

CORRESPONDING TIME TABLE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES ON THE GLOBE;
Twelve o'clock Noon at London, the commercial metropolis of the world, being the standard of time selected.
(Illustrative of the Table of Clocks of the World, opposite.)

A. M. OR FORENOON.			P. M. OR AFTERNOON.		
	A. M.	Long. W.		P. M.	Long. E.
Barbados, West Indies,	8 1	59 41	Adelaide, South Australia,	9 14	138 28
Bermuda, West Indies,	7 42	64 30	Algiers, Colony of Algiers,	0 12	5 5
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S.,	7 16	71 4	Athens, Greece,	1 35	23 46
Buenos Ayres, Buenos Ayres,	8 7	58 22	Auckland, New Zealand,	11 59	174 45
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,	7 48	63 7	Berlin, Prussia,	0 33	13 22
Dublin, Ireland,	0 28	51 2	Berne, Switzerland,	0 30	7 26
Edinburgh, Scotland,	11 35	6 20	Brussels, Belgium,	0 17	4 22
Fredericton, New Brunswick,	11 47	3 12	Bombay, India,	4 52	72 50
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	7 33	66 38	Cairo, Egypt,	2 5	31 10
Hamilton, Ont.,	0 40	63 36	Calcutta, India,	5 54	88 28
Havana, Cuba,	0 30	82 21	Cape Town, Cape Colony,	1 14	18 28
Hongkong, Sandwich Islands,	1 28	157 55	Constantinople, Turkey,	1 50	28 55
Kingston, Ont.,	6 54	76 32	Copenhagen, Denmark,	0 50	12 35
Lima, Peru,	6 52	76 57	Delhi, India,	5 11	77 40
Lisbon, Portugal,	11 23	9 8	Dresden, Saxony, Germany,	0 35	13 43
London, Ont.,	0 35	81 18	Dunedin, Free City, Germany,	0 40	9 59
Madeira (Island of),	10 52	16 54	Fukuoka, Japan,	7 37	114 10
Manila, Spain,	11 45	13 43	Jerusalem, Palestine, Syria,	9 20	140 0
Mexico, Republic of Mexico,	5 24	90 5	Moscow, Russia,	2 21	33 20
Montreal, Que.,	7 6	73 36	Multa, India,	5 21	80 22
New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S.,	5 50	90 11	Mecca, Arabia,	0 58	14 31
New York, State of N. Y., U. S.,	0 57	74 1	McBourne, Victoria, Australia,	2 44	40 55
Ottawa, Ont.,	6 42	79 27	Munich, Bavaria, Germany,	0 40	144 58
Quebec, New Canada,	6 50	75 10	Paris, France,	0 9	2 20
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S.,	7 15	71 16	Peking, China,	7 46	116 28
Quebec, Que.,	6 45	73 45	Rome, Italy,	0 50	12 30
Quito, Ecuador,	9 7	49 9	St. Petersburg, Russia,	2 12	30 19
Rio Janeiro, Brazil,	8 29	54 40	Stockholm, Sweden,	1 12	18 3
San Francisco, California, U. S.,	3 51	122 22	Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany,	0 87	9 11
Toronto, Ont.,	6 43	79 21	Sydney, New South Wales,	10 5	151 14
Vancouver, Vancouver Island,	3 43	124 22	Turin, Piedmont, Italy,	8 12	48
Washington, Capital of the U. S.,	6 52	77 1	Vienna, Austria,	0 31	7 40
				1 6	16 23

Rule to find the Longitude of any Place.—Multiply the difference of time between London and the place whose longitude is required by 15, and the result will be its longitude in degrees.

When the London time is least,
The longitude is east;

And for all the rest,
The longitude is west.

RULES TO FIND, ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF ANY PLACE.

Latitude.—Bring the desired place on the globe to that part of the brass meridian which is numbered from the equator towards the poles: the degree-figure of the meridian above the place is its latitude, or distance from the equator. If the place lie north of the equator, the figure indicates the north latitude; if south of the equator, south latitude.

Longitude.—Bring the desired place on the globe to the brass meridian, and the number of degrees on the equator cut by the meridian will be the longitude of the place, or its distance east or west of Greenwich. If the place lie to the right hand of the meridian passing through Greenwich, the degree-figure on the brass meridian indicates east longitude; if to the left, west longitude.

LENGTH, IN GEOGRAPHICAL MILES, OF ONE DEGREE OF LONGITUDE FOR EVERY DEGREE OF LATITUDE.

Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Lat.	Geog. Miles.	Lat.	Geog. Miles.
0	69.00	11	58.90	21	56.02	31	51.43	41	45.28	51	37.76	61	29.08	71	19.54
1	69.19	12	58.69	22	55.63	32	50.88	42	44.59	52	36.95	62	28.17	72	18.55
2	69.38	13	58.46	23	55.23	33	50.38	43	43.88	53	36.11	63	27.24	73	17.85
3	69.52	14	58.22	24	54.81	34	49.74	44	43.16	54	35.46	64	26.31	74	17.03
4	69.65	15	57.95	25	54.38	35	49.15	45	42.43	55	34.41	65	25.36	75	16.53
5	69.77	16	57.67	26	53.93	36	48.54	46	41.68	56	33.53	66	24.41	76	15.53
6	69.87	17	57.34	27	53.46	37	47.92	47	40.72	57	32.67	67	23.45	77	14.51
7	69.96	18	57.01	28	52.97	38	47.28	48	40.15	58	31.73	68	22.48	78	13.48
8	69.42	19	56.73	29	52.47	39	46.63	49	39.56	59	30.93	69	21.51	79	12.48
9	69.26	20	56.58	30	51.96	40	45.96	50	38.57	60	30.00	70	20.52	80	10.42
10	69.09														0.00

Note.—At the equator, degrees of longitude and latitude are of the same length; but as we go from the equator, every degree of longitude grows gradually less, until at the poles the degree terminates in a point. Geographical miles may be converted into English miles by multiplying them by 0.69.

TO FIND THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ANY TWO PLACES ON THE GLOBE.

Rule.—Lay the quadrant of altitude over the two places. Count the number of degrees between them: multiply that number by 60 to give the answer in geographical miles, or by 69.07 to give the answer in English miles.

QUESTIONS.—When it is 12 o'clock noon at London, what o'clock is it at Barbados, Bermuda, &c.? at Adelaide, Algiers, &c.? How is longitude by difference of time found? How is latitude by a brass meridian on a terrestrial globe found? How is longitude so found? How many geographical miles in a degree of longitude at the equator? How many miles in a degree of longitude in latitude 10°? in latitude 20°? in latitude 40°? in latitude 60°—up to 90°? What is the length of a degree of longitude at the poles? How is the distance between any two places on the globe found?

Entered, according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, by JOHN LOVELL, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics at Ottawa.