

EARTH'S FOUR POLES.

In the year 1811 the Royal Danish Academy offered a prize for the settlement of the question of the variation of the magnetic needle, and M. Hanstein undertook a re-examination of the whole subject. The results confirm, according to Hanstein, the existence of four poles as taught by Halley. These four poles are of unequal force, and are continually shifting their places; they have a regular oblique circular motion about the poles of the earth—the two north poles from west to east, the south poles from east to west, and in the following periods:—The strongest north pole in 1740 years, the weaker in 860 years; the strongest south pole in 4,609 years, the weaker one in 1,304 years. Sir W. Snow Harris, F.R.S., in his work on magnetism makes the following remark: "By a curious coincidence these periods involve a number, 432, sacred to the Indians, Babylonians, Greeks, Egyptians as being dependent on great combinations of natural events, thus the periods 860, 1304, 1740, 4609 become by a slight modification 864, 1296, 1728, 4320, which are not inadmissible considering the complicated nature of the observations from which the first numbers are derived. These numbers are each equal to 432 multiplied by 2, 3, 4 and 10 successively. According to the Brahmin mythology the world is divided into four periods, the first being 432,000 years, the second $2 \times 432,000$, the third $4 \times 432,000$, the fourth $10 \times 432,000$ years. It is also, according to Hanstein, not unworthy of remark that the sun's mean distance from the earth is 432 half radii of the sun; the moon's mean distance 432 half radii of the moon; but what is more especially striking is the circumstance that the number 25,920,432x60 is the smallest number divisible at once by all the four periods and hence the shortest time in which the four poles can accomplish a cycle. Now, this time coincides exactly with the period in which the precessions of the equinoxes complete their circle, certainly a curious and remarkable series of coincidences."—C. H. A.

M. Notovitch, author of "The Unknown Life of Christ" is proceeding to Thibet to procure the original M.S. from which he derived his information. He has replied to Max Muller's criticism, and doubts the existence of the Professor's English lady correspondent at either Leh or Ladak.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The Theosophical Society is not a secret or political organization. It was founded in New York in November, 1875. Its objects are:

1. To form a nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color.

2. To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions and sciences, and demonstrate the importance of that study.

3. To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man.

The only essential requisite to become a member of the Society is "To believe in Universal Brotherhood as a Principle, and to endeavor to practice it consistently."

No person's religious opinions are asked upon his joining, nor is interference with them permitted; but everyone is required, before admission, to promise to show towards his fellow-members the same tolerance in this respect as he claims for himself.

Attendance at the following meetings of the Toronto Theosophical Society, 365 Spadina Avenue, is invited:

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SUNDAY, 9.45 a. m. to 10.45 a. m., Scripture Class.

SUNDAY, 4 p. m., Public Meeting for students of Theosophy. Address and answering questions.

SUNDAY, 7 p. m., Public Meeting, at which Theosophical Addresses and Readings are given by members.

SUNDAY, 8 p. m., Class for the study of "The Secret Doctrine."

FRIDAY, 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., Public Meeting for the informal discussion of the World's Religions, Sciences and Philosophies. This Meeting is specially intended for those who are unacquainted with Theosophical ideas, and who seek information.

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A meeting for the members of the Society is held Wednesday evenings. Persons desiring to join the Society should apply to one of the officers or members. The entrance fee is \$1.50. Annual subscription, \$1.00.

Books may be had from the Society's Library on application to the Librarian.

The programme for the ensuing month will be found on another page.

The down town office of the Society will be found in the Medical Council Building, 157 Bay street, and is usually open between the hours of 10 and 5