

ITALY,
JAPAN,
LIBERIA,

TURKEY,
UNITED STATES,
VENEZUELA.

In the negative :

SAN DOMINGO.

Abstained from voting :

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

AYES 22. NOES 1.

There was less difficulty and even greater unanimity displayed when the consideration of Universal Time was submitted. The Conference adopted the principle of a Universal Day without a single negative vote. The resolutions carried are substantially in accord with the essential principles, if not with the precise features of the proposals set forth in the proceedings of the Canadian Institute, published in 1879.

The resolution defining the Universal Day reads as follows : "*Resolved*, That this Universal Day is to be a mean solar day ; is to begin for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to twenty-four hours."

This definition, taken in conjunction with the other resolutions of the Conference, is fraught with important consequences.

When it is mean midnight at Greenwich, that moment it is mean noon at the meridian 180° from Greenwich, as indicated by the solar passage. Hence the Anti-Prime Meridian practically becomes the Time-zero for the world.

The initial instant of the twenty-four hours of each successive Universal or Cosmic Day is the moment of mean solar passage on the Anti-Prime Meridian. The first hour of the Cosmic Day is at the solar passage on the meridian 15° westward ; this then becomes the 1st Hour Meridian. The second hour of the Cosmic Day is at the solar passage on the meridian 15° still further westward ; this becomes the 2nd Hour Meridian. And so on in turn, each meridian which is an exact multiple of 15° from the Time-zero becomes an Hour Meridian corresponding in number with the numbers of the successive hours of the Cosmic Day.