

considered that the earth attracts all bodies, on or near its surface, towards its centre equally on all sides. If so, the people who are opposite to us stand just as firm as we do.

It is now ten o'clock in the morning, and we think we are standing upright on the upper part of the earth.—We shall think the same at ten o'clock this evening, when the earth shall have

turned half round, because we shall then perceive no difference of posture. We shall then be exactly in the position of those persons who now stand on the opposite side of the earth. Since they are strongly attracted towards the centre of the earth as we are, they can be in no more danger of falling downward, than we are at present of falling upwards.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBE.

AN artificial globe is a round body, whose surface is every where equally remote from the centre; and on which the external form of our habitable world is represented, and all the parts of the earth and water are described in their natural order, form, distance and situation.

In order to determine the situation of places on the globe, it is supposed to be circumscribed by several imaginary circles. Each circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds.

AXIS OF THE EARTH.] The axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south upon which the globe is supposed to turn every twenty four hours. The extreme points of the axis are called the poles.

CIRCLES.] A circle passing through the centre of the globe, and thereby dividing it into two equal parts or hemispheres, is called a **GREAT CIRCLE**. Of these there are six.—The equator, the meridian, the ecliptic, the horizon, and two colures.

Circles dividing the sphere into unequal parts, are called **SMALL OR LESSER CIRCLES**, of which