false by Astronomy proves itself to be the final arbiter in these data of Astronomy.

64. Mercury turns around on its axis in 24 hours, 5 minutes, 30 seconds, or 86,730 seconds. This is 7 x 7 x 1770, a multiple of seven sevens. Jupiter turns thus, according to Airy, in 9 hours, 55 minutes, and 21 seconds, or in 35,721 seconds. This is 7 x 7 x 9 x 9 x 9, again a multiple of seven sevens, and in combination with the cube of a square. The moon of Neptune turns on its axis in 5 days, 21 hours, 3 minutes, or 8,463 minutes. This is 7 x 13 x 31 x 3. The sidereal year of the earth is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9 seconds, or 31,558,149 seconds, or 7 x 9 x 5,000,923. The sidereal periods of the four moons of Uranus, if added together, give 2,491,-272 seconds, or 7 x 8 x 9 x 4,943, of which the first three moons have 1,328,040, or 7 x 8 x 9 x 17 x 31 x 5; and the fourth has 1,163,232, or 7 x 8 x 9 x 4 x 577. Each of these three numbers is a multiple not only of seven, but also of 8 x 9.

Now the earth turns on its axis in 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds, or 86,164 seconds; again only one over 7 x 11 x 3 x 373, a multiple of both seven and eleven. Mars turns on its axis according to Proctor in 24 hours, 37 minutes, and 22 seconds, or 88,642 seconds, also within only one of 7 x 7 x 3 x 3 x 3 x 67, a multiple of the square of seven combined with a cube. And once more, the four moons of Jupiter have for the periods of their sidereal revolutions together 2,519,742 seconds. This number again