

The Book of Ancient Wisdom and Fortune Telling

通 CHINESE 勝 ALMANAC



2017

Peter So

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2017 Chinese Almanac

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Published by

Forms Publications-

an imprint of Wan Li Book Co., Ltd

Rm 1305, Eastern Centre, 1065 King's Road,
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

Tel: 852-2564 7511 Fax: 852-2565 5539

E-mail: marketing@formspub.com

<http://www.formspub.com>

<http://www.facebook.com/formspub>

Sole Agency

SUP Publishing Logistics (HK) Limited

3/F., C & C Building, 36 Ting Lai Road,
Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong

Tel: 852-2150 2100 Fax: 852-2407 3062

E-mail: info@suplogistics.com.hk

Printed by

C & C Offset Printing Co. Ltd.

Published in November, 2016

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ISBN: 978-962-14-6170-4

Published in Hong Kong





CONTENTS


A. Basic Information of an Almanac

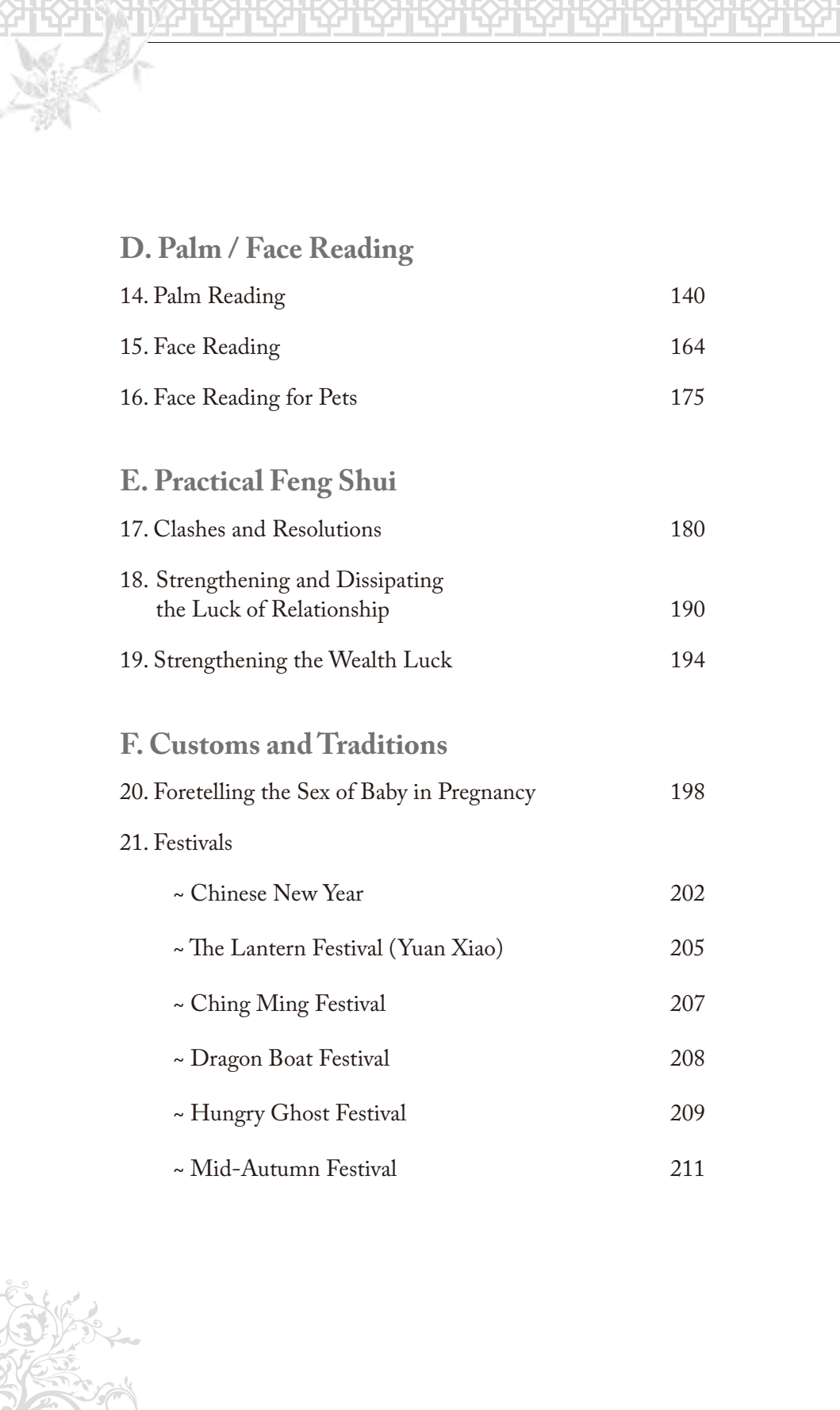
- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. What is a Chinese Almanac? | 12 |
| 2. The Spring Ox Diagram for the Year of Fire Rooster | 13 |
| 3. Centenary Diagram | 17 |
| 4. Date Selection Basics | 21 |

B. Forecast on 2017

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| 5. General Forecast on 2017 | 28 |
| 6. Personal Fortune of 2017 | 34 |

C. Fortune Telling / Naming Basics

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 7. The Emperor's Poem of the Four Seasons | 78 |
| 8. Bone Weight Astrology | 81 |
| 9. Interpreting Dreams | 92 |
| 10. Coin Divination | 106 |
| 11. Fortune Telling by Daily Events | 118 |
| 12. Predisposition: Hot, Cold and Neutral | 130 |
| 13. Naming Tips | 136 |
- 



D. Palm / Face Reading


14. Palm Reading	140
15. Face Reading	164
16. Face Reading for Pets	175

E. Practical Feng Shui


17. Clashes and Resolutions	180
18. Strengthening and Dissipating the Luck of Relationship	190
19. Strengthening the Wealth Luck	194

F. Customs and Traditions

20. Foretelling the Sex of Baby in Pregnancy	198
21. Festivals	
~ Chinese New Year	202
~ The Lantern Festival (Yuan Xiao)	205
~ Ching Ming Festival	207
~ Dragon Boat Festival	208
~ Hungry Ghost Festival	209
~ Mid-Autumn Festival	211



22. Customs and Ritualistic Formalities	
~ Lantern Lighting	213
~ Da Jiao	214
~ Beating the Petty Person	215
~ Wei Ma (Wei Ya)	217
~ Borrowing Wealth from Guan Yin	218
~ The Wishing Tree	220
~ Worshipping the Lovers' Rock	221
~ Float Parade on the Birthday of Tian Hou	222
~ Herbal Tea	223
23. Magic Charms for Different Applications	224
24. The Diagram of Incompatible Food and Poisoning	234
25. Blood Circulation Diagram according to the Hours of a Day	238
26. The Pithy Formulae for Former and Future Lives	240
27. Learning Cantonese	245
G. Almanac for Everyday Use	251



CHRONOLOGY

Peter So Man-fung: long haired, born in 1960, nicknamed Modern Lai Bu-yi, has unique views on Feng Shui and Ba Zi. He has incredible talent and immediacy on Chinese Metaphysics so that he always derives the accurate reading instantly.

1983: as an amateur Chinese Astrologist, Peter started meeting with clients to earn experience.

1986: opened classes for face reading, palmistry and Ba Zi.

1987: traveled around Tibet for 6 months. During the period, he visited many Buddhist sacred sites in Tibet such as Mount Kailash, Gosainkunda Lake, and extensively experienced the life there. Much enlightened by the trip, Peter came back to Hong Kong and opened stores selling Tibetan Mizong ritual items and daily utensils. He also started providing professional services like palmistry, face reading and Feng Shui application in his spare time inside the stores.

1988: was invited to give Feng Shui advice in Europe in summer. It included Sweden, Norway and Denmark in Northern Europe, as well as Spain in Southern Europe. After then, he was hired to provide Feng Shui Audit in Canada. Later in the year, Peter was interviewed by *Variety Magazine*.

1989: traveled to the U.S. and Canada to serve the Chinese community there. He also took up overseas assignments in Singapore, Japan and Taiwan and was interviewed by *City Magazine*.

1990: traveled to the U.S. and Canada again in summer and winter, and also a few times to Taiwan where he was interviewed by the local magazines including *Jade Magazine* and *Life Daily*. In the same year, he recruited 3 students and started to teach them So Clan Feng Shui.

1991: continued his visits to the U.S., Canada and Taiwan. During the year, he was interviewed by *Express Daily*, ATV and BBC (UK). All interviews were conducted on the subject of how Feng Shui affected our lives,

- in hope that the audience would deal with their lives more positively and actively. Peter also released his first video recording: *The Introduction to Feng Shui, a Scrapbook of Modern Lai Bu-yi*.
- 1992: more trips to the U.S., Canada and South East Asia. His interview with BBC was broadcasted in various English speaking TV channels, including Star TV. Peter opened the first official class to teach So Clan Feng Shui.
- 1994: flew to the Southern hemisphere for Feng Shui purpose for the first time and discovered that the calculation and methodology of Ba Zi in Australia is much different from that in the Northern hemisphere. This was considered to be an important finding in the Feng Shui industry. Peter was interviewed by two Chinese Metaphysics magazines: *Shocking Mysteries* and *Legends*. In the same year, he suggested the theory of Hot and Cold Predispositions.
- 1995: re-released the video *The Introduction to Feng Shui*. He was interviewed by *Sing Tao Daily News* and *Sing Tao Evening News*.
- 1996: was hired to give Feng Shui advice in Australia, San Francisco, Hawaii, Taiwan and other South East Asian countries. During the year, he was interviewed by *Outstanding Weekly*, *Easy Finder*, *Penthouse*, *The Associated Press* and *MTV* (a UK TV program). In the same year, he started to deliver the theory of Hot and Cold Predispositions to his students.
- 1997: traveled to South Africa on a Feng Shui assignment for the first time. He got interviewed by NHK Japan, a terrestrial TV in Denmark, *Property Times*, *Fortune & Investment Magazine* and *Sing Pao Daily*. He invented Five-Element Counteracting Resolution against real estate Feng Shui traps.
- 1998: traveled to Italy and Britain for Feng Shui assignments. During the year, he was interviewed by *TVB Weekly*, *B International* and *Next Magazine*. He was also invited to be the guest facilitator in different programs on Cable TV, Metro Broadcast and Commercial Radio.
- 1999: traveled to Europe for Feng Shui assignments. More interviews were conducted by press and various electronic media including *Next Magazine*, *East*

作者簡介

Weekly and *The Sun*. He also co-hosted many shows on several radio and TV channels. He published *Essential Face Reading* and released a collection of Feng Shui diamond jewelry, namely Five Elements Series, Yin and Yang Series and Round Sky Square Earth Series. He was then interviewed by different magazines on the subject of Feng Shui jewelry.

2000: traveled to Europe and the U.S. again for Feng Shui assignments, and it was the first time he went to New York City. When his website *masterso.com* was launched during the year, he was interviewed by *Varsity* (a university student magazine), *Marie Claire* (Japanese edition), *Top 100 Bright Persons from Hong Kong* published by Rehab Power, *Esquire*, *Ming Pao Weekly*, and other different magazines on the content of the website. He also published his first book on Feng Shui – *Feng Shui Made Easy: The Book of Household Setting*, his first book on general luck in that individual year – *Your Fate in 2001 – the Year of the Snake*. He came up with another series of Feng Shui diamond accessories in the same year. He co-hosted more shows on TVB, Commercial Radio and Metro Broadcast.

2001: traveled to Europe for Feng Shui assignments again. During the year, he was interviewed by *South China Morning Post*, *Sudden Weekly*, *Apple Daily*, *Hanujikan* (a Japanese magazine), Japanese national terrestrial TV NHK, regional TV KTV and Kansai, Japan, and Japanese national *Yomiuri Daily*. He co-hosted programs on the Chinese radio station in New York. In the same year, he published his second Feng Shui book – *Feng Shui Made Easy: The Book of Directions* and *Your Fate in 2002 – the Year of the Horse*.

2002: traveled once again to Europe for Feng Shui assignments and co-hosted shows on the Chinese radio in New York again. He also co-hosted shows on RTHK and published *The Enjoyment of Face Reading and Palmistry*, *Ba Zi Theory according to Master So* and *Astrological Guide to Naming*. During the year, he was interviewed by *Three Weekly*, *Home Magazine*, *Express Weekly* and *Yomiuri Daily* from Japan.

2003: was hired for Feng Shui consultation in Europe again, including the Netherlands for the first time. He was also the guest facilitator on a Feng Shui radio show on the Chinese radio station in New York. He was interviewed by *Sing Tao Daily*, *Oriental Daily*, *Sing Pao Daily*, *The Sun*, *Next Magazine*, *Easy Finder*, *Wen Wei Pao* and *Autonomic Realm*. He also published *The Encyclopedia of Feng Shui* and his comic book *The Story of Peter So*.

2004: was hired for Feng Shui assignments in Europe again. He was invited to be the guest facilitator on the Chinese radio station in New York, Cable TV in Hong Kong and China Entertainment Television Broadcast in China. He was interviewed by *Weekend Weekly*, *Maxim*, *Next Magazine*, *The Sun* and *Oriental Daily*, *Sing Tao Daily*, *Sing Pao Daily*, *Hong Kong Economic Times* and *Hong Kong Tatler*. He published *The Living Feng Shui: Daily Amusing Topics*, *The Story of Peter So 2*, *Basic Laws on Home Feng Shui*, *The Essential Face Reading*, *The Enjoyment of Face Reading and Palmistry*, *Feng Shui by Observation* and *Feng Shui – A Guide to Daily Applications*.

2005: was invited to be the guest facilitator on major onwads terrestrial TVs such as ATV and TVB in Hong Kong and NHK of Japan. He co-hosted programs on Commercial Radio in Hong Kong. He was also interviewed by *Easy Finder*, *Taste Magazine*, *Three Weekly*, *HMC* and *Next Magazine*. He published the books *Contemplating the Core of Palmistry – for Beginners*, *Encyclopedia of Feng Shui*, *The Hills & Lines*, and the sequel *More on Palm Lines*.

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A

Basic Information of an Almanac



1. What is a Chinese Almanac?

The Chinese Almanac通勝, or Tong Sheng, or the Book of Myriad Things, has been the most popular guide for the farmers and fishermen to refer to in various aspects of life since ancient China. It is, nowadays, still always consulted by many Chinese before selecting the suitable dates for important and major events.

Tong Sheng is also known as Tong Shu, yet the word "Shu"(meaning "a book" in Chinese) rhymes with the word "lose" in Chinese. And "Tong Shu" together suggests the meaning of "total loss". For the sake of good luck, especially that of the gamblers, people replaced the word "Shu" with "Sheng" which means "win" in Chinese, and we all call it "Tong Sheng" today.

The first official Tong Sheng was edited and published more than 200 years ago by the government of Qing Dynasty. It was a comprehensive overview of the life of farmers who represented the majority of the general populace. Tong Sheng was then a unique planning tool for agricultural activities, such as sowing, planting crops, harvesting, resting, and so on.

The Chinese Almanac not only incorporates the interpretations of constellations, the concept of Yin and Yang, and the Chinese calendar, but also points to auspicious days of the year and periods associated with good fortunes. Over the centuries, it has made its way into almost every Chinese household. Even modern Chinese are still using it as a source to consult on suitable dates for critical activities, such as wedding, Caesarean birth, renovations and burial of the deceased, etc.

2. The Spring Ox Diagram for the Year of Fire Rooster



The Spring Ox diagram is indispensable in a Chinese Almanac. Always appears on the first page of the Chinese Almanac, the Spring Ox diagram foretells the overall weather in the coming year. As the weather is the most important part of a farmer's life, the diagram was always the first information to be referred to.

The Spring Ox was originally a clay or ceramic bull for ceremonial purpose. In the ancient time, royal officials would whip the Spring Ox to signify the kick-start of the agricultural activities in the New Year on "The Beginning of Spring" 立春. Another important part of the ritual was "The God of Arista" or "The Spring God" 芒神, which is a statue displayed during the ceremony. There were a set of customary rules concerning the color, size, and outfits of the Spring Ox and "The God of Arista" in the ceremony.

The Beginning of Spring falls on 4th or 5th February every year in the Western calendar.

Spring Ox

- Height of the Ox: 4 Chi (a unit of length), representing the four seasons; length of the Ox: 8 Chi, representing eight seasonal nodes; length of tail: 1.2 Chi, corresponding to the twelve months of a year.

- The color of the Ox's head depends on the Heavenly Stem of the year: white for a Metal year, black for a Water year, green for a Wood year, red for a Fire year, and yellow for an Earth year.

- The color of the Ox's body depends on the Earthly Branch of the year: white for the Year of Monkey / Rooster, black for the Year of Rat / Pig, green for the Year of Tiger / Rabbit, red for the Year of Snake / Horse, and yellow for the Year of Ox / Dragon / Goat / Dog.

- The color of the Ox's abdomen depends on the Na Yin Element納音 (hidden Element) of the year: white for a Metal year, black for a Water year, green for a Wood year, red for a Fire year, and yellow for an Earth year.

- The color of the Ox's horns, ears and tail depends on the Heavenly Stem of the day of ceremony (i.e. the Beginning of Spring): white for a Metal day, black for a Water day, green for a Wood day, red for a Fire day, and yellow for an Earth day.

- The color of the Ox's shins depends on the Earthly Branch of the day of the Beginning of Spring: black for the day of Rat / Pig, green for the day of Tiger / Rabbit, red for the day of Snake / Horse, white for the day of Monkey / Rooster, and yellow for the day of Ox / Dragon / Goat / Dog.

- The color of the Ox's hooves depends on the Na Yin Element of the day of the Beginning of Spring: white for a Metal day, black for a Water day, green for a Wood day, red for a Fire day, and yellow for an Earth day.

- The side to which the Ox's tail bends depends on the Yin or Yang nature

of the year: right for a Yin year, left for a Yang year.

- The Ox's mouth is shut for a Yin year, and open for a Yang year.

• The texture / color of the strap rein depends on the Heavenly Stem and Earthly Branch of the day of the Beginning of Spring: the strap rein should be made of hemp for a Rat / Rabbit / Horse / Rooster day, silk for an Ox / Dragon / Goat / Dog day, and linen for a Tiger / Snake / Monkey / Pig day; the color of the strap rein should be orange for a Metal day, yellow for a Water day, white for a Wood day, black for a Fire Day, and green for an Earth day.

The God of Arista (the Spring God)

- The God of Arista is 3.65 Chi tall, representing the 365 days of a year.

• Whether the God of Arista has the face of a child, a young man or an old man depends on the Earthly Branch of the year: the God looks like a child for a Rat / Rabbit / Horse / Rooster year, a young man for an Ox / Dragon / Goat / Dog year, and an old man for a Tiger / Snake / Monkey / Pig year.

• The colors of the God of Arista's clothes and belt depend on the Earthly Branch of the day of the Beginning of Spring: yellow clothes with a green belt for a Rat / Pig day, green clothes with a white belt for an Ox / Dragon / Goat / Dog day, white clothes with a red belt for a Tiger / Rabbit day, black clothes with a yellow belt for a Snake / Horse day, and red clothes with a black belt for a Monkey / Rooster day.

• The position of the God of Arista's buns depends on the Na Yin Element of the day of the Beginning of Spring: they are in front of the ears on a Metal day, behind the ears on a Wood day, the left bun in front and the right bun behind the ears on a Water day, the right bun in front and the left bun behind the ears on a Fire day, both buns would be above the ears on an Earth day.

• Whether the God of Arista wears shoes, stockings or pants depends on the Na Yin Element of the day of the Beginning of Spring: on a Metal day, he should wear pants and shoes, with the left stocking dangling from the waist; on

a Wood day, he should wear pants and shoes, with the right stocking dangling from the waist; on a Water day, he should wear them all; on a Fire day, he should wear none of them; on an Earth day, he should wear only pants but not the shoes or stocking.

- The God of Arista uses a willow branch as a whip. The length of the willow branch should be about 2.4 Chi, representing the 24 solar terms of a year. The material of the string on the whip depends on the Earthly Branch of the day of the Beginning of Spring: hemp for a Rat / Rabbit / Horse / Rooster day, silk for an Ox / Dragon / Goat / Dog day, and linen for a Tiger / Snake / Monkey / Pig day.

- If the Beginning of Spring is less than five days ahead of / behind the Lunar New Year's Day, the God of Arista stands side by side with the Spring Ox; if it is more than five days ahead of / behind the Lunar New Year's Day, he stands in front of / behind the Spring Ox respectively.

- If it is a Yin year, the God of Arista stands on the right of the Spring Ox. If it is a Yang year, he stands on the left.

According to the above rules, we can well predict the various details of the Spring Ox and the God of Arista in the coming year.

3. Centenary Diagram

Year	Element / Animal Sign	* Age
2017	Fire Rooster 丁酉	1
2016	Fire Monkey 丙申	2
2015	Wood Goat 乙未	3
2014	Wood Horse 甲午	4
2013	Water Snake 癸巳	5
2012	Water Dragon 壬辰	6
2011	Metal Rabbit 辛卯	7
2010	Metal Tiger 庚寅	8
2009	Earth Ox 己丑	9
2008	Earth Rat 戊子	10
2007	Fire Pig 丁亥	11
2006	Fire Dog 丙戌	12
2005	Wood Rooster 乙酉	13
2004	Wood Monkey 甲申	14
2003	Water Goat 癸未	15
2002	Water Horse 壬午	16
2001	Metal Snake 辛巳	17
2000	Metal Dragon 庚辰	18
1999	Earth Rabbit 己卯	19
1998	Earth Tiger 戊寅	20
1997	Fire Ox 丁丑	21
1996	Fire Rat 丙子	22
1995	Wood Pig 乙亥	23
1994	Wood Dog 甲戌	24
1993	Water Rooster 癸酉	25
1992	Water Monkey 壬申	26
1991	Metal Goat 辛未	27

Year	Element / Animal Sign	* Age
1990	Metal Horse 庚午	28
1989	Earth Snake 己巳	29
1988	Earth Dragon 戊辰	30
1987	Fire Rabbit 丁卯	31
1986	Fire Tiger 丙寅	32
1985	Wood Ox 乙丑	33
1984	Wood Rat 甲子	34
1983	Water Pig 癸亥	35
1982	Water Dog 壬戌	36
1981	Metal Rooster 辛酉	37
1980	Metal Monkey 庚申	38
1979	Earth Goat 己未	39
1978	Earth Horse 戊午	40
1977	Fire Snake 丁巳	41
1976	Fire Dragon 丙辰	42
1975	Wood Rabbit 乙卯	43
1974	Wood Tiger 甲寅	44
1973	Water Ox 癸丑	45
1972	Water Rat 壬子	46
1971	Metal Pig 辛亥	47
1970	Metal Dog 庚戌	48
1969	Earth Rooster 己酉	49
1968	Earth Monkey 戊申	50
1967	Fire Goat 丁未	51
1966	Fire Horse 丙午	52
1965	Wood Snake 乙巳	53
1964	Wood Dragon 甲辰	54

Basic Information of an Almanac 2017

Year	Element / Animal Sign	* Age
1963	Water Rabbit 癸卯	55
1962	Water Tiger 壬寅	56
1961	Metal Ox 辛丑	57
1960	Metal Rat 庚子	58
1959	Earth Pig 己亥	59
1958	Earth Dog 戊戌	60
1957	Fire Rooster 丁酉	61
1956	Fire Monkey 丙申	62
1955	Wood Goat 乙未	63
1954	Wood Horse 甲午	64
1953	Water Snake 癸巳	65
1952	Water Dragon 壬辰	66
1951	Metal Rabbit 辛卯	67
1950	Metal Tiger 庚寅	68
1949	Earth Ox 己丑	69
1948	Earth Rat 戊子	70
1947	Fire Pig 丁亥	71
1946	Fire Dog 丙戌	72
1945	Wood Rooster 乙酉	73
1944	Wood Monkey 甲申	74
1943	Water Goat 癸未	75
1942	Water Horse 壬午	76
1941	Metal Snake 辛巳	77
1940	Metal Dragon 庚辰	78
1939	Earth Rabbit 己卯	79
1938	Earth Tiger 戊寅	80
1937	Fire Ox 丁丑	81

Year	Element / Animal Sign	* Age
1936	Fire Rat 丙子	82
1935	Wood Pig 乙亥	83
1934	Wood Dog 甲戌	84
1933	Water Rooster 癸酉	85
1932	Water Monkey 壬申	86
1931	Metal Goat 辛未	87
1930	Metal Horse 庚午	88
1929	Earth Snake 己巳	89
1928	Earth Dragon 戊辰	90
1927	Fire Rabbit 丁卯	91
1926	Fire Tiger 丙寅	92
1925	Wood Ox 乙丑	93
1924	Wood Rat 甲子	94
1923	Water Pig 癸亥	95
1922	Water Dog 壬戌	96
1921	Metal Rooster 辛酉	97
1920	Metal Monkey 庚申	98
1919	Earth Goat 己未	99
1918	Earth Horse 戊午	100

* For fortune telling purpose, the nominal age which includes the 10 months of pregnancy (i.e. 40 weeks) is applied. Thus, a person's nominal age is almost one year older than his or her actual age.

4. Date Selection Basics

Chinese were one of the first people to engage in agriculture. Through the experiences in hunting, fishing, and farming in particular over the centuries, Chinese people have come to generalize the rules of changes in seasons and climate. Accordingly, they developed the lunar calendar to better plan their agricultural activities for the whole year.

Ancient Chinese invented the calendar based on astronomical events and used the 10 Heavenly Stems and 12 Earthly Branches to record the years, months, days and hours. The calendar divided the year into 24 Solar Divisions which marked the significant seasons and climate changes during the farmers' yearly cycle of work.

The following is a brief outline of the concepts of Stem-Branch, The Five Elements, 24 Solar Divisions of the Chinese Calendar and 12 Day Officers.

A) 10 Heavenly Stems / 12 Earthly Branches

The "Stem-Branch" method was used in the ancient Chinese calendar to record the years, months, days and hours.

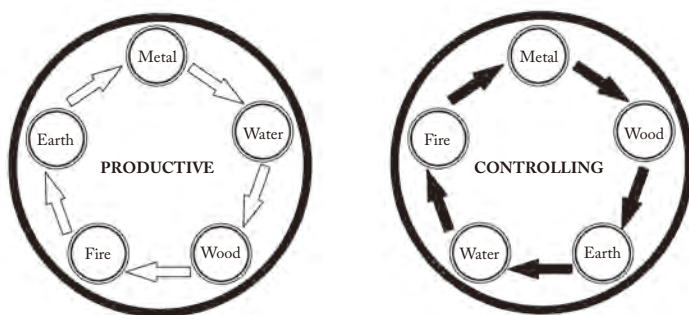
"Stem" — the 10 Heavenly Stems in their respective orders are: Jia甲, Yi乙, Bing丙, Ding丁, Wu戊, Ji己, Geng庚, Xin辛, Ren壬, Gui癸.

"Branch" — the 12 Earthly Branches in their respective orders are: Zi子, Chou丑, Yin寅, Mao卯, Chen辰, Si巳, Wu午, Wei未, Shen申, You酉, Xu戌, and Hai亥.

B) The Five Elements

In Taoism, the Five Elements are Metal, Water, Wood, Fire and Earth that represent the five types of natural phenomena or changes in the universe. These Elements share different relationships. They produce (grow) or control (counter) one another. Similar to the concept of binary opposites Yin and Yang, the co-operative balance of the universe is achieved by the productive and controlling cycles among different elements.

The productive and controlling relationships of the Five Elements —
 Productive: Water provides nourishment for trees (Wood) which is then used as fuel for Fire, resulting in ashes (Earth); Earth is mined for Metal which when melted, runs like Water. Controlling: Fire melts Metal; an axe (Metal) cuts into Wood; the roots of a tree grip tightly onto Earth (Wood controls Earth); Earth forms a barrier/dam to control Water; Water extinguishes Fire.



C) 24 Solar Divisions of the Chinese Calendar

Ancient Chinese farmers might not remember the day or time exactly, but they were very familiar with 24 solar terms as they indicated the alternation of seasons and climate changes which were useful to their agricultural plans.

A year is divided into 24 time segments called Jie Qi節氣, or the "Solar Terms". The division is based on climate changes caused by the movement of the Sun around the orbit. Each time segment lasts about half a month. The word "Qi氣" means "climate", and the 24 Jie Qi are so called to reflect the season alternation as well as the growing cycle of crops.

The 24 Solar Divisions are "The Beginning of Spring立春"; "The Rains 雨水"; "The Waking of Insects驚蟄"; "Spring Equinox春分"; "Pure Brightness 清明"; "Grain Rain穀雨"; "The Beginning of Summer立夏"; "Grain Full小滿"; "Grain in Ear芒種"; "Summer Solstice夏至"; "Slight Heat小暑"; "Great Heat大暑"; "The Beginning of Autumn立秋"; "The Limit of Heat處暑"; "White Dew白露"; "Autumnal Equinox秋分"; "Cold Dew 寒露"; "Frost

Descent霜降"; "The Beginning of Winter立冬"; "Light Snow小雪"; "Heavy Snow大雪"; "Winter Solstice冬至"; "Slight Cold小寒" and "Great Cold大寒".

Explanations of the 24 Solar terms:

- The Beginning of Spring 立春** : Spring begins.
- The Rains 雨水** : It starts to have lots of rainfall and preparations for planting are made.
- The Waking of Insects 驚蟄** : Time for spring thunder and the stirring of new life.
- Spring Equinox 春分** : It is the middle of spring. Day and night are of equal length (i.e. 12 hours).
- Pure Brightness 清明** : The climate is getting warmer. The sky is clear and bright.
- Grain Rain 穀雨** : Seasonal downpours begin, which is good for growing grains.
- The Beginning of Summer 立夏** : Summer begins.
- Grain Full 小滿** : It is the time when the grain swells on the stalks.
- Grain in Ear 芒種** : It is time for harvest. Crops, such as wheat, start to ripen.
- Summer Solstice 夏至** : Hot summer begins. Daytime is the longest on this day. Daylight hours would reduce gradually from this day onwards.
- Slight Heat 小暑** : Summer is getting warmer.
- Great Heat 大暑** : The warmth of summer is the most oppressive on this day.
- The Beginning of Autumn 立秋** : Autumn begins.

The Limit of Heat 處暑	:	The summer warmth has come to its limit and the temperature begins to go down.
White Dew 白露	:	The weather gets cooler and the moisture congeals to frost.
Autumnal Equinox 秋分	:	Half of the autumn is passed. The day hours and night hours are of the equal length on this day.
Cold Dew 寒露	:	The weather turns cold and it is the harvest time of the year.
Frost Descent 霜降	:	Temperature goes further down and frost appears.
The Beginning of Winter 立冬	:	Winter begins.
Light Snow 小雪	:	It begins to snow.
Heavy Snow 大雪	:	There are more and more heavy snows.
Winter Solstice 冬至	:	Deep winter begins. Daytime is the shortest on this day. There will be more daylight hours from this day onwards.
Slight Cold 小寒	:	It is getting colder and colder.
Great Cold 大寒	:	The coldest time of the year begins.

D) 12 Day Officers

According to the Chinese Almanac, each day is governed by a Day Officer. There are altogether 12 Day Officers and they repeat duty every 12 days. They include Establish, Remove, Full, Balance, Stable, Initiate, Destruction, Danger, Success, Receive, Open and Close. The 12 Day Cycle is useful for date selection as one can match the correct day to the right activities.

- Establish 建** : Good for starting an activity, e.g. a new job or a new business, but not suitable for funeral or burial.
- Remove 除** : Good for demolition work, cleaning activities and getting rid of useless stuff; for a business to conduct sale events to get rid of the old stock.
- Full 滿** : Good for signing contracts, opening ceremony and marriage, but not suitable for demolition or burial.
- Balance 平** : Good for marriage, starting construction or a trip, business negotiation.
- Stable 定** : Good for marriage, opening ceremony, hiring new staff, but not suitable for funeral, burial or travelling.
- Initiate 執** : Good for starting a new business or renovation work, accepting assignments, but not suitable for moving or travelling.
- Destruction 破** : Good for demolition work only, but it is a major bad day for other major activities.
- Danger 危** : Good for religious activities and breaking a structure only, but not suitable for most activities as it may cause danger.
- Success 成** : Good for most activities like marriage, construction, moving, travelling and even burial.
- Receive 收** : Good for asking a salary raise, closing a sale, learning, starting a new job and proposing marriage, but not suitable for burial or medical treatment.
- Open 開** : Good for opening ceremony, marriage, but not suitable for burial or breaking a structure.
- Close 閉** : It is, in general, not a good day for any major activities.

Peter So Man-Fung, one of the most renowned and hippest contemporary Chinese Feng Shui and Astrology masters. Over the past years, he has released a video tape on Feng Shui and over 10 all-time bestsellers on Feng Shui, Face Reading and Palmistry. Many of them have been translated into English chalking up impressive reviews from all over the world. This has made him a truly recognized international author in the field of Chinese metaphysics.

Peter So is the founder of Master So Consultancy which provides not only professional services like Feng Shui consultation, Destiny analysis, Date Selection, Naming, etc., but also training courses for the study of classical Feng Shui and other Chinese metaphysics subjects.

This book, *2017 Chinese Almanac – The Book of Ancient Wisdom and Fortune Telling*, is perfect for any people or families, with all useful information at your fingertips. Highlights include general forecast based on your Horoscope, Flying Star Charts for every direction, naming basics, face and palm reading, Feng Shui, and suitable and unsuitable activities for each day of the year.



ISBN 978-962-14-6170-4



聯合出版集團



HK\$118.00

Published in Hong Kong