

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 09813 151 7

No 228872



GIVEN BY

Anonymous

A. FEB 21

A NOV '25

A. APR 5

OCT 5

OCT 3

S. APR 22

14 OCT 11

AUG 4

311816

MAY -1



ZETETIC COSMOGONY;

OR

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

THAT THE WORLD IS NOT A
ROTATING—REVOLVING—GLOBE,
BUT ^{*2288.72}
A STATIONARY PLANE CIRCLE.

BY RECTANGLE. *Hinsley*

"If Moses can be shewn to be caught red-handed in ignorance or error, what shall we think of The Christ who quoted and referred to him as an authority"—"Present Day Atheist."

"If it shall turn out that Joshua was superior to La Place, that Moses knew more about geology than Humboldt, that Job as a scientist was the superior of Kepler, that Isaiah knew more than Copernicus.....then I will admit that Infidelity must become speechless for ever." — "Ingersoll's Tilt with Talmage."

"Let GOD be true, but every man a liar."—Romans iii. 4.

DURBAN, NATAL:

PRINTED BY T. L. CULLINGWORTH, FIELD STREET.



ZETETIC COSMOGONY;

OR

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

THAT THE WORLD IS NOT A

ROTATING—REVOLVING—GLOBE,

BUT

A STATIONARY PLANE CIRCLE.

BY RECTANGLE. 2288.72

"If Moses can be shewn to be caught red-handed in ignorance or error, what shall we think of The Christ who quoted and referred to him as an authority"—"Present Day Atheist."

"If it shall turn out that Joshua was superior to La Place, that Moses knew more about geology than Humboldt, that Job as a scientist was the superior of Kepler, that Isaiah knew more than Copernicus..... then I will admit that Infidelity must become speechless for ever." — "Ingersoll's Tilt with Talmage."

"Let GOD be true, but every man a liar."—Romans iii. 4.

5615

DURBAN, NATAL:

PRINTED BY T. L. CULLINGWORTH, FIELD STREET.

Anonymous,

Mar. 8, 1895.

634

PREFACE.

—:—:—

IN the present day, when "many are running to and fro" and knowledge is being increased, much that passes muster as Science is eagerly swallowed and easily digested by those who do not care to take the trouble to examine things for themselves, and who, consequently, take for granted the correctness of whatever theory may be popular. Especially in relation to Modern Cosmogony does this apply.

The assertion that the Earth on which we live is a whirling globe, flying through "space" at the astounding rate of 65,000 miles an hour in its orbit, and rotating on its axis at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour, is generally taken for granted even by those who believe in the Divine Inspiration of the Bible. Bible statements that the earth is a fixture, built on foundations, are generally passed over on the pretext that "the Bible doesn't teach science," as if the Bible could be from God and yet misrepresent the facts of nature!

Modern astronomical spectacles are on the eyes of most Christians, and they too, "take for granted" that science agrees, or will some day agree, with the Bible. The avowed infidel, however, is in advance of the Christian in this matter. Paine, in his "age of reason" says:—"The two beliefs—modern astronomy and the Bible—cannot be held together in the same mind; he who thinks he believes both, knows very little of either."

Ingersoll stated "I had been told so often that the Bible was no authority on scientific questions; that I was lulled almost into a state of lethargy."

Being fully assured that the Bible is authoritative on scientific questions; that its statements will be found to correspond with natural phenomena; and that fact and experience will unite in corroboration of the truth of the Bible, the following pages have been written.

In his investigation of the facts of nature, the writer has taken nothing for granted, but has thoroughly tested the evidence, before any conclusion has been arrived at.

The Zetetic process is to go upon enquiry only; to search out; to examine by testing the evidence; in short, to take nothing for granted, but "to prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

Theory, on the other hand accepts without proof; is imaginative and speculative; and "learns on credit and believes on trust."

To those who belong to the Modern Order of Theory, these pages will be uninteresting; but to readers who are satisfied with nothing less than proof of the truth of whatever they accept, we trust this short treatise will be helpful.

To those who search for Truth, and when found, love it for its own sake, this pamphlet is respectfully presented.

It is sent forth with a sincere desire that God may use it for His Glory in turning some from darkness to Light, and causing many to "search the Scriptures"—the only standard of Truth beneath the heavens.

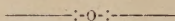
T. W.

P. O. Box, 347.

DURBAN, NATAL,

DECEMBER, 1897.

CONTENTS.



CHAPTER 1.—SCIENTIFIC ASSERTIONS.

PAGE.

The Globe theory—Contrary to Bible Teaching—Illogical Christians—Ancient Astronomy—World a plane—New astronomy—World a revolving globe—Great distance of Sun from Earth—Tycho Brahe—His testimony to the planarity of the earth's surface—Moon said to be a reflector of sun's light—Other planets said to be inhabited Page	1
---	---

CHAPTER 2.—BIBLE STATEMENTS.

Creation of the world—God laid the foundations of the world and built the earth thereon—Earth stationary—Sun, moon and stars revolve—Subservient to the earth—Small in comparison to the earth—Sun standing still—Small light always used to light a large area—Modern astronomy of the Devil Page	
---	--

CHAPTER 3.—NATURAL PROOFS.

Convexity of the earth's surface disproved—Water horizontal—Railways and Canals—No allowance for curvature proves earth a plane—Lighthouses—Dassen Island light—Danger Point light—Refraction—Signals on sea and land—Aëronauts—The Mariners Compass proves true shape of the earth—Cannot act on a globe—Contrast between places in same latitude North and South of the Equator—Navigation and Nautical astronomy prove the world a plane—Plane sailing—Rhumb line sailing—Great circle sailing—The Moon—Self-luminous—Eclipse of the moon—True distance of the Sun proved by right-angle—Absurd theory of planets being inhabited—Disappearance of ships at sea—Perspective—Examples given—Disappearance of the Sun—Day and Night—The Seasons—Circumnavigation—Misrepresentation Page	10
---	----

CHAPTER 4.—APPLICATION AND CONCLUSION.

Shape of the earth—Truth of the Bible—Creation and salvation—Nature and Grace—Scientific Blasphemy—The world we live on—The heavens above us—Hell beneath us—Wrath of God against unrighteousness revealed from heaven—Antichrist—Devil deceives by modern Astronomy—Conscience—The Word of God—Future punishment—Bible an ancient book—Also an inspired book... .. Page	39
--	----

ZETETIC COSMOGONY;

OR

Conclusive Evidence that the world is
not a Rotating—Revolving—Globe.

CHAPTER I.

SCIENTIFIC ASSERTIONS.

BEFORE our childish minds were capable of distinguishing truth from error, we were taught at school the familiar tale that the world on which we live is a globe. This was drummed into our ears for years, and lest there should be any doubt as to the rotundity of the earth's surface, and its terrific motion in what was dubbed "space," so-called proofs were cited and elaborately drawn on the blackboard for our youthful minds to "mark, learn, and inwardly digest." Since school days we have had the same thing continually brought before us. Volumes have been written on the subject by Astronomers and others, and their teaching has been generally accepted among western nations. The Jews, Chinese and Japanese, however, still cling to the ancient belief that the earth is a fixed plane, and that sun, moon, and stars revolve above and around it.

To question the truth of Modern Astronomy, is to be written down a crank or a lunatic, by many of those who hold the globe theory.

Few search for themselves nowadays, most being content with the popular theory, whether true or false. The writer has met some who say that it doesn't matter whether modern astronomical teaching be true or not, so long as it explains

phenomena! Such are truly summed up in the well-known lines of the Poet Cowper:—

“Hear the just law, the judgment of the skies,
He that hates truth shall be the dupe of lies ;
And he that *will* be cheated to the last,
Delusions, strong as Hell, shall bind him fast.”

The extraordinary assertions of astronomers are so well known that we shall not require to say much concerning them in this chapter. But we propose to quote from some of their writings to show the Christian reader that modern astronomy is in direct conflict with the Bible. This, we trust, will cause some to think for themselves, instead of allowing others to do the thinking for them.

The logical Christian is becoming a rarity, while the world is well filled with those who profess to be followers of Christ, but who are the most illogically-minded people one can meet.

The Bible being from God, must of necessity truly present the facts of nature all can see and judge of for themselves. The trouble is that most professed believers in the Bible quietly pass over Bible statements they know to be opposed to the popular view, and refuse or neglect to enter into the subject.

The “UNRIVALLED ATLAS,” published by W. & A. K. Johnston in 1890, contains the following:—

“Ptolemy, an Egyptian Astronomer, who lived about 130 years before Christ, summed up the result of observations made with the naked eye from the earliest times, and propagated the system known by his name. According to it, the earth was the immovable centre of the Universe, round which the Sun, Moon and Planets revolved from East to West. This theory responded so well in general to the evidence of vision that it lasted till the 16th century. Then, however, Copernicus, (died 1543) a Polish Astronomer, was led to doubt the prevalent belief, and after 30 years spent in patient observation of the heavens and study of the information acquired by his predecessors, he gave definite shape, in the Copernican system to a germ which had existed among some of the ancient great philosophers. By this new theory the sun became the centre, round which the planets, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn revolved from West to East.”—Plate 38.

“DAY AND NIGHT. The alternations of Day and Night are due to the daily rotation of the earth on its axis from West to East”.—Plate 39.

“THE SEASONS. In the space of 365½ days the Sun appears to trace out a great circle in the heavens, styled the Ecliptic. In reality this path is followed, not by the sun, which, as stated in the notes to plate 38, is stationary, but by the earth in its annual revolution round that body.—Plate 39.

"THE SUN. Its mean distance from the Earth is 93,000,000 miles."—Plate 38.

We next quote from "the Story of the Solar System" by G. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S.

"The earth is an ordinary planet member of the solar system.'—Page 75.

"Although we all of us now perfectly understand that the earth is a planet moving round the Sun as a centre, it is comparatively speaking, but recently that this fact has become generally recognised and understood."—Page 77.

"Copernicus placed the Sun in the centre of the system, and treated it as the point around which all the primary planets moved." "It was left to Kepler and Newton to settle all such details on a true and firm basis. But before this stage was reached, a man of the highest astronomical attainments and practical experience, Tycho Brahe, made shipwreck of his reputation as an astronomer, by solemnly reviving the idea of the earth being the immovable centre of everything. He treated the Moon as revolving round the earth at no great distance, and the Sun as doing the same thing a little further off..... that such far-fetched ideas as Tycho's should have been palmed off on the world of science so recently as 300 years ago is passing strange; but the explanation appears to be that his action arose out of a misconception of certain passages of Holy Scripture which seemed irreconcilable with the Copernican theory."—Page 79.

"Wonders of the Sun, Moon and Stars" by Richard Russell, contains some wonderful expressions. If they could be proved to be true, they would indeed be wonders. Part 2, page 82 has the following:—

"One of the effects of the researches of science, as applied to astronomy, is to prove that most of what is apparent is illusory."

"Science demonstrates that the Stars do not revolve round the Polar centre *as they appear to do*. That the Sun, instead of moving in the so-called path ascribed to it, has no such motion, or anything resembling it; that the Moon does not undergo the changes it appears to pass through; that the sky itself, *seeming to be a vast azure vault by day, and a grand illuminated canopy by night, is an optical delusion, there being no real sky at all, but only an appearance of one*."

"Astronomy is of all other sciences, built upon hypotheses. It has been built upon them from generation to generation." "Science further demonstrates that of these planets, the Earth is one, probably appearing to them as a moving star, just as any one of them appears to us."

"The first defined notion entertained by the ancient astronomers was that the earth was the centre of a planetary system, and that the Sun, Moon and Planets revolved round the earth, as, in fact, they appear to do. This arrangement, considering the limited means of observation then at command, was a plausible scheme, evidently arrived at after the deepest study and reflection."—Page 85.

"The modern theory of the solar system maintains that the Sun is comparatively motionless in the centre."—Page 86.

"The Sun is about 1,300,000 times larger than the earth.—Page 91.

"It belongs to Geography to teach and prove that the earth is round, or globular, or spherical, remotely resembling an orange in shape. The proof is very easy and conclusive beyond all doubt."—Page 97.

"Astronomically considered, the earth is very small."—Page 98

"The speed of the surface of the earth, in performing its rotations, is 1,526 feet per second. Great as that speed is, it is slow, when compared to the earth's progress in its orbit, which is at the rate of 18 miles per second, or more than 65,000 miles per hour."—Page 99.

"The Moon is exceedingly insignificant, being the smallest of all the luminaries visible to us with the naked eye,"—Page 107.

Professor Gaussen, in his work entitled "The World's Birthday," tells us that:—

"We may with much probability suppose that the Sun, that immense globe, distant from us 95,000,000 of miles, around which our earth is ever turning, had not been created on the fourth day."

"It was on the fourth day that it was lighted up for us and became the light of this world by day; and by night, our attendant star the moon, which is but the mirror and the reflector of the Sun, began to shine upon our earth with her borrowed light—these two great globes became our lights, to give light to us by day and by night, the one by its own light, and the other by reflected light borrowed from the greater luminary"—Pages 171, 172.

"Men have been able to measure the distance from the Moon, which is 240,000 miles from the earth; also the distance from the Sun, which is so great, that a common ball flying at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour, would take more than ten years to reach it. The nearest of the fixed stars are at least 400,000 times more distant, and there are others that are millions and millions of times more distant still."—Page 51.

"The line between the Sun and the Earth is 400 times as long as the line between the Moon and the Earth, therefore the distance between the Sun and the Earth is 400 times 240,000 miles or 96,000,000 miles."—Page 59.

"The size of the Sun.....it is 1,300,000 times larger than the earth."—Page 59.

"Our earth moves at the rate of 20 miles in a second—much faster than a cannon ball—yet we take this long journey without perceiving that we are moving."—Page 60.

In his 'Story of the Solar System,' Mr. Chambers gives us the distance of the Sun—"The mean distance of the Earth from the Sun may be taken to be about 93,00,000 miles, and this distance is employed by astronomers as the unit by which most other long celestial distances are reckoned."—Page 23.

"Thus it has been discovered that the distance from the Moon to the earth is equal to 30 times the diameter of the earth, which, as I told you, is 8,000 miles. Thirty times 8,000 are 240,000 miles and this is the distance to the Moon"—Page 58.

"Star Messages" by J. S. Dunn in the Cape Illustrated Magazine for February, 1895, has the following:—

"This, then, is the next message told to us by the stars:—That mind is universal as well as matter, and instead of this earth being

the only place in all the universe where intelligence exists, reason must permeate the whole creation filling up all space not merely with inert meaningless matter but with an intelligent and appreciative wisdom reigning wherever matter may exist.

In conclusion let me summarise in a few words what I have been saying so that you may have the main points again brought before you. I have first of all shown you that in early times man regarded this earth as the centre of the whole universe, as the one ground work of creation, and as the only place where mind and reason dwelt. The study of astronomy has, however, proved this assumption to be the reverse of actual fact. The earth has first of all been found to be a rotating globe instead of a fixed plane, and then it has been seen that it is only one of a family of similar orbs which revolve around the sun at enormous distances apart. We have further seen that there is a mighty universe far beyond our solar system, and that even our sun is but one amid a countless host of other suns, many of them vastly his superior, so far removed from us, however, as to appear but little stars sparkling upon the dark canopy of night. Thus has the entire scheme of creation been told to us, and we now see that it consists of endless solar systems of which our own system is but one out of millions occupying the realms of space, far, far beyond the utmost limits of our imagination. So much for matter.

Then as to mind—meaning reason or intelligence—we have seen that instead of this earth being its only abode, there is no escape from the conclusion that the other planets of our system are inhabited by beings possessing rationality in some phase, higher or lower than ours. Then our solar system being but one insignificant representation of the endless systems which reach to the outermost parts of space, it is as impossible to conceive reason confined to our system alone as it is to conclude that intelligence is furnished only to the inhabitants of earth. Thus you will perceive the earth's real place in nature,—that instead of its being the only centre of mind and matter, these in reality co-exist throughout the whole immensity of creation.”—Page 199.

Sir Richard Phillips, in his “Million of Facts,” says:—

“The curvature of the earth interposes to prevent the sight of distant bodies; thus, at 600 yards 1 inch would be concealed, or an object 1 inch high could not be seen in a straight line; at 900 yards, 2 inches; at 1,400 yards, 5 inches; at 1 mile, 8 inches; 3 miles, 6 feet; so that at that distance a man would be invisible; 4 miles, 10 feet; 5 miles, 16 feet; 6 miles, 24 feet; 10 miles, 66 feet; 12 miles, 95 feet; 13 miles, 112 feet; and 14 miles, 130 feet.”

From the foregoing quotations we arrive at the following conclusions:—

1. That the Sun is the centre of the Planetary system, of which the earth is a member.
2. That the Sun is 1,300,000 times larger than the earth and that it is distant from the earth from 93,000,000 to 96,000,000 miles, or thereabouts; a few millions of miles being so insignificant a number that astronomers have not deigned to notice the matter.

3. That the Sun is stationary, or nearly so.
4. That there are Planets millions and millions of times more distant from the earth than the Sun (N.B.—If only ten million times more distant, the distance would be 950,000,000,000,000 miles).
5. That the Moon is 400 times nearer the earth than the Sun.
6. That the Moon is not self-luminous, but reflects light received from the Sun.
7. That the Earth is a globe, or sphere, which rotates on its axis at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour, and flies through "space" in its orbital motion at more than 65,000 miles an hour.
8. That the earth is very small compared to the Sun.
9. That the earth's surface being convex, the curvature in any distance is found by squaring the distance and multiplying by 8 inches.
10. That the planets are inhabited.
11. That the evidence of vision and appearance of phenomena are directly opposed to modern astronomical teaching; but agree with ancient astronomy which declares that the earth is a fixture, and that Sun, Moon and Stars revolve above and around it.
12. That Ancient Astronomy was believed by the world generally until the 16th century, and that only 300 years ago it was revived by Tycho Brahe, "a man of the highest astronomical attainments and practical experience;" and that the modern theory now in vogue, has only "comparatively but recently become generally recognised and understood."

The quotations I have selected are taken from small books, the price of which is within the reach of all. The writers, however, are authorities on the subject.

CHAPTER II.

BIBLE STATEMENTS.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—Genesis 1. 1.

If God made the earth into a top and set it spinning, we might reasonably expect to find some reference to it in His Word. We need not dwell on the theory that "our tiny globe was once part of the Sun;" it should be sufficient for the

christian reader to know that God created the earth in the beginning, and the Sun sometime afterwards. Compare verse 16.

When God created the earth in the beginning, He went to work like we do in building a house—He laid the foundations, set up the pillars, and built the superstructure—the earth—upon them.

THE FOUNDATIONS AND PILLARS.

“I am the first, I also am the last, Mine hand also hath *laid the foundation* of the earth.”—Isaiah 48 : 12, 13.

“The Lord which stretcheth forth the heavens, and *layeth the foundation* of the earth.”—Zech. 12 : 1.

“The Lord by wisdom hath *founded the earth*, by understanding hath He established the heavens.”—Prov. 3 : 19.

“Of old hast Thou *laid the foundation* of the earth.”—Psalm 102 : 25.

“Ye *strong foundations* of the earth.”—Micah 6 : 2.

“Who *laid the foundations* of the earth.”—Psalm 104 : 5.

“Thus saith the Lord, If heaven above can be measured, and the *foundations of the earth searched out beneath*, I will also cast off all the seed of Israel.”—Jer. 31 : 37.

“Where wast thou when I *laid the foundations of the earth? Who laid the measures thereof*, if thou knowest? Or *who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened?* Or who *laid the corner-stone* thereof.”—Job 38 : 4-6.

“He hath *founded it* (the earth) *upon the seas*, and established it upon the floods.”—Psalm 24 : 1, 2.

“To Him that *stretched out the earth above the waters*.”—Psalm 136 : 6.

“For this they (scoffers) are willingly ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and *the earth standing* (not revolving) *out of the water, and in the water*.”—2 Peter 3 : 5 and compare Psalm 24 : 1, 2.

“The pillars of the earth are the Lord’s, and *He hath set the world upon them*.”—1 Samuel 2 : 8.

“The pillars of it (the earth).”—Psalm 75 : 3.

“I went down to the bottoms of the mountains, the earth with her bars was about me.”—Jonah 2 : 5, 6.

“The pillars thereof (the earth) tremble.”—Job 9 : 6.

These scriptures plainly tell us that God laid the foundations and built the earth upon the waters of the great deep—that the earth is stretched out upon the waters.

THE BOUNDS OF THE EARTH.

“When He prepared the heavens, I was there, when He *set a compass (circle) upon the face of the depth*, when He established the clouds above—when He *appointed the foundations of the earth*.”—Prov. 8 : 27, 28.

“He that sitteth upon *the circle of the earth*.”—Isa. 40 : 21.

“He hath *compassed (encircled) the waters with bounds*.”—Job 26 : 10.

“Thou hast *set all the borders of the earth*.”—Psalm 74 : 17.

“He that *spread forth the earth*.”—Isaiah 42 : 5.

The preceding passages clearly describe the Southern circumference of the earth, which navigators in southern regions have found to be impassable barriers of ice.

The “foundation of the world” is mentioned nearly a dozen times in the New Testament.

LIGHTS.

“And God said” Let there be light, and there was light, and God saw the light that it was good.”—Gen. 1 : 3, 4. Here we have light before the Sun was created. Astronomers assume all light to emanate from the Sun.

“And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and years, and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth : and it was so. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night : He made the stars also.”—Genesis 1 : 14-16.

“The Sun to rule by day.” “The Moon and stars to rule by night.”—Psalm 136 : 8, 9.

“The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handywork.” “In them hath He set a tabernacle for the Sun, which is as a Bridegroom coming out of his chamber and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race, his going forth is from the end of the heaven and his circuit unto the ends of it.”—Psalm 19 : 1, 4-6.

“The Sun also ariseth and the Sun goeth down and hasteth to his place where he arose.”—Ecc. 1 : 5.

“Let them that love Him be as the Sun when he goeth forth in his might.”—Judges 5 : 31.

“And he (Joshua) said in the sight of Israel; Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou Moon in the valley of Ajalon. And the Sun stood still and the Moon stayed.....so

the Sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not (compare Ecc. 1: 5) to go down about a whole day."—Jos. 10: 12, 13.

"The Sun and Moon stood still in their habitation."—Hab. 3: 11.

"And Isaiah the Prophet cried unto the Lord, and He brought the shadow ten degrees backward, by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz.—2 Kings 20: 11.

"So the Sun returned ten degrees."—Isaiah 38: 10.

The passages above cited are as clear as the Sun himself, and leave no difficulty in the mind of the reader who believes God. But to the person who wishes to retain the Bible *and* Modern Astronomy, they present insuperable difficulties. If language has any meaning the foregoing scriptures clearly instruct us as follows:—

1. That the Sun is not stationary. but moves above the earth and makes a circular path in the heavens, as astronomers say "it appears to do." The sun is therefore not the centre of any system.

2. That the Moon is not a reflector, but a light; inferior to that of the Sun, it is true, but a light: *i. e.* SELF-LUMINOUS.

3. That the Sun and Moon are the greatest of what the "learned" style Planets; and that instead of the Moon being the smallest of the "stars" visible to the naked eye, as these men affirm, it is the greatest light-giver next to the Sun.

4. That the stars are insignificant as compared to the Sun and Moon.

5. That *all* the lights—Sun, Moon and Stars—are to give light upon the earth, to rule over the day and over the night, to divide the light from the darkness and to be for signs and for seasons and for days and years; and that *therefore* it is not the earth that makes its own days, years and seasons, as is commonly supposed, but "the lights" in the firmament (sky) which make them for it.

6. That as the heavens and the earth were first created, it is to be inferred that "the lights" afterward brought into being were inferior to, and for the use of the earth. This inference is fully justified by the scriptural evidence in Genesis 1, that they are subservient to the earth, and "astronomically considered" very small in comparison, for the simple and sufficient reason that a small light is always used to illuminate a large area. Other than this, we have no example anywhere, nor can boastful "science" produce an instance of

a light being made so many times larger than the object to be lighted, and then placed at an unthinkable distance from that object.

7. That there is no evidence in the passages cited, that the "planets" are inhabited. Nor there is any such evidence within the covers of the Bible. It is a case of man desiring to be wiser than God.

8. That the scripture testimony of the movement of the Sun and Moon is supported by the evidence of vision. No one ever yet saw or felt the earth rotating or flying away at the terrific pace attributed to it; but all, except the blind can see Sun, Moon and Stars move.

9. That, therefore, Bible astronomy, which teaches the immobility of the earth and the movement of the lights above us, is the only astronomy Christians should believe. And, inasmuch as "modern astronomy" cannot be from God, as it is contrary to His word, it must be from the Devil—a "plausible scheme" of the Evil one, "evidently arrived at after the deepest study and reflection."

If the reader will peruse a Cruden's Concordance to the Bible, and turn up passages under the words, Heavens, Earth, World, Waters, Sun, Moon, Stars and other similar words, he will be surprised to find so much astronomy in the Scriptures.

CHAPTER III.

NATURAL PROOFS.

In this section, the difficulty is not to produce evidence—for I am surrounded with an overwhelming weight of it—but to curtail it, so as to bring it within reasonable limits in a pamphlet so small as this. A large volume might be written on the evidence there is for accepting the Bible view of the universe, but I must here be as brief as a fair elucidation of the subject will allow.

I shall first deal with the earth's supposed

CONVEXITY.

To sustain the foregoing scientific view of the world, it must be shewn that, in common with land, water is convex; the whole forming the astronomers' sea-earth globe. It is impossible to have any level water on a globe, as any one can see for themselves by looking at a paste-board globe, or a ball, or

anything globular. As I write, this is very clearly demonstrated by the globe of the lamp in front of me. Every part of it is convex—not an inch horizontal. Exactly so must it be on a globe the size of the earth, or on any globe. Astronomers and their followers have laboured hard to prove this to be the case, and have invented not a few ingenious devices to “illustrate” it. While the world stands, however, they will never be able to prove anything contrary to the well-known but oft-forgotten FACT that

WATER IS LEVEL, i. e. HORIZONTAL.

If it can be clearly proved that water is not convex but horizontal, who—except the man who has determined to have the popular thing, be it true or false—will any longer believe in the revolving globe fallacy?

What I say is this: Water, whether in a cup, a wash-basin, a pond, a lake, or the ocean; whether one foot long, or a thousand miles in length, when at rest, is horizontal.

Surely astronomers, or some of them, know that water is level, notwithstanding their herculean efforts to prove it convex. Sir Henry Holland in his “Recollections of past life” 2nd edition, page 305 (quoted in “the Story of the Solar System,”) referring to both Sun and Moon being above the horizon when an eclipse of the Moon occurred, says, “This spectacle requires, however, a combination of circumstances rarely occurring—a perfectly clear Eastern and Western horizon, and *an entirely level intervening surface, such as that of the sea, or the African desert.*” Sir Henry Holland, then, bears witness to the fact that water is level.

The next witness we cite is Lieut. Middleton, R.N.

THE SURFACE OF WATER.

Extract from a letter by Lieut. Middleton, R.N.

“Have I been to sea? Yes! Yes, for months at a time, and I fully believe the sea is flat; and that all water, motionless, or such as is simply influenced by the action of heat and cold, or tide, must conform to the shape of a plane, and cannot by any possibility be convex. To plainly present a convex surface, water must be *running*—not only running, but boiling along the confined channel of a river, at a speed of some 12 or 15 miles an hour. The Jheelum is a river that runs out of Cashmere—a deep, large river, and its course through the mountains is often a very grand sight, and many a pleasant hour I have spent watching at some noble sweep of the hurrying torrent, and as often I have remarked that on such occasions the centre of the stream was raised at least a foot, if not more, above the water on each side of the river. The reason for this convexity is simply that

the central stream runs much faster than the water at the sides, or that approaching the sides. Such central stream running about twelve miles an hour has certainly a convex surface. A real actual convexity is plainly visible to the naked eye in the short distance of the width of a river; why, then, is the *supposed convexity* (of the globular school) *not* apparent on still water? Because *it does not exist*.

Now for a dilemma—a dilemma for the Globe-ites. Given *still water*, convex; when or in what position does it become level? For clearly, if a pool in a river is convex, then the running stream must be level. Where, Globe-ite, where? “Oh, just where its convexity is plainly visible to the eye.” Such is the answer they, the Globe-ites, —somewhere would have to give—remember, reader, I am only supposing a case—yes, *have to give*, by the law of opposites. Convex being opposed to level, the still water being convex (as they say), it stands to reason that the utmost development in the other direction must be the level; but then we see distinctly that such is convex—convex to the naked eye; therefore the Globe-ite has perforce to state that the thing shall be exactly the reverse of what it actually is!”—*Earth Review*.—*January, 1897*.

The newspaper furnishes us with a further proof of the horizontality of water.

“The German Emperor performed the ceremony of opening the gates of the Baltic and North Sea Canal in the spring of 1891. The Canal starts at Holtenau on the north side of Kiel Bay, and joins the Elbe 15 miles above its mouth. It is 61 miles long; 200 feet wide at the surface and 85 feet at bottom, the depth being 28 feet. *No locks are required, as the surface of the two seas is level.*”—*The Age*, 5th. Aug., 1893.

Query: If 61 miles of water is level, will not 61,000 miles also be level?

Professor Airy comes to our assistance in this matter, for he tells us, in his “Six lectures on astronomy,” that “quick-silver is perfectly fluid, its surface is perfectly horizontal.” We may add that all fluids are the same, for the reason given by the next writer.

Mr. W. T. Lynn, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in his “First principles of natural philosophy,” says “the upper surface of a fluid at rest is a horizontal plane. Because, if a part of the surface were higher than the rest, those parts of the fluid which were under it would exert a greater pressure upon the surrounding parts than they receive from them, so that motion would take place amongst the particles and continue until there were none at a higher level than the rest, that is, until the upper surface of the whole mass of fluid became a horizontal plane.”

Parallax, in his invaluable work, “Zetetic Astronomy;” says,

“The distance across St. George’s channel, between Holyhead and Kingstown harbour, near Dublin, is at least 60 statute miles. It is not an uncommon thing for passengers to notice, when in, and for a considerable distance beyond the centre of the channel, the light on Holyhead Pier and the Poolbeg light in Dublin Bay. The lighthouse on Holyhead Pier shows a red light at an elevation of 44 feet above high water; and the Poolbeg lighthouse exhibits two bright lights at an altitude of 68 feet. So that a vessel in the middle of the channel would be thirty miles from each light, and allowing the observer to be on deck, and 24 feet above the water, the horizon on *a globe* would be 6 miles away. Deducting 6 miles from 30, the distance from the horizon to Holyhead, on the one hand, and to Dublin Bay on the other, would be 24 miles. The square of 24 multiplied by 8 inches shows a declination of 384 feet. The altitude of the lights in Poolbeg lighthouse is 68 feet, and of the light on Holyhead, 44 feet. Hence, if the earth were a globe, the former would always be 316 feet and the latter 340 feet, *below the horizon*.” This proves the horizontality of water clearly enough.

To prove for one’s self the truth of this matter, erect a flag on a boat, say 6 feet above water level. Set a good telescope horizontal with a spirit level on another boat, at the same height above the water. Take the boats one mile apart, and, looking through the telescope, see if the flag is in a straight line. Do this for two, three, four, five and six miles, at which latter distance the flag should be 24 feet below the line of sight, and thus could not be seen if the earth be a globe. The astronomers’ curvature for the above distances is :

1 mile, 8" ; 2 miles, 32" ; 3 miles, 6 feet ; 4 miles, 10 feet 8" ; 5 miles, 16 feet 6" ; 6 miles, 24 feet.

To settle this question in the mind of the reader is a very simple matter. It has been tried scores of times and always gives the same result—water is horizontal, and therefore the earth is a plane and not a revolving globe.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Pursuing this subject further, we find that in laying railways and cutting canals, no allowance is made for the supposed convexity of the earth. None in making the Suez Canal 100 miles long ; none in cutting the canal in China 700 miles long ; none in making the north sea canal 61 miles long ; none in making the Manchester ship canal.

The following copy of a letter needs no comment.

"THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL CO.,"

Engineers' Office, Manchester,

February, 19th, 1892.

Dear Sir,

It is customary in railway and canal constructions for all levels to be referred to a datum, which is nominally horizontal, and which is so shown on all sections. It is not the practice in laying out Public Works to make allowance for the curvature of the earth.,

Yours faithfully,

W. H. H.

Professor Carpenter, in his "100 Proofs that the earth is not a globe " has the following :—

The surveyor's plans in relation to the laying of the first Atlantic Telegraph cable show that in 1665 miles—from Valentia, Ireland, to St. John's, Newfoundland—the surface of the Atlantic Ocean is a LEVEL surface. The authoritative drawings, published at the time, are a standing evidence of the fact, and form a practical proof that Earth is not a globe.

If the Earth were a globe, it would, if we take Valentia to be the place of departure, curve downwards, in the 1665 miles across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, according to the astronomers' own tables, more than three-hundred miles; but the surface of the Atlantic does not do so—the fact of its levelness having been clearly demonstrated by Telegraph Cable Surveyors.

Astronomers in their consideration of the supposed "curvature" of the Earth, have carefully avoided the taking of that view of the question which—if anything were needed to do so—would show its utter absurdity. It is this :—If, instead of taking our ideal point of departure to be at Valentia, we consider ourselves at St. John's, the 1665 miles of water between us and Valentia would just as well "curve" downwards as it did in the other case! Now, since the direction in which the Earth is said to "curve" is interchangeable—depending, indeed, upon the position occupied by a man upon its surface—the thing is utterly absurd; and it follows that the theory is an outrage, and that the Earth does not "curve" at all.

Mr. E. F. Knight in "the cruise of the Falcon" speaks of railways in South America, "hundreds of miles long, without curve or gredient."

LIGHTHOUSES

are standing proofs of the planarity of the earth's surface, as the following will show. In the "Admiralty list of lights" published by the Hydrographic department and sold by J. D. Potter, 31 Poultry, E.C. the following four lights are said to

be visible at the distances stated, the height above sea level being as under :—

Name.	Distance visible.	Altitude of Light and Observer.
Lizard	24 miles	245 feet
Eddystone	19 „	148 „
Portland Bill.....	24 „	225 „
Barra Head	38 „	698 „

If the earth were a globe of 25,000 miles circumference, the above lights would be respectively, 139, 74, 159, and 264 feet below the horizon.

From a tract, “the Bible versus science” by J. C. Akester, Hnll, I extract the following :—

“A lighthouse on the Isle of Wight, 180 feet high (St. Catherine’s), has recently been fitted with an electric light of such penetrating power (7,000,000 candles) that it can be seen 42 miles. At that distance, according to modern science, the vessel would be 996 feet below the horizon.

Extract from a letter written by a passenger on board the “Iberia,” Orient Line., R.M.S.—“At noon on Thursday, 27th of September, we were 169 miles from Port Said; by the ship’s log, our rate of steaming was 324 miles in 24 hours. At 12 p.m., we were alongside the lighthouse at Port Said, it having become visible at 7.30 when it was about 58 miles away. It is an ordinary tower, about as high as the tower at Springhead (60 feet), lit by electricity.” According to modern science, the vessel would be 2,182 feet below the horizon.

Extract from “Manx Sun,” July 24th, 1894.—“The weather of late has been very fine. It was a splendid sight, on Sunday evening, to see the land in Ayr, and Cumberland, so clear that houses could be seen with the naked eye; and the smoke from Whitehaven, and other towns, could be seen very distinctly. Ramsey bay appeared as if it was enclosed by the surrounding land, from Black Coombe to the Point of Ayr, Welney light being seen distinctly, distance 45 miles.”

In February, 1894, a discussion on the subject of the earth’s shape was carried on in the columns of the “Cape Argus” (Capetown) by the writer on the one side, and three antagonists on the other. From the evidence of the Editor of the paper in a foot-note to the first letter of “Ancient Mariner” that Dassen Island Light had been seen from the beach road at Seapoint, it was shewn that water is level. This light is 155 feet above sea level at its focal plane, and according to the published report of the Inspector of Public Works for 1893, had been seen from the bridge of a mail steamer more than 40 miles away. This, “ancient mariner” did not believe, and asked “if anything had gone wrong with the shape of the earth hereabouts.” One of his supporters, in a letter to

the paper—after the Editor had stated that the light had been seen from the Beach Road at Seapoint (33 miles)—stated that by climbing a hill so many feet the light might be seen! Thus will ignorant prejudice flaunt itself in the face of truth. If the earth were a globe it is evident that Dassen Island light could not be seen from a steamer's bridge 40 miles away, nor from an elevation of 20 feet at a distance of 33 miles. In the former case, allowing 40 feet for altitude of observer, the light would be 871 feet below the horizon, and in the latter, 551 feet below. At the close of the controversy I challenged "ancient mariner" to test the case by an appeal to an experiment on the waters of Table Bay, and am still waiting an acceptance of that challenge. I am now credibly informed that the Bluff light, Natal, has been seen at sea from a distance of 30 miles. This light is 282 feet above sea level, and should, according to the globe theory, have been 298 feet below the horizon, allowing 20 feet for height of observer!

Another and an unconscious witness to the fact of the horizontality of water, is Mr. Smith of Cape Point, as the following shows:—

A LIGHT FROM AFAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CAPE TIMES."

SIR—At nine o'clock this evening the Danger Point light was distinctly visible to the naked eye from the homestead at Cape Point (about 150 feet above sea level), this being the first occasion, since the erection of the Danger Point Lighthouse, on which the flashes of light have been noticed by myself. The light must be most powerful to be seen from a distance of over fifty miles on a clear night. I timed half a minute interval between each three quick flashes.

I am, &c.

Cape Point, August 22/94.

A. E. SMITH.

Allowing 150 feet for the height of the above light, it ought to have been 1666 feet below Mr. Smith's line of sight, if the earth be a globe!!!

But, says some one, there is no allowance made for refraction in any of the foregoing calculations. That is quite true, but constitutes no valid objection in the light of the following extract from the "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "leveling"—"we suppose the visual rays to be a straight line, whereas on account of the unequal densities of the air at different distances from the earth, the rays of light are incur-

vated by refraction. The effect of this is to lessen the difference between the true and apparent levels, but in such an extremely variable and uncertain manner that if any constant or fixed allowance is made for it in formula or tables, it will often lead to a greater error than what it was intended to obviate. For, though the refraction may at a mean compensate for about one-seventh of the curvature of the earth, it sometimes exceeds one-fifth, and at other times does not amount to one-fifteenth. We have, therefore, made no allowance for refraction in the foregoing formulæ."

The distance which

SIGNALS ON SEA AND LAND

can be seen, prove incontestably that the earth is a motionless plane.

Pearson's Weekly of the 29th December, 1894, says:—

"Evidently we have not got at the bottom of the matter yet. In August, 1890 the C Manouvre Fleet signalled with search-lights to Colliers 70 miles away.....The information comes from Mr. F. T. Jane, the Artist who was on board at the time."

According to the Astronomers, these vessels should have been 3,200 feet below the horizon, allowing for a height of 40 feet on the signalling vessel and 26 feet on the Colliers !!!

Harper's Weekly of 20th October, 1894, contains particulars of an experiment made by the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army, with the Glassford flashlight or Heliograph.

The signal stations were Mt. Uncompahgre in South Western Colorado, and Mt. Ellen in Southern Utah; the former 14,418 feet above sea level, the latter 11,410 feet; the plateau lying between the two stations is 7,000 feet higher than the sea. According to the calculated rate of curvation of a spherical body of 25,000 miles in circumference, a straight line running at *right angle* with the *perpendicular* at the transmitting station, Mt. Uncompahgre, would run as a *tangent* from the line of curvation so that in the distance of 183 miles, the curvation would place Mt. Ellen *downward* from the tangent line, *below* the line of vision, *nearly 3½ miles!* and yet the receiving station was seen on a *level with the eye* from Mt. Uncompahgre, on a line *coincident with the "tangent" line!!!*

Instances similar to the foregoing could be multiplied, but space forbids.

The universal testimony of

proves that the earth is a stationary plane.

J. Glashier, F.R.S., in his work "Travels in the Air" states: On looking over the top of the car, the horizon appeared to be on a level with the eye, and taking a grand view of the whole visible area beneath, I was struck with its great regularity; all was dwarfed to one plane; it seemed too flat, too even, apparently artificial." In his accounts of his ascents in the air M. Camilla Flammarion states:—The earth appeared as one immense plane richly decorated with ever-varied colours; hills and valleys are all passed over without being able to distinguish any undulation in the immense plane."

"Mr. Elliot, an American aeronaut says:—I don't know that I ever hinted heretofore that the aeronaut may well be the most sceptical man about the rotundity of the earth. Philosophy forces the truth upon us; but the view of the earth from the elevation of a balloon is that of an immense terrestrial basin, the deeper part of which is directly under one's feet."—*Zetetic Astronomy*. Page 37.

In March last I met M. Victor Emanuel and asked him to give me an idea of the shape of the earth as seen from a balloon. He informed me that, instead of the earth declining from the view on either side, and the higher part being under the car, as is popularly supposed, it was the exact opposite; the lowest part, like a huge basin, being immediately under the car, and the horizon on all sides rising to the level of the eye. This, he admitted, was exactly what should be the appearance of a plane viewed from a balloon.

It is almost needless to say that a globe would present a totally different appearance, the highest part being directly under the car.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS

is another silent witness to the truth of a plane and stationary earth. Magnetism always acts in a straight line. It absolutely refuses to go round corners or curves. It will not accommodate itself to present day theory respecting the shape of the earth. It always takes the shortest cut, the most direct line.

It is well known that Magnetic influence comes from the North and that it attracts the needle of the compass. Now, if the earth be a globe, with the magnetic attraction at the North Pole, or thereabouts, the north end of the compass needle of a vessel on the Equator would dip downwards

at an angle of 45 degrees, and would thus be useless as a guide to the navigator. It would be attracted in a straight line, not round the curve that is supposed to exist. But it may be said that there is North polarity and South polarity, which keeps the needle horizontal—an ingenious but hopeless way out of the difficulty. Very well, suppose there are these opposite poles or attractions, it follows that the compass of a ship on the equator would point, the north end into the northern, and the south end into the southern heavens, and not to the poles at all. To prove this, draw a circle to represent the earth. Divide it into four equal parts by drawing a line from N. to S. and one from E. to W. This latter will represent the equator. At the extremity of this East and West line, draw a short line, parallel to the N. and S. line to represent a vessel heading North. Above this line draw a still shorter one to represent the compass needle and it will at once be seen that the needle does not point North or South, but into the sky at both ends! This settles the north and south polarity argument.

Now, let the ship be off Cape Horn, in latitude 56 South, and it will be seen that the North end of the compass needle on a globe would point through the vessel's keel and on through thousands of miles of land and water in a straight line to the North Pole. If the reader doubts this, let him purchase a small globe and place something to represent the compass needle *on any part of its surface* and the truth of the above assertion will at once manifest itself. Thus we have evidence of the most convincing character that the earth is not a globe.

With other matters of general interest to navigators, I have shewn the "compass proof" to several passed Masters, who, in every case have admitted that the COMPASS CANNOT ACT ON A GLOBE.

The fact that the compass is horizontal on a vessel which is supported on horizontal water, proves that the earth is a plane, and that the magnetic influence comes from THE CENTRE OF A CIRCLE.

Describe a large circle. Place the letter N at the centre. Midway between centre and circumference describe another (thick) circle from same centre. This represents the equator. Describe equi-distant circles from Equator to Northern centre and Southern circumference. These circles are circles of latitude—commonly called parallels. From centre to circumference draw a straight line to represent the meridian of Greenwich. Draw equi-distant (at equator) straight lines from

centre to circumference. These represent the various meridians of Longitude. Now place a lucifer match on any part of the surface of the circle, with the head—for the North end of the needle—towards the Northern centre. Move the match in any direction, keeping the head to the North and it will need no argument to prove that

THE CIRCLE WITH THE MAGNETIC INFLUENCE AT THE CENTRE

is the true shape of the earth—a flat circle.

This, and this only answers to fact and experience and agrees with the facts that (1) water is level and that (2) magnetism acts in a straight line.

THE GREAT CONTRAST BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH LATITUDES

furnishes another proof that the earth cannot be a globe. If it were, then places at equal distances North and South of the equator would have the same amount of heat and cold, summer and winter. Plants would grow equally well at the same latitudes North and South. The same phenomena would be everywhere apparent, the same conditions exist. But that the very opposite is the case, flatly contradicts this modern globe hypothesis.

The following proves this.

“A voyage towards the antarctic sea,” report by Wm. S. Bruce. “On January 12th, 1893, we saw what appeared to be high mountainous land and glaciers stretching from about 64 deg. 10 min. west to about 65 deg. 30 min. south, 58 deg. west; this I believe may have been the eastern coast of Graham’s Land, which has never before been seen. But it would be unwise to be too certain, for *it must have been 60 miles distant.*”

“METEOROLOGY.—Periods of fine calm weather alternate with very severe gales, usually accompanied by fog and snow, the barometer never attained 30 inches. The records of air temperature are very remarkable: our lowest temperature was 20°·8 Fahr. our highest 37°·6 Fahr., only a difference of 16°·8 Fahr. in the total range for a period extending slightly over two months. Compare this with our climate; where in a single day and night you may get a variation of more than twice that amount. The average temperatures show a still more remarkably uniformity.”

“December averaged 31°·14 Fahr. for one hundred and fifteen readings; January 31°·10 Fahr. for one hundred and

ninety-eight readings; February $29^{\circ}.65$ for one hundred and sixteen, a range of less than $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr.

This I consider to be very significant, and worthy of special attention by future Antarctic explorers, for may it not indicate a similar uniformity of temperature throughout the year. Antarctic cold has been much dreaded by some; the four hundred and twenty-nine readings I took during December, January and February show an average temperature of only $30^{\circ}.76$ Fahr.; *this being in the very height of summer in latitudes corresponding to the Faroe Islands in the north*, but I believe the temperature of winter will not vary very much from that of summer. This uniformity of temperature partly accounts for the great accumulation of ice which is formed not on account of the great severity of the winter, but *because there is practically no summer to melt it.*"

"Mr. Seebohm has vividly pictured the onrush of summer in the Arctic; *but how different in the Antarctic.* There, there is eternal winter, and snow never melts. As far north as a man has travelled he has found reindeer and hare basking in the sun, and country brilliant with rich flora; *within the Antarctic circle no plant is to be found.*"

REPORT BY C. W. DONALD, M.B., C.M.

On the passage out, we, on board the ACTIVE, touched at the beautiful Island of Madeira in October, and two more months landed us in the barren Falkland Islands. Sailing thence on December 11th, we crossed the stormy waters to the east of Cape Horn, and saw our first iceberg on December 18th. On the same day we sighted Clarence Island—one of the south Shetlands. These are called after our own northern Shetlands, and the part sighted by us lies only some 60 miles nearer the pole. *But what a difference between the two places.* Our own Shetlands bright with ladies dresses in light summer garments, and carrying tennis racquets and parasols; the South Shetlands, *even in the height of summer*, clad in an almost complete covering of snow, only a steep cliff or bold rock standing out in deep contrast here and there, the only inhabitants being birds or seals; and even the bird life, with the exception of the penguins, is scanty. Sir James Ross on his third voyage entered the ice at nearly the same spot, and, fifty years before—all but a week—had sheltered from a westerly gale under the inhospitable shores of Clarence Island. Its highest point stands 4557 feet above sea level."

"Taking the average snowfall as one inch a day, that is to say about thirty feet a year, the foundations of each of these bergs must have been laid down about sixty years before it becomes a separate entity, now the question naturally arises—*why should these bergs differ so much from the high pinnacled bergs of the north?* The latter, it is well known, are formed from deep glaciers, running in narrow ravines. But still this does not answer the question."—*Geog. Jour.* Vol. 2, Nov., 1893.

The following from "Polar Explorations" read before the Royal Dublin Society, is taken from "Zetetic Astronomy" by Parallax, page 117.

"On the South Georgias, in the same latitude as Yorkshire in the north, Cook did not find a shrub big enough to make a toothpick. Captain Cook describes it as 'savage and horrible.' The wild rocks raised their lofty summits till they were lost in the clouds, and the valleys lay covered with everlasting snow. Not a tree was to be seen; not a shrub even big enough to make a toothpick. Who could have thought that an Island of no greater extent than this (Isle of Georgia), situated between the latitude of 54 and 55 degrees, should, in the *very height of summer*, be in a manner wholly covered many fathoms deep with frozen snow? The lands which lie to the South are doomed by nature to perpetual frigidness—never to feel the warmth of the Sun's rays; whose horrible and savage aspect I have not words to describe. The South Shetlands, occupying a corresponding latitude to their namesakes in the north, present scarcely a vestige of vegetation. Kerguelen, as low as latitude 50 degrees South, boasts 13 species of plants, of which only one, a peculiar kind of cabbage, has been found useful in cases of scurvy; while Iceland, *15 degrees nearer to the pole in the north*, boasts 870 species. Even marine life is sparse in certain tracts of vast extent, and the sea bird is seldom observed flying over such wastes. The contrasts between the limits of organic life in arctic and antarctic zones is very remarkable and significant. Vegetables and land animals are found at nearly 80 degrees in the north; while, from the parallel of 58 degrees in the south, the lichen, and suchlike plants only, clothe the rocks, and seabirds and the cetaceous tribes alone are seen upon the desolate beaches." "Melintock describes herds of reindeer a perfect forest of antlers—moving north in the summer..... the eider duck and the brent goose through the air; the

unwieldly family of the cetacea through the waters ; the arctic bear upon the ice ; the musk ox and reindeer along the land—all wend their way northward at certain seasons.....Now these indications are absent from the southern zone, as is also the inhabitation of man. The bones of musk oxen, killed by the Esquimaux, were found north of the 79th parallel ; while in the south, man is not found above the 56th parallel of latitude.”

“The constant northern summer’s sun develops, with the utmost rapidity, numerous forms of vegetable life, and furnishes subsistence for millions of living creatures,” while in the south where the sun has to pass quickly over a large area, it does not linger long enough to do the same, or to melt the “vast eternal snows,” and thus to cause southern latitudes to be so full of animal and vegetable life as the northern.

NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY

prove to demonstration that the earth is a plane and not a globe.

The language used in works on Navigation would lead the novice to believe that the world is a globe, but it can be shewn that the rules there laid down are for the navigation of a vessel on a plane surface, although clothed in globular phraseology.

On or about the 21st March and 21st September the Sun travels on the circle called the “Equator,” and is thus at right angles to land and sea at all points on that circle. This fact constitutes the Standard measuring rod for all observations for finding the ships position at sea. If for example, we are in Latitude 20 degrees N. or S. the altitude of the Sun’s centre at noon (the time when the Sun reaches its maximum altitude at our position), on say 21st March will be 70 degrees ; if in 70 degree N. or S. the altitude will be 20 degrees.

From March 21st the Sun travels in a northerly direction. until it attains its greatest Northern Declination, about the 21st June ; so that on any day except that on which the Sun is on the Equator, the declination has to be taken account of, as in the working out of the following :—

On May 21st, Sun’s declination was 22 degrees 8 minutes N., altitude Sun’s centre 25 degrees 14 minutes bearing N.: required the latitude.

True alt. Sun's centre	...	...	25	14	N
			90		
			64	46	S
Declination	...	...	22	8	N
		Latitude	42	38	S
		OR,			
Sun's declination	...	...	22	8	N
„ altitude	...	...	25	14	N
			47	22	N
			90		
		Latitude	42	38	S

In this case, had the observation been taken when the sun was on the equator, the latitude would have been 64 deg. 46 min. south, but as the sun has gone 22 deg. 8 min. further north, that amount must be deducted from the position ship would have occupied had the sun been on the equator. It will thus be seen that the right angle the sun makes with the surface of the ocean when on the equator is the basis of all navigation.

Now, whoever heard of a right angled plane triangle on a rotund surface? On a plane surface such as that of the ocean, all is plain and simple; on the convex surface of a globe it is impossible.

Observing the angular distance of the sun or other heavenly body is done in exactly the same way as one would measure the height of say, a church steeple, with a sextant.

In working out the position from the time the observation is taken, the factors of Index error, Sun's correction, semi-diameter, and Declination are plain enough and have nothing to do with the shape of the earth at all. The only thing we require to notice is what is called "dip," and this has reference to the shape of the earth. When an observation has been taken, it is supposed that an allowance must be made for the convexity of the surface of the sea—called "dip," being the difference between the apparent and the true horizons. This, however, is completely upset by the fact that the height above the water level of the observers eye regulates this so-called "dip." If

his eye were at water-level, there would be nothing to deduct for dip, but as he stands on the ship's deck, he has to deduct a certain amount for the number of feet his eye is above sea level. Therefore "dip" is simply a misnomer, it is the height above water-level of the observer's eye; for it follows that the higher the eye of the observer, the greater will the reading on his instrument be and thus the "height of the eye" must be deducted to give the correct reading. But, *if the surface of the ocean were convex, an allowance would have to be made with the eye at water-level.* This fact kills the "dip" theory and allows it no hope of a resurrection.

It has been admitted again and again that no angle can be obtained on a globe, but that the angle obtained by an observation of a heavenly body is due to "the straight line projected from the observer." This effectually settles the matter, as a straight line can only be projected on a plane surface! No angle can be got on a globe: an angle is obtained, therefore the ocean is not globular. An angle can only be got on a plane surface, therefore the surface of the ocean is a plane surface.

PLANE SAILING

is sailing on a plane and therefore not on a globe. The fact that plane sailing is used wherever navigators go, and that it answers very well, is proof of its value, and therefore proof that the earth is not globular.

"If the course and distance which a ship has sailed on the globe be given, the difference of latitude and departure may be found by the resolution of a right-angle plane triangle." Bergen's Navigation, Appendix, page 4.

"When a ship sails for a short distance on one course, the earth is regarded as a plane or level surface, and the meridians are considered to be parallel. The results obtained by this assumption, THOUGH NOT ABSOLUTELY CORRECT, ARE NEAR ENOUGH IN PRACTICE." Primer of Navigation by A. T. Flagg, page 65.

In March last, the writer was a passenger in a steamer from Capetown to England, and had many opportunities of testing the accuracy of the above. On one occasion, the ship steamed 298 miles and I calculated by plane sailing the difference of latitude and departure. On looking at the distance card afterwards, I found that the latitude and longitude obtained by the ship's Officers from an observation of the Sun's meridian altitude, *agreed exactly with the result I had obtained by plane*

sailing PROVING THAT FOR 298 MILES THE SURFACE OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN IS A PLANE OR LEVEL SURFACE, and this from the formula of a professor of navigation !

Another witness :—

“Mr. J. R. Young, in his work on Navigation, says: “Although the path of the ship is on a spherical surface, yet we may represent the length of the path by a straight line on a plane surface.” (And plane sailing is the rule.) Now, since it is altogether impossible to “represent” a curved line by a straight one, and absurd to make the attempt, it follows that a straight line represents a straight line and not a curved one. And, since it is the surface of the waters of the ocean that is being considered by Mr. Young, it follows that this surface is a straight surface, and we are indebted to Mr. Young, a professor of navigation, for a proof that the Earth is not a globe.” From “100 Proofs Earth not a Globe.”

GREAT CIRCLE SAILING

has been supposed by many to be a proof of the earth's rotundity. It has been written down a great discovery, but it is like anyone “discovering” that the shortest cut is the nearest way home.

Rhumb-line sailing, which was mostly practised under certain conditions before Great Circle sailing was “discovered,” is sailing the longest way round. The difference between the methods will be seen in the following :—Describe a circle, and mark any two places on it, say A and B. Let the circle be 12 miles in circumference. and A and B 3 miles apart. It is evident that if the rhumb-line from A to B be followed, the distance sailed will be 3 miles ; but draw a straight line from A to B, and it will at once be seen that by following this track, the distance will be shortened to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. *This straight line is the great circle track between A and B.* Or, if a piece of thread be drawn across a globe between any two places, the track thus obtained will be part of a great circle, and if this be transferred to a Mercator chart IT WILL BE A STRAIGHT LINE. Therefore I conclude that great circle sailing is no discovery, for, had those who “discovered” it only perceived that the earth is a plane, they would have known that, on a plane surface, the shortest way is a straight line between two places.

Rhumb-line sailing between any two places on the same parallel of latitude, would be sailing the ship East or West

(as the case might be), *thus making a circular path*; whereas the great circle track would either be to the north or south of East or West, so as to get a straight line between the two places, which would be the shortest distance. It is surprising that anyone has claimed this as a discovery, and still more surprising to find anyone with a knowledge of navigation writing it down as proof of the earth's rotundity. THE GREAT CIRCLE TRACK ON A GLOBE ANSWERS TO A STRAIGHT LINE ON A PLANE SURFACE. THE EARTH'S SURFACE IS A PLANE SURFACE, THEREFORE IT IS NO DISCOVERY TO FIND THE SHORTEST CUT TO BE THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE ON THAT SURFACE.

A certificated shipmaster, with whom I had a series of discussions regarding the shape of the earth, informed me that great circle sailing conclusively proved the world to be a globe. I replied that if he would show me the great circle track on a globe, I would transfer it to a plane surface and prove to him that *the great circle track on a globe is a straight line on a plane*, as he had argued that great circle sailing on any other than a globular surface was impossible. I shall not soon forget his crest-fallen look when I drew a straight line across his elaborately-got-up "plane earth" representation, and proved my point to his utter discomfiture.

THE MOON

if it reflects the sun's light, would also reflect its heat. But we know that moonlight is cold instead of warm.

"The light of the Moon, though concentrated by the most powerful burning glass is incapable of raising the temperature of the most delicate thermometer." Noad, Lectures on Chemistry.

"The Moon's rays when concentrated, actually reduce the temperature upon a thermometer more than 8 degrees." The Lancet.

A reflector must have either a plane or concave surface. This can be seen by looking at any instrument used for observation, a sextant for example; or a lamp will show that the best reflector—where angles are not involved—is a concave surface. But when a reflector receives light and heat, it reflects the heat with the light, as a lamp fitted with a reflector will prove.

Again, a convex surface cannot reflect light, as the point of contact on its surface is so infinitesimal, and the light it receives

passes off in the direction the light is travelling. It has not the proper surface for retention and reflection.

We know—anyone can see it with a good glass—that the Moon has a convex surface. It is a globe or sphere, AND THEREFORE IT CANNOT REFLECT LIGHT. This proves conclusively that the MOON IS SELF-LUMINOUS.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

is said to prove that the earth is a ball and that it revolves, because

“when the moon gets on the side of the earth precisely opposite the sun, the interpolation of the mass of the earth, causes an eclipse of the moon.” Wonders

of the sun, moon and stars, page 110.

But the fact that

“on 20th April, 1837, the moon rose eclipsed before the sun had set” (Story of the solar system, page 84), annihilates the idea.

When sun and moon are seen at one and the same time, it requires no argument to prove that the earth has not got between them; and when the moon is eclipsed at that time, the whole fabric of astronomical speculation (for it is nothing more), falls to the ground, as flat as the surface of the ocean!

The marvel is that intelligent people have allowed themselves to be bemuddled and hoodwinked by this “most exact of all the sciences;” which is in reality a series of scientific humbugs, with no better foundation than “conjecture” to support its bold, unwarranted and utterly unprovable assertions.

As evidence of this, Cchristians should read carefully 1 Cor. 15: 41.

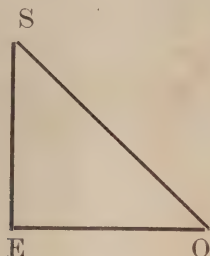
THE TRUE DISTANCE OF THE SUN

can be ascertained in a very simple and satisfactory manner.

If we divest ourselves of the extravagant ninety-six-million-mile idea and take a practical and common-sense view of the subject, the truth will be speedily arrived at.

When the sun is on the equator and thus has no declination, the angle made with the surface of the earth is a right angle. In such angle the base line and vertical are of equal length, because the

angles of the hypotenuse are equal to each other. Therefore if we can get a position 45 degrees north or south of the equator when the sun has no declination, the distance from our place of observation to the equator (the base of the triangle), will be exactly equal to the distance of the sun from the earth's equator (the vertical).



Let S E O be a right angled triangle, right angled at E; S the sun, E the equator, and O an observer at 45 degrees north latitude.

From the figure it is evident that 45 degrees is the angular distance of the sun at 45 degrees north, and no other angle can be got in actual practice (allowing, of course, for such corrections as height of eye, semi-diameter, &c.), so that the distance on the surface of the earth to the equator—from O to E, is the same as from the equator to the sun in the heavens—E to S. Multiplying 45 by 60 (60 geographical miles 1 degree), we get 2,700 geographical miles as the distance from O to E and thus from E to S. THE SUN IS THEREFORE 2,700 MILES DISTANT FROM THE EARTH AT THE EQUATOR. If the Sun were 96,000,000 miles distant from the Earth, an observer at 45 degrees N or S latitude would be the same distance from the Equator!!!

It follows that the sun is very small compared to the earth, as, indeed, the natural eye instructs us. If the sun were so much larger than the earth darkness would be unknown, and it is the universal principle to illuminate a large area by a small light. This is in accordance with fact and experience all the world over.

THE PLANETS INHABITED.

Infidel science, which is in reality assumption founded on and supported by a deep-rooted prejudice against every thing of God, has vainly endeavoured to establish the idea that the "great globes in space" are inhabited. They have gone on the false assumption that the earth is a globe: and, as it is inhabited, why,

say they, may we not reasonably expect all the other globes—or at least some of them—to be inhabited also? But they are wrong at every point. The earth is not a globe, but a plane; it does not revolve, but is stationary; the “great globes” are very small when compared to the earth; and “space” is thus shewn to be “astronomically considered” a meaningless phrase. We know what space means—cubic space for example; but space, in the astronomers way of putting it, is a non-entity.

The chief ground on which the “learned” in modern astronomy, have been able to gain such a footing as they now have in the world, is the “blind credulity” of mankind.

Sphericity and mobility stand or fall together. If the earth is a ball, it must of necessity move; but, being a plane, it is stationary.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SHIPS AT SEA

has been foolishly imagined to prove the earth to be a globe.

When a ship or any other object, recedes from the observer on a level surface, the highest part is always seen last. by reason of perspective. So that the masts and sails of a receding vessel on a flat surface should be seen long after the hull has become invisible to the naked eye. Besides this law of perspective, the hull of a vessel is generally of a dark colour, and often at a very short distance disappears to the naked eye, because it has lost its individuality in the mass of surrounding water, both hull and water being nearly of the same colour. It appears to have mingled with the water, and is thus lost to sight. The hull has no background whatever, but the masts and sails have a splendid background against the sky, and stand out to advantage, and are, for this reason also, seen long after the hull has vanished. But that the hull has not “gone down behind a hill of water”—that it is not because of the globular surface of the water that it is invisible—has been proved by the writer many times.

At Capetown, sometime ago, I made special experiments with a view to arrive at the truth of the matter. On one occasion I watched the schooner “Lilla” of Capetown, sail away north, bound to Saldanha Bay. Instead of gradually going down the hill of water—the observer always being on the highest part—she appeared to ascend an inclined plane, until she reached the level of my eye—perhaps 100 feet above sea level—and then gradually diminished in size. Soon her hull disappeared—it was painted black—and her masts and sails became smaller and

smaller every minute. I then applied a binocular to the eye, and saw her hull plainly enough. It remained in sight until the individuality of the vessels parts were lost in the distance.

The iron barque "La Querida" of Liverpool sailed out of Table Bay bound to Australia. I watched her until the hull had completely disappeared; but on applying the glass, saw it as clearly as possible, and this when the vessel was at least 10 miles away. So that the "hill of water" in both these instances, was imaginary only.

In May, 1895, I was a passenger on board the U.S.S. "Goth." In Algoa Bay I gave a brief lecture on the subject of this pamphlet, and had much discussion with some of the passengers; one affirming that he could believe all I said, with the exception of the way I accounted for the disappearance of ships at sea. I replied that we would likely see one of the ships and then it could be tested. Next day, I observed a vessel about 10 miles away, but though the masts and sails were pretty clear, the hull was not to be seen. Applying the glass I saw the hull as plain as any other part of the ship. I called the gentleman with whom I had the previous day's conversation and showed him the vessel. I asked him to look at the ship for sometime so as to be quite sure whether the hull was visible or not. After looking a minute or so, he was quite certain that the hull could not be seen. I asked him why it was invisible. "Because" said he, "it is hidden behind a hill of water, the surface of the ocean being convex." I asked him if he believed my glass could see through a "hill of water," and gave him the astronomer's curvature for the distance—which he admitted to be 10 miles—as 10 by 10 by 8" equals 66 feet, less 20 feet for height of eye and 10 feet for height of the other vessel's hull, equals 36 feet the hull should have been below the water. He replied that the glass could not, of course, see through a hill of water, and applied it to his eye. Great was his astonishment on seeing the hull, but equally ready was his confession that the theory of the earth's rotundity founded on the disappearance of ships at sea was false.

On the U.S.S. "Trojan" in March last, when near St. Helena, my attention was called to a large vessel, just before sunset. With the naked eye the masts and sails were visible enough, but nothing of the hull could be seen. On applying the glass, there appeared to be no difference, and I was for some time lost in wonder. But as the Sun got lower in the heavens, I noticed that the vessel's hull was overshadowed by banks of black clouds low down on the

water, and thus could not be seen. The hull was enveloped in dense blackness and was lost to the eye. But as soon as the sun was low enough to counteract this effect, I saw the hull quite plain with the glass, when only the sails were visible to the naked eye.

Between Teneriffe and Southampton we sighted a large four-masted steamer astern of us. The hull was also plainly to be seen—the vessel appeared to be in ballast. Our ship's officers said she was 12 miles away, and I think the distance was not less. For two whole days she was visible to us astern; sometimes the hull being quite plain; at other times being invisible; thus proving that the state of the atmosphere has more to do with the matter than globularity, if it existed, could have. *According to the globe theory, an object plainly visible to the naked eye and seen by scores of people, should have been 96 feet below the horizon,* allowing both vessels to be the same height above the water, which was as near as possible correct, as the "Trojan" had scarcely any cargo on board and presented a high side out of the water.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

"To the Editor of the Earth Review."

Sir,—In August last I, with several other friends, being in Oban for a holiday, took a trip for a day in a small yacht on Loch Lorne, and being a glorious sunshiny day and so calm that not a ripple was seen, and being becalmed for an hour about mid-day we observed a good many sights of various kinds. Amongst other things that we saw was a yacht, which the captain told us was 12 miles distant. We saw all the masts and part of the hull, and to get a better view of her we took our binocular opera glass (a good one) Now, sir, would'nt it require a funny curvature table either with or without the odd fractions to explain how we saw the hull of that vessel twelve miles off? According to a table furnished by the present Astronomer Royal recently, it ought to have been 66 feet below the line of sight; but the "table" that we saw it from was the side of our yacht, and we concluded the sea was level.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN SMITH,

Siddal, Halifax.

The following is from "100 proofs that the earth is not a globe."

"If we take a trip down the Chesapeake Bay, in the day-time, we may see for ourselves the utter fallacy of the idea that when a vessel appears "hull down," as it is called, it is because the hull is "behind the water:" for, vessels have been seen, and may often be seen again, presenting the appearance spoken of, and away—far away—beyond those vessels, and, at the same moment, the level shore line, with its accompanying complement of tall trees, towering up, in perspective, over the heads of the "hull-down" ships!"

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SUN.

It is said that if the earth is stationary and the sun so near, there would never be darkness anywhere on the earth's surface,

First of all, the sun is a very small body of light, as the naked eye correctly informs us. Then, the atmosphere of the earth fully answers the question at issue. The density of the atmosphere prevents the light of the sun from spreading much and confines it to a limited disc. This fact operates in every case. Take the most brilliant and powerful electric light. When standing in the full blaze of the light, the very heavens are lit up and it appears to have illuminated a large area; but on viewing it from a distance it is quite different, only a comparatively small disc of light in a limited area is visible. I noticed this particularly in Delagoa Bay in July, 1895. The festivities in honour of the opening of the Delagoa Bay-Transvaal Railway were in full swing, and at night the electric light was called into requisition. The "Blanche," British Gunboat, played her light over the Bay and Town, and when I was in the full blaze of it, the whole bay appeared to be turned into something resembling moonlight. But, seen from a distance, this powerful light, and those of the "Koningin Wilhelmina," Dutch warship, the "Condor" German gunboat, and the smaller Portuguese warships, occupied a very limited area. This, simply on account of the density of the atmosphere. Were the atmosphere less dense, the sun would be seen longer than he now is and there would be less darkness; but the dense atmosphere through which we see the sun, only allows a disc of light at a limited distance to be seen.

The alternations of

DAY AND NIGHT

popularly supposed to be accounted for by the assumed rotary movement of the earth towards the sun, are very easily and satis-

factorily explained as follows.—When the sun is on the observer's meridian, that is, when he reaches his maximum altitude, he brings noon to the place of observation, and then gradually descends obliquely to the horizon and finally disappears.

The sun travels above the earth and maintains his vertical distance from the earth's surface. But as his angular distance from the place of observation increases, he appears to descend to the horizon, although maintaining his vertical position towards the earth. This occurs in exactly the same way as the masts and sails of a receding vessel disappear. The vessel's masthead is no nearer the surface of the ocean at a distance of ten miles from the observer, than when at a distance of a few feet only; but appears to be much nearer on account of the distance. Thus, as the sun increases his angular distance, he descends towards the horizon and finally disappears. The sun being a small body, and being some 3,600 nautical or 4,200 statute miles, distant in a straight line—the hypotenuse of the triangle—from an observer at 45 degrees N. latitude on say the 21st March, it follows that at sunset at that position the sun's distance from the observer along the surface of the water will be about 5,200 nautical or over 6,000 statute miles. Now, at noon the sun is brighter than at any other time of the day. This is because the eye has only to penetrate some 40 miles of the earth's atmosphere of varying density—the nearer the earth the denser it is. But as the sun descends, more atmosphere—in ever-increasing density—has to be pierced, and thus the sun becomes duller every minute from the time of his having passed the observer's meridian, until, just before sunset he can be looked at, because seen through some 6,000 miles of the densest atmosphere. Then, having got at the greatest distance it is possible for us to see him, on account of our limited powers of vision and the great distance of dense atmosphere we have to penetrate, he is lost to view. Pursuing his circular path in the heavens at the same altitude from the surface of the earth, at midnight he is at his greatest distance. Then, having passed that position, traverses the circle and gradually gets nearer as sunrise approaches, until at sunrise he is near enough to be again seen. And, on account of the density of the atmosphere, as at sunset, can be looked at with the naked eye.

By way of illustrating the phenomena as they appear on the equator, let the reader stand under a street lamp where there is plenty of room to walk about. Walk away from the light in a circular path for a hundred yards and then look at it. It will

appear much nearer the ground than it actually is. Walk on in the circular path, and the light will be seen nearing the ground; and if the circle chosen be large enough, the light will disappear when one-quarter of the circle has been traversed. Still walking in the circular course, the light will again come into view ahead, but will appear on the ground. As the light is approached it will become brighter and higher, until it has attained its zenith and is right above the head, as at the starting point. The position at starting and finishing is noon; the various positions and brilliancy of the light from starting until the disappearance takes place, from noon until sun-set; and the re-appearance of the light until it is again vertical, from sunrise to noon; the only difference being that in actual fact the light (the sun) moves and the observer is stationary.

THE SEASONS.

The path of the sun during the northern summer is shorter than that pursued in the winter. In the summer his path is contracted, so as to be for six months—from March 21 to September 21—north of the equator, and thus the circular path he traverses is small. In the winter—from September 21 to March 21—his paths expands so as to be for six months south of the equator. This being the case, the conclusion must be that if a favourable position can be obtained in the north, when the sun is making his shortest circular path, he ought to be seen for a much longer time than at any other position on the earth's surface. I have only to refer the reader to "the Land of the midnight sun" by Paul B. DuChaillu, to support the above conclusion. He tells us that the sun is visible for 24 hours and can be seen at midnight in 65 deg. north latitude, during the height of summer. Many other northern explorers confirm this phenomenon.

From March 21 to June 21 the sun travels in a northerly direction while pursuing his circular path in the heavens. On or about the latter date he reaches his greatest northern declination and thus has greatest power in northern latitudes and brings summer. Thence to September 21, he travels in a southerly direction, crossing the equator at that date and thus the days are shorter, the sun's power diminishes and autumn has arrived. Continuing his southerly course, he arrives at his greatest southern declination on December 21, and being at the greatest distance from the north, winter and shorter days ensue. He then starts again on his northerly journey, the days get longer and spring is ushered in. In southern latitudes this order is reversed, because when the

sun is nearest the northern part of the world, he is furthest from the southern, and vice versa.

If the earth were a globe, the midnight sun would be seen in the southern summer in the far south; there would be as much twilight in southern as in northern regions; and all other phenomena would be exactly the same. But the opposite is the case. The far south is dark for the greater part of the year. There is not much twilight in any southern latitude beyond 30 degrees, and at 50 and 60 degrees south, it gets dark immediately after sunset, there being absolutely no twilight at all. In northern latitudes the writer has read a book until ten o'clock at night by twilight alone. Let anyone try this in Natal, which is only 30 degrees south, and the great difference will be at once apparent.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION

is said to be one of the best proofs that the earth is a globe.

A. T. Flagg, M.A., Professor of navigation, says, "the earth is proved to be spherical by the following facts, that (1) it can be sailed round in one general direction, eastward or westward." *Primer of navigation*, page 76.

If this assertion be true, there are more globes than astronomers are aware of. The Isle of Man can be sailed round, is it therefore a globe? The Island of St. Helena and scores of other Islands can be sailed round, are they all globes?

It is often asserted—generally by those who have not the remotest idea of the subject—that ships have sailed round the world on one course, East or West, and come back to the place where they started from. It will be a surprise to such to be informed that this wonderful feat of navigation has never yet been accomplished; that it is most unlikely that it will ever become a fact; and that it would take several of the proverbial "small fortunes" to successfully carry it out.

Some people think it is quite an easy matter to start from, say Liverpool, and steer west and come back to the starting point. Suppose we attempt such a journey. After crossing the Atlantic we must leave the ship and traverse the American continent. As there are no roads running due west, we should have to take the sun's bearing almost hourly to keep us on the true course; sometimes having to cross private property, travel through cultivated lands, and in some cases to go through other people's houses to preserve a westerly course. Suppose we arrived at the other side and then

took ship across the Pacific, we should again have to travel across a continent—thousands of miles—to get back to the north sea, and then across it and England we might arrive at Liverpool. If anyone thinks this possible, he ought to try it.

If the reader will scan the surface of a school globe, he will at once see that if such a thing should ever be attempted, no reasonable hope of success could be entertained, unless the attempt were made in the extreme south. Suppose a ship to start from Cape Point, latitude 34 south, and steer east. The first land encountered would be Australia. She would then have to go south to clear the land and so could not return to her starting point on an easterly course, but would have to take many courses to return there.

Let the ship start from Cape Horn, in latitude 56 south, and steer west. She would soon encounter islands and would have to alter her course to North or South to clear them, and so could not get back to Cape Horn on a westerly course. The same would apply on an easterly course.

It is evident, therefore, that the earth can only be circumnavigated on one course in the extreme south. There, the dangers of icebergs, of magnitudes never met with in the north, and darkness for the greater part of the year, would render such an expedition costly, dangerous, and of long duration.

Say a vessel starts on an easterly or westerly course in latitude 65 south. She could only sail during the very finest of summer weather, and would have to come north during the winter. Returning to her last point, she could again start on the course round the world, and continue so long as the fine weather lasted, repeating the process of going north during the dark and winter months. That this would occupy a long time, and cost a deal of money, is plain enough to anyone willing to be convinced. *For these reasons, I am of opinion that no ship will ever sail round the world on one course and come back to her starting point.* And yet some will tell you that it has been done scores of times and proves the world a globe! One of the greatest feats of navigation and seamanship that man could undertake, and which has never yet been attempted, is spoken of as though it were a matter of almost daily occurrence! And who but the astronomers are responsible for suchlike fallacies in school books and astronomical works? who but those famed for “learned ignorance” are answerable for the foolish arrogance and stupid credulity of the masses on this subject? Can there be any truth in a science which

is founded on conjecture and supported by so-called facts as proof of its correctness, which facts have never existed outside the brains of their inventors?

But even admitting that the many dangers and difficulties, the great cost, and the long time occupied in circumnavigating the world could be successfully overcome, IT IS NO PROOF THAT THE SHAPE OF THE WORLD IS GLOBULAR. Reference to page 19 will show that an easterly or westerly course, could it be pursued, would bring a vessel back to her starting point on a flat circle, the same as on a globe. That is to say, a plane earth, with the magnetic north in the centre of the circle, the circumference being the south, can be circumnavigated—sailed round—east or west.

Away then, with the vain idea that circumnavigation proves the world a globe. And away, too, with the fiction, so often stated as fact, that such a thing has ever been done.

We have thus seen that fact and experience unite in corroborating the truth of the earth's planarity and immobility, and utterly overthrowing the absurd and infidel theory that the earth is a rotating and revolving globe. It only remains for us in this chapter, to call attention to the

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION

practised by many advocates of the globe theory to sustain their untenable position.

Mr. Russell, in his "Wonders of the sun, moon and stars" (p.p. 131, 132) says that

"Astronomers by mere calculation, are able to forecast the position of any luminary at any time for many years to come. By the same means they can foretell, to a second, the commencement, duration, precise aspect, and the ending of all the eclipses that will occur for a lifetime hence and more, without limitation. Such being the case, the theories upon which the calculations are based, must be true, or the correctness of such calculations would be impossible."

To the uninitiated, this seems conclusive evidence. But when it is known that ancient astronomers who believed the world to be a plane, could foretell eclipses with accuracy for 600 years ahead of them; and further, that eclipses are not calculated in connection with the earth's shape at all, but on well-known cycles of years, the deception is exposed and the fraud apparent to all.

To endeavour to palm off the correctness of their globe theory

on the ground that their correct calculations of eclipses are based on such theory, when they know such calculations have nothing to do with any theory respecting the earth's shape, does not redound to the credit of modern astronomers.

Mr. Russell further tells us that "the proof (of the earth's rotundity) is very easy and conclusive beyond all doubt," but does not offer any of the easy conclusive proof. That, he says, "belongs to geography." This is what is wanting in every case—PROOF. There is no proof whatever that the earth is a revolving globe, but abundant evidence that it is a motionless plane.

CHAPTER IV.

APPLICATION AND CONCLUSION.

The question is asked by many—mostly professing believers in the Word of God,—what has the shape of the earth to do with the Truth of the Bible? I unhesitatingly reply that it has everything to do with it. If the Bible does not speak truthfully of the facts of nature, how can we trust it as an authority on more serious matters? The "Present day Atheist" asks "If Moses can be shewn to be caught red-handed in ignorance or error, what shall we think of the Christ who quoted and referred to him as an authority?" This may be passed by as being of little or no importance, but the thinking Christian must see that it is of very grave moment. Christ said to the Jews, "Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed Me, for he wrote of Me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe My words."—John v. 46.

Infidels do not usually attack the New Testament part of the Word of God, but seek to undermine the Old Testament, knowing that it is the foundation of the New. If they can prove Genesis to be untrue—if they can show that Moses' writings, which tell us that the earth is a motionless plane, are not to be relied upon—they thus prove the New Testament to be a fabrication, and Christ is not "The Truth" and "The Word" of God.

Nature and Grace are never divorced in the Word of God. It is man's theology that has discovered them. Psalm 136 bears witness that God's work in nature calls man's attention to His work in Grace.

“To Him that by wisdom made the heavens, for His mercy endureth for ever; to Him THAT STRETCHED OUT THE EARTH ABOVE THE WATERS, for His mercy endureth for ever; to Him that made great lights, for His mercy endureth for ever; the Sun to rule by day, for His mercy endureth for ever; the Moon and Stars to rule by night, for His mercy endureth for ever.”

Truly, “the heavens declare the glory of God,” if only we can read them aright. Read in the light of fact and everyday experience they have made many a thinking man cry out “when I consider THY HEAVENS, the work of Thy fingers, the Moon and Stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou visitest him?”—Psalm 8: 3, 4.

But when the works of God are read in the light of man's theories respecting them, they have no message of grace or glory to declare; they furnish no clue to the Mighty God Who created them.

Creation and Salvation are intimately connected in the Scriptures of truth, as see Rev. 14: 6, 7, the Psalms and many other passages.

If any doubt that science (falsely so-called)—1 Tim. 6: 20—is leading men to doubt and open infidelity, the following extract, as a sample of many, should convince them.

“We date from the First of January, 1601. This era is called the Era of Man, (E.M.) to distinguish it from the theological epoch that preceded it. In that epoch the earth was supposed to be flat, the sun was its attendant light revolving about it. Above was Heaven where God ruled supreme over all potentates and powers, below was the kingdom of the devil, hell. So taught the Bible. Then came the *new* astronomy. It demonstrated that the earth is a globe revolving about the sun; that the stars are worlds and suns; that there is no “up” and “down” in space. Vanished the old heaven, vanished the old hell; the earth became the home of man. And when the modern cosmogony came, the Bible and the church, as infallible oracles, had to go, for they had taught that regarding the universe which was now shown to be untrue in every particular.”

Lucifer, Dec. 23rd, E.M. 287 (1887).

God has distinctly warned us to “beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the traditions of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.”—Col. 2: 8,

It has already been shewn that the Bible and modern astronomy are as opposed to each other as light is to darkness, and that Bible astronomy is in accord with nature. The result of this, we hope, will be to lead men to repentance and inspire faith in the Book that is true to fact and experience. But, let the fictions of modern astronomy be believed, and away must go all faith in the Bible.

If man will only open his eyes to the book of nature, and read the heavens and the earth by the light of his own unprejudiced experience, he will be led to stand on the solid ground that "God is true and every man a liar."—Rom. 3: 4.

I am well aware that many Christians think that Bible science should be kept in the background, being unnecessary for salvation. But the astounding thing is that these same Christians accept without demur, the infidel theory that the world is a revolving globe, against the plain declaration of their Bibles that it is just the contrary!!!

It is not without design that creation—God's work in nature—stands in the forefront of the Bible and challenges our allegiance to the Creator. For, if man will not accept God as Creator, how can he accept Him as Saviour?

Reynolds' Newspaper of 14th August, 1892, contains the following SCIENTIFIC BLASPHEMY:—

"We are trembling on the eve of a discovery which may revolutionize the whole thought of the world. The almost universal *opinion* of scientific men is that the planet Mars is inhabited by beings like, or superior to ourselves. Already they have discovered great canals cut on its face in geometrical form, which can only be the work of reasoning creatures. They have seen its snowfields, and it only requires a telescope a *little stronger* than those already in existence to reveal the mystery as to whether sentient beings exist on that planet. *If* it be found that this is the case the whole Christian religion will crumble to pieces. The story of the Creation has already become an old wife's tale. Hell is never mentioned in any well-informed society of clergymen; the devil has become a myth. *If* Mars is inhabited, the irresistible deduction will be that all the other planets are inhabited. This will put an end to the fable prompted by the vanity of humanity that the Son of God came on earth and suffered for creatures who are the lineal descendants of monkeys. It is not to supposed that the Hebrew carpenter Jesus went about as a kind of theosophical missionary to all the planets in the solar system, reincarnate, and

suffering for sins of various pigmies or giants, as the case may be, who may dwell there. The astronomers would do well to *make haste* to reveal to us the magnificent *secret* which the world impatiently awaits."

We think most will admit that it high time such devil-inspired statements were exposed to the light of the truth and unity of the Bible and nature.

Astronomers say that there is neither up nor down in "space," which they say surrounds the earth, but the Bible is clear enough on the matter. It teaches that

THE WORLD WE LIVE ON

is built on foundations in the great deep, and is a motionless stretched-out structure; that

HEAVEN IS ABOVE US

and not so far away as has been supposed. Christ ascended UP to heaven (Acts 1: 9) Paul was caught UP to the third heaven (2 Cor. 12: 3; Stephen looked UP INTO heaven and saw the glory of God and Jesus standing on the right hand of God (Acts 7: 35). "If heaven ABOVE can be measured" (Jer. 31: 37), "Heaven ABOVE.....earth BENEATH.—Deut. 5: 8, and many other passages.

We are further taught that

HELL IS BENEATH

"Hell from BENEATH," Isa. 14: 9. "Thou wilt not leave My soul in Hell" Psalm 16: 10; "He (Christ) DESCENDED first into THE LOWER PARTS OF THE EARTH (i.e. Hell)" Eph. 4: 9. God cast DOWN to Hell the Angels that sinned" 2 Peter 2: 4, "the depths of Hell," Prov 9: 18, "DOWN TO HELL," Luke 10: 15, "In Hell he LIFT UP his eyes" Luke 16: 23, and very many other scriptures too numerous to quote here.

Some wonder why such error as is taught by astronomers is tolerated by the Creator of all things, seeing it is distinctly contrary to the teachings of His Word. The answer to this is that *men will not take the trouble to use the senses He has given them*. If they refuse to believe the evidence that God has supplied in Nature and devise means to overturn the evidence He has furnished in Revelation, no marvel if they are allowed to choose their own way to their destruction, for

"the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungod-

liness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness. Because THAT WHICH MAY BE KNOWN OF GOD is manifest in them, FOR GOD HATH SHEWED IT UNTO THEM. For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, BEING UNDERSTOOD BY THE THINGS THAT ARE MADE, even His eternal POWER and GODHEAD, so that THEY ARE WITHOUT EXCUSE; because that when they knew God, they glorified Him not as a God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, THEY BECAME FOOLS, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds and fourfooted beasts and creeping things.. who exchanged the TRUTH OF GOD FOR A LIE (Gk.) *and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator*, who is blessed for ever, Amen.”—Romans 1: 18-25.

We would humbly ask, are men doing any different to-day?

When Christ came in His Father's name, He was not received, but when another shall come in his own name, the world will receive him (John 5: 42, 43;) even “Him whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders, and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish, because THEY RECEIVED NOT THE LOVE OF THE TRUTH, THAT THEY MIGHT BE SAVED, and for this cause God shall send them strong delusion that they should believe a lie.”—2 Thess. 2: 9-11.

Satan is busily engaged preparing the world to receive HIS MAN whose agent shall do “great wonders, so that he maketh fire come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men, and deceiveth them that dwell on the earth.”—Rev. 13: 13, 14. He shall so deceive the people that they will believe him to be Divine. He “as God sitteth in the Temple of God, shewing himself that he is God”—2 Thess. 2: 4.

Seeing then, that this is the finality of Satan's object in this world, what better means could he devise to deceive and prepare men for the final consummation of his schemes, than by giving the lie to Bible Knowledge and causing his dupes to believe in infidel science?

The perilous times of the last days are upon us (2 Timothy 3; 2 Peter 3, &c.) and scoffers are asking, where is the promise of Christ's coming? But Peter by inspiration tells us that THEY ARE WILLINGLY IGNORANT OF THE FACTS OF NATURE every one can see. He informs us that the earth is *standing in the water*

and *out of the water* and thus gives us to understand how the flood could take place. But while men believe in a revolving ball-earth, the flood must be reckoned among the myths of bygone ages,

God appeals to man by His creative work in nature and claims our allegiance. He also appeals to man in revelation, and shows him "the Way, the Truth, and the Life," but alas! how few are willing to be taught of God.

Man's conscience, however, declares to the truth that he is a guilty sinner before God, and that a just punishment for the sin of this life awaits the evildoer. For ages he has tried to drown the voice of conscience, overturn the Word of God and to make himself believe that there is no hell—no future punishment. Satan has come to his help and aided him in his schemes for disposing of God's truth in return for a lie. Ever desiring to be "as God" (see Gen. 3: 5), man refuses that which is clearly revealed to him by nature and by Word of God, and seeks to know the mysteries which God has caused to be hidden from human eyes. Presuming to be wise, he has become a fool and the tool of the devil to his own destruction. And now, if he desires to be wise, he must become a fool.

The "Reverend" G. St. Clair, of Cardiff, has said that "the common notion had been that the earth was flat, and heaven a little way above the clouds, and the place of the dead—the wicked dead, if not all the dead—somewhere underneath. These were ancient ideas and the fact that we find them in the Bible is one proof that the Bible is an ancient book." We may add that the fact of these "ancient ideas" being true, proves the Bible an inspired book.

So this "reverend" gentleman with many others, denies the plain truths of Scripture and nature in favour of modern infidel astronomy.

In educating the people to believe Satan's lie in preference to God's truth in this matter, the "churches" with their "reverend" ministers, have been most culpable. When the *new* astronomy was first propounded, the Roman Catholic church withstood the innovation, as will be seen from the following:—

"The following was the official confession, in 1616 A.D., of the Church of Rome, when confronting the then Astronomical innovator, Galileo, who recanted and publicly confessed that his doctrine of the earth's motion was false:—

“ I.—The proposition that the Sun is the centre of the World and immovable from its place, is absurd, philosophically false, and formally heretical; because it is expressly contrary to the Holy Scriptures.”

“ II.—The proposition that the Earth is not the centre of the world, nor immovable, but that it moves, and also with a diurnal motion, is also absurd, philosophically false, and theologically considered, equally erroneous in faith.”

“ And so we say, pronounce and by our sentence declare, decree, and reserve, in this and in every other better form and manner, which lawfully we may and can use. So We, the subscribing Cardinals pronounce.”—

“ This 26th day of February, 1616.”

“ Earth Review.”

(SUBSCRIBED BY SEVEN CARDINALS).

But, as the thing became popular, it was incorporated into their teaching; and in common with “ protestant ” churches, they now hold the theory of “ our tiny globe revolving in space amidst a countless host of other inhabited worlds.”

It is pitiful in the extreme to behold the attempts of Christians to reconcile their Bible to the new astronomy. And often reverent believers are startled to hear preachers, and read writings of teachers in the things of God, boldly endeavouring to take from or add to the Word of God, to keep pace with modern notions.

And, after ages of indulgence, astronomers, instead of searching for truth, are simply building up the self-deception of their predecessors. Few of their school are candid enough to admit the weakness of their speculations, but the following is an honest and noble confession :—

“ When we consider that the advocates of the earth’s stationary and central position can account for, and explain the celestial phenomena as accurately, to their own thinking, as we can ours, in addition to which they have the evidence of their *senses*, and SCRIPTURE, and FACTS in their favour, which we have not; it is not without a shew of reason that they maintain the superiority of their system..... However perfect our *theory* may appear in our estimation, and however simply and satisfactorily the Newtonian *hypothesis* may seem to us to account for all the celestial phenomena, yet we are here compelled to admit the astounding truth that, if our premises be disputed, and our facts challenged,

the whole range of Astronomy does not contain the proofs of its own accuracy.”—*Dr. Woodhouse a late professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.* Quoted in “Earth Review.”

Let the Christian reader ponder this and then ask himself the question. Shall I believe God’s truth or man’s elaborately-got-up-inventions ?

Before belief in the Word of God is quietly yielded to infidel astronomers, let the facts of nature be investigated and the truth of the Bible will soon be apparent.

The creation of the world ; the sin and fall of man ; the flood ; redemption by Christ ; judgment to come and the final consummation of all things, become myths of the imagination when theoretic science is allowed to rule the mind. But when nature is seen to be ever in perfect harmony with Bible teaching, the mind becomes enlarged to receive the truth that man is a rebellious creature against the Most High ; that he has sinned against his Creator and Saviour ; and that God in Mercy has provided Salvation full and free to guilty sinners by the death and resurrection of Christ.

Man by his sin and unrighteousness stands condemned by his conscience and by God’s word. His only plea can be one of “guilty.” But when that plea is made and he takes his stand on God’s truth, he finds a sense of forgiveness and peace fill his soul to its utmost capacity. He understands that wisdom and love in the heart of his Creator, God, combine for his salvation ; and can joyfully exclaim that “the heavens declare the Glory of God and the firmament sheweth His handywork.”

Let there be no mistake in this all important matter, for

“he that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, but he that believeth not the Son shall not see Life, but the wrath of God abideth on him.”—John 3 : 36.

And “if our Gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost, in whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the Glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them.”—2 Cor. 4 : 3, 4.

AFTER perusal will the reader kindly give an opportunity to others to have the same use of this pamphlet, and all Christians who will have fellowship in the spread of the truth we expect to do this gladly and cause circulation of the work sent forth gratis to all. The writer of this rejoices that since boyhood and more especially from the time of being "born again" his mind has rejected the delusions of Modern Astronomers, and now is gladdened that God's Word in this pamphlet, and other similar works during the past quarter of a century has been spread as to the Truth regarding Science and Astronomy.

R. A. R.

Box 3, PORT NATAL,
and
418, COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

THE

EARTH—not a globe—REVIEW.

A record of Scientific Information,

AND

The Journal of the Universal Zetetic Society.

QUARTERLY 3D.

*May be had from John Williams, 96, Arkwright Street,
Nottingham, England.*



T. L. CULLINGWORTH, PRINTER, FIELD STREET.



22

Boston Public Library
Central Library, Copley Square

Division of
Reference and Research Services

The Date Due Card in the pocket indicates the date on or before which this book should be returned to the Library.

Please do not remove cards from this pocket.

SEP 21 1918

