

CONTENTS OF OUR LETTER BOX.

DEAR SIR,—I gratefully acknowledge receipt of No 1 of your new monthly. I had purchased all the old issues from Mr. Coleman, and read them with great pleasure. It is twelve years since I gave up the anti-biblical and brain-muddling Globular theory, preferring to rest my faith on the explicit statements of the Bible, rather than upon the "imaginary facts" of "science." 'falsely so-called.' I think that the form, size, contents, and general get-up of your new series is *almost perfection*; and the price being only the popular "One Penny," should result in a much larger circulation.

With regard to the correspondence with the editor of *The Faith*—which I thought was intended to be merely a representation of "Life and Advent" truth, I would say for *myself* that I feel greatly discouraged when I see other subjects such as Astronomy, etc., first introduced by the editor and some of his principal contributors, and then when a brief suggestion or reminder of "what saith the Scriptures" on those subjects is sent for publication, the only answer given is—"the advocacy of the matter named forms no part of the testimony of the magazine!"

I once listened to the editor of "Zion's Watch Tower" for upwards of *six hours!* and I was not tired of him then. I love much of what he has written, but I certainly don't think his astronomy is BIBLE ASTRONOMY! I am glad to see Mr. Smith's article.

In Victoria Park, London (1884), I saw a medical doctor apologising to an Infidel Lecturer (a blacksmith), for the ignorance of Bible writers on Astronomy!!!

May God speed you in your labours for His truth.

EDWARD HOBBS.

DEAR SIR,—The monthly issue of the *E.R.*, if kept at its sample level, will be worth more than libraries of Newton, La-

Place, Herschell, Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall & Co.'s, mind-muddling, hypothetical mixtures; the former directs to "Thinking Manhood," whereas the latter must eventually land its votary to "Monkeyhood"—or worse—an "un-thinking thing in man's shape!"

Who's for Manhood?

Yours, etc,

ICONOCLAST.

Dreghorn

DEAR SIR,—I shall be glad to know if you have given the subject of vacuum any study. It is generally asserted that vacuum is powerless, but after enquiring into the subject I find in general that the man who works with it every day knows little or nothing about it! According to the G. & S. W. R. Coy.'s working Time Table, engine drivers are earnestly requested to see and have 18 inches of vacuum before leaving each station. Now, their brake is called the "vacuum brake," and when you question the engine-drivers about it, they all without a dissenting voice maintain that it is the atmosphere that does the work. After perusing J. Hampden's article on "Atmospheric pressure as fabulous as the rest," I have always seized every opportunity of enquiring into the matter, and find it to be as he described it to be. I am well acquainted with an engine-driver here who is working a pumping engine daily, and he, after I directed his attention to it, pronounced the popular scientific theory to be a down-right farce. He can suggest an experiment with a pumping engine which would settle the matter and place it beyond dispute. If you think it will be of any value to you I could submit you a diagram and a detailed explanation; also, he assures me that so-called "atmospheric pressure" has absolutely nothing to do with syphon pipes, as he has proved over and over again.

Yours in truth,

R. M'CORMICK.

—THE—

EARTH-NOT A GLOBE-REVIEW.



A Sectional View of the World as a Plane.

VOL. III. No. 4-5 (MONTHLY SERIES). JULY-AUGUST, 1896. PRICE 1D.

"UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION, A PURE ASSUMPTION."

BY LEO CASTLE.

No. V.

The following extracts are taken from Blair's Grammar of Philosophy. (p. 343 &c.):—

"Philosophers of past ages, to account for the action and reaction of matter which produce material phenomena, ascribe powers to *inert* matter, to which they gave the names of *attraction* and *repulsion*; one, for the power by which bodies and atoms go together, and the other for the power by which they separate. The idea was first promulgated by Empedocles, who called them Friendship and Strife!"

"The convention about the terms was, however, soon extended, and Newton first ascribed the fall of bodies to the attraction of the Earth, and then the motions and order of the planets to the attraction of the Sun, calling it Gravitation. On so obscure a subject, in which faith preponderated over reason, the world were easily mystified, and though attraction and repulsion were not essentially different from witcheries and charms, an association with geometry made them appear plausible, and author's now adopt them without reserve, as sufficient and satisfactory causes."

"No body acts WHERE IT IS NOT PRESENT; nor acts in a direction in which it is not itself in force. If a body move from north to south, it is evidence that some motion has been transferred to it in that direction; and if it move towards a body in the south, its motion is

no evidence that the body in the south impels it on its opposite side from the north, or from parts where the body in the south is not present."

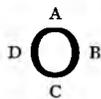
"This obvious truism is the contrary of what is maintained by every existing system of scholastic philosophy. When the affection which moves a body is not immediately explicable, it is absurdly inferred that it is moved by the body *towards which it is moving*, and, thereby, it is superstitiously asserted, that *a body acts WHERE IT IS NOT PRESENT!*"

"The examination of all these peculiarities is knowledge and philosophy; whereas, the *assertion* that the body in the south impelled that in the north, acting *WHERE IT WAS NOT PRESENT*, and with such force as to confer impulse from *the opposite side* is irrational, trifling and superstitious."

"By a false analogy, equally as absurd as the notion about attraction, bodies are also said to *draw* one another. Now, a horse draws a cart by harness; a boat is drawn to the shore by a rope, and, in other cases, we draw by ropes and pulleys. Yet, no drawing-tackle is present in the cases referred to."

"We may destroy for ever all the absurdities of the dark and obsolete theories about *powers* of Attraction and Repulsion, or Universal Gravitation in matter by the following plain considerations; and it is necessary to be particular on this point, since the schoolmen and their adherents insult all common-sense by their declamations."

"Let A B C D be considered as a ball of any material, as ivory, metal or cork.



Now, if this ball be laid in any *level place* for any length of time, it will be found in the same spot, and be moved neither to the side A, or B, or C, or D.

But, if by the force and motion of the finger, or of any other moving body it is acted upon at the side A it moves towards C; if on the side C to A; or, if at B to D; or if at D towards B. In fact it can only move *towards* any part by some external force *INTELLIGENTLY APPLIED to the OPPOSITE SIDE*; and this force on the side *opposite* to that towards which the motion takes place, is a necessary, obvious and constant feature of *all force, and all motion universally.*"

(To be Continued.)

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

To the Editor of the Belfast News Letter.

SIR,—May I with your kind permission ask W. Redfern Kelly, Esq., F.R.A.S., to answer in your columns the following questions:—

1st—Prove by any practical demonstration that it is "the shadow of the earth" that eclipses the moon.

2nd—Why is it that the "shadow" is not always a globular one, and not always the same size?

3rd—As the duration of the eclipse of the moon on February 28th lasted 3 hours 8 minutes, will he kindly explain why eclipses in Ptolemy's time lasted over 4 hours?

4th—Is it not possible that one of the "dark bodies" which Anaxagoras said "were lower than the moon and move between it and the earth" is the cause of lunar eclipses? If not, why not?

5th—Will he, by a *practical experiment upon the earth's surface*, or surface of standing water anywhere in the world, give us ONE proof that the earth is "an oblate spheroid?"

Awaiting his esteemed replies, which I trust for the elucidation of Truth you will allow me to reply to.—I remain, yours respectfully,

J. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Sec.

Universal Zetetic Society,
32 Bankside, London, S.E.

"BELFAST NEWS LETTER,"
BELFAST.

Declined with Thanks.

Our friend A. Smith also sent the following communication. It was silently declined *without* thanks.—Ed.

To the Editor of the Belfast News Letter.

SIR,—In your issue of Tuesday, February 25th, I noticed a letter referring Zetetics to the eclipse of the moon on the 28th of the same month for a proof of the supposed globularity of the earth.

If the writer had first given proof that it *is* the shadow of the earth which falls upon the moon, there would have been some support for his

contention; but he, like all astronomers, first *assumes* that it is "the shadow of the earth," and secondly, that nothing but a globe can cast a circular shadow! Let him clear his argument, if we can call it one, of these underlying assumptions which vitiate it, by giving some proof of his premises, then I will, with your kind permission, examine whether his conclusions necessarily follow.

I, as one of those Zetetics your correspondent refers to, did watch the eclipse as far as the cloudy state of the sky would permit, and I must state that I drew conclusions from the phenomena very different from those he would draw, and in favour of the Zetetic position.

As Mr Kelly seems kindly disposed towards the "so-called Zetetic Society," and seeks to instruct them in correct astronomical principles, he will perhaps, after giving the proofs above asked for, be good enough to instruct us on the following points:—

(1) Why did the "shadow of the earth" begin to obscure the moon's light on her eastern limit?

(2) Why did the "shadow" not go right across the moon's disc, *i.e.*, in the same general direction, as all the bodies involved continued in the same course as they were in when the eclipse commenced?

(3) Why did the "shadow," after commencing to obscure the moon on her left or eastern edge, gradually disappear at the top or upper surface of the moon?

(4) If the moon's light be only reflected sunlight, why is not *all* that light cut off when the earth is supposed to come in between the sun and the moon? In other words, how is it the moon's disc can be dimly seen when and where the illuminating light is cut off, even to the extent of a total eclipse? And

(5) Can your correspondent give us any testimony whatever, not vitiated by astronomical hypothesis, going to prove that the earth, which ordinarily feels so stable, has any of the awful motions attributed to it?

If facts can be shown in answer to the above questions, and in favour of the popular contention, I can promise your correspondent that his efforts will not be thrown away on Zetetics, because, as far as I am acquainted with them, and as their name implies, they are honest and fearless investigators of the truth in these matters.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ALBERT SMITH,

23 East Park Road, Leicester.

The following letter will show that the Editor of the *Belfast News Letter* is quite unbiased!!

To the Editor of the Belfast News Letter.

SIR,—Having come across Mr W. Redfern Kelly's letter on the above in your issue of the 25th, it occurred to me that the writer is mistaken in thinking the Zetetic Planeist's (as they call themselves) ideas can be injured or swept away by such superficial remarks. Unfortunately for the globular side, many eclipses have taken place when the sun has been above the observer's horizon, thus nullifying at once the generally accepted idea that it is the shadow of the intervening earth projected on the moon by the sun. Again, the moon is recorded to have been eclipsed by a triangular shadow. This, of course, makes the Newtonians' case still worse. As to the accepted idea that the fortelling of eclipses proved the truth of the Newtonian hypothesis, this must be only mentioned to be ignored, it being well known and allowed by those who have studied this branch of astronomy to be merely a matter of correct observations during a series of years to foretell the exact time of either lunar or solar eclipses for an indefinite number of years, and has nothing whatever to do with the shape of the world.

I trust the writer of the letter in question and other champions of the Newtonian system in Belfast will see the weakness of their attack in this instance, and take counsel, so as to attack these stubborn-minded globe-smashers or planeists in a more vulnerable position. Apologising for trespassing on your valuable space, and thanking you in anticipation for inserting my letter.—I am, dear sir, yours,

H. H. D'ARCHY ADAMS.

March 10th.

[Our columns are open to Mr Redfern Kelly, F.R.A.S., C.E., and we herewith respectfully challenge that gentleman to reply to our questions, and demonstrate the teaching of the R.A.S. that we live on a Dutch-cheese-shaped sea-earth-globe.—ED.]

Said an honest Marshfield farmer as he met the clergyman of the village very early in the opening day:

"Ah, good mornin', parson! Another fine day."

Then he nodded his head significantly towards the sun, just appearing above the cloudless horizon of Massachusetts bay, and added:

"They do say the airth moves and the sun stands still; but you and I, parson, we get up airly, and we see it move."—Ex.

THE BEDFORD CANAL.

THE ASTRONOMERS SILENCED,

OR,

*How "PARALLAX" demonstrated that what Mr R. A. Proctor said,
in reference to the surface of water in the above canal was*

ABSOLUTELY CORRECT!

Mr Proctor, in his "Myths and Marvels of Astronomy," page 280, says: "Of course, if he ['Parallax'] had with his eye a few inches from the surface of the Bedford Canal seen an object close to the surface six miles from him, there manifestly would have been something wrong in the accepted theory about the earth's rotundity."

With that admission and the following FACT, all honest investigators of Nature will see that the globe theory is doomed, for this is what "Parallax" saw:—"A train of empty turf boats had just entered the canal from the river Ouse, and was about proceeding to Ramsay, I arranged with the captain to place the shallowest boat last in the train, and to take me on to Welney Bridge, a distance of six miles. A good telescope was then fixed on the lowest part or stern of the last boat. The height of the telescope above the water was exactly 18 inches. The sluice gate of the Old Bedford Bridge was 5 feet 8 inches high; the turf-boat moored there was 2 feet 6 inches high, and the notice board was 6 feet 6 inches from the water. The sun was shining strongly upon them in the direction of the south-south-west, the air was exceedingly still and clear, and the surface of the water smooth as a molten mirror, so that everything was favourable for observation. At 1.15 p.m. the train of empty boats started for Welney. As the boat gradually receded, the sluice gate, the turf-boat, and the notice-board continued to be visible to the naked eye for about four miles. When the sluice gate and the turf-boat—being of a dark colour—became somewhat indistinct, the notice-board—which was white—was still plainly visible, and remained so to the end of six miles. But on looking through the telescope all the objects were distinctly visible throughout the whole distance. On reaching Welney Bridge I made very careful and repeated observations, and finding several men upon the banks of the canal, I called them to look through the telescope. They all saw distinctly the white notice-board, the sluice gate, and the black turf-boat moored near them. Now, as the telescope was 18 inches above the water, the line of sight would touch

the horizon at one mile and a half away—if the surface were convex. The curvature of the remaining four miles and a half would be 13 feet 6 inches. Hence the turf-boat should have been 11 feet, the top of the sluice gate 7 feet 10 inches, and the bottom of the notice-board 7 feet below the horizon."—(THE ZETETIC, April, 1873.)

Small wonder that Mr Proctor declined the challenges of "Parallax" and John Hampden, Esq., to go to the canal and see it for himself. He saw what results would follow, and so do all astronomers and geographers, hence their dogged and cowardly silence. They dare not face the facts hence Mr J. DYER, author of the "*Spherical Form of the Earth*," when challenged by "Parallax" at Penge Hall, replied, "Yes this is the way 'Parallax' is in the habit of dealing with his opponents, and really it takes the wind out of us! It seems to an audience so fair and above board that very often they think we ought to go, and that we hav'nt a leg to stand on unless we do. But I beg to say that *I entirely decline* to do anything so foolish."—THE ZETETIC, June, 1873.

"ANSWERS" ANSWERED AND QUESTIONED.

"The steeple, or stump, as it is locally called, of the Parish Church of St. Botolph, at Boston on the south-east coast of Lincolnshire, near the Wash, has long been utilised as a lighthouse. The tower is 290 feet in height, and resembles that of Antwerp Cathedral, being crowned by a beautiful octagonal lantern. This tower BEING VISIBLE 40 MILES DISTANCE serves as a lighthouse to guide mariners when entering what are called the Boston and Lynn Deeps."—*Answers*, May 2nd, 1896.

Now, Sir, if the curvature of the earth is, as stated by modern astronomical teachers, 8 inches to the mile, multiplied by the square of the distance in miles—viz., $40 \times 40 = 1,600$ miles, $\times 8$ inches = 1,066 ft., 8 inches. Deduct for height of tower, say 300 feet, leaves 766 feet, 8 inches—the lighthouse should be hid, up on globular principles, 766 feet behind the earth curve.

This is a parish church proof that the world is not a globe but a plane.

We respectfully request the Editor of *Answers*, or "the office-boy," whom he "expects to have ready a comprehensive and convincing volume on the subject of the earth going round the sun in something less than 9 years," to instruct us why every lighthouse in the world can be seen at distances utterly incompatible with, and contradictory of the teaching of modern astronomers and geographers?

N.B.—This question is also open for replies from admirals, captains and navigating lieutenants of H.M. Navy.

THE USHANT LIGHTHOUSE PROVES THE WORLD TO BE A PLANE.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—As the Ushant lighthouse has been frequently mentioned in connection with the ill-fated Drummond Castle, it may interest some of your readers to know that the Ushant electric group-flash light, one of the most beautiful on the French coasts, and installed in the year 1888, has a luminous power, photometrically tested, of no less than six million five hundred thousand candles (about the same as that of Barfluer Point, east of Cherbourg, and that of St. Catherine's Point, Isle of White), corresponding to a luminous range of fifty nautical miles in average clear weather, while its geographical range or direct visibility to the horizon, corresponding to the height of the focus (sixty-eight meters, or two hundred feet) above high-water level, is twenty-three nautical miles.

In hazy weather, such as appears to have prevailed at the time of the disaster, the luminous range of the flashes, grouped in two and about half a second in duration, is reduced to about twenty nautical miles, while in very thick weather it may drop to three or four miles. In very hazy or foggy weather the compressed air siren with which the lighthouse is provided emits, at regular intervals, blasts three seconds in duration. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to argue that, if the weather was only hazy, the Ushant light must have been visible, or, if the weather was very thick, at all events, the powerful blasts of the siren must have been heard on board the Drummond Castle. . . .

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. S. DU RICHE PRELLER.

18, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—Is it absolutely certain that the N.W. light at Ushant was all right between ten and twelve on Tuesday night?

We have the evidence of several masters and officers that they did not see it. Is there anyone that has entered in his log that he did see it, and took his departure from Ushant N.W. light on Tuesday night?

For the credit of the British mercantile marine this point ought to be cleared up.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BASIL CORNWALL-JONES.

4, Seldon-terrace, Selsdon-road, Croydon,

June 22, 1896.

The following letter was sent in reply to the above, and was inserted into the waste-paper basket (Ed. *E.K.*):—

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—It should be evident to your correspondents that unless the ill-fated Drummond Castle was within about 15 nautical miles of Ushant lighthouse, that light could *not* be seen by those on board.

Would not the light be hid by the curvation of the earth (water in this instance) to the extent of about 500 feet? See *Chambers' Mathematical Tables*.

Mr. C. S. Du Riche Preller, says, "It is not unreasonable to argue that, if the weather was only hazy, the Ushant light must have been visible." I think it very unreasonable to expect any thing of the kind, that is, if we are living on a globe: and in the interests of the British mercantile marine this point certainly ought to be cleared up at once.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. E. K.

June 23rd, 1896.

EXTRACT FROM "*Chambers's Information for the People.*" Section on "*Physical Geography*"—page 59.

"In North America, the basin or drainage of the Mississippi is estimated at 1,300,000 square miles, and that of the St. Lawrence at 600,000; while northward of the 50th parallel, extends an inhospitable *flat* of perhaps greater dimensions. . . . Next in order of importance is that section of Europe extending from the German Sea, through Prussia, Poland, and Russia, towards the Ural Mountain, presenting indifferently tracts of heath, sand and open pasture, and regarded by geographers as ONE VAST PLANE. So *flat* is the general profile of the region, that it has been remarked, IT IS POSSIBLE TO DRAW A LINE FROM LONDON TO MOSCOW, WHICH WOULD NOT PERCEPTIBLY VARY FROM A DEAD LEVEL."

This is a "London to Moscow" proof that the world *is a plane*.

STRIP THE WRETCH.

"We do not know a more hypocritical class of men than that which sneers at Scripture in the name of science. Nor can we see how men can expect to be regarded as intelligent when they discredit the genuineness of Scripture history which they have never investigated. This statement is not one of mere words, because we are justified in making

it, owing to the fact that it is good science which forms Biblical history. But we have waited in vain, when we have asked those who make random assertions in print against the Pentateuch, or any other part of Scripture, to put their arguments in writing and work them out in figures. They cannot do so. Time, in respect to history, is successive production; and, like arithmetic, is a fundamental science being capable of neither addition or reduction. A man would be laughed at who asserted that the number of minutes in an hour could be either increased or diminished, because an hour is an astronomical part of time and a true part of a greater period produced moment by moment by planetary motion. In what way, then, but as an ignorant man, can a person dispute Biblical Time?

What, then, are we to say of the men who have attempted to delude mankind—and, forsooth, in the name of stern science—with the idea that the periods, years, and dates of Scripture are ‘inventions,’ ‘poetic history,’ and belong only to ‘religious enthusiasts!’ Such calumniators thrust out their tongues against the movements of the orbs of heaven. The conduct of a man of this kind is most despicable, and we are determined to strip the wretch of his plumes. He is a scientific juggler and a deceiver, who puts his finger in derision, or doubt, on one of the historical statements of Scripture.

For many years now have these men attempted, in the name of Science, to impugn the accuracy of Scripture history. They have succeeded with some men, but the great mass of Christians have rightly refused their *unfounded assertions*, and with much commendation have waited until the time has arrived when all Biblical periods, years and dates, have become capable of demonstration, by the deductions of the very science which has falsely been used against them.

We affirm—and are always ready to show by figures—that from the ‘first day’ of 0 A.M., of the period known as creation, to the present day, there is an unbroken line of true astronomical time, agreeing with *all* Biblical statements, which it is not possible for any man to challenge. Instead of maligning the Bible, these deceivers and pretended scientists ought to rejoice in a Book which now proves itself to be THE LOG BOOK of the world.

Hands off the sacred page, we say to such scientific pretenders. Such men are not astronomers, because they do not know the *practical* use of astronomy. They are mere star-gazers, to whom the great clock-like mechanism of the heavens is unknown. The Great Architect of the Heavens and the Author of Scripture is one; and the time of the Bible and the heavens are the same.”—*All Past Time*, October, 1887.

CONTENTS OF OUR LETTER BOX.

DEAR SIR,—A reply to the comment on the following two line extract from *Answers* of May 2nd, 1896, in the next issue of the *Review* will oblige. “The greatest length of England and Scotland, north to south, is about 608 miles”

Taking John o’ Groat’s as the upper point of the arc of a portion of the Globular circle, and Land’s End the bottom, there is a difference of several miles of elevation between the two localities, with a line of railway from place to place, would there be any necessity for steam on the downward journey, and would it really be possible for a locomotive on the return journey to ascend the globular curve with the assistance of that powerful agency, steam, associated even with a cog-wheel arrangement similar to that used on steep mountain railways? J. A.

We prefer to leave this question open requesting that some F.R.A.S. or F.R.G.S. will kindly give our friend an answer. At the same time we would remind them that we have the following statement in our possession: “Upon a sphere, whichever way we go, we travel *down*”; *ergo*, when Professor Alfred Russell Wallace travelled from Old Bedford Bridge to Welney Bridge he travelled *down*. Will any member of the various scientific societies please to answer the following question: If, on the return journey, Professor Wallace did not travel *up*, by what law of logic and truthfulness could he, or anyone else, assert that the centre of the canal between those two bridges was “the highest?”—ED. E.R.

DEAR SIR,—No. 3 of Vol. III. *E R.* is to hand, for which, thanks. That “ $4=2$ and $8=4$.” I take to be an erroneous “interpretation” of the axiom “the doubles of equals are equal”; and I think “Leo Castle” must have mistaken the intended meaning of his mathematical friend.

There may be two distinct interpretations, depending upon the *sense* in which

the terms “equals” and “equal” are used.

Thus if used in the sense of *numerical value*, it will be obvious that if two equal numbers be doubled, the result would be the same in each case, their *numerical value* would still be equal; e.g. $4 \times 2 = 8$; to *repeat* this operation, would obtain 8 as the result. So that 4 *doubled* in any number of cases would give 8 in every case.

But if the terms “equals” and “equal” are used with reference to the *character* of numbers, as being either *odd* or *even*, then the axiom would read “if *even* numbers be *doubled*, the *results* would be *even*”; e.g. $4 \times 2 = 8$ which is even; $8 \times 2 = 16$ which is even; $6 \times 2 = 12$ which is even, &c., &c.

The former sense is the more probable one in which the terms were used, and possibly in connection with geometry; but the axiom is true in its application to both geometry and arithmetic.

[We are always ready to acknowledge any mistakes we may make, and therefore take this opportunity of stating that not being a “mathematician” we misunderstood the explanation of a friend who is one.—ED.]

How pitiable is the reasoning of Mr C. R. Illingworth, M.D., D.P.H. (London), p. 26. The horizon (*sensible*) is the boundary line of our vision. Let observer’s position be a point, from which as centre, with his line of sight as radius, by turning upon his heels he describes the circumference which we call the horizon, and that, of course, is a circle, lying in a horizontal plane, because the height of observer’s eye above the surface compared with the distance of the horizon less than $\frac{1}{3000}$ th does not affect the practical parallelism of earth’s surface and observer’s eye line; it proves nothing as to positive form of earth’s surface for either theory. The string or stick held so as to touch the horizon at two points merely marks off the segment of a circle.—Yours faithfully, G.M.

SIR, — In the recent occultation of Jupiter, why was it occulted in the crescent or light part of the moon ONLY? for it was seen wending its way within the the horns of the crescent, thus :—



so that it must have been seen through the mountains, craters, etc. etc., that is, the solid part of the moon, the shadow of the Earth notwithstanding—if the MOON is a solid globe of mountains, etc., how will the F.R.A.S. account for this phenomenon? I don't know—but I want to—though it doesn't much matter.

JNO. S.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to the Editor should be briefly and LEGIBLY written on one side of the paper only. They *must* be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith. Where replies are requested by post, the postage must be enclosed. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents. All letters *must* be prepaid and addressed to

LEO CASTLE,
c/o Mr J. WILLIAMS,
32, Bankside, LONDON, S.E

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Please to ask for "The Earth—not a Globe—Review," at all Newsagents, Reading Rooms, and Railway Bookstalls. To be had direct from the Hon. Sec, post free, to any address in the postal union for 1s 6d per year, in advance.

All monies for the Society must be paid direct to the local Vice Secretaries, or direct to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, John Williams. Post Office Orders to be made payable at Sumner Street, S.E.

Our Map Fund is still open awaiting any further subscriptions, friends may be pleased to forward us.

Will friends who have received notification that their subscriptions are due, kindly forward the same to the Secretary at once, as he is greatly in want of funds to continue the Monthly issue.

May we request friends to remember, that in future, a large blue pencil mark—a cross—on the outside of the cover in which the "Review" is sent, signifies that your subscription is due.

The circumstances of our Secretary having been materially altered of late, his time being taken up all day, sometimes until 9 o'clock p.m., friends therefore must please excuse any delay that may occur in getting out the "Review," or replying to any correspondence they may forward him.

We are at the request of a few friends, bringing out an Index to the first eight Nos of the "Review." Will those who would like to have one, kindly communicate the fact to us, as we do not want to print more than will be required.

—THE— EARTH-NOT A GLOBE-REVIEW.



A Sectional View of the World as a Plane.

VOL. III. No. 6 (MONTHLY SERIES).

PRICE. 1D.

SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1896.

"UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION, A PURE ASSUMPTION."

BY LEO CASTLE.

No. VII.

The following extracts are taken from Blair's Grammar of Philosophy. (p. 382-391, &c.):—

"The power of mutual attraction SUPPOSES that each of the two bodies pushes the other on their opposite sides, where the actor is not present, consequently not in force; for a body does not move except in the direction in which it is impelled. Nor, by a false analogy, do bodies *draw* one another, for there is no drawing-tackle between them."

"The power of mutual *repulsion* implies that each body is in force in a direction contrary to that in which each is moving, for each moves its own way, yet by repulsion is required to act the other way, though *each is moving from the other*, this is a contradiction."

"The power of *gravitation* in its alleged phenomena, that of *falling* bodies, is deemed a variety of attraction, which is essentially absurd, as the Earth does *not* push falling bodies on their remote side towards its own centre!"