more.

Many years ago I noticed that stocks like to run in medium sized moves $8\frac{3}{4}$ points, in stronger moves $17\frac{1}{2}$ points and in very strong movements they cover as much as 35 points straight through. Low priced stocks use $4\frac{3}{8}$ points before turning around again. When stocks make a gap up or down, the count is started all over. Whereas we always take the count from an important top or an important low, a gap made during such a run abrogates the law, requiring a new counting from the gap. The count is to be made from the high price of the day BEFORE the gap was made and not from the low of the day of the actual gap upward. In down trend use the low point of day before the gap is made to count from.

Wheat has a peculiar habit. It moves in the above given rhythm too, except that 35c moves are very rare, but $30\frac{3}{8}$ points movements wind up the cycle.

The rule applies for upmoves as well as for downmoves.

RULE NO. 26

GAPS

Several times I have referred to gaps. A gap is a space left open between the trading of one day and the trading of the next. Let us assume wheat traded yesterday between $79\frac{1}{2}$ and $80\frac{3}{4}$. Today it trades between 81 and $82\frac{7}{8}$ which would mean there is a gap of $\frac{1}{4}$ point open, i.e. the space of $80\frac{3}{4}$ and 81.

Sometimes we get gaps in wheat of as much as four or five cents. During the May drop of 1940 we had 8 and 9c gaps downward, all of

which, except the one of May 15th were closed during the same day again. The gap left open on May 15, 1940 will be later on of great importance, since it will be closed and after it is closed wheat prices should recede from there and not run up to the 1.10 level prevailing on May 10, 1940.

In a major movement we usually can distinguish 3 important gaps: The gap which abandons the down swing (or the previous up-swing)

The middle gap located about halfway of the entire movement, (see gap at 95c, May 15, 1940).

The end gap, a day or two before the end of the major move.

A gap may occur also at other places; they are not very important since most of them will be closed and never appear on the charts as such. We may open one day with a half cent gap, however, during trading hours the market price will cover up such a left-open space.

At any rate, be the gap covered or left open, it is always an indication that the market is trying its best to run in the direction of the gap and not the other way. A gap up is therefore bullish and NOT bearish. A gap down is BEARISH and not bullish.

Whenever a gap is made I set my ellipse into this gap together with the 123° angle to see how the picture could develop from such a gap. I usually find resistance levels from such a gap when, if we set into the gap our ellipse, the periphery of the ellipse is reached. This means I set the 123° angle into the coordinate of that day with the 8¼ length so that its lower point is falling on the high of the day BEFORE the gap was made, the angle line running through the day line. I hope you understand that in upmoves the ellipse must always be facing upward and in downmoves we reverse this and let the ellipse run downward.

In order to not overlook any gap which is left open I always draw a circle around it that later on it still "sticks out" in the chart picture. Let me illustrate the reason for such markings. Suppose we get into a big bull movement. On the way upwards several gaps are made. We are riding high upon the top waves for a year or two. Then the market turns into a bear cycle. The points to look for resistance are those "left-open" gaps of a year or even two years previous. When they get closed, (many times exactly to

the last eighth!), then we have to expect reversals of sizable proportion from such places. This is also a reason why our charts must be kept perfect and not an eighth missed when making the entries.

CHANGING FUTURE PRICES ON CHARTS

While we are discussing this subject a word about switching futures or options from one month to some other on our charts must be said. When we plot September futures of wheat or some other commodity, we know that trading ends in September of that year. Since we need a continuous flow of prices and not, like I have seen brokers' clerks produce one option, then leave a monster space and plot the next option to it. This space is due to the price variation of one option compared to another. On a certain day May wheat may be selling 1.03 to 1.06, while September may be selling at 99 to 1.02. Supposing I am plotting just now May wheat whose price is given above for illustration's sake is 1.03 to 1.06 and I want to switch over into September wheat so as to get my continuous flow, I simply call the 1.03 price from now on 99c and make a new scale which is to be used from that time on. September wheat is plotted, May wheat is eliminated completely and forgotten. This is done with other commodities the same way. Once in a while it is a little hard to shift from one option to another due to the price ranges. Let us say, in the above example that May wheat is selling on a certain day in the range mentioned, but that September wheat sells that day between 98½ and 1.01½. If we would switch and call the old 1.03 from this day on 98½, we would get fractions on our full number line (the chart squares) which is not good. In such a case I suggest to wait until the options have adjusted themselves to a better figure on which to switch. It may be but a day or two and suddenly one option has strengthened or weakened in comparison with the other. Then you make your switch.

Do not wait until the last few days of the life of an option for the switching. The last two weeks of an option that expires do not give the true movements of the cycle, since millers and others who have use for actual wheat come into the picture and buy or sell, which interference, so to say, causes unusual sharp advances and drops during that time, while options that are for later dates are not affected. Therefore, options should

be switched about a month to six weeks before the expiration date.

The same applies to practical trading in options. Never trade in options that are about to run out or expire. Use only options either three or six months away. This applies to all commodities.

RULE NO. 27
MERCURY'S SPEED IN LONGITUDE GEOCENTRIC OF 59' and 1°58'

Enough has been said now about technical matters. They are very important to insure proper application of the astronomical rules.

The present law deals again with our favorite Mercury.

It is hard to realize for anyone of "modern education" that the Ancients knew all about the movements of Mercury, about its effect upon the human brains. It is too bad that scientists and students of ancient writings in their notes and particularly in their introductions stress the fact that these ancients were heathens, dumbbells, ignorants etc. Why, in the first place do they then scrutinize so anxiously these heathen works? Why don't they throw out these works and forget about them instead of bringing bulky introductions expressing their own opinions about things they know nothing about?

Take it, the Ancients knew Mercury's movement without spy-glasses. If they would assume that these Ancients knew much more than they themselves will ever know, these old writings would begin to talk to them. As it is now they are but Pyramids and Sphinxes to them.

Although I have treated about this idea in a special chapter, each time I think of it, I just get burning mad about these people and have to blur out with a view that possibly they would wake up.

So let us take Raphael's Ephemeris again, look at page 26-28 and follow the movements of Mercury from day to day in its longitude. Its speed ranges from 0 to 2.12. In another rule I told you already that 0 and 2.12 in Mercury's speed bring changes of trend. Now we use Mercury's speed when it is the same as the mean daily motion of the Sun in Longitude or double this amount. The daily motion of the Sun is 59', double this amount is 1°58'. Each time Mercury passes these values we can expect changes of trend and, mind you, often times they give big

tops and big major bottoms. I do not mean that we take the Sun and watch it when it moves 59'. The Sun moves in its own cycle. We follow Mercury only. Examples of such passage are:

March 16, 1940 bottom in wheat.
May 10, 1940 top in wheat
May 26, 1939 top in wheat

RULE NO. 28
SATURN'S HELIOCENTRIC LATITUDE
UNIT 5'46".15

We take the Nautical Almanac again, page 221 in 1939 where we find the column of the Latitude. This time we do not use the increment but the latitude proper and count from a fixed point, a major top or a major bottom by adding each time 5'46".15. Since the values are given only every 8 days, we must interpolate to arrive at the proper days, for this purpose we use the side column which gives the daily movement in the Latitude to facilitate reckoning. When we find that the latitudinal motion decreases during the years 1934-1935 and upwards slowly from a daily motion of 4".43 to as low as 1".64 (a minus sign is set before all) until later on we even reach 0 in this movement; then it turns upward to the plus side once more.

This will explain the fact that in our examples which shall follow below, we obtain many changes during 1934 and but a few changes in 1937. Under changes I mean: changes of trend in wheat.

I shall start with January 25, 1934 which was a bottom:

Saturn Lat.	date	effect
1°3'43".3	1/25/1934	bottom
+ 5'46".15		
1°9'32".9	4/15/1934	bottom
(the figure set down as 1°9'32".9 is the one given in the nautical almanac and used so as to facilitate finding.)		
1°9'32".9	April 15, 1934	a bottom in wheat
+ 5'46".15		
1°15'15".9	July 4, 1934	a bottom
+ 5'46".15		
1°21'24".5	Sept. 29, 1934	a bottom

As we now go over the year 1937, using March 29, 1937 the top in wheat, we find that Saturn's latitude on this day was 2°12'29".0 and adding our increment of 5'46".15 to this brings a value of 2°18'15".15. This value corresponds to Sep-

tember 4th 1937. Looking at the chart, we find that the price level for wheat on this day is exactly at the half-way mark from the extreme top made July 17, 1937 or of the one made July 6th 1937. The slowness of the motion in Saturn's latitude this year necessitates to take an entirely new increment which I found to be 2'4".25 instead of the one we used in 1934 which amounted to 5'46".15.

Let us see what we then get:

2'12'29".0	
+ 2' 4".25	
2'14'33".25	May 19, 1937 big top
+ 2' 4".25	
2'16'37".50	July 17, 1937 major top of year
+ 2' 4".25	
2'18'41".75	September 16, 1937 a low
+ 2' 4".25	
2'20'46".00	November 23-24, 1937 at a major low

Such a sudden change of the size of the increment may for the moment confuse you and you might say: which is which? Which shall be used. Of course, myself I am never sure when in this particular rule the increment has to be changed. I will tell you exactly how I use this rule: I use the first increment as long as it brings forth tops or bottoms, at the same time, right along I measure for the smaller changes, such as from March 29, 1937 over to May 19, 1937 and project this value forward at the same time as I throw forward the larger value. The purpose of it all is to produce a concentration of several rules at one and the same point which then represents a major changing point. This May 19th date for example or the July 17, 1937 top day also the November 8-9, 1937 day has been found in nearly all rules. They showed that major changes had to come off on these days. Even if you hesitate a few days before making commitments, as said at some other place already, until it can be clearly recognized which way the cat jumps, you will have a large number of points left for profits, since such movements that result from a concentration of rules, on one and the same day do not end quickly. Ten, fifteen, even thirty cents movements result from it. What if 3 cents are missed!

I have absolutely no scientific cause for the values given above except that they were ob-

tained through tests only. As the value in the latitudinal motion of Saturn recedes still more, we no doubt have to adjust the value again.

RULE NO. 29

MOVEMENTS OF SATURN IN HELIOCENTRIC LONGITUDE OF 34'36".9

This method is similar as the previous one, only instead of the Latitude we use the Longitude of Saturn heliocentric. The values are also found on page 201 of the Nautical Almanac.

The results of projecting an increment of 34'36".9 from a point such as April 19, 1934 which was a major bottom, followed by a 30c upward movement, are gaps. Looking at the chart of 1934 for wheat, you will find that two gaps upward were made, then two gaps downward and finally a top.

4/19/1934	321° 0' 0"	major low
	+ 34'36"	
5/ 8/1934	321°34'36".9	gap upwards
	+ 34'36"	
5/26/1934	322° 9'12"	gap upwards
	+ 34'36"	
6/13/1934	322°43'48"	gap downwards
	+ 34'36"	
7/ 2/1934	323°18'24"	gap downwards
	+ 34'36"	
7/20/1934	323°53'	a top

We note that the June 1st top of 1934 did not show at all. It is up to you to make a few other projections the same way as this one was made, using among others a projection from the top of April 22nd, 1940, also one from the August low of 1939 so as to reach the gaps for the present and coming period.

RULE NO. 30

VENUS IN HELIOCENTRIC DECLINATION PASSING THE EXTREME DECLINATION OF THE SUN 23°26'51"

In this rule we use the heliocentric Declination of Venus as it passes over the extreme declination of the Sun which is 23°26'51". The value can be found in two places in Raphael's Ephemeris for verification. On page 12 we find in the lower part of the page a column of the Sun's declination from day to day given in degrees and minutes only. On June 21 and June 22 the value for it is 23°27' North. The value had been rising previous to it; from then on the value declines. It also shows this on December 21st and

22nd of any year, however, on these days the declination of the Sun is South. The more exact value we find on the first page of Raphael's Ephemerides as the Mean Obliquity of the Ecliptic, value $23^{\circ}26'50''.93$ (as of 1937).

When you check through the various planets in the Nautical Almanac in their declinations, you will find that all of them exceed this value by several degrees.

The rule is this: When the heliocentric declination of Venus passes the Sun's extreme Declination, we get a change of trend

Examples:

January 7-8, 1938	top
May 12, 1938	see explanation below
June 12, 1938	in top range
October 4, 1938	an extreme low
November 17, 1938	a high
November 20, 1939	a low area from which we ran up fast
April 7, 1940	a low followed by a fast move up
June 12, 1940	a top
next crossing occurs in 1941	

Note: May 12, 1938 ~~caused no change in the~~ movement; however, let us look closely at this picture. We can see that we had a fast run-up of $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents from May 6th to 8th 1938, followed by a sagging movement which brought us by May 12 back to the level where the upmove had begun on May 6, 1938. In that the change, according to this law, was due not on May 6th but on May 12th, the prelude, if you may call the rally of May 6-8, 1938 such, told us: here is a rally for you, so don't expect any on May 12th, 1938! At that time we also had just lost one half of the entire movement that was to wind off from April 19, 1938 to June 1st, 1938. With this rule we learn another little trick: Even though we do not always know the extent of the movement planetary crossings of such kind as treated in this law indicate often the halfway mark of the complete move. I showed you in some other law such condition already. The moment you did see that Venus did not bother to produce a run-up or, let us call it a reversal of the previous movement, you had fully three days time to take back the old short position with not more than half a cent's loss.

RULE NO. 31

VENUS HELIOCENTRIC DECLINATION REACHING AN EXTREME BEYOND $23^{\circ}26'51''$

We look over the changes that are made when the Venus Declination heliocentric reaches extreme turning points. They can occur anywhere, since, when you plot Venus Declination on a chart (call one degree one square on the chart), you will see that the curve produced is a winding up and down affair, a regular snake.

However, testing of tops and bottoms of this curve will reveal that little or nothing happens at turning points unless the turn occurs above the Sun's declination, i.e. above $23^{\circ}26'51''$.

Let us see what happens when Venus turns above this value. Use the Nautical Almanac again, page 180 and up, second column. This column is also used for the previous rule.

$23^{\circ}34'22''$ January 3, 1938 (extreme) sharp rise
 $24^{\circ}51'6''$ May 27, 1938 (extreme) major bottom (made from May 28 - June 1, 1938)
 $27^{\circ}0'27''$ October 28, 1938 (extreme) a small top but in bottom range

February 15, 1939 cannot be used since Venus turns there below the Sun's declination.

$24^{\circ}36'36''$ December 4, 1939 (extreme) gap upward with strong move to follow
 $27^{\circ}19'39''$ May 7, 1940 (extreme) two days final rise followed by the burst

There are no more extremes during 1940.

Each test shows up trend of at least a few days

RULE NO. 32

MERCURY'S GEOCENTRIC LONGITUDE $126^{\circ}30'$ AFTER THE SUN

This rule is one of the strangest. I have been able to find. It is very simple, although it entails work to project correctly. We use the geocentric longitude of Sun at any important top or bottom. To this longitude we add each time the value $126^{\circ}30'$. When the addition has been made and the exact place located in the Zodiac, i.e. the degrees and minutes and the right sign belonging to them, we look when Mercury is going to pass this point. Hold fast that day! The movement that developed previously at the Sun's place will come off in the same direction at the Mercury place. Thus, Mercury imitates the Sun effect.

A few examples will reveal how this works. It is one of the best rules. It was originally found on November 17, 1938, laid aside and completely forgotten until just now, when I checked and rechecked the effects and find them just grand. Absolutely safe commitments can be made so far as I have found. Of course, the duration of the move i.e. how long it lasts is something else. I am not referring to duration. But, we can say that a movement which is incepted will last for a week or ten days anyhow, enough to make it worth while. Then, when it appears from the chart or from some other indications that the market acts a sort of tired going in that direction, step out and wait for another opportunity. I can see at a glance that about 8 worth-while moves could have been obtained in 1938, by just using the 8 important tops and bottoms of that year and projecting them 126°30' forward.

Examples:

1938	Sun Position Reached by Mercury on	
April 19,	28°46' Aries	
	+126°30'	
	155°16' or 5°16' Virgo	=Oct. 10,
June 1st	10°19' Gemini	
	+126°30'	
	196°49' or 16°49' Libra	=Oct 21
June 21	29°26' Gemini	
	+126°30'	
	215°56' or 15°56' Scorpio	= Aug. 1.

This law I dug out of the Hebrew Talmud.

Thus: What the Sun does, Mercury does the same 126°30' later. We only apply this rule from extreme tops and extreme bottoms. The effect is felt only several months later and not a few weeks later. The April 19th top in 1938 was followed by a long decline. So it also happened when Mercury moved over the zodiacal point lying 126°30' further over. This was August 1st, 1938. See what a swell decline developed from there!

Coming now over to the present time, we measure once from the big top of December 18, 1939. Sun position was on this day at 25°40' Sagittarius. Adding 126°30', we get 2°10' in Taurus. We look in Raphael's Ephemeris of 1940 and find this day is May 8, 1940. The top was on May 10, 1940 and not on May 8th, 1940. We had a Sunday on the 9th of the month and on Monday, May 10th, 1940, we shoved up four full cents

yet. I cannot explain away this extra day, although I try very hard as you may see. However, the rule says what the Sun does before, Mercury does after. The Sun caused a top on December 18, 1938 and a decline it was to be from May 8th on in 1940. The "false move" which made that extra one day run belongs more into my rule of "the Man who completes his frame and should be considered as such. Anyhow, he who did use the rule as given here and sold on May 8th, 1940 was not sorry. 30c is a good profit to pocket.

There is a small matter to discuss yet, at least to draw your attention to. We know that Mercury moves a t times retrograde. ~~Should the~~ measurement coming from the Sun reach Mercury at the time it moves retrograde, we have first a place over which it does move direct and only after that does Mercury retrograde and pass over the same Sun projection of 126°30' and again after it turns direct it must pass the same spot again. I never have had occasion to test the effect back years. The results ought to be interesting.

RULE NO. 33

MARS IN GEOCENTRIC LONGITUDE PASSING 16°55'46" CANCER

This rule can be seldom used, since it deals with Mars whose movement around the Zodiac takes nearly two years. However, each time Mars passes 16°55' in Cancer a movement begins that is worth following. The effect over several years was thus:

August 10, 1934 a major top
July 20, 1936 an important low
July 2, 1938 a gap downward and much lower
June 13, 1940 a top and down sharp

It would be helpful if you would keep a calendar book using one page for each day of the year, wherein you note all projections and places at which changes of trend have been figured for into the future. Use one rule after the other, figure their next points of change and their effect if available and enter each one found or located into the proper date of the calendar. Add to it the number of the rule it was taken from since otherwise you can do no re-checking at the proper time. Each day consult this diary.

RULE NO. 34
VENUS, DAILY VARIATION OF HELIO-
CENTRIC LONGITUDE PLUS OR
MINUS 7 SECONDS

Here is a rule which brings fine results, although it is hinged on a movement whose differential is but a mere seven seconds.

I would like to give some sort of an illustration in practical life to demonstrate the value of seconds, especially that of seven seconds, but as much as I think, I can't find any relationship. In practical life such small units do not count.

We shall take the Nautical Almanac on page 187, first column. In this column the movement of the heliocentric longitude is listed every two days. In the adjoining column we find the variation of this longitude from one day to the next. This value we have to use for this rule.

The values all run in very narrow range from $1^{\circ}34'50''$ to $1^{\circ}37'32''$. It is a constant swing up and down, up and down within the limits given above. What can anyone get out of these small numbers? How can we find tops and bottoms with it? In wheat especially, when newspapers tell use each day that it is the "export demand" and the hedge-selling of millers . . . One of the two parties is wrong.

The rule as formulated says.

At each side, seven seconds from the extremes of the values of the heliocentric longitudinal daily motion of Venus are changes of trend to be found.

Since the extreme points are changing slightly by a second or so each time a round is completed we have to measure each time again to make sure of the exact value. However, roughly, the values are:

$1^{\circ}34'50''+7''$ or $1^{\circ}34'57''$
 $1^{\circ}37'32''-7''$ or $1^{\circ}37'25''$

There are two possibilities, one while approaching the extreme values and one while receding from it.

Examples:

(August 11, 1939 a major low $1^{\circ}37'25''$)
 $1^{\circ}37'$ { September 6, 1939 end gap up for the
windup peak Sept. 7, 1939
(April 4, 1939 major low from which strong
move developed)
 $1^{\circ}34'$ { May 4, 1939 top from which strong sidewise
move of a week came forth

(November 14, 1939 low level ready for sharp rise)
 $1^{\circ}34'$ { December 14, 1939 day before a gap upward, in fact, it was the end gap in that move, similarly to the Sept. 6th, 1939 gap. Previous gaps were: gap of October 9-10, 1939, begin of move. Middle gap of December 4-5, 1939. See remarks page 33 (gaps).
 $1^{\circ}37'$ { March 23, 1940 minor top area
April 18, 1940 major top within $\frac{7}{8}$ points; may also be considered as end gap.
 $1^{\circ}34'$ { June 26, 1940 to be reached here
July 26, 1940
 $1^{\circ}37'$ { November 2, 1940
November 28, 1940

RULE NO. 35
VENUS IN ITS EXTREME SPEEDS IN DAILY
VARIATION OF HELIOCENTRIC
LONGITUDE

This rule might be included in rule No. 34. However, I purposely separated it, since the rule does not work in combination, meaning a low at $1^{\circ}34'57''$ does not imply that the extreme explained here MUST produce a high or a high at $1^{\circ}34'57''$ MUST bring a low.

The wheat market is in for a change of trend when Venus reaches in its heliocentric Longitude's daily motion the extreme and least speed

It is remarkable and absolutely unknown to most people that a motion of a planet which is actually always forward and never retrograde could contain within such a forward motion a rhythmic acceleration and retardation. It may be termed a "hidden motion."

The places to be watched are $1^{\circ}34'50''$ with a decimal attached and $1^{\circ}37'32''$ with a decimal attached

Examples:

($1^{\circ}37'$) January 12, 1939 small top (we move in narrow range just then)
($1^{\circ}34'$) April 18, 1939 the last low before the upswing
($1^{\circ}37'$) August 24, 1939 the sharp peak day
($1^{\circ}34'$) November 28, 1939 begin of major advance to December 18, 1939
($1^{\circ}34'$) July 11, 1940 to be reached here; expect this to become a drop down day.

RULE NO. 36
SUN-MERCURY CONJUNCTIONS PLUS 60° IN
GEOCENTRIC POSITIONS

In this rule we attempt to make a combination of a "foot-arm-head" movement as explained in the rule about "Man".

The low of May 18, 1940 for example was hit on the dot; so was the low of November 8, 1937 among many others.

Conjunctions of the interior planets, Mercury and Venus are of two kinds: the superior conjunction, when the planet is direct moving as it crosses the Sun and the inferior conjunction at which time the planet is retrograding over the Sun.

We take a conjunction of Sun with Mercury whether direct or retrograde. The positions are found in Raphaels Ephemeris under the heading Phenomena, page 29. However, after we have located the day of the conjunction, we have to look up the degree and minute when the conjunction occurs, such as the one of March 15, 1940, which, after we first locate it on page 29 of Raphael, we go back to page 7 and find under date March 15, 1940 that this conjunction occurred a little beyond 24°46' in the sign of Pisces.

However, we are not interested in this case what happens at the moment of the conjunction. This is treated in another rule. We add to this place or position of Mercury (not of the Sun) an additional 60 degrees and get thus 24°46' Taurus.

We look up when Mercury passes this place. It happened exactly at the low point May 18, 1940. Thursday, March 15, 1940 gives May 18, 1940.

In my notes I have the following statement: Conjunction plus 60°.

The superior conjunctions of Mercury with Sun, i.e. when Mercury crosses the Sun while direct in motion produce mostly tops.

Whereas inferior conjunctions plus the added 60° gives major turning points also gaps.

But this is not all yet! The notes say further:

From the place which is 60 degrees from a Mercury conjunction such as May 18, 1940 you transfer your attention to the planet Venus and see where it is located just then. We find that Venus is on that day at 7°53' Cancer which value necessarily has to be adjusted to correspond to the adjusted 24°46' Taurus of Mercury. The noon position has not this value. It shows 23°19' Taurus.

With Mercury we are about 1°27' shy at noon May 18, 1940. The speed of Mercury on this day is 2°7'. We have to add two-thirds of this motion so as to arrive at the exact conjunction projection of March 15—acting on May 18, 1940. We have to proceed the same way with Venus, since we intend to project from here the movement of Venus 60 degrees further.

Venus moves from May 18 to May 19, 1940 from 7°53' to 8°26' in Cancer or 34 minutes. Two-thirds of this amount (as we adjusted with Mercury) is 22 minutes. Therefore, adding 22 minutes to the noon position in the ephemeris gives us the correct position for Venus at the moment Mercury is exactly 60 degrees from the previous position of Mercury conjunction Sun on March 15, 1940.

To this value 7°53' Cancer plus 22 minutes or 8°15' Cancer we add also 60 degrees which brings us to 8°15' Virgo which equals October 9, 1940. When Venus reaches this place, a change of trend is due in wheat.

However, the original conjunction of Sun-Mercury has not ended its usefulness at this place. My notes say that we have to add to this latter place of Venus another 12°. When Venus arrives at this place +12°, we are due for the final changes of trend which was caused by the conjunction Sun-Mercury of March 15, 1940. The day is October 24, 1940. The Position of Venus on this day is 20°15' Virgo or 8°15' Virgo +12°0' = 20°15' Virgo.

This rule is rather difficult to follow through right. Remember that 4 separate steps are made.

- 1) locate the conjunction of Sun-Mercury
- 2) project Mercury 60° beyond this conjunction
- 3) use Venus from the latter place and project also 60°
- 4) continue with Venus by projecting it an extra 12°

RULE NO. 37
SUN-VENUS CONJUNCTIONS PLUS 60°

This rule is on the same basis as rule No. 36, only we use the conjunction of Sun to Venus direct as well as when retrograde.

Step No. 1 Locate the conjunction Sun Venus.

Step No. 2 add 60° of Venus' motion to this conjunction point and expect a change of trend in wheat.

Step No. 3 Look for Mercury where it is on this specific day and run it 60° further from this place and expect again a change of trend

Step No. 4—From this point let Mercury run an extra 12' and get the last change of trend that is caused by the Sun-Venus conjunction.

Conjunctions of Mercury to Sun occur rather often, while Sun-Venus conjunctions are rare. We can easily see that when using this method and the previous one together, we get numerous date changes during a year, which are overlapping. The Sun-Mercury conjunction of March 15, 1940 ends its effect only by October 24, 1940. Other conjunctions had begun in the meantime.

Special Note. From the time of Sun conjunction Mercury on March 15, 1940 to the very end of its effect, October 24, 1940 Mercury moved exactly 240° forward in the Zodiac and is found at the same degree and minute but in another sign (Scorpio).

We omitted projecting Mercury after the first 60° projection and used Venus instead by projecting it first 60° and then 12° all told 72°.

This is not a mere coincident. It may be said that it constitutes the action of the feet and of the arms of a man, when the feet are moving and the arms inactive, they are carried along, since they are attached to the body.

Have we so far said a word about mildew, wheat rust, about crop reports, dust storms? Don't worry, we won't say anything about them in this work!

In order to show the rule once more on another example, I shall use the Sun-Mercury conjunction of March 25, 1937 and go step by step, denoting the effects at the same time:

Sun-Mercury conjunction March 25, 1937 at 4°45' Aries. Add 60° in Mercury gives 4°45' Gemini, top June 16, 1937. From here on use Venus which on June 16, 1937 is at about 10°20' Taurus.

2) add in Venus movement 60° gives 10°20' Cancer: top August 13th, 1937

3) add an extra 12° in Venus movement gives the low of August 24, 1937.

When you do project a few such conjunctions the procedure gets quite mechanical, but, to explain the steps was hard and, what was still harder, how I found these steps originally. This was first found on August 2nd, 1938, from "Legends of the Jews", vol. II, page 27.

RULE NO. 38

MERCURY LATITUDE HELIOCENTRIC

In the present rule we shall use the heliocentric Latitude of Mercury

We find it on page 171 in the Nautical almanac. On the surface it seems as if nothing much could be done with this Latitude since it moves from 0 up to 7°0' and down to 0 again. However, I have left no stone unturned in the attempt to put everything possible and impossible to practical trading use. So did I with this Latitude.

There are four values in this line which bring forth changes of trend: These values are:

0, 3°21', 6°42' and 7°0'. The inside values are effective on either side, on the way up also on the way down.

Some mighty fine tops and bottoms are produced when Mercury in this motion passes the above mentioned degrees. Check them on past or recent performance and you will say yes, it is so.

Just look at the January high 1940 and at the February 2-3 low in 1940. Some times the effect is not very pronounced but it is present just the same. During 1938, especially during the first half of the year practically all the changes registered on this one rule alone.

RULE NO. 39

VENUS, VARIATION PER DAY OF THE HELIOCENTRIC LOGARITHM OF ITS RADIUS VECTOR

We use the Nautical Almanac of 1937 on page 169 and find a column which bears this heading. However, instead of using the actual logarithm, we use the daily variation of same as found in the adjoining column in very small values.

In Nautical Almanac of 1940 the values are found on page 187.

The rule is:

Wheat makes bottoms or occasionally tops when the values of this daily variation reach their extremes.

Examples: using the wheat performance in 1937

March 1, 1937 log -13	a low
April 26, 1937 log 828	a low
June 22, 1937 log 0	the big rise began
August 18, 1937 log 832	top
October 13, 1937 log 0	a low
December 6, 1937 log 832	a high

When using this law you must not think that you have to figure with logarithm Tables from now on. Everything has been figured for you. All we apply are the numbers as shown in the book. In fact, by now you will have recognized that it

does not matter to us whether or not we know what is a logarithm, a declination, or a latitude etc. as long as we know specific numbers under certain headings must be used. This is the reason why I have not bothered much giving explanations about the meaning of the expressions. True, we must not be completely ignorant on the subject, although at times "Ignorance is Bliss". We see this when we consider the many astronomers who can figure all the numbers given in the Nautical Almanac but don't know what to do with them in practical application to markets.

RULE NO. 40
VENUS HELIOCENTRIC LATITUDE
DIVIDED INTO PARTS

This rule is intended to make you find the very small moves in wheat lasting only a few days. However, since we nearly always have to do with bottoms, tops and gaps—either one—and the changes explained here come one after the other, we must be in a position to watch the actual performance of wheat at very close distance.

We turn to page 167 and up in the Nautical Almanac of the year 1937 or to page 187 in the year 1940. In the center of the page we have our column: Heliocentric Latitude of Venus.

We note the values vibrate between $3^{\circ}23'$ and 0° , going from plus to minus to both extremes. 0° is the center of the vibration.

I have discovered that the following values within this vibration give changes, on the plus side as well as on the minus side. They miss occasionally one of the values, but, as said, we must be at the board to watch the sales and prices. My notes say: There are 17 values in the entire cycle movement, 8 on each side of the zero point. In my tests I found that one miss occurs (i.e. nothing happens) in one entire cycle.

Here is the rule:

Changes of trend for minor moves occur at the following Latitude points of Venus when Venus passes over it:

$0^{\circ} 0'$	$2^{\circ}30'$
$0^{\circ}13'$	$3^{\circ}00'$
$1^{\circ}50'$	$3^{\circ}17'$
$2^{\circ}17'$	$3^{\circ}23'$

If you should decide to use this rule, remember that the values in the Almanac are given for Venus Latitude only every two days which requires interpolation with the aid of the adjoining

column (variation per day) so as to get the exact time the values quoted above are passed.

RULE NO. 41
MERCURY'S DAILY SPEED IN GEO-
CENTRIC LONGITUDE

We have treated this subject already. However, I just now come across a notation which must be registered and known. It deals with Mercury's daily speed in geocentric motion, covering the time its speed is more than the Sun's mean motion, i.e. when Mercury's speed is more than $59'$ per day.

It also deals with that phase when Mercury in its motion is less than the Sun's daily mean motion of $59'$.

This is what my notes say:

When Mercury's speed has reached the extreme $2^{\circ}4'-2^{\circ}12'$ it has to turn downward trying to get to zero.

Once in a while it does not do so immediately but stops somewhere in-between $2^{\circ}12'$ and $0'$ and accelerates again. It is satisfactory if this occurs below the Sun's mean motion of $59'$, but it is very bad for wheat if such a change of speed occurs while the Mercury speed is still above $59'$.

For example, Mercury hits the extreme speed in the daily geocentric movement ($2^{\circ}12'$) and comes downward in this speed to $47'$ or $50'$, then turns up say to $1^{\circ}20'$ speed per day. This would be perfectly right. But, should it come down from the extreme say to $1^{\circ}40'$ and reverse upward, it would be ruinous. In this case it would have stayed above the Sun's mean motion and ran back up again.

A condition as important as the previous one is this:

As Mercury in its daily speed comes up from zero, crosses the Sun's mean motion of $59'$ and continues for awhile, but then, instead of making for the extreme $2^{\circ}12'$ it turns down: this would be ruinous again. Compare Mercury's movement August to October 1937.

Once, the Sun's mean speed is passed, Mercury just simply has to go to its extreme speed, $2^{\circ}12'$ or $0'$; if not, watch out.

RULE NO. 42
VENUS REDUCTION TO ORBIT.
VALUE + $2^{\circ}42'$

When we go out fishing, at times we are satisfied with very little ones! That is, if we can't get big ones . . .

Here is a "small" rule which does not have to be used often since it is not happening often. However, if it does happen you can buy wheat for at least two days. The crossing of Venus in the "Reduction to Orbit, value + 2'42" is the critical point. This implies that the direction of market just prior to this crossing might be downward or it might be upward. On this day you can buy the market. The value of the Reduction to Orbit (see column 2 in Nautical Almanac of 1940 page 187) must be *increasing* in speed, i.e. the value must be heading towards the extreme and not downward.

Examples:

February 16, 1937 we rushed up for two days
 Sept. 28, 1937 we rushed to a top
 January 18, 1938 we rushed to a top
 May 11, 1938 a sharp two day run-up

As I am writing this and check the charts at the same time to make sure of the effects, I note a very important law.

This value +2'42", whenever it occurs, comes just at a moment when traders are asking themselves: is this the beginning of a serious upmove? Actually, as I look at the charts I can see that traders, if they are short previous to this point, run all to cover right after the point is passed; they get scared and the market runs fast and furious upward for two days. After this time is over, they are left high and dry, since a reaction ensues after those two days. It is suggested that you dig up several other such points and mark for future use any such places in your diary so that you do not act like the masses who think: here comes a rise, whereas only a sharp two day move develops, followed by a similar type of reaction. I consider this rule very good, and it is a pity it does not occur more often.

In 1940 we find the first crossing of this value on March 15th, the next one on July 5th and the following on August 31st.

RULE NO. 43

VENUS HELIOCENTRIC LATITUDES 0°, 2'16', and 3'23'

In this rule we use the heliocentric Latitude of Venus once more. We distinguish however, between the signs of plus and minus that precede the figures. The effect varies:

During the year 1938 the following sequence was noted:

February 9	3'6' minus	while value is descending	top
February 25	extreme 3'23'38"	minus	top
March 25	2'16' minus	descending	bottom
April 19	extreme 0		top
May 31	3'6' plus	ascending	bottom
June 15	extreme 3'23'38"	plus	top
July 17	2'16' plus	descending	bottom
August 11	extreme 0		top

We use two odd values aside of the two extreme values. They are 3'6' and 2'16'. These values we change alternately, that is: we skip one each time. On the way down between Feb. 25 and March 25, 1938 we skip 3'6'. On the way up, between April 19 and May 31, 1938 we skip 2'16' and keep on alternating that way.

RULE NO. 44

MERCURY HALF-WAY RETROGRADE PLACE (See Ill. No. 2)

Mercury can only be retrograde in geocentric longitude and never in heliocentric longitude.

The amount of retrogradation of Mercury varies considerably as you can see by checking periods during which it is moving retrograde.

The rule here concerns only the retrograde movement and centers specifically on the half-way point from the moment Mercury turns retrograde to the place where it moves again direct. We figure the difference of these two places in the Zodiac, divide by two and look in the Ephemeris (Raphael's) for the date when this half-way point is reached.

My check covers the following places

May 11, 1937	a bottom
Sept. 13, 1937	a bottom
Dec. 30, 1937	a bottom
April 22, 1938	was a miss in that nothing occurred.

Example of how the figuring is done. We use March, 1940. Mercury turns retrograde on March 6, 1940 at 0 Aries 15'. It becomes direct on March 29, 1940 at 16 Pisces 51'. Therefore, the difference between these two values is 13'9' (30° Pisces equals 0° Aries, less, 16°51' Pisces) plus 0°15' or 13°24'. One half of this value is 6°42'. This value is then either deducted from the place Mercury begins to move retrograde or else we can add it to the other side (to the value of March 28, 1940:) 16°51' Pisces.

Both ways we obtain 16°51' Pisces plus 6°42' equals 23°33' Pisces which was passed by Mercury on March 16, 1940 and we see from the chart that it was the important low:

RULE NO. 45
PRICE LEVELS OF WHEAT ESTABLISHED WITH
LOGARITHM OF THE PLANETS TRUE
DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH

For the first time, we have a rule that throws some light upon prices. So far, everything that was produced ignored price levels altogether. All we obtained was days of change of trend. In terms of mathematics we had exercises in pure Algebra, whereas in this rule we use Arithmetic. The former allows substitutions of any price, while the latter works with actual prices.

Rule: When any one of the planets, from Mercury over to Neptune (each one individually of course) changes its logarithm of the True distance from the Earth (see Nautical Almanac at the proper headings for each planet), we are just mid-way of a movement

I shall illustrate three cases and supply the prices for them. The examples are taken from the Winnipeg wheat chart, but Chicago will act in the same proportions, since we have to do here with a universal law.

Example No. 1 Mercury (Naut. Almanac 1938 page 144)

On March 30, 1938 the True distance from the Earth of Mercury (the daily variation of same is used) shows a value of 26695, its extreme speed. We only use extreme speed in this case. We consult our Winnipeg wheat chart and find that the low of this day was $1.22\frac{1}{2}$. The movement had come from $1.15\frac{1}{2}$ on March 22nd, 1938 thus, we already had a rise of 7c.

The high that was reached ultimately on April 8, 1938 was $128\frac{3}{4}$ or in other words, we rose exactly the same amount once more ($\frac{1}{4}$ point excess). The value or rather the day when the planet reached its extreme speed in the daily variation of the True distance from the earth (March 30, 1938) was the mid-way point of the swing.

On March 30, 1938 the extreme speed in True Distance from Earth of Saturn was 0. We have to call a zero speed also an extreme. Both planets, Mercury and Saturn were active during this time.

On May 5, 1938 Uranus comes to such a critical point, to a 0 daily variation speed. (Naut.

Alm. 1938 page 204). This day happened to be a holiday and no exact price can be had. We can judge, however, from the performance of wheat around that day, that its price must have been in the October option around 88c. The previous top had been made on April 19, 1938 at 1.01 and thus we had passed 13c up to this day on the downside. As I said above, the rule is that the changes of speed are made when price levels reach the half-way point of a movement, we have to expect that from this specific day or we are to decline another 13c, the date of such a low does not interest us in this rule but only the price level.

The low for October Winnipeg was made at 74 end of May 1938. The 88c price less 13c would have given us 75c and this was within one cent of the low.

June 24, 1938 Mercury is at 0 (459 plus against 935 minus). The price of October Winnipeg is 85c. We came down from $89\frac{3}{4}$ c. We had covered a distance in price of $4\frac{3}{4}$ c, therefore, the price should recede to 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, which it did. It went lower after holding this level for about 10 days.

RULE NO. 46

VENUS REDUCTION TO ORBIT; 0°, 1°50' and 3°1'

We use the Nautical Almanac pp. 167.

Use the following positions in regular rotation and project repeatedly and constantly forward.

$-1^{\circ}50'$ 0° $+1^{\circ}50'$ $3^{\circ}1'$ extreme $-1^{\circ}50'$ 0° $+1^{\circ}50'$ $3^{\circ}1'$ extreme	}	in Reduction to Orbit of Venus
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At the extreme of 3°1' of this reduction to Orbit value we are occasionally a day or even two days too soon. However, the actual price differentials of the succeeding days are not too much.

Special Note: Between $-1^{\circ}50'$ and $-2^{\circ}58'$ we get sharp drops and between $-2^{\circ}58'$ and $-3^{\circ}1'$ we get sharp reversals very often.

Examples:

April 4, 1937 to April 17, 1937
April 17, 1937 to April 20, 1937

May 30, 1937 to June 13, 1937
June 13, 1937 to June 15, 1937

July 26, 1937 to August 9, 1937
August 9, 1937 to August 12, 1937

November 14, 1937 to November 28, 1937
November 28, 1937 to November 30, 1937
(upmove kept on)

March 7, 1938 to March 21, 1938
March 21, 1938 to March 25, 1938 (upmove
was small)

June 27, 1938 to July 10, 1938
July 10, 1938 to July 14, 1938

The first period given above produced down-
moves, the second period given above produced
upmoves as per the rule. No place where the
values had to be considered was "jumped" in or-
der to make the goings easier such as I have seen
of dozens of traders who have "pet methods"
which, whenever they don't click are just passed
over on the sly, so as not to incommode their
feelings.

We must realize that the planets' work is
exact and, if they don't work at certain places, it
is due to some more important condition pre-
vailing that nullifies that particular minor one.
All those rules given where no flaws occur are
of the greatest value and should be separately
marked for constant use. After all, we are tack-
ling the hardest problem any human being could
try for, measuring movements of commodities
ahead of time! Other people, in fact the multi-
tude of people call trading in commodities a n
outright speculation whereby the end is usually
a "strip dance" which with one lasts longer, with
another shorter.

Our "speculation" is basically sound, and, even
if we have to take losses once in awhile, the
profit side i.e. the right commitments overweigh
by far the short comings. We are surely not fool-
ing ourselves when we decide to eliminate every-
thing that is gossiped in the "Street", everything
that newspapers have to say, everything that the
public craves for.

RULE NO. 47

MERCURY REDUCTION TO ORBIT OF
PREVIOUS YEAR USING EXTREME
VALUE OF 12'52"

This rule has only to do with the actual ex-
treme value in the Reduction to Orbit of Mer-
cury which value is 12'52" or close to it (slightly
variable). We merely look them up in the Nauti-
cal Almanac of the year previous and make a
list of them. Then we use the dates on which
they occur the year LATER.

Examples:

January 10, 1936	July 19, 1936
January 25, 1936	August 6, 1936
February 12, 1936	September 5, 1936
March 13, 1936	September 30, 1936
April 7, 1936	October 15, 1936
April 22, 1936	November 2, 1936
May 10, 1936	December 1, 1936
June 9, 1936	December 27, 1936
July 4, 1936	

On all dates given extreme positions are found.

Look up the very corresponding dates a year
later, i.e. in this case in 1937 and pick out your
tops and bottoms; we have 17 positions accord-
ing to this rule and not less than 14 of them
brought MAJOR CHANGES the next year.

RULE NO. 48

JUPITER IN RIGHT ASCENSION, DIFFER-
ENTIAL OF 1h 21m 45s

This is a rather curious rule. Due to the fact
that the motion in Right Ascension is also retro-
grade, we have periods when nothing is due for
a long time. The example given below, starts at
an important peak. We may also begin with
some other major top or bottom that was formed
within some other cycle and not belonging to
the one examined. Thus, we can start from such
days as June 1st, 1938, April 22nd 1940 etc.

Example:

Top, December 28, 1936 Jupiter R. A. at 18h
25m25s we add constantly the same increment of
1h21m45s and get this way the following dates
and changes.

April 5, 1937 19h47m10s top second peak of
major top
November 25, 1937 same value: 19h47m10s
major low
February 22, 1938 top in wheat major
January 25, 1939 a top in wheat

April 4, 1940 a low in wheat

July 11, 1940 is the next date belonging to this series.

We end herewith the rules to measure movements of wheat. There are still a few notes left which, however, are either so complicated in their construction, or their value is doubtful. Several times I struck on rules which in the first instant looked wonderful and did give tops and bottoms for awhile like a clock strikes twelve. When projected into other years on the same principles they just simply faded out. None of these have been used, in fact as I carefully scanned each card on which the notes had been registered, I tore up all those that looked doubtful, cleaning house at the same time.

PART III RULES FOR HIDES

THE COMMODITY HIDES

ALSO APPLICABLE TO STOCK MARKET.

One point movement in Hides represent \$4.00.

Trading in hides is very profitable. Hides move their own way and have nothing whatever to do with wheat. Hides may be bullish and run up a hundred or two hundred points, while wheat moves during such period sidewise in a narrow of two cents range. It may take nose-dives. It might follow hides part of the way and then end back where it had begun, while hides keep on moving up. (Stock traders please substitute the word "stocks" whenever the word hides is mentioned).

We don't have to be so careful anymore to clarify the reasons for such conditions. It is simply planetary movements that make them move differently. What we use as rules for wheat do not come into question for hides at all, except, one or two of the rules have a tinge of showing some tops or bottoms for hides.

Of course, for forecasting hide prices, we can't use anything else but the same planets, the same longitude, declination or latitude as we did for wheat. However, we have other proportions of values as shall be amply demonstrated.

There are not as many rules for hides and much less still for other commodities, since I have devoted most of my time towards finding wheat laws. However, all rules that are given for other commodities have been worked and tested just as carefully as the wheat rules. Some give striking results and hit major tops and bottoms uncannily.

RULE NO. 1A

VENUS, DAILY VARIATION OF LOGARITHM RADIUS VECTOR

The least and extreme speed of the logarithm of Venus Radius Vector (Naut. Alm. page 169) bring major changes in Hides. The extreme value is about 828 to 832.

Examples:

January 5-6, 1937	825 Bottom in Hides
March 1, 1937	0 Bottom in Hides
April 30, 1937	826 Bottom in Hides
June 23, 1937	0 Bottom in Hides
August 19, 1937	832 Bottom in Hides

February 2, 1938	0 Bottom in Hides
March 31, 1938	830 Bottom in Hides
May 25, 1938	0 Bottom in Hides
July 20, 1938	top
September 14, 1938	Bottom in Hides
November 9-10, 1938	top

When the price movements just prior to Venus reaching the extremes of the log. of the Radius Vector have been on the way down, you can buy hides on the day the extreme is reached.

Note: The value of 488 of this Radius Vector gives also good results for minor moves.

RULE NO. 2A

VENUS LATITUDE HELIOCENTRIC 4°58' (4°52') DIFFERENCES

Measure from important tops or bottoms by using Venus in heliocentric position. Project from such tops or bottoms the value of 4°58'. During certain periods I found that 4°52' would be more advantageous, but the difference is so small it is not important.

Examples: Adding to the low of December 30, 1937 which was -0°4'52" and figuring via the extreme of 3°23' on 2/24/1938 our value of 4°58' in Venus Latitude we reach March 31, 1938 the low.

From the March 31, 1938 low to May 31, 1938 low are again 4°58'. It is suggested that you project the value from each top and bottom of importance.

The difficulty which you might encounter with this method is that you have to do your figuring upward first to the 3°23' place and then measure the amount that the planet has to go yet so as to make ultimately 4°48'. The remaining differential must be deducted from this 3°23' extreme speed. The same applies when the movement of

the planet in Latitude is downward, at which period we deduct first the amount to get us to 0 and then take this value off the 4°58'. The difference found this way is then applied and added to the 0°. A little effort, going over the two examples above will clear the situation. Besides, similar calculations have been used in other rules already.

RULE NO. 3A

MERCURY CONJUNCTIONS TO SATURN AND JUPITER OF 80 YEARS AGO

This rule does not only cover Hides, but applies equally to other commodities, also to stocks.

We have to obtain back Ephemerides for those years of Raphael, else we might use the Max Heindel Ephemeris for this purpose which can be had in stores that sell astrological tools. The Macoy Publishing Co. at 35 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y., has them. Their price is 25c each plus postage of 3c. Their arrangement and layout is a little different compared to Raphael's Ephemerides. However, I doubt if Macoy has enough old Raphael's to go around. There is another possibility which you might consider. I have a set of German Ephemerides, 3 volumes, covering a full 100 years from 1850 to 1950. The price on thin paper is about \$17.50. You might want to get those and use them for any period.

Here are a few "Highlights" of this 80 year cycle to show what can be had by searching.

We concentrate on the Mercury conjunctions to the various planets.

July 18, 1857 Mercury conjunction Saturn gave top July 18, 1937

April 23, 1858 Mercury conjunction Jupiter gave top of April 23, 1938

May 23, 1856 Mercury conjunction Saturn gave a top to Hides and a major low for wheat from which big movements resulted.

The first two conjunctions quoted when they returned in 1939 gave minor bottoms from which rallies of four days duration came forth.

The dates are: June 24, 1939 for Jupiter and July 14, 1939 for Saturn. We must remember that during this period, especially in wheat we were in a major downtrend and, this downtrend was only interrupted at these two places and nowhere else as you can readily see when consulting the chart.

RULE NO. 4A

MERCURY 80 YEARS AGO

We use the geocentric ephemeris, concentrate

only on Mercury as it passes through the Zodiac.

We mark each day when this planet enters a new sign 80 years ago, i.e. when it arrives at 0 degrees. We also mark those days in which Mercury turns retrograde or direct. Note, that a planet changing signs and going direct, respectively retrograde are two entirely different things, but for our work they fit together. Here is a list of these places together with the dates when they happened back in 1857. These dates are to be carried over to the year 1937, exactly 80 years further according to the Sun's motion and not according to Mercury's motion.

All quotations are for Mercury only. In this example the years 1857 & 1858 were used.

1857—equals 1937	1858—equals 1938
3/31 0 Aries	1/6 retrograde
5/20 retrograde	1/26 direct
6/17 direct	2/13 0 Aquarius
7/23 0 Leo	3/6-7 0 Pisces
10/10 direct	3/23 0 Aries
11/22 0 Sagittarius	4/6 0 Taurus

Each and every one of these positions gave 80 years later tops and bottoms not of a few points but of from 50 to 200 points in hides.

Look up the dates on the hide charts.

Note: The very same calendar days are used 80 years later.

RULE NO. 5A

MERCURY HALF-WAY POSITION BETWEEN RETROGRADE AND DIRECT

This rule we have used already for wheat. It also can be applied to hides and stocks. (see rule 44).

RULE NO. 6A

MARS DECLINATION HELIOCENTRIC, 19°51'

From the Nautical Almanac, page 191 up we find the apparent Declination of Mars. We use in this only the value 19°51'. We locate these days ahead of time and expect tops and bottoms to appear there

Example:

March 28, 1937	bottom
June 17, 1937	bottom
November 22, 1937	top
February 2, 1939	bottom
October 20, 1939	top
March 25-26, 1940	bottom area
July 13, 1940	next change

These cases happen twice or three times a year.

RULE NO. 7A

MARS RIGHT ASCENSION 19h20m DIFFERENTIAL

In this rule we use the Right Ascension of Mars and project from a previous major top or a bottom 19 hours 20 minutes. The results are fine. We can commence to do this also the other way around by measuring backwards and see what has happened, expecting it to happen again. I have a good reason to say this specially, since I have found the cycles even in small daily jiggles repeat if I trace backwards.

There is apparently one flaw to this rule. What shall we do when either side of the points traced is moving backwards, i.e. retrograding.

This statement may not mean anything to you so far, but what was said is important. With an example we will find quickly what I mean.

The picture prevailing 19h20m prior to a date measured in Mars Right Ascension should repeat in continuation.

The picture lies about one and one half years behind.

Example:

January 3, 1940 equals May 10, 1938 since:

Mars R. A. January 3, 1940 is 38h58m a top
-19h20m

Mars R. A. May 10, 1938 4h38m a low

Mars R. A. May 3, 1938 was 4h17m a low
+19h20m

Mars R. A. Dec. 26, 1939 23h37m a low

It does happen that we obtain a low when the previous point was a high or visa-versa, but seldom. He who uses this rule will watch the movement from one day to the next and thus he will quickly notice a change of behavior as the paralleling cycles move on.

However, there is a time, as stated above, when Mars goes backward for a period in Right Ascension as it happened between June 24, 1939 and August 25, 1939. During this time we may try to retrace backwards the effect, but it won't work right. The best for us to do is to pass up such a period without getting us into troubles. (see Nautical Almanac for 1939 page 194 and 196).

This rule has yet proven to be the best of the lot.

RULE NO. 8A

MARS RIGHT ASCENSION 11h20m DIFFERENTIAL

This is another rule based upon the same principle as the rule No. 7. We use again Mars' Right Ascension, but go back to look for a cycle of 19 hours 20 minutes. January 27, 1940 is equal to December 5, 1938, both of which were lows. December 18, 1939 is equal to October 24, 1938; both were big tops.

The way this rule works can be best demonstrated when we take our two hands, put them in front of us, a foot apart and a foot away from the face. Hold each steady; then begin at one and the same time to trace wavy curves up and down, proceeding towards the right side. The left hand movement represents the movement of Hides that are plotted in the previous cycle which is back either 19h20m or 11h20m in Mars' Right Ascension motion and the right hand represents the present, which retraces the past movement. The rule does not give price levels nor does it register the size of the movement except approximately.

The scare of which I wrote at the bottom of rule No. 7A is herewith removed, since, when Mars in the 19h20m movement bucks, i.e. moves retrograde, we simply use the cycle of 11h20m.

RULE NO. 9A

MARS' RIGHT ASCENSION AT FULL HOURS

This rule misses occasionally an hour, but at whichever hours it shows a response, the effect is real strong. Let us say when Mars reaches in R. A. at full hours such as 2h0m, 5h0m and a GAP is made within a few days thereafter in either direction up or down, jump in right away making commitments in the direction of the gap since a big move develops here right away.

First, I shall bring the dates when Mars in R. A. passed the full hours during 1938, the year we shall use as example.

- 0 hour R. A. Mars January 30, 1938
- 1 hour R. A. Mars February 21-22, 1938
- 2 hour R. A. Mars March 15-16, 1938
- 3 hour R. A. Mars April 6, 1938
- 4 hour R. A. Mars April 27, 1938
- 5 hour R. A. Mars May 18, 1938
- 6 hour R. A. Mars June 7, 1938
- 7 hour R. A. Mars June 28, 1938
- 8 hour R. A. Mars July 19-20, 1938
- 9 hour R. A. Mars August 11, 1938

- 10 hour R. A. Mars September 4, 1938
- 11 hour R. A. Mars September 29, 1938
- 12 hour R. A. Mars October 24, 1938
- 13 hour R. A. Mars November 20, 1938
- 14 hour R. A. Mars December 15, 1938

Here is the effect that happened when these hours were passed on the dates given:

At 0 hour was a low area; a sharp 2 day move developed but was lost again, even an extra 50 points, yet we ran into good profits by mid-February anyhow.

- 1 hour: we made a gap down between February 23 and 24.
- 2 hours: we dropped sharply further.
- 3 hours: brought the low and A GAP UP 2 days later with a sharp run upwards of nearly 200 points.
- 4 hours: we just had passed the top.
- 5 hours: a very tiny top, but we find a gap the next day and it was downward, so down we went until the end of May.
- 6 hours: a day after the minor peak of June 6th, 1938.
- 7 hours: we just pass the peaks of April and May previous
- 8 hours: the very top of the movement.
- 9 hours: in the downtrend with a GAP DOWN the next day; we went lower.
- 10 hours: range very narrow, nothing visible.
- 11 hours: day before we had the low; we open with a gap upwards and what a sizzling move we began!
- 12 hours: the very peak day.
- 13 hours: in the move, but the day after came A GAP DOWN and lower we went for two weeks.
- 14 hours: in the move nothing much visible.

Take your time to check over the situation and digest this important rule which should prove very profitable to you, if you but wait for the gaps which I emphasized as the cue to direction. The moves last for quite awhile, sometimes one full hour in Mars' R. A. motion.

RULE NO. 10A MARS R. A. PLUS DAILY VARIATION OF VENUS HELIOCENTRIC EXTREME LONGITUDE (1°37'32")

The title of this rule sounds rather queer: add a piece of Venus on to Mars. It works and this is what we look for. Nature's combinations are queer and so is this.

We know that the extreme speed of the daily variation of Venus is 1°37'32". This value we use with a reservation. We cannot very well add degrees to hours, but we can add hours to hours, so we shall call the value 1h37m32s and add that.

A few examples are only necessary to show how the rule is applied. We use 1938 again and get great surprises!

Top January 10, 1938

when Mars' R. A. is 23h 4m20s
+ 1h37m32s

24h41m52s=0h41m52s

Note: 0 hours is the same as 24 hours.

This was February 14-15, 1938, the real low point.

Top February 23, 1938

Mars R. A. at 1h37m32s
2h41m47s

This was the Mars R. A. place of March 31st, 1938, the very extreme low day!

Good things are not cooked too well, so please continue the work to gain experience . . . and profits.

RULE NO. 11A VENUS R. A. PLUS 4 TIMES THE DAILY EXTREME VARIATION OF VENUS LONGITUDE (1°37'32")

This rule is exactly on the same principle as rule No. 10A, with the exception that instead of using Mars R. A. we shall use Venus Right Ascension. And, instead of adding one Unit of the daily heliocentric variation in extreme speed of Venus which is 1°37'32", we shall use four such Units or 6°30'8".

Like in rule No. 10A we turn the degrees of this value into hours and minutes by just changing the name. We then get 6h30m8s.

To an extreme top or bottom we begin to add this increment and we shall obtain very fine results.

I shall bring one single example which will show the rule and which will show at the same time the intimate relationship between Venus and Mars when the proper proportions are used.

We will use January 10, 1938, the major top in hides as a starting point. Venus was in R. A. that day at 18h56m59s

we add to this
value our 4 units 6h30m 8s

25h27m 7s or 1h27m7s

This brings us to the major low of March 31, 1938. We arrive at the same place by using Mars' R. A. in rule No. 10A.

Finds like these give one satisfaction that something was achieved and mind you, I know this rule for years, carried it in my notes and in my mind without telling anyone about it. Such laws are so colossal that I am not quite sure whether you are able to size up what you have here . . . You may be able to do so in a month or two.

This concludes the rules for Hide movements.

PART IV THE COMMODITY COTTON

RULE NO. 1B

MERCURY, VENUS AND MARS GEO- CENTRIC ONE YEAR PRIOR

For cotton we have to use the geocentric passage of Mercury, Venus and Mars over 0 degrees of a sign to obtain changes in trend; however, not the current year's motion of these planets is to be used, but the ones of the year before. Thus, you use the ephemeris (Raphael) of 1939 to find the changes in 1940.

The places where these planets turn retrograde or direct in the previous year give also good results for the year following.

THE COMMODITY LARD

RULE NO. 1C

We take the Mercury positions where the planet turns retrograde. From this place we have to figure backwards (not forward) to locate changes of trend. We have to go backwards in five steps as follows:

Example: We shall use the year 1938 and begin with April 11, 1938, on which day Mercury turns retrograde at 5°36' Taurus.

step No. 1 go back 6°55'23" from this retrograde place of Mercury this gives us March 31, 1938 bottom

step No. 2 go back from the same place (April 11, 1938 Mercury retrograde place of 5°36' Taurus) 41°32'18" this gives us the gap downwards on 3/11/38.

step No. 3 go back from the retrograde Mercury place 69°13'50". This gives us the top of February 23, 1938.

step No. 4 go back from the 4/11/38 which is the 5°36' Taurus place 103°50'46". This gives us the bottom of February 3, 1939. and finally, the previous place of Mercury direct or January 10, 1938 was the top.

Here is another setting using the same degrees as above from another retrograde place: We use August 13, 1938 to start backwards: position of Mercury retrograde is

August 13, 1938	12°19'	Virgo
	— 6°55'	
August 1, 1938	5°24'	Virgo
	— 41°32'18"	
July 7, 1938	0°47'	Leo
	— 69°13'50"	
June 23, 1938	3° 5'	Cancer
	— 103°50'46"	
June 7, 1938	28°28'	Taurus

The units used in this method are from certain cycles which I have developed.

Similar to the rules which were set down in this work you may produce rules for any other commodity.

However, the old story remains true: stick to one single commodity, use and exploit it. After a time you get to know it as well as yourself. Do not trade in several unless you keep plenty of extra cash to take care of the losses that are due to result. Reasons for this statement are amply enlarged in this work.

Now you know what planetary motions do bring about. I hope you benefited from the studies you have made. Mark down the day you have acquired (ordered) this work. After you have studied it for a few months, try to forecast on hand of that date via planetary positions the good and bad periods concerning your own trading. Interesting and valuable rules can be formulated by keeping tab of the days when trades are started and closed.

STOCKS

On hand of the many rules supplied to forecast the movements of wheat, hides, cotton and lard, I must not overlook to say a few words about stocks.

It is strange that the public is thoroughly stock minded but very little "commodity-minded". Stocks can be bought for investments and put

away in strong boxes. They take little room. Commodities need warehouses. Commodities are made for sale and not for "keeps".

Our rules and laws do not treat investments. We are solely interested in swings of short or normal duration, usually of not more than six to eight months.

Any stock operator or trader who is interested in trading for the periods mentioned can take the rules given for Hides and use them. This does not mean that he should follow Hides literally. I know very well that hides move 80% to 90% in sympathy with stocks. They have astronomical sympathies to each other. But, it does happen that

hides follow occasionally for a month or so their own peculiar trend, at which time you would be wrong when you use the Hide pattern.

Therefore let us say: The changes in stocks occur on the very same days as those of Hides but we must follow the direction each one takes.

Use ellipses and charts the same way as shown for commodities. Select one active stock that sells between 25 and 75 dollars. Stick to this one; learn to know this stock well and the rule or rules it likes to follow. The stock you select should be listed on the Exchange for many years. It then has history behind which can be put down on chart paper. Leave new stocks to the public.

A M E N



ADDRESSES WHERE TO PROCURE NECESSARY BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS TO OPERATE

The "American Ephemeris & Nautical Almanac" can be obtained from "The Superintendent of Documents", Washington, D. C.
The current copy sells for \$2.50.
The two previous years sell each for \$2.00
All others sell for \$1.00.

Raphael's Ephemerides can be obtained from Macoy Publishing Co., 35 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y., for 50c per year.

Chart Paper, Keuffel & Esser's No. 358-143L in green can be obtained from Keuffel & Esser Co., Fulton Street, New York, N. Y., or through their Branch Offices throughout the country. Drawing Material Firms can also get the paper for you. Price \$5.00 per 100 sheets; lesser amounts in proportion.

PREVIOUS WORKS BY THE AUTHOR

"Time Factors", 1932, price \$10.00
Full of fundamental Laws and Rules.

"Preview of Markets", 12 vol., 144 pages.
It covers the period of June 1939 to May 1940.

Aside of the monthly forecasts for the period, it contains important discussions on our subject. Connecting links are established between the Hebrew Alphabet, the Latin Language, the stories of Thousands and One Nights, Dante, Boccaccio, Atheneaeus, Cicero and others. Besides special articles are contained giving valuable trading rules.

Price of set \$5.00.

Celluloid Ellipse 6 inches. If too much difficulty is found to make the ellipse yourself, I offer the same type and thickness as my own with the necessary lines drawn into it for \$1.00 each.