

5. How do you measure the distance between these two, or any other two places on the Chart?

With a pair of dividers take the space between them, which is to be measured off on a graduated meridian, half on each side of the middle latitude.

6. Why do you measure it in this particular manner?

Because the degrees of latitude expand as you go from the equator to the pole.

Additional for Masters.

7. What do you understand those small numbers to indicate that you see placed upon the chart?

Soundings, in fathoms.

8. At what time of tide?

Low water, ordinary spring tides.

9. What are the requisites you should know, in order that you may compare the depths obtained by your lead line with the depths marked on the chart?

The time from High water, and the half mean spring range at ship.

10. What do the Roman Numerals indicate that are occasionally seen near the coast, and in harbours?

High water full and change.

11. How would you find the time of High water at any place, the Admiralty tide tables not being at hand, or any other special tables available?

By adding 48 minutes . . . every day since full and change.

SEXTANT.

1. What is the first adjustment of the Sextant?

To set the index glass perpendicular to the plane of the sextant.

2. How do you make that adjustment?

Place the Vernier about the middle of the arc, hold the sextant horizontally with the limb from you, look obliquely into the index glass, and see if the true and reflected ~~horizons~~ *images* appear in one straight line, if not it is to be adjusted by the screws behind the glass at the base of the frame.

3. What is the second adjustment?

To set the Horizon glass perpendicular to the plane of the sextant.