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(12) **United States Design Patent** (10) **Patent No.: US D518,101 S**
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(54) **BOOK PAGE AND LINE MARKER**

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(**) Term: **14 Years**

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(51) **LOC (8) Cl.** **19-99**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **D19/34**
(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... D8/394; D19/1, 2, 34; 24/67 R; 40/124.01, 124.08, 40/124.09; 116/234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 116/239, 240; 281/42, 45
See application file for complete search history.

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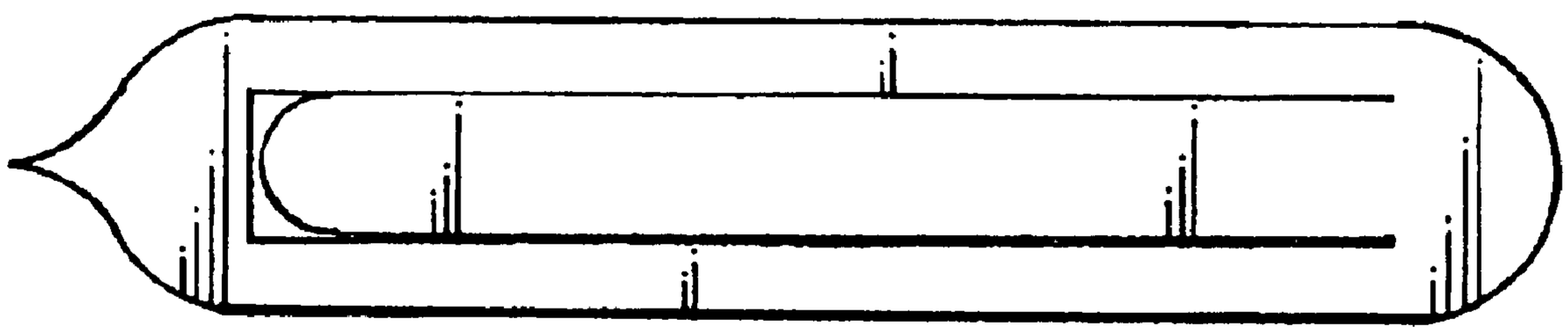
(57) **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for a book page and line marker, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. **1** is a front-side elevational view of a book page and line marker showing my new design;
FIG. **2** is a rear-side elevational view thereof;
FIG. **3** is a top plan view thereof,
FIG. **4** is a bottom plan elevational view thereof,
FIG. **5** is a left side elevational view thereof;
FIG. **6** is a right side elevational view thereof; and,
FIG. **7** is a front elevational view of the page and line marker inserted into a page of a book wherein the point of the page and line marker points to the last line read. The page and text of the book shown in broken lines in FIG. **7** are for illustrative purposes only and form no part of the claimed design.

1 Claim, 3 Drawing Sheets



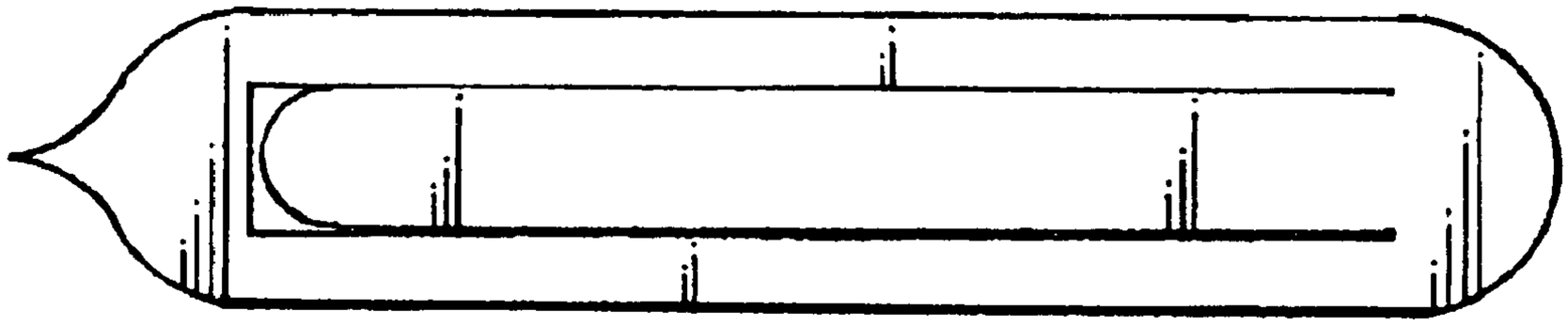


FIG. 1

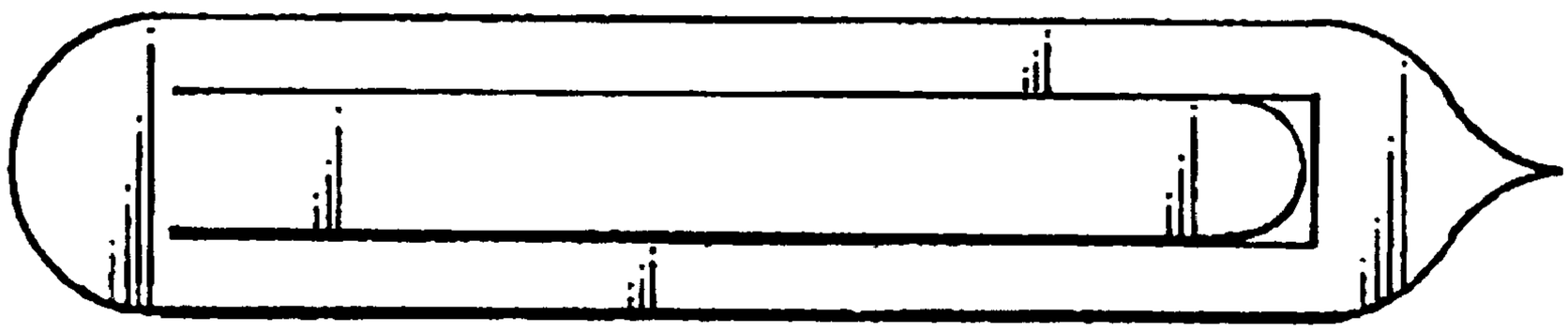


FIG. 2

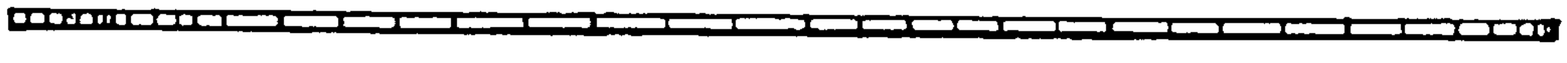
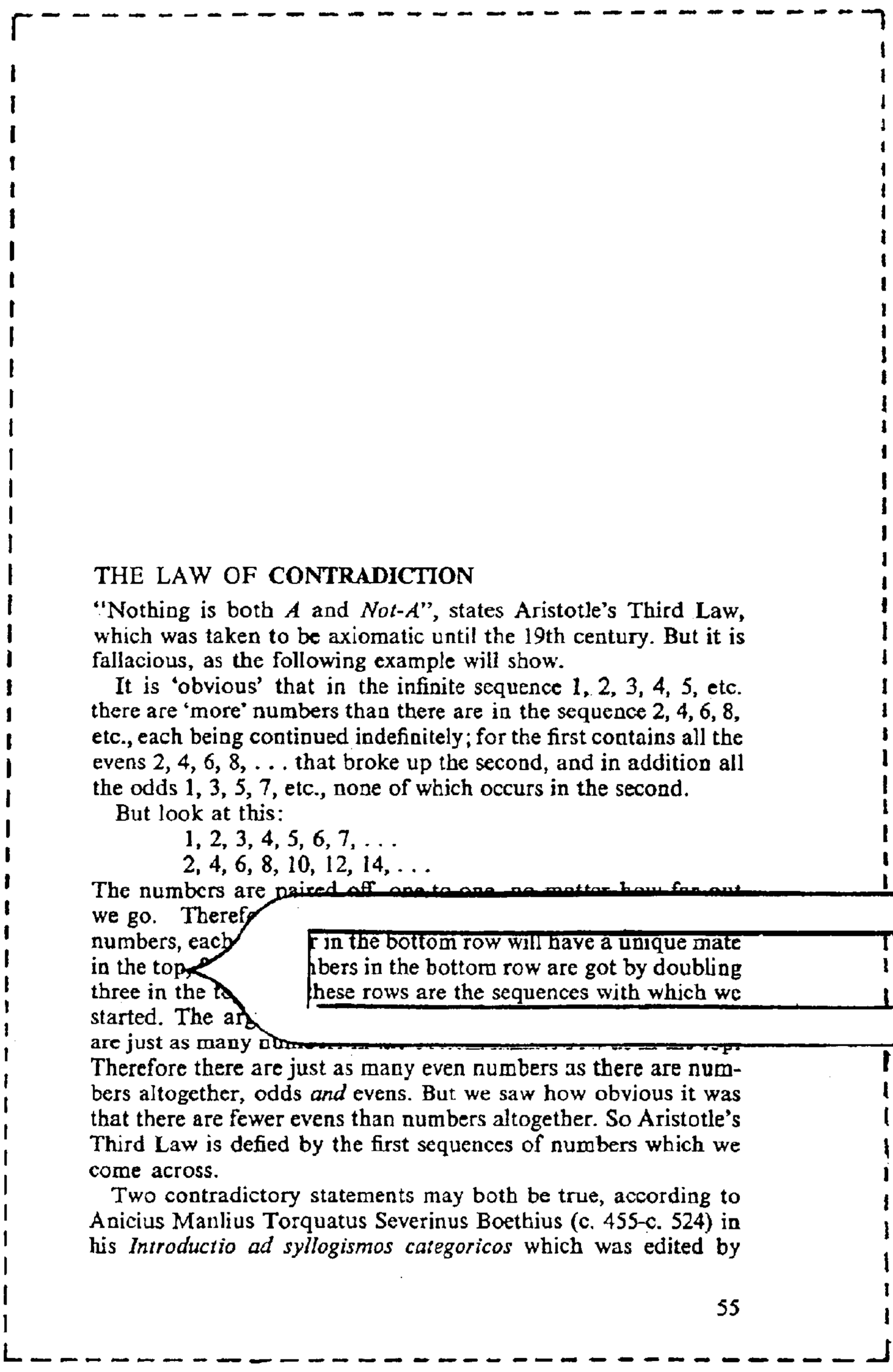


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

FIG. 6



THE LAW OF CONTRADICTION

"Nothing is both *A* and *Not-A*", states Aristotle's Third Law, which was taken to be axiomatic until the 19th century. But it is fallacious, as the following example will show.

It is 'obvious' that in the infinite sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. there are 'more' numbers than there are in the sequence 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., each being continued indefinitely; for the first contains all the evens 2, 4, 6, 8, . . . that broke up the second, and in addition all the odds 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., none of which occurs in the second.

But look at this:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, . . .
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, . . .

The numbers are paired off one to one no matter how far out we go. Therefore there are just as many even numbers as there are numbers altogether, odds *and* evens. But we saw how obvious it was that there are fewer evens than numbers altogether. So Aristotle's Third Law is defied by the first sequences of numbers which we come across.

Two contradictory statements may both be true, according to Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius (c. 455-c. 524) in his *Introductio ad syllogismos categoricos* which was edited by

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FIG. 7