ITS USES IN GEOGRAPHY.

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planations, be solved to its imbut intelliterrestrial ronometer stribution of light and heat upon the globe, which is principally the great object of this apparatus, with all the variations in the lengths of the days and nights in a year, with the observed variable periods of light and darkness within the Polar Circles. The following conclusions may be safely come to as to whence they arise :--

First—To the orbital revolution of the globe around the sun in the ecliptic plane, and to the fact of the centres of the two bodies remaining always in the above plane.

Second—To the inclination of the terrestrial axis to the globe's path in the solar system.

Third—To the parallelism of the axis to itself, combined with the globe's axial rotation every 24 hour.

In the study of this branch of geography with the Astronomical Globe it may be added all the geographical definitions should be fully riveted in the memory; and chiefly the mechanical portions which represent terrestrial phenomena, and such should be studied and taken from the apparatus itself. Also, it should be remembered, the full structure of terms used by geographers are of a mixed character, a portion being purely astronomical, viz., those relating to the circles of the sphere, and those which relate or describe the conditions of the surface of the earth. Hence the use and necessity of uniting together the study of the two branches, Topography and Geographical Astronomy.

The following are the most prominent DEFINITIONS used in solving problems with the new globe, and they should all be closely traced on the APPARATUS and committed to memory.

First—The great imaginary AXIS of the GLOBE is a straight line or diameter, around which the whole mass turns once every twenty-four hours.

Second—The POLES of the GLOBE are the two places in its surface at the extremity of its axis north and south.

Third—The NORTH POLE determines the direction in which the axis points to in the Heavens, and the South Pole determines the opposite extremity. In the present age no telescopic star happens to be exactly over the two celestial points.

Fourth—Meridians on the globes surface are HOUR CIRCLES, and when read on the globes equator, they are called RIGHT ASCENSIONS, but when referred to the ecliptic plane they indicate the ecliptic longitude.

Fifth—The angles of RIGHT ASCENSION are at the poles of the globe's axis and the LONGITUDE is at the poles of the ECLIPTIC PLANE.

Sixth—The EQUATOR is a great circle equidistant from the two poles, it divide the globes into two hemispheres named after the poles, Northern and Southern Hemispheres.