Perhaps some may think this an insufficient means of light. If so, watch a tiny fish as it darts through the sea at night (the darker the night the better). Then mathematically find the difference in size, motion and light-giving power of the tiny fish and that of a star. No doubt the conclusion you will arrive at will be, "Behold there is light." Everyone who is familiar with the ocean knows that phosphorescent light will shine through water.

There is no object seen in the astronomer's telescope that reveals more clearly this explanation of light than does the planet Saturn. In some parts of its orbit it is seen to be surrounded by a ring or rings of light. It is now known to be attended by ten moons, which turn the planet very rapidly on its own axis. As the moons work in harmony with the planet they create a vortex in the great deep around the planet, ever increasing in velocity. As it nears the centre it breaks out into one continuous ring or rings of light around Saturn, making the planet to be a sun to the moons that are around it, a small solar system within itself.

Though Jupiter is nearer the earth than