

Coomasio.
anila.

antiago,
Montevideo,
Bahia-Blanca or
Salvador.

Principal cities in

.....	19,000
.....	13,060
p.N.S.	28,000
on,	
.....	5,600
. B..	30,000

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

1. What is the terrestrial globe?

The terrestrial globe is a ball representing the earth with the continents and seas on its surface. The globe turns on an axis the extremities of which are called poles. The poles rest in a circle called a meridian that can be moved in the horizon so as to elevate or lower the poles. Thus any place can be brought to the zenith: then the horizon of the globe represents the horizon of the place for which the globe has been elevated. By means of the globe, we can know the hour of the rising and setting of the sun at any given place, its meridian altitude, and perform many other interesting problems.

2. What are the circles of the globe.

On the surface of the globe, are drawn the six great, and the four lesser circles. The great circles have all one common centre, consequently they divide the earth into two equal parts. They are the Equator or Equinoctial, the Horizon, the Ecliptic and the two Colures. Each of the lesser circles divides the earth into two unequal parts: they are the two Tropics, and the two polar circles. The parallels of latitude are also lesser circles.

Every circle is divided into 360 equal parts called degrees, each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds. Half a circle comprehends 180° and one quarter of a circle 90° .

3. What is the horizon?

There are two horizons, the sensible and the rational horizon. That circle where the earth and sky seem