

The only course now left for us to take is a circumnavigation due North and South. If this could be accomplished, and a course equal in distance to the equatorial circumference, or even approximately so, could be traced from North to South, and back to the North, then, indeed, would the Earth have been circumnavigated in every direction; and this of itself would be sufficient to prove it a globe. It is only necessary to state that, owing to the impassable ice barriers in the regions of the, so-called, North and South Poles, such a course has never been sailed.

Since, then, circumnavigation as thus far performed on the Earth's surface, is a feat that might be performed, so far as course is concerned, with equal facility, on other bodies not having a spherical shape; and performed, indeed, even on a flat surface, it must be clear that circumnavigation is no proof, whatever, that the Earth has a spherical shape,—the dogmatic statement of hundreds of astronomical, and geographical, authorities to the contrary, notwithstanding.

#### “THE SHADOW” ON THE MOON.

In the quotation from Professor Johnson's work, above given, he points out that the statement, “The shadow of the Earth as seen in the eclipse of the moon is always circular,” does not, of itself, convey proof that the Earth is a sphere. He does not, however, fully expose the fallacious nature of this proof, and yet, no ‘proof’ offered for the Earth's spherical figure, upon examination in the light of logic and fact, vanishes as quickly as does this shadow proof.

That this proof is among the most prominent given for the Earth's globular shape may be seen, without multiplying instances, from the statement of the eminent authority, the Professor of Astronomy at Princeton University, Dr. Charles A. Young. Says Professor Young,—

“It is not necessary to dwell on the ordinary familiar proofs of the earth's globularity. One, first quoted by Galileo as absolutely conclusive,