

pitch-pine trees, the interstices of which were to a great extent filled with oily fish, would be the very thing when incased between two layers of rocks and heated so as to reduce the whole mass to a pulp, and then pressed so as to make the tar and oil to pass further on in the fissure or to another fissure to make a reservoir of bituminous oil. Then, again, a certain amount of heat in another formation would change the substance into gas, and the gas would either escape or rise into fissures that were air-tight, there to remain until the fissure was pierced with a drill.

I could write a large volume in further exemplification of this theory, but I think I have sufficiently explained it so that the scholar will get a clear conception of my explanation of the formation of the coal measures, and the formation of coal oil. Now let the scientific reader compare it with the explanations of the formation of coal fields given by geologists. Some of these worthies write books filled with Greek words anglicised, and which the ordinary reader does not understand, though they help to impress the mind of the unscientific reader with what he thinks is evidence of their great insight into things. According to these geologists, the coal measures were originally peat bogs, and became changed into coal. The deeper and older bogs became anthracite coal, and the newer and less deep ones became bituminous coal; just as though there was any difference in the age of the world at the surface and the age of it at a depth of one thousand feet. Now, it is as difficult to imagine why a peat bog had any more effect in making a difference in coal than it is to imagine how peat, which contains but little or no traces of leaves, could be changed into coal, having the appearance of intact leaves, though changed into coal.

My theory of the formation of the coal measures carries with it sufficient evidence in itself of the general flood which covered the whole face of the terrestrial globe.

In a previous part of this work it was explained that the southern hemisphere was heavier than the northern hemisphere, and that in a particular year it was rendered still heavier, and in that year a great portion of ice in the arctic regions was loosened and floated southward. Then it was shown that the centrifugal force acting on the antarctic regions in an inverse ratio, would cause them to swing around to the equator. It was also shown that the force which would cause the poles to swing around to the equator, would also cause an oscillating motion of them. Then it was shown that the incandescent matter under the crust of the earth, would surge against that portion which now com-

poses the northern hemisphere, and would upheave it, so that the larger continents are now found in it. Now, as a sequence, the northern hemisphere became the heavier; then the centrifugal force, caused by the orbital motion of the earth, would force the new north pole further away from the sun, so as to make it stand at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  from the sun. It was shown that as the striated or grooved rocks are found in the eastern and northern part of North America, and in Europe from  $43^{\circ}$  north latitude, northward, that the antediluvian point of the earth, which was then the north pole, moved south and settled at a point in the North Atlantic ocean. And it was also shown that the upheaval of the continents must have caused the crust of the earth to split and spread in places from east to west, because the surging of the internal matter against the crust of the earth, would give the matter an impulsion in that direction. It was shown that it was reasonable to conclude that the basin which now forms the bottom of the Atlantic ocean was spread, since the distance from the eastern limit of the striated rocks in Europe to the western limit of them in America, was further than the limit of the antediluvian frigid zone. It was shown that the continent up to the tops of the mountains contains the fossil remains of sea mollusks and fish, and that the drift of the continents contains in it at various depths the bones of huge and smaller land animals, timber and sand, and gravel beaches; and these facts were evidences that these continents were covered with water for long ages. And it was also shown that the upheaval of these continents must have been contemporaneous with the sinkage of land of co-equal elevation. It was shown that the coal fields must have been formed during a flood, and that this flood was caused by the partial revolution of the earth from south to north on one side, and from north to south on the other side. It was shown that this partial revolution was not gradual, since the remains of tropical animals are found intact in immense icebergs north of Siberia. Nor would a gradual turning of the earth from south to north account for the immense boulders that seem to have been carried by ice to high elevations and deposited there, for if the turning of the north pole southwards had been gradual, the icebergs (which are known to carry immense boulders) would have struck against the coasts, and would have melted there. Then, again, that neither the eocene, miocene, or pliocene strata of rocks contain the fossil remains of human beings, for the sufficient reason that these beings mainly subsist on land, as doubtless the great majority of them did in the antediluvian eras; but fish and shells lived in