

25 minutes, 30 seconds, in the eleventh zone it will be 5 hours, 25 minutes, 30 seconds, in the twelfth zone 4 hours, 25 minutes, 30 seconds, and so on, each successive zone differing in its notation by an exact hour. Thus it will be clear that the system is based on the one reckoning, according to a common standard of measurement and reference. The only departure from complete uniformity will be found in the nomenclature of the hours; but the numbers of the hours being governed by the numbers of the hour meridians, reference to the common standard will at all times be simple and direct.

The relationship established by this system, between the reckoning in each zone or section of the globe, and the world's standard, may for convenience be reduced to the following simple formula :

Let H be the number of the hour meridian, then

(1) In the zone of hour meridian 12 (corresponding with the meridian of Greenwich) the notation of the hours will agree with the world's standard.

(2) In all EAST Longitudes (zones to the east of hour meridian 12) the notation will be in advance of the world's standard.

$$\text{Hours FASTER} = 12 - H.$$

(3) In all WEST Longitudes (zones to the west of hour meridian 12) the notation will be behind the world's standard.

$$\text{Hours SLOWER} = H - 12.$$

The number distinguishing an hour meridian will be the key to the notation in the zone of that meridian. The world's standard will be the mean of all possible zone notations.

The hour zone system has now been in use throughout North America for seven years, and in the Japanese Empire for two years. In England, Scotland, and Sweden, the reckoning is in accord with this system. In Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Belgium, by all accounts it is on the eve of adoption. Wherever it has been adopted, it has resulted in giving the greatest satisfaction ; the hours recorded by the clocks are everywhere indicated at the same moment ; the only difference is in the number by which they are distinguished in the several zones, with that simple exception, minutes, seconds, and every sub-division of time are synchronous.

Another important, although secondary, reform in regulating the reckoning of time throughout the world, is to abandon the division of the day into halves, these halves being sub-divided into separate sets of hours, known as *ante meridian* and *post meridian*. The proposal is to follow the recommendation of the Washington Conference with respect