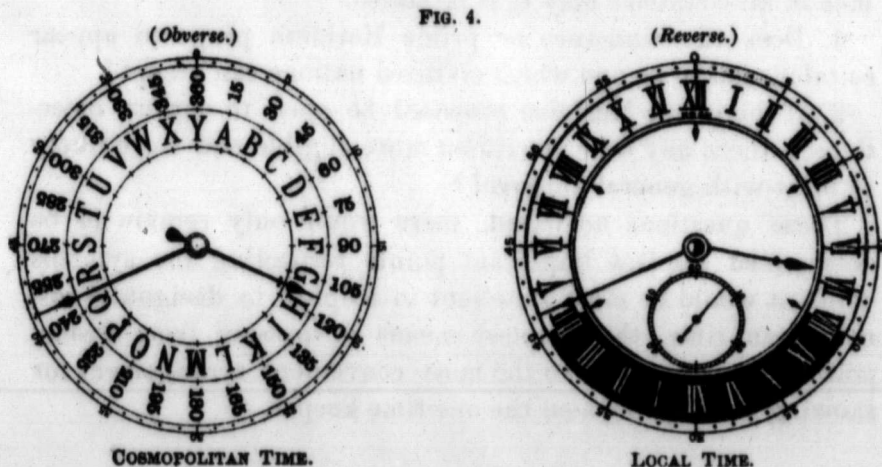


the alphabet. These 24 would be hour meridians. The first hour, (A,) from the time-zero would correspond with 15 degrees; the second, (B,) with 30 degrees; the third, (C,) with 45 degrees and so on. Both letters and degrees may be inscribed on the



watch dial as in the figure. By this arrangement the different usages of life which prevail in different countries would be met, and cosmopolitan time, would, in two ways, be distinguished from local time.

While letters of the Roman alphabet would probably be found the most convenient symbols in countries where that alphabet is in common use, there is nothing to prevent the employment of degrees to indicate cosmopolitan time in these and other countries. Indeed, the simple proposal to distinguish universal from local time in the way suggested—that is, to number the divisions of the cosmopolitan day by degrees, leaving the term, "hours," solely for local time—might have a tendency to familiarize the popular mind with the relations of time and longitude.

If the arguments adduced in the preceding papers be well founded it is no idle speculation to suppose that at no remote day, it will be held expedient for the several civilized nations of the world to recognize the necessity for a time-zero, and to enter into accord for the establishment of a common system of reckoning time and longitude.

These papers are intended to aid in directing attention to the