(*b*) With the second alt. the corresponding declination and *less* lat.

(*c*) With the first alt. the corresponding declination and *greater* lat.

(*d*) With the second alt. the corresponding declination and *greater* lat.

Rule 6th.—Obtain the elapsed time corresponding to each assumed lat. thus—If one observation be A. M. and the other P. M. take the sum of the apparent times found by (*a*) and (*b*), if both be A. M. or P. M. take the difference of the results of (*a*) and (*b*), call this sum or difference the elapsed time (*e*) for the *less* lat. Proceed in the same manner, using the results of (*c*) and (*d*) to find the elapsed time (*f*) for the greater lat.

Rule 7th.—Take the difference of elapsed time (*e*) for the less lat. and the *true* apparent elapsed time, calling the remainder *too little*, if the former is less than the latter but *too much* if the reverse is thec ase. Find also the difference of the elapsed time (*f*), for the greater lat. and the true apparent time, naming the remainder on the same principle as before.

Rule 8th.—When one elapsed time is *too much* and the other *too little*, take their sum, but if both are too much or both *too little*, take their *difference* for the error of elapsed time, caused by an error of one degree of lat.

Rule 9th.—Make this proportion which can be computed by proportional logarithms: thus

As the error of elapsed time on 1° of lat.
Is to 1°
So is the error of elapsed for the less or greater assumed lat.
To a correction to be applied to that assumed lat.

It will be seen that when the elapsed time of one assumed lat. is *too little* and that of the other *too much*, the *true* lat. is between the two assumed ones, consequently the correction must be added to the *less* or subtracted from the greater lat. according to which is used for the determining of the correction. But both