shorter times, according to their distances. The following table will show the times in which the planets would fall to



the sun, provided that the centrifugal force generated by their revolution were destroyed.

AA C	10	uc	10	uoy	Cu	•								
				•								Days.	Hou	rs.
W	oul	ld !	fal	ll to) th	ne	S	un	in		•	15	13	
						•				•		39	17	
th			•		•		•		•		•	64	10	
				•						•		121	0	
	•		•		•							290	0	
		•				•						798	0	
n S	Sid	us			•				•		•	5406	0	
on	wo	ul	d	fall	to	th	le	Ea	irth	ı i	n	4	21	
	w th	would th .	would th .	would fa th n Sidus on would	would fall to th n Sidus on would fall	would fall to th th	would fall to the th	would fall to the S th	would fall to the Sun th	would fall to the Sun in th	would fall to the Sun in th	would fall to the Sun in . th	Days. Would fall to the Sun in	Days. Hour Days. Hour would fall to the Sun in 15 13 would fall to the Sun in 39 17 th 39 17 th 64 10 121 0 290 0 798 0 n Sidus 5406 0 on would fall to the Earth in 4 21

THE RELATIVE MAGNITUDES AND DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS.

We have now ascertained that the earth is an oblate spheroid, having one revolution on its axis, and another round the sun as the centre of the system to which it belongs; and we have traced the origin of that wonderful combination of worlds, and have explained the action of the forces by which their motions are produced and their stability ensured. To give an idea of the relative magnitudes and distances of the planets, we cannot do better than quote a passage from Sir John Herschel's very elegant and masterly Treatise on Astronomy. "Choose any well-levelled field or bowling-green,