

the surveyor uses *standard railroad time* he will correct the same for the difference of longitude between his station and the standard meridian for which the time is given, at the rate of *four minutes* of time *for each degree* of the difference in arc (see instructions, p. 514). Thus, if the difference of longitude for the station be $1^{\circ} 45' = 1.75$, the equivalent in time will be $4 \times 1.75 = 7$ minutes. Since table XV applies to longitude 75° , the correction will always be *subtracted* from the standard railroad time of observation to obtain *local* time. It is immaterial *where* the surveyor obtains the standard time, provided he gets it right; a result which will be determined in the most satisfactory manner by a direct comparison at a telegraph office.

Generally the surveyor will have only two or three simple additions or subtractions to make, and ten minutes will be ample time in which to make the observation and perform the little computation required.