that the earth itself is the great standard chronometer while the sun is the index to point out the hours.

The hour zone system has been designed to facilitate a common reckoning in all longitudes without any apparent wide departure from old usages and prevailing customs. The proposed manner of numbering the hour meridians establishes a direct relationship between the reckoning in each zone or section and the world's standard. This relationship may conveniently be reduced to the following formula:—

Let H be the number of the hour meridian, then—

(1.) In the zone of hour meridian number 12 (*duodecim*) (corresponding with the meridian of Greenwich) the notation of the hours will agree with the world's standard.

(2.) In all EAST longitudes, the notation will be in advance of the world's standard; the number of hours FASTER than W.S. will in each case equal twelve *minus* H.

(3.) In all WEST longitudes the notations will be behind the world's standard; the number of hours SLOWER than W.S. will in each case equal H *minus* twelve.

The distinguishing number of each hour meridian will be the key to the notation in the zone of that meridian, and it will denote the precise relation which the local reckoning bears to the world's standard.

By this system, uniformity of reckoning throughout the globe will be unbroken, except in the numbers by which the hours will be distinguished in the several zones. The notation will differ an even hour from zone to zone. In all other respects there will be complete identity of reckoning and everywhere synchronism will practically prevail.