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## ASTROLOGY

## THE KEY TO ROULETTE.

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## Astrology

The Key to Roulette

## By John Royce

London

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## PREFACE.

I wish to make it clear that this treatise is not meant to be in any sense a gambling guide. It is a scientific study of the laws of chance as influenced or governed by astrological forces. The roulette wheel, properly constructed, is the most perfect instrument known for recording the operations of the laws of chance. For that reason, and no other, I have selected it as the subject of my investigations.

Author.

January, 1908.

## CONTENTS.

PAGE
Preface ..... 5
Introduction ..... 9
Part I. . ..... 17
Part II. . ..... 21
Part III. . ..... 27
Part IV. . ..... 30
Part V. - ..... 38
Part VI. . ..... 43
Part VII. - ..... 45
Appendix ..... 53

## INTRODUCTION.

When the suggestion was made to me to record the results of my observations and experiments in connection with the subject of Astrology the Key to Roulette at Monte Carlo, I shrank from the task for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was my restricted practice in the art of literary production.

Let it be understood that I hold no brief for the science of Astrology per se. I undertake no plea or argument in support of its authenticity or value. I give herein simply the plain results of my tests of its principles at the tables in the Casino at Monte Carlo, and I leave them to speak for themselves.

The entire scheme of Roulette approves itself in every detail as the work of a master mind ; and as my investigations are purely astrological, I decided at first to write the whole of my conclusions as deduced from a series of investigations extending over a period of close on twelve months spent at Monte Carlo for this purpose, and to set forth link by link every detail of connection by which the intimate relation is proved between Astrology and Roulette.

But I found that to treat my subject so comprehensively would require a considerable volume, too large, in my judgment, for a first publication of this kind ; and I have therefore determined to confine myself within the limits of the smaller work now in the hands of the reader, which has for its special purpose to introduce the study of Astrology as applied to Roulette.

This little work may be read by many who know the rules of the game of Roulette, and who yet are entirely ignorant of Astrology ; and
in order to avoid confusion in the minds of such persons; it has been written in language as plain as possible, and with no unnecessary use of technical phraseology. It is also restricted to the study of what is known as the Planetary period; so that the student may fully grasp this part of the subject before entering upon other interesting studies in connection with Roulette, to which I may in a future treatise invite him.

What is contained in these pages is true; and nothing in them is in any way exaggerated. They simply offer a plain and unvarnished statement of events, just as they happened; a series of facts and investigations, the comparison and result of which have sufficed to leave no question or shadow of doubt in my mind that the application of Astrology to Roulette in the manner I have described, if strictly adhered to, will give the student an advantage over Zero which can be obtained in no other way. In short, I believe Astrology to be the Key to Roulette.

A great mistake is, I believe, often made-in fact, more often than not-by persons who study Roulette from various standpoints at home; and taking their selected system to Monte Carlo begin to carry out their identical system in their play there, without the slightest: modification, and also without the slightest diffidence or hesitation. They never appear in any degree to have considered the altered circumstances in which the game is played in a new and relatively remote locality. Every scheme of play must be tested under the novel conditions to which it has to be geographically submitted at Monte Carlo. They seem to be: brought to the first realisation of their error, at the moment they have been cruelly taught that it is impossible.

My experience tells me that, no matter how good your system may be at home, it is essentially necessary that it should be approved by bearing this strain and test of Monte Carlo practice before any rash attempt.
to stake money upon it has been made. For it is surely better to spend a month in testing a method, and thereby establishing and justifying the requisite confidence in yourself and in what you are doing, than, without having submitted your theory to the ordeal of any practice, to stake " straight off," and lose your capital, with the result of having to return home, thwarted and depressed, without even having commanded a fair opportunity of discovering whether your system was a thing of price and value or of disastrous inutility.

I have seen this happen to many injudicious players, and have felt a deep commiseration for them in their disappointment and distress.

There is a common saying at Monte Carlo which applies with an irony compounded of humour and bitterness, that you should " work up your system at home and come here to have it 'busted.'" And the majority of players do so.

As to the cases on which I have thus generally
animadverted, I cannot recall any one of them in which the systems so ruinously adopted were at all concerned with the warnings or other indications of the Stars; and I' do not think that students who know and appreciate the Planetary influences could ever be overtaken by such disasters, because the Astrological calculations would safeguard them against the conditions of play at Monte Carlo as differenced from those of their home practice. Apart, again, from the necessity of such a protraction, to refuse or to neglect becoming accustomed to what must at first be strange surroundings, and so to fortify your mind with a thorough confidence that you are master of yourself and of the work you have in hand, would be in the last degree unwise.

I wish deeply to impress and enforce the vital consideration upon you who do me the grace to study Astrology the Key to Roulette, that, although you are safeguarded to a very great extent-much more, in fact, than those who
have neglected to acquire your special know-ledge-you should not begin to stake your money until you have further studied at Monte Carlo, learning, for instance, to read your watch, to make the change of Periods, and to record the coups as they come. It is not reasonable to expect that anyone could begin to play, with any likelihood of a successful issue, without having previously had some preparatory or probationary experience.

So long as you adhere to the rules of the Casino, and conduct yourself with propriety, you have nothing to fear. You can practise as long as you like and when you like, before you begin to play. During my investigations I neither saw nor heard anything to disapprove. Everything is fair to the player, who can begin to play as well as cease to play, in accordance with his own will or inclination. The Administration forces no restrictions upon visitors, as to whether they shall play or not, the point being left entirely to the discretion of the visitors

## 16

themselves; and the attention of the officials and employers of the Casino is punctiliously courteous and honourable.

Roulette can be indulged in for the sake of the sport, and there is scarcely a limit to its interests when once it has been studied in the light of Astrology the Key to Roulette.

## PART I.

The definition of " Planetary Period "-which is the basis of the method of play herein de-scribed-is the time occupied by the Sun in passing through one degree of its apparent daily rotation about the earth. The solar day comprises the elapsed time between sunrise and sunset. During that time the Sun passes through 180 degrees. These 180 degrees are traversed in about nine hours in midwinter, but it requires about sixteen hours for the same journey in midsummer. It follows that the time occupied in passing through one degree (a " planetary period '") varies from abnut three minutes in midwinter to five minutes in midsummer.

More exact information as to the varying length of the Planetary period is given below.

It is of the greatest consequence that the student should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the change which is taking place daily in the length of the Planetary periods, so that he may be able to have the time-table always up to date.

This will be seen to be of vital importance, for the more exact the time-table the better will be the results.

Planetary periods, as I have said, are not of equal duration, they are, in fact, daily increasing or decreasing in length, in the following order. From December 21st to June 21st the Planetary periods increase, and from. June 21st to December 21st they decrease in length. In other words, as the days lengthen or shorten so do the Planetary periods. On March 21st the Planetary periods are four minutes in length and go on daily augmenting until the 21st of June, when they have reached the maximum length
of five minutes and eight seconds. From June 21st they again begin to decline in length, and on September 23rd they are once more periods of four minutes' duration, from which date to December 21 st they decrease to the minimum length of two minutes and fifty-seven seconds.

It is plain, therefore, that this process of augmentation and diminution in the duration of the Planetary periods is constantly going on, at an almost fixed rate of progression or retrogression. From March 21st to June 21st there has been an aggregate increase in the length of the periods of one minute and eight seconds; from September 23rd to December 21st an aggregate decrease of one minute and three seconds; and these changes have to be accounted for in the time-table daily.

The student can very easily satisfy this condition by keeping his time-table up to date; for which purpose he must work out every day from sunrise the length of the Planetary hour and periods. Never should he, under any pretext
whatever, play for two consecutive days from the same time-table, constantly bearing in mind that the successful observers of human life and affairs have never lost sight of the fact that no set of circumstances remain exactly the same from one day to another.

## PART II.

The days of the week either derive their names from some of the heavenly bodies of our Solar System, or are otherwise intimately associated with them. Thus the Sun gives his name or associations to Sunday, the Moon to Monday, Mars to Tuesday, Mercury to Wednesday, Jupiter to Thursday, Venus to Friday, Saturn to Saturday. It is these luminaries, greater or lesser, which on successive days rule the first hour from sunrise. The sun, for example, rules the first hour from sunrise on Sunday. The Moon rules the first hour from sunrise on Monday, and so on. These governing spheres of heaven always rule in this order :

Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Moon.

The numbers and symbols of these lords of space are respectively :

| $\bigcirc$ Sun | 1 and 4 | Venus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D Moon | 2 ,, 7 | $\%_{3}$ Saturn |
| 4 Jupiter | 3 | $\delta^{\circ} \mathrm{Mars}$ |
| ¢ Mercury | 5 |  |

The primary number of each of the Planets has three equivalents, as may be exemplified by the single instance of Jupiter, whose primary number of 3 has for its equivalents the several numbers 12, 21 and 30 .

The following table shows the numbers of the Planets, with their respective equivalents and colours.

| $D$ | $D$ | $\ddots$ | $\circ$ | $\odot$ | $\odot$ | $\delta$ | 4 | 々 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| 11 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 17 |
| 20 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 21 | 26 |
| 29 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 28 | 31 | 36 | 30 | 35 |

The Table proves the colour of the numbers on the Roulette wheel to have been selected by
distinct choice and design，and not allotted by chance merely．How otherwise are we to account for the fact that a large proportion of the $D$ numbers，only two of the $\odot$ numbers，and all of the $\underset{+}{ }, \delta$ and 4 numbers are red，while the remaining Planets＇【numbers and their equivalents are black？

When staking at Roulette four pieces must invariably be used．If む，the period of Mars， is in play，stake on $9,18,27,36$ ；if 9 ，Venus； stake on $6,15,24,33 ; 4$ ，Jupiter，on 3，12，21， 30 ；Һ，Saturn，8，17，26， 35 ；孔．，Mercury，5， $14,23,32$ ；during the time each of their re－ spective periods is in play．$\underset{\text { ，Mercury，and }}{ }$ $h_{2}$ ，Saturn，numbers are all in the second column，and 4,9 and ${ }_{8}$ numbers are in the third column，as the numbers are arranged on the green cloth．

The Sun and Moon periods are never played on account of their taking two numbers each， 1 and 4 ，and 2 and 7 respectively，with their equivalents；it follows that whenever either the

Sun or Moon period is in play it is necessary to stake on eight numbers. But this I have found to be practically so great a disadvantage that I have left the periods out of play entirely. (When the Planetary periods are concerned, however, in other investigations not treated of here, all the numbers are taken into account and played in accordance with the method of which I am the advocate and exponent.) It is presumed that most of the readers of Astrology the Key to Roulette will be acquainted with the rules of playing the game. There is, therefore, no sufficient reason for stating them here; for even to persons who may be ignorant of them, they are for the most part either immediately accessible or easy to be obtained.


Diagram of Roulette wheel with symbols opp osite their respective numbers.


Plan of Roulette table.

## PART III.

The first important point to be considered before the time-table can be made out is how to find the apparent time of Sunrise at Monte Carlo for each day. The ordinary method of doing this would be to take the time of Sunrise at Greenwich as given in the Almanac, subtract the longitude $29 m .12 s$. E., and take the time so resulting as the time of Sunrise at Monte Carlo. But the conclusion so arrived at is erroneous; for this method employed does not give the apparent time of Sunrise at Monte Carlo near enough for the purpose of correctly working the Planetary periods, because it does not concern itself with the difference of the lati-

## 28

tudes of London and Monte Carlo, which are $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and $43^{\circ} 43^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. respectively.

Take, in illustration of this objection, the circumstances that on December 21st, 1905, the apparent time of Sunrise was 7.34 at Monte Carlo, while at Greenwich, on the same date, the apparent time of Sunrise was 8.7, clearly showing that the Sun rose at Monte Carlo 33 minutes earlier than at Greenwich, and not 29 minutes and 12 seconds, as might be inferred from calculations which were based on longitude alone. The difference of latitude on the day under consideration, December 21st, 1905, at the two centres of comparison was 3 minutes and 48 seconds greater than longitude alone would indicate; and as such difference varies more or less every day, it would be hopeless for the student to attempt to get Sunrise at Monte Carlo from the time of Sunrise at Greenwich by any rule of thumb operation.

The student will find in Whitaker's Almanack, page 717, a "Table for finding the Times of

Sunrise and Sunset" for any latitude within the limits of this Table, and a range of declination from $+24^{\circ}$ to $-24^{\circ}$; and by the use of this table will find, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of Sunrise and Sunset for any place situated between latitudes $1^{\circ}$ and $66^{\circ}$.

What you have to do in the case of Monte Carlo, is to proportion for $43^{\circ} 43^{\prime}$ between $43^{\circ}$ and $49^{\circ}$ in the Table, and the same for the declination ; and then proceed according to the rules given for the use of the Table.

Thus the above method gives the correct time of Sunrise at Monte Carlo to have been 7 h .34 m . on December 21st, 1905 ; and I take this date for an exemplary study of the Planetary periods, because they are then at their minimum length.

It has also the advantage of representing the time of year when the greatest number of visitors flock to Monte Carlo, and so form its "Season."

## PART IV.

With regard to the Planetary hours in themselves, I have not detected any influence sufficiently operative to engage my serious attention; although it is possible that other students may discover something in them that will be of interest and significance. In any case Planetary hours must be worked in order to find the true Planetary Periods, so necessary to the making up of the time-table.

It is first of all necessary to find the length of the solar hour, as a preliminary to the discovery of the Planetary hours and periods, on December 21st, 1905, when the Sun rose at Monte Carlo at 7.34, from which time to noon
would be 4 hours 26 minutes-the division of which by six gives a quotient of 44 minutes 20 seconds.

Multiply the difference between sunrise and noon by 60 , which will give the time in minutes. Should there be any remainder as the result of a division by six, multiply again by 60, so reducing the time from minutes to seconds, and showing that the length of the Solar, or for our purpose the Planetary, hour is, when most concisely stated, 44 minutes 20 seconds.

- I have just indicated that the most appreciable value of the Planetary hour is its service in helping us to work out the true Planetary periods. In order to put the Planetary, or Solar, hour to such a purpose, it is necessary to take its length-which at Monte Carlo, and on December 21st, 1905, has been demonstrated to be 44 minutes 20 seconds-and divide it by 15, which is the number of degrees or Planetary periods in an hour. The result of such division shows the Planetary periods for the place and


## 32

time in question to be 2 minutes 57 seconds; and as the calculation is made for the shortest day of the year, it follows that the same figures express also the minimum length of the Planetary period.

It will be observed that this example is worked out in a similar manner to that devoted to the Planetary hour ; and that the Planetary period finally arrived at is one-the minimum, as has been already mentioned-of 2 minutes 57 seconds.

Should the student wish to make investigations after noon, the time from noon to sunset must be divided by six in the same manner.

Before giving the example of how to make up the working time-table for December 21st, 1905, I had better, perhaps, offer an explanation, which may avert any confusion that might else arise, owing to the difference of time between the Casino clocks and sun time at Monte Carlo. The Casino clocks, I believe, are set to Paris mean time, which is twenty minutes slow of

Monte Carlo sun time. There is the further difference of the Sun itself being always ahead of Monte Carlo clock time ; and it is owing to such variation of time that the student's watch will always be from five to forty minutes fast of the Casino clocks, according to the time of year.

It is usually between five and ten minutes past ten o'clock in the morning when play begins; and the student must notice every day the variation of time between his watch and the Casino clocks, so as to prepare his time-table, so as to be within a Planetary period of the time when play commences.

The student must always make out his time-table so as to work with his watch, and not with the Casino clocks.

The time-table for the day's play which I proceed to give as an example, assumes the student's watch to be a little more than twentytwo minutes fast of the Casino clocks; and on the day selected as an illustration the Casino
clocks would be 10.9 a.m., and the student's watch would be 10 h .31 m .20 s . a.m. when play began.

In view of the necessity that the watch should give correct Sun time, it is comforting to know that there is a Sun Dial, at the Palace of Monaco, by which watches may be set for working the Planetary periods.

I used this Sun Dial during my investigations; correcting my time by it every day at noon.

The illustration now given takes in reality the form of an example for making the timetable for Thursday, December 21st, 1905.

The day being Thursday, Jupiter would rule the first hour from sunrise, Mars the second, the Sun the third, and so on; and in this particular case play began at the end of the Venus hour, 10h. 31m. 20s. a.m.
$h$. m. s.
$\begin{array}{llll}7 & 34 & 0 & \text { Sunrise at Monte Carlo }\end{array}$ $44 \quad 20$
$\begin{array}{llllll}8 & 18 & 20 & \psi & \text { Jupiter rules first hour } \\ & 44 & 20\end{array}$

| 9 | 2 | 40 | $\delta$ | Mars |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 44 | 20 |  |  |
| 9 | 47 | 0 | $\odot$ | Sun |
|  | 44 | 20 |  |  |
| 10 | 31 | 20 | $\circ$ | Venus |

The time when play began being, as just stated, 10 h .31 m .20 s . a.m. it will be necessary to add the Planetary periods of 2 minutes and 57 seconds each, until the 75 minates' time-limit is made up.

With regard to the number of coups made in the time limit, I may say that it is very variable, ranging, within my own registration, from a maximum of 99 coups to the lowest number of 29 .

As will be evident from the time-table, the variation is from one to four coups in each Planetary period; but the frequent or rare recurrence of the coups depends entirely on the number of players, and the heaviness or lightness of the stakes they are playing.

I mention this circumstance chiefly to indicate the irregularity of the intervals at which the
wheel is turned, and the times, therefore, which separate one coup from another.

The following is the time-table for Thursday, December 21st, 1905, when the Planetary period was of 2 minutes 57 seconds duration, and the time of Sunrise was 7 h .34 m . at Monte Carlo.

| + 10 | 31.20 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{cc} 5 \\ y_{D}^{\circ} & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 34.17 37.14 | 162032 |  |
| 8 | 40.11 | 2983 |  |
| 3 9 | 438 | $273126 \quad 6$ |  |
| Sun | 46.5 | 25243427 |  |
| ${ }_{+}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Sun | ${ }^{49.2}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | ${ }_{54.56}^{51.59}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}11 & 9 & 1214 \\ 25 & 32\end{array}$ |  |
| Moon | 57.53 |  |  |
| 8 | 60.50 | 331025 |  |
| 3 | 3.47 | 2520 |  |
| Sun | 6.44 | 7 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{12.38}^{9.41}$ | 1229 |  |
| 5 | 15.35 | 1419 | Win 9 times. |
| Moon | ${ }_{21}^{18.12}$ | 816 | Nett Win 32 Units |
| 3 | ${ }_{24.26}$ | 1415 | Notl Wen 32 |
|  | 27.23 | 627 |  |
| Sun | 30.20 |  |  |
| \% 6 | 33.17 | 212335 |  |
| $\stackrel{5}{\text { Moon }}$ | 36.14 | 2021 |  |
| ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{42.8}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}14 & 8 & 31 & 1\end{array}$ |  |
| 43 | 45.5 | 31333 |  |
| 9 | 46.20 | 5 | Total 49 Coups. |

## 37

The student will soon get accustomed to working with the time-table; indeed, it is surprising how little practice will enable him readily to read the watch, and to make the change from one period to another. But with this facility I wish also to impress upon the student's mind the rigid necessity of performing this important operation at-with the utmost possible precision-the exact moment of the change of the Planetary period.

Sometimes it is necessary to wait until the Croupier has sent the little ball on its journey before one can decide which period-the outgoing or the incoming one-to stake in. But in fact there is always plenty of time for this decision to be made after the ball is started, and before Rien ne va plus is called out; which means that nothing more may be staked on the coup then in process.

## PART V.

I tested the Planetary periods every day for six months, from July 27 th, 1905, to January 27th, 1906-Sundays excepted-in all 159 days. The average daily win was seven units for the 159 days. This, I need hardly say, is a very large percentage over Zero, and was achieved when uniformly playing a Flat Stake of equal pieces upon each of the four numbers necessary to be covered in each coup.

Here I would earnestly recommend the student to use always a Flat Stake; on which method of play all my investigations are based. Never be tempted-to state the case in the most emphatic terms of warning-to use a Progressive

## 39

Stake ; for, if you cannot secure an advantage over Zero sufficient to show a working profit, it is impossible to secure it with a Progressive Stake.

In making your time-table, it should be dated from the beginning of the planetary hour in the course of which you will begin to play. The first coup of the hour should be credited to the planet which governs that hour, i.e., if it is a Venus hour, the first coup should be played upon the numbers 6, 15, 24, 33. In practice your blank time-table would be arranged as below:

Time.

| 10 | 06 | 20 | to | 10 | 09 | 40 | Venus | \% | 6 | 15 | 24 | 33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 09 | 40 |  | 10 | 13 | 0 | Mercury | ¢¢ | 5 | 14 | 23 | 32 |
| 10 | 13 | 0 |  | 10 | 16 | 20 | Moon | D | No | pla |  |  |
| 10 | 16 | 20 |  | 10 | 19 | 40 | Saturn | ${ }_{2}$ | 8 | 17 | 26 | 35 |
| 10 | 19 | 40 |  | 10 | 23 | 0 | Jupiter | 4 | 3 | 12 | 21 | 30 |
| 10 | 23 | 0 |  | 10 | 26 | 20 | Mars | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 |
| 10 | 26 | 20 |  | 10 | 29 | 40 | Sun | $\bigcirc$ |  | p |  |  |
| 10 | 29 | 40 |  | 10 | 33 | 0 | Venus | q | 6 | 15 | 24 | 33 |
| 10 | 33 | 0 | , | 10 | 36 | 20 | Mercury | $\ddagger$ | 5 | 14 | 23 | 32 |
| 10 | 36 | 20 |  | 10 | 39 | 40 | Moon | D | No | play |  |  |
| 10 | 39 | 40 |  | 10 | 43 | 0 | Saturn | ${ }_{2}$ | 8 | 17 | 26 | 35 |
| 10 | 43 | 0 |  | 10 | 46 | 20 | Jupiter | 4 | 3 | 12 | 21 | 30 |
| 0 | 46 | 20 |  | 10 | 49 | 40 | Mars | $\sigma$ | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 |

## Time.

| 10 | 49 | 40 | to | 10 | 53 | 0 | Sun | $\bigcirc$ | No play |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 53 | 0 |  | 10 | 56 | 20 | Venus | + | $6 \quad 15 \quad 24$ | 33 |
| 10 | 56 | 20 |  | 10 | 59 | 40 | Mercury | ¢ | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 14 & 23\end{array}$ | 32 |
| 10 | 59 | 40 | ," | 11 | 3 | - | Moon | D | No play |  |
| 11 | 3 | 0 |  | 11 | 6 | 20 | Saturn | 2 | $8 \quad 17 \quad 26$ | 35 |
| 11 | 6 | 20 |  | 11 | 9 | 40 | Jupiter | 4 | 3. 1221 | 30 |
| 11 | 9 | 40 | , | 11 | 13 | 0 | Mars | 0 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 18 & 27\end{array}$ | 36 |
| 11 | 13 | 0 | " | 11 | 16 | 20 | Sun | $\bigcirc$ | No play |  |
| 11 | 16 | 20 |  | 11 | 19 | 40 | Venus | \% | $6 \quad 15 \quad 24$ | 33 |
|  | 19 | . 40 |  | 11 | 21 | 0 | Mercury | ¢ | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 14 & 23\end{array}$ |  |

This table can be prolonged indefinitely, keeping always the order given and adding to the time the fixed length of the Planetary period for that day, which in the example given is 3 minutes 20 seconds. It is obvious that equipped with such a time-table as the foregoing the student may sit down and begin play at any time during the hour which it covers.

I do not see how gains and losses can be limited when playing Planetary periods; as it is necessary to continue staking throughout the whole of the 75 minutes. Gains and losses, therefore, must be ruled by the 75 minutes' time-limit, in strict accordance with which they must also be estimated.

## 41

Personally, my own extreme gain for any one day was 67 units; whilst the extreme loss on any one day was 46 units. The longest run of losses was one of four consecutive days; and during that run only 98 units were lost. The gross amount of units won was 1,849 , and the loss 734 units, resulting in a nett gain of 1,115 units.

We now come to a very important point in the six months' test, which invites consideration, and it may be thus stated: In the summary of results every period has been accounted for, irrespective of Planetary opposition, which can, however, be very easily counteracted by omitting play in the period of the Planet or Planets which are "afflicted." I have known of such precautionary inactivity being observed almost daily. I have known the numbers of Planets that have been applying to the $\square$, square, or 8 , opposition, very weak for several days, only appearing occasionally, and then scarcely ever in their period.

Finally, I may say that there are so many things to be taken into consideration, which it would be impossible to commit to writing; and they must be learned and assimilated by the student. What, after all, I can do in the present circumstances, is to give the merest outline of the intensely interesting and fascinating study of Astrology, the Key to Roulette.

## PART VI.

Instead of the bare rules of the game, the insertion of which in this little treatise would be superfluous, the author would earnestly appeal to his readers for their strictest attention to the following suggestions, or items of advice, which may be of vital significance to those actually engaged in the playing of Roulette:
(1) Be very careful when making up the timetable to have it minutely correct.
(2) Always have your watch set at Sun time.
(3) Always play with a Flat Stake; and never under any circumstances be persuaded to play a Progressive Stake, which is not in accord-
ance with this method of play, and will surely lead to loss and disappointment.
(4) Be yourself, self-controlled, determined to work strictly according to rules.
(5) Be punctual every morning to stake on the first coup, and stop at the moment of time to which your period of play- 75 minutes, and no more-extends, and never play a coup after that, at that sitting.
(6) Master every detail of this method before you begin to stake.
(7) Never stake in the Sun and Moon periods.
(8) Be sure, when staking, that there is time for the ball to register before the period is past.
(9) Never stake less than four pieces on the Planetary numbers in play.
(10) Finally, and by way of emphatic repetition, have full confidence in yourself and what, you are doing.

## PART VII.

Astrology as Applied to the Laws of Chance Generally.

There are many students of Astrology interested in different kinds of sport, or in what are generally known as games of chance, who use the time of sunrise as the starting point of their calculations. I wish, therefore, to do such persons the slight service of describing the correct method for ascertaining the apparent time of sunrise at Greenwich.

But this method, it need hardly be said, is not adapted for use at Monte Carlo.

I believe it is generally taken for granted that the times of Sunrise and Sunset as given generally in Almanacks, are the apparent times of Sunrise and Sunset at Greenwich. But this is not the case; and therefore, for the benefit of students who up to the present time have been ignorant of so critical a divergence; but who nevertheless make use of Astrological calculations for purposes of divination, or of so-called Games of Chance, nearer home than Monte Carlo, I now offer a few sentences of formula and explanation.

But, before proceeding further, perhaps I had better say that I have always used Whitaker's Almanack, wherein, all computations being made from Greenwich mean time, it is very simple to find the real time for Sunrise at Greenwich. I know, therefore, that the Almanack may be used with perfect confidence for Astrological calculations in Latitude $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ м., i.e., London.

For comparison with this latitude, I repeat it in tabular form, along with the latitudes of
three other great centres of life and population, with their differences:

London, $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ м. Birmingham, $52^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$ n. Liverpool, $53^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$. Glasgow, $55^{\circ} 53^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$., where the several differences from the latitude of London are seen to be $0^{\circ} 56^{\prime}, 1^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$, and $4^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$. The above latitudes and their difference in degrees from latitude $51^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$. London may be of interest and advantage to the student, who, instead of being obliged to rest satisfied with the time of Sunrise as given in the Almanacks; will discover on page 717 of Whitaker's Almanack, a Table for computing directly the apparent time of Sunrise and Sunset for any latitude between $1^{\circ}$ and $66^{\prime}$.

Mean and Apparent Sunrise.
Apparent time on account of its irregularity, has been found unsuitable for practical purposes, and an imaginary or Mean Sun, sometimes before and sometimes after the real Sun, is made use of, as, for example, in clock time; and

## 48

the difference thus conveniently established between the times of the two Suns is tabulated as being Before, or After, the clock, on the second page devoted to the several months in Whitaker's Almanack. The application of the difference between the Apparent and the Mean Sun to the times given in the Almanack, which are those of the rising and other periods of the real Sun, in the terms of the Mean or Clock time, gives the apparent Sunrise or the time as shown by the Sun.

The terms Before Clock and After Clock may possibly involve some confusion; and it may be expedient to offer a short explanation of them. When the column in Whitaker's, already referred to, as " Before Clock" is being used, it means that the time is fast of the clock, and the difference of time must be added to the time of Sunrise given in the Almanack; on the other hand, when the column "After Clock" is in use, the difference of time must be subtracted from the time of Sunrise.

Take, by way of example, the date of February 8th, 1908, when the Sun rises at 7.31, Greenwich Mean time ; and the column headed "After Clock" gives 14 minutes 19 seconds as the difference of time to be subtracted. Thus the real Sun is shown to rise 14 minutes 19 seconds earlier than Clock time, and instead of Sunrise being 7.31 as given in the Almanacks, the true time of Sunrise for Astrological calculations is not 7.31 but 7.16.41.

The following example illustrates the application of the same principle in the alternative case of Sun time being " Before Clock," while the time of Sunrise given in the Almanack is the same, 7.31.

On November 22nd, 1908, Sunrise is given in the Almanack as occurring at 7.31, and on that day the column headed "Before Clock" gives a difference of 13 minutes 49 seconds to be added to the Mean Sunrise. The time stated as 7.31 is therefore incorrect for Astrological
computations; the time of the real Sunrise being 7.44.49. or 13 minutes 49 seconds later than Mean or Clock time. The two examples thus given conclusively demonstrate the importance of having everything for computation in order. Without this exactitude it is impossible to achieve satisfactory results either in the case of Planetary periods or of other Astrological calculations; and l may say, even, especially, with regard to more fugitive events, such as Horse-racing, Roulette and others.

Let me say for the benefit of those who wish to test the theory herein set forth at home that they must be careful to base their calculations upon exact Sun time at the point where they are located. If in London, the Greenwich time must be modified by the difference given at the date used in the tables given in Whitaker's Almanack headed "Before or After Clock." If at any distance from London the time must be still further modified by the method set forth in the case of Monte Carlo.

I have endeavoured in this little treatise to make it clear, even to a novice, the practical application of the simplest method of adapting Astrological principles to Roulette. There are more exact methods of taking advantage of Astrological influence at the tables, and they yield proportionately more lucrative results as my year's tests have clearly demonstrated. In effect they comprise the casting of an exact chart or horoscope of the desired time of play. It is impossible to enter into an explanation of this process in a book of this nature, and I must content myself for the time being with saying that I shall be glad to take up this wider branch of the subject with any students who may care to communicate with me through the publishers of this little work.

## APPENDIX.

The following are 31 days' records of 75 minutes play each day, from the first coup in the morning, which may be of use to the student if he wishes to work out any idea apart from Astrology. There are in all 2,039 coups, showing a nett gain of 441 units, taking full account of the losses on Zero.

For the convenience of the reader and in order to enable him to test my results in the following tables all numbers occurring in Sun and Moon periods (which are not played) are put in italic type, winning numbers when they occur are indicated by a line underneath.
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