

pletely new set of time-pieces or at least a new set of works in the old cases. The time-pieces at present in use could be gradually replaced by those with the new-marked dial. The new divisions of the dial would mark this period of time off into 100 divisions or hours, thus making the hour nearly three-eighths of its present length. A considerable advantage will thus be gained in the reading of time, for instance the symbols A. M. and P. M. will be unnecessary, for no confusion can arise as to whether 3 o'clock means 3 A. M. or 3 P. M. By the new divisions eight (10) hours would signify our present 3 A. M., while 50 o'clock would indicate our present 3 P. M., etc. It may be thought that such a number of divisions on the dial will make the telling of time more difficult; but if we make the hour-hand the longer one, the hour can be seen at a glance and the minutes need to be expressed but approximately, since they have become comparatively small.

The determination of longitude and latitude becomes a very simple process instead of the intricate and difficult problem it presents. Conversion of time into longitude is now entirely discarded and all that is required is to add or subtract the necessary corrections to or from the sextant readings or tables direct. This method is very much to be preferred to our present system and has an incalculable advantage over the French Metric System, which will if adopted be a constant source of confusion to navigators. At present four minutes of time corresponds to one degree of longitude, while in the Metric System there is no integral relation between minutes of time and degrees. The new second on a great circle will be about 500 feet present measure.