## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>I. The Signs of the Zodiac, their divisions and their properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>II. Nature of the planets and their properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>III. Manifold Births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>IV. Conception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>V. On Matters connected with Birth Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>VI. Early Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>VII. Length of Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>VIII. Dasas and Antardasas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>IX. On Ashtakavargas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>X. On Avocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XI. Rajayogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XII. Nabhasa yogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XIII. Chandra yogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XIV. Combination of two or more planets in a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XV. Ascetic yogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XVI. The Moon and the several Nakshatras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XVII. The Moon in the several signs of the Zodiac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XVIII. The Sun and other planets in the several signs of the Zodiac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XIX. Planetary Aspects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XX. Effect of Planets in the several Bhavas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XXI. Effect of Planets in the several vargas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XXII. Miscellaneous Yogas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XXIII. Anishta or Evil yogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XXIV. Female Horoscopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XXV. On Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XXVI. Nashta Jataka or Lost Horoscopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XXVII. Decanates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>XXVIII. Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अध्याय:</td>
<td>पृष्ठ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 राज्ञि रसेनेद्या:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 प्रह्योनिसेवेद्या:</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 वियोनिजनाध्याय:</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 निर्भेकाध्याय:</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 जन्मविधिनीमाध्याय:</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 अरिष्टाध्याय:</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 आयुर्विवाध्याय:</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 इस्तष्ठृताध्याय:</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 अग्निगार्थाध्याय:</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 कर्मालीवध्याय:</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 राज्योपाध्याय:</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 नायक्योपाध्याय:</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 शब्दोपाध्याय:</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 धार्मिकोपाध्याय:</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 प्रत्येकोपाध्याय:</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 अक्षोगाध्याय:</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 (चन्द्र) राजिस्तालाध्याय:</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 (सूर्यदि) राजिस्तालाध्याय:</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 दशिणाध्याय:</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 भुव:ध्याय:</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 चायुर्विवाध्याय:</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 प्रकोणकाध्याय:</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 अनिवार्याध्याय:</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 श्रीजातकाध्याय:</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 नर्याणिकाध्याय:</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 नर्याणिकाध्याय:</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 देवकाणाध्याय:</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 उपतुंड्याध्याय:</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Slokas.

1. Benediction by the author.
2. Merit of his work as compared with several other works in the field.
3. The etymology of the word Hora (होर) explained.
4. Parts of the human body denoted by the zodiacal signs.
5. Animal forms symbolised by the zodiacal signs.
6. The lords of the signs and their Amsas.
8. Another set of names for the twelve zodiacal signs.
9. The Shadvargas. The term Hora (होर) explained.
10. Nocturnal and diurnal signs. —Prishtodaya (पृष्ठदय) Sirshodaya (शीर्षदय) and Udbhayodaya (उभयोदय) signs.

11. Signs—benefic and malefic—male and female—moveable, immovable and dual—Eastern, Western, etc. The lords of (होर) Horas and (द्रक्कण) Drekkanas.
12. The lords of Horas (होर) and Drekkanas (द्रक्कण) according to another school.
13. Uchcha (उच्च) and Paramochcha (परमोच्छ) Neecha (नीच) and Parama Neecha (परमानीच) 
14. Vargottamamsa (वर्गोत्तमम्बस) —Moolatrikona signs of the several planets.

15. A set of names for the 12 bhavas. Upachaya (उपचय) houses—
16. Another set of names for the 12 bhavas. Chaturasra (चतुरश्र), Dyuna (द्यून) and Ajna (आज्ञा) houses explained.
Slokas.

17. Kendras. Which signs are powerful and in which Kendras.

18. Panaphara (पणफर) and Apoklimas (अपोक्रिम). Jamitra (जामित्र), Trikona (त्रिकोण) and Mesurana (मेशुरण) explained.

19. When are the Lagna and other bhavas strong? The lengths of the several signs. Duschikya (दुष्कीय), Tapas (तपस) and Trikona (त्रिकोण) explained.

20. The colours of the several signs. Plavatva (प्लवत्व) and Vesi (वेशि).

CHAPTER II.

1. The several constituents of Kalapurusha (कालपुरुष) represented by the several planets.

2-3. The several names of the planets from the Sun down to Rahu and Ketu.

4. The form and appearance of the planets.

5. The colours of the planets.

The deities presiding over them.

The points of the compass of which the planets are lords. Planets—Malefic (कृष or पाप) and benefic (सौभय or सुभ).

6. Sex of the planets. The elements of which they are lords.

7. The castes of the planets. Their division into Satva (सत्व), Rajas (रजस) and Tamas (तमस).

8-10\frac{1}{2}. The nature and characteristics of the several planets.

10\frac{1}{2}-11. The constituent elements of the body represented by them.

12. The portions of human abode or human haunt signified by the planets. Their articles of apparel. Substance pertaining to the planets.

The seasons they represent.

13. Their aspects.
Slokas.

14  (i) The flavours and (ii) the periods signified by the planets.
15  Friendliness or otherwise among the several planets. A general method to find out the natural friends, etc., of any planet.
16-17 The natural friends and enemies of the several planets enumerated.
18  Temporal mutual relation among planets—Five kinds.
19  Sthananabala (स्थानबल)—positional strength, and Digbala (दिगबल)—directional strength, of planet.
20  Their Ayana (आयन) and Chesthabala (चेष्ठाबल)—motional strength.
21  Their Kalabala (कालबल), Temporal strength and Naïsargikabala (नैसर्गिकबल)—natural strength.

CHAPTER III

1-2 The yoga for the birth of an animal of the lower class.
3  Parts of the body of a quadruped denoted by the zodiacal signs.
4  The means of guessing the colours on the part of the animal, more especially the streaks on the back.
5  The yoga for the hatching of birds and the means of determining whether they are land or water birds.
6  The yoga for the springing of trees and a clue to ascertain their number.
7-8 The character of trees and the favourable or unfavourable conditions of their growth to be determined by means of the planets presiding in the yoga.

CHAPTER IV

1  The cause of the menses explained. The yoga which make it possible for a woman to mix sexually with man.
2  The nature of the union, etc.
Slokas.

3. When such a union leads to conception?

4. When the particular Nisheka (निषेक) yoga may bring on illness upon either of the couple, and when death?

5. Two pairs of planets playing the role of parents during day and night respectively and when they are propitious and when not?

6. Yogas causing the death of a woman (who has conceived) before delivery of the child.

7-8. Other yogas leading to the death of the woman conceiving.

9. Yogas leading to the demise of a woman conceiving through an operation or miscarriage.

10. The yoga at the time of conception tending to the happy condition of the foetus in the womb.

11-12. Yogas for the birth of a male or a female child, and of twins.


14. Yogas for the conception of double or treble embryos.

15. Yogas for the conception of many embryos.

16. The stages of development of the child in the womb—the good or bad condition dependent on the strength or otherwise of the planets presiding over its growth during the several months of its stay in the womb.

17-20. Yogas leading to deformity and defectiveness of organs.

21. Probable time of delivery to be guessed from the time of conception.

22. Abnormally long periods of delivery.

CHAPTER V

1-2. Birth of a child out of the father's sight.

3-5. Birth of a child with a caul.

6. Child born fathered upon the husband of the confined woman.

7. Child born during the father's captivity.

8-13. Place of birth of a child described.
Slokas.

14 The yoga under which the new born child will be cast away by its mother. The yoga in which it will be taken care of by others and live long.

15 Other yogas under which the new-born child will be abandoned by its mother. The conditions for the survival or otherwise of the cast away child.

16 Place of delivery ascertainable from the position of certain planets,

17 Accouchment in darkness, the manner of delivery—painful or otherwise.

18 The means of guessing certain particulars respecting the lying-in-chamber, the direction of the door-way, the nature of the lamp (fixed or moveable) the quantity of oil and the portion of the wick burnt therein.

19 The nature of the lying-in-chamber.

20 The part of the main building in which the lying-in-chamber is situated.

21 The means of guessing the portion of the lying-in-woman and her couch.

22 The means of guessing the female attendants within as well as without the lying-in-chamber.

23 The colour and appearance of the new-born child and the proportions of its body and limbs.

24 The three divisions of the child's body and limbs corresponding to the Drekkanas of the Lagna and other bhavas.

25 The nature of the injury, ulcer or wound to be apprehended in the part of the body corresponding to the Drekkanana occupied by a mole or some freckle.

26 The ulcer or wound spoken of above is brought on invariably by the combination of four planets including Mercury in the 6th bhava especially.

CHAPTER VI

Slokas.

1 Two Yogas causing the immediate death of the new born infant.
Slokas.

2-5 Some more yogas leading to the speedy death of the new born child.

6 A yoga leading to the instant death of the new born child.

The yogas under which the child may live 8 years, 4 years or only one month after its birth.

7 Two yogas leading to a child’s death immediately after birth. Arishta yoga causing the death of both the mother and the child.

8 Some more Arishta yogas fatal to the child.

9 Yogas fatal (some of them) to the child and some fatal both to the mother and the child.

10 An Arishta yoga (अरिष्ठयोग) to be averted by Jupiter in strength.

11 Fateful position of the Moon to be counteracted by Venus (वृष्णि), Mercury (मधुर) or Jupiter (गुह) in strength.

12 When may the effect of an Arishta yoga (अरिष्ठयोग) be looked for?—The longest duration of an Arishta (अरिष्ठ) generally does not exceed a year.

CHAPTER VII

1 The years assigned to the several planets under the Pindayurdaya.

2 The method of working out the Ayurdaya. Reduction in the Ayurdaya of a planet on account of its being in a depressed position, in a state of eclipse by the Sun or in a inimical house—Exceptions to this rule.

3 Reduction for the presence of planets in the 12th, 11th, 10th, 9th, 8th and 7th bhavas. When several planets unite in one bhava, the reduction is made in the case of only the strongest planets.

4 Reduction in the Ayurdaya because of the presence of a malefic planet in the Lagna. The reduction is to be by half when a benefic planet also aspects the Lagna.
Slokas.

5 The maximum length of life in the case of men and some of the other living creatures.

6 When is the maximum length of life possible? An illustration.

7 The faults in the methods of Vishnugupta, Devaswamin and Siddhasena.

8 A criticism against the views expressed by some of the other authors.

8½-8¾ The Ayurdaya of Jeevasarman.

8¾-13 The process of getting the Amsaayurdaya (अंसायुर्द्वय)

14 The yoga giving an immensely long life.

CHAPTER VIII श्रीणामज्ञेयम्

1.2 The order of the Dasas. कालकाेता

Their periods. The Dasakarma of the planets posited in Kendra (केन्द्र), Panaphara (पणफर) and Apoklima (आपोक्लिम) houses.

3 How the dasa of a planets is matured by the influence of other planets.

4 Sub-periods of a Dasa (दशा).

5-7 The 8 varieties of a Dasa (दशा) explained.

8 A clue to find out the nature of the Lagna Dasa, whether it will be good, bad or ordinary.

9 Naisargika (नैसर्गिक) dasa periods of the several planets.

10 In what positions to Moon influences a Dasa benefici-

11 ally and in what, otherwise?

11 The influence—benefic or otherwise—of the Moon in the several Rasis over any Dasa.

12-19 The effects—good as well as bad—during the Dasas of the Sun and other planets.

20 References to certain things in some of the previous chapters as relevant and applicable to a Dasa under examination.
Slokas.

21 Discovery of the specific Dasavipaka (दसविपाक) operating at a given time from a consideration of the of the moods and modes of the native.

22 Often times, the character of a current Dasa is reflected in the mental states and the surroundings of the person concerned.

23 What is the effect when two equal but contrary phalas are given by (1) one and the same planet on account of its rulership or occupation of two houses—(2) two different planets when each gives effects contrary to that of the other?

CHAPTER IX

1.7 The Ashtaka Vargas of the Sun and other planets.

8 The malefic places in the several Ashtaka Vargas. The good effects revealed by the Aghtaka Varga are advanced by the planet concerned being well placed, that is, in an Upachaya (उपचय), in a friend’s house in his own house or in his exaltation. The same fail of effect when the planet is posited in an Apachaya (अपचय) place, in his inimical house or in his depression Rasi.

CHAPTER X

1.3 The sources of a person’s wealth and the profession to be followed for the sake of a livelihood.

4 A clue to determine the ways by which a person acquires wealth.

CHAPTER XI

1 Yavana’s school that 3 malefics in exaltation cause the birth of a cruel king, and Jeevasarman’s views to the contrary.

2.11 Different types of Rajayogas.
Slokas.

12  According to the Yavanas, when people though born in ordinary families become kings under the yogas described above, where is the doubt for people of royal families to become kings if born under the yogas?

Varahamihira's view stated, viz., that in the case of persons born under the yogas hereinafter described, they will become kings if they belong to a royal family; else, they become only their equals.

13  Status of persons born with three or more planets in (उच्च) Uchcha or (स्वक्षेत्र) Swakshetra and at the same time trine to one another. Conditions under which according to Varahamihira's view) even an ordinary person may become a king.

14-18  Varahamihira's other Rajayogas.

19  A clue to ascertain the time when the acquisition or loss of a kingdom takes place.

20  Yogas indicating the births of Bhogins, wealthy, bandit chiefs of the stamp of Robert Macaire.

CHAPTER XII

1  The four kinds of (नाभस) Nabhasa yogas and their number.

2  The three (आयास्व) Asraya and the two (दल) Dala yogas explained.

3  The reason why some authors have not separately treated (made mention) of them.

4  The five yogas, viz., (1) (गद्ध) Gada, (2) (दक्ष) Sakata, (3) (पक्षिन्) Pakshin, (4) (मृगाक्ष) Sringataka and (5) (हल) Hala, described.

5  The four yogas, viz., (1) (वज्र) Vajra, (2) (यव) Yava, (3) (कामल) Kamala and (4) (वपी) Vapi explained.

6  A doubt regarding the possibility of the above four yogas, and the author's justification for treating them.
Slokas.

7 The yogas (पूष्प) Yupa, (सूर) Sara, (शक्ति) Sakti and (दण्ड) Danda explained.

8 The yogas (नौ) Nau, (छट) Kuta, (छत्र) Chhatra, (चाप) Chapa and (अर्द्धचन्द्र) Ardhachandra described.

9 (समुद्र) Samudra and (चक्र) Chakra yogas explained.


11 The effects of persons born under the 3 (आश्रय) Asraya and the 2 (दल) Dala yogas referred to in sloka 3 above.

12 When do the (आश्रय) Asraya yogas take effect?

13 Effects of birth under the 5 yogas described in sloka 4 above.

14 Effects of the 4 yogas, viz., (1) (वज्र) Vajra, (2) (यव) Yava, (3) (कमल) Kamala and (4) (वैपी) Vapi.

15 Effects of the 4 yogas, viz., (1) (पूष्प) Yupa, (2) (सूर) Sara, (3) (शक्ति) Sakti and (4) (दण्ड) Danda.

16 Effects of the yogas (नौ) Nau, (छट) Kuta, (छत्र) Chhatra and (चाप) Chapa.

17 Effects of the yogas (अर्द्धचन्द्र) Ardhachandra, (समुद्र) Samudra, (चक्र) Chakra and (वीणा) Veena.

18 Effects of the yogas (दामन) Daman, (पास) Pasa, (केबार) Kedara and (सुल) Sula.

19 The effects of (युग) Yuga and (गोल) Gola yogas. The effects of these नाधम yoga will be felt at all times throughout life.

CHAPTER XIII.

1 The yogas termed the lowest (अधम) Adhama, the middling (संस) Samsa and the highest (वरिष्ठ) Varishtta.
3lokas.

2 (चन्द्राद्ध्योग) Chandradhiyoga—The Moon’s Adhiyoga and its effect.

3 (अनफा) Anapha, (सुन्फा) Sunapha and (दुरुध्वर) Durudhara yogas defined. The cropping up of the (केमद्रुम) Kemadruma yoga.

4 Varieties of (अनफा) Anapha, (सुन्फा) Sunapha and (दुरुध्वर) Durudhura yogas and their number.

5–6 The general effect respectively of (सुन्फा) Sunapha, (अनफा) Anapha and (दुरुध्वर) Durudhura yogas. The effect of a (केमद्रुम) Kemadruma yoga.

7–8 Special (सुन्फा) Sunapha and (अनफा) Anapha yogas and their effects. The conditions under which the Moon will cause evil or do good.

9 Effects of benefics in the Upachaya (उपचय) houses reckoned either from the Lagna or the Moon.

CHAPTER XIV.

1 Effect of the Sun being in conjunction with each of the other 6 planets.

2 Effect of the Moon being in conjunction with each of the 5 planets (other than the Sun).

3 Effect of Mars being in conjunction with each of the 4 planets (other than the Sun and the Moon).

4 Effect of Mercury being in conjunction with Jupiter, Venus or Saturn. Effects of Jupiter being in conjunction with Venus or Saturn.

5 Effect of Venus being together with Saturn. Effect of conjunctions of more than two planets.

CHAPTER XV

1 The planetary conditions leading to asceticism, and the various kinds of ascetics mentioned.

2 The conditions under which persons long to, but cannot enter, the holy order.
Slokas.

3  Other yogas producing asceticism.
4  Certain planetary conditions under which ascetic yoga take precedence of Rajayogas and take effect earlier.

CHAPTER XVI

1-14  27 Asterisms discussed.

CHAPTER XVII

1-12  The effects of the Moon occupying (मेष) Mesha and other Rasis.
13  When will the effects described above come to pass in full? The cases of other planets in the 12 signs.

CHAPTER XVIII

1-4  The effect of the Sun occupying Mesha and other Rasis.
     A clue to the possible existence of a mole in the body and the part thereof.
5-7  The effect of Mars occupying Mesha and other signs.
8-11  The effect of Mercury occupying Mesha and other Rasis.
12-13  The effect of Jupiter occupying Mesha and other Rasis.
14-16  The effect of Venus occupying Mesha and other signs.
17-19  The effect of Saturn being in Mesha and other signs.
20  Effects ascribed to the Moon due to her position in the
     Zodiac (Ch XVII) or the aspect on her of other planets (Ch. XIX) should also be ascribed as due to the Lagna as well when in similar position.

CHAPTER XIX

1-3  The effect of planetary aspects on the Moon in the 12 Rasis.
4  The effect of planetary aspects on the Moon in the several Amsas (other than Navamsa), viz., Hora Drekkana, Dwadasamsa.
5-8  The effect of planetary aspects on the Moon in the several Navamsas.
Slokas.

8 The effects resulting from the Sun occupying the several Navamsas and aspected by the other planets.
9 The conditions for the fullness or otherwise of the good and bad effects described above.

CHAPTER XX

1-3 The effects of the Sun occupying at birth any of the 12 houses from the Lagna.
4-5 The effects of the Moon being in any of the 12 houses from the Lagna.
6 The effects of Mars and Mercury each occupying the 12 houses from the Lagna.
7 The effect of Jupiter being in the several houses from the Lagna.
8 The effects of Venus in the several houses from the Lagna.
9 The effects of Saturn occupying Mesha and other Rasis identical with the Lagna. Effects of Saturn in other houses.
10 The planetary effects will be full or otherwise according to the nature—friendly or inimical—of the sign occupied by the planet. Malefics in the 6th, 8th and 12th and benefics in the other houses generally promote the advancement of the native.
11 The good influence of a planet in its several positions.

CHAPTER XXI

1 The influence of planets when in their (स्वक्षेत्र) Swakshetra and (मित्रक्षेत्र) Mitrakshetra houses.
2 Effect of a single planet in exaltation aspected by or associated with friendly planets. Effects of planets occupying inimical or depression signs.
2 Kumbha (कुंभ) (Aquarius) as ascendant.
4-5 The effects of planets when posited in either of the 2 horas.
Slokas.

6  The effects of the Moon occupying at birth a friendly, 
    serpent, armed, quadruped or a bird decanate.

7  The effects of birth in each of the rising Navamsas and 
    Dwadasamsa.

8  Effects when Mars and Saturn occupy their own 
    Trimsamasas.

9  Effects when Jupiter and Mercury occupy their own 
    Trimsamasas.

10 Effects of Venus in her Trimsamsas and of the Sun and 
    Moon in the Trimsamsas of the other 5 planets.

CHAPTER XXII

1  When do planets become (अन्योन्यकारकः) Anyonyakara- 
    kaha or mutual workers?

2  An illustration.

3  Another yoga for one planet being a karaka (worker) 
    of a second planet.

4  It is a good horoscope where karakas exist.

5  If Jupiter, the lord of the Lagna, and the lord of the 
    house occupied by the Moon be in angular houses, the 
    middle portion of the life of the native, is good. The 
    fruit of a planet's Dasa matures differently according 
    to its position in a (पूर्णदेव) Prishtodaya, (उभयोद्ध) 
    Ubhayodaya or (शीषोद्ध) Sirshodaya (राशि) Rasi.

CHAPTER XXIII

1  Conditions which make the acquisition of a son or wife 
    possible. Saturn and Mars in a special position bring 
    on the death of a wife and a son respectively.

2  Yugas leading to the unnatural death of the wife.

3  Husband and wife both one-eyed. Two yogas—under 
    the first, the person born is one eyed and becomes 
    mated with an one-eyed wife; under the second, the 
    person born has a wife defective in some limb.
Slokas.

4 Yoga for having a barren wife. A yoga for having neither wife or child.

5 Yogas leading to adultery. Another yoga under which a person will have neither wife nor child. A yoga under which a person marries at an advanced age.

6 A yoga leading to family extinction. A yoga to become an artist. Two yogas, one for being the son of a maid servant and the other for doing base act.

7 Yogas leading one to suffer from venereal disease, diabetes, piles, hernia and kidney troubles, leprosy, paralysis and rheumatism.

8 Yogas leading to Pleurisy, Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Asthma, etc.

9 Yogas leading to leprosy.

10 Yogas leading to loss of eye sight.

11 Two yogas—under the first, the organ of hearing of the person becomes damaged; under the second, ugly teeth are produced.

12 A yoga under which a person is troubled with goblins. A yoga under which a person becomes stone-blind.

13 Yoga producing windy complaints, rheumatism, epileptic fits, etc.

14 Clues to judge a man’s status in life, whether he is a servant of another and so on,

15 Yogas for a person possessing irregular teeth, a bald head, a weak sight and for losing a limb through some accident.

16 Yogas leading a person to suffer imprisonment or captivity.

17 A yoga under which a person is harsh in speech. Yogas under which a person may suffer from epileptic fits, will stammer or gradually waste away—A clue to find whether a person is in service and the status therein.

Chapter XXIV

Points to be specially noted in a female’s horoscope and the clues to them:
Slokas.

2 The points to be examined in a female's horoscope in view to ascertain her characteristics.

3-5 The character of a female varies jointly with the sign and Trimsamsa of birth. This result is shown in reference to the signs owned by Mars, Venus, Mercury, the Moon, the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn. Whichever of the two (आग्राम्बित्रिसांस्त्य) Lagna Trimsamsa and (चण्ड्रध्रित्रिसांस्त्य) Chandra Trimsamsa—is stronger, its effects will come to pass.

7 A yoga under which a female suffer from too much lust.

8 A weak 7th house without any benefic aspect and unoccupied brings a contemptible wretch for a husband. A yoga for having an impotent husband. Particular positions in the 7th house are answerable for a woman's repudiation by the husband, widowhood, or unmarried life.

9 The planets in the 7th house that lead to widowhood, marriage or repudiation by the husband. Planetary condition under which a woman becomes addicted to other men,

10 The yoga under which a woman and her mother lead immoral lives. The yoga which with certain exceptions leads to diseases of the womb.

11-12 Glues to the kind of husband a female will have.

13 Effects of the three planets Moon, Mercury and Venus occupying the Lagna in pairs in a female's horoscope. Effect of Mercury, Jupiter and Venus being in the Lagna.

14 The means of knowing whether a woman will predecease, or survive her husband, whether her children will be few or many.

15 The yoga under which a female born may be a dependant and have many husbands. The yogas under which a female becomes celebrated for her talents, learning and virtue.
Slokas.

16 A clue to find the religious order, if any, that a female may enter. Applicability of the several yogas at a girl's birth mentioned above to the time of her marriage, her selection, her gift and when a query is made regarding her.

CHAPTER XXV

1 Means of ascertaining the ailment leading to death, and also whether the event will take place in one's own country or abroad, etc.

2-3 Death due to accidents and other causes.

4-10 Death under various circumstances and by various agencies detailed.

11 The cause of a person's death is to be ascertained with reference to the 22nd Drekkana from the Lagna Drekkana.

12 The nature of the place where death happens. The duration of unconsciousness prior to death.

13 The final stage of the dead body, how it is disposed of.

14 The means of knowing the particular region to which the deceased had belonged in his previous birth.

15 The region to which the deceased goes.

CHAPTER XXVI

1 A clue to ascertain the (अयन) Ayana of birth from the Lagna at the time of query.

2 A clue to find out the year and (कृत्र रितु) Ritu of birth.

3 Procedure to be adopted in cases where the Ritu do not fit in with the Ayana already determined.

4 To find out the lunar (तिथि) Tithi of birth, whether the birth was at day or night, and the exact (घटिका) Ghatika when it happened.

5 Another method to find out the lunar month of birth.

6 A clue to find out the position of the Moon at birth.

7 To ascertain the Lagna at the time of birth.

8 Another mode to find out the same.
Slokas.

9 For finding out lost horoscopes, the process of multiplication employed and the several zodiacal and planetary factors that are required for the purpose mentioned

10 To ascertain the Nakshatra of the querist at the time of birth.

11 Year, Ritu, month, Paksha, day or night, Nakshatra- the Ghatika, the Lagna and the Navamsa Lagna at the time of birth.

12 The four kinds of products and the respective result to be deduced from each.

13 A clue to find out if the birth was in the day or night and the particular Nakshatra at the time.

14 Result to be deduced from the fourth product—the Ghatika Lagna, Hora and Navamsa at birth.

15 Another method to find out the Nakshatra at birth.

16 A third method for the same. The figures for the several Directions or Quarters.

17 Conclusion.

CHAPTER XXVII

1-36 Decanates of the Twelve signs taken in their order fully discussed.

CHAPTER XXVIII

1-3 The enumeration of the several chapters in this work.

4-6 The subjects treated of in the work (यात्रा) Yatra.

7 The object of writing this work stated. Reader's indulgence requested for all the shortcomings in the work.

8 A prayer that mistakes due to bad copying, etc., may kindly be overlooked by the wise.

9 About the author's parentage, place of birth, etc.

10 His respects to the elders in the Science.