

east of the 68th meridian of west longitude. Eastern standard time, which is the local time at the 75th meridian running near Cornwall, Ontario, and is thus five hours behind Greenwich, is used in Quebec west of the 68th meridian and in Ontario east of the 90th meridian and in the Northwest Territories between the 68th and 85th meridians. Central standard time, which is the local time at the 90th meridian, is six hours behind Greenwich and is used in Ontario west of the 90th meridian, in Manitoba, in the Northwest between the 85th and the 102nd meridians and in the southeasterly part of Saskatchewan. Mountain time, which is the local time at the 105th meridian running near Regina, is seven hours behind Greenwich and is used throughout Saskatchewan except in the southeasterly part, throughout Alberta and in that part of the Northwest Territories between the 102nd and 120th meridians. Pacific standard time, which is the local time of the 120th meridian running near Kamloops, British Columbia, is eight hours behind Greenwich and is used throughout British Columbia and in that part of the Northwest Territories lying west of the 120th meridian. Yukon standard time, which is the local time at the 135th meridian, running near Whitehorse, Yukon, is nine hours behind Greenwich and is used throughout the Yukon Territory. Thus in the far-flung area of the Dominion there are no fewer than six different standard times roughly corresponding with the 84 degrees of longitude between the Labrador boundary and the Alaskan boundary. The existence of the different time zones is to-day brought home to the average man by the radio; especially in such programs as the Empire Christmas broadcasts.

Some municipalities adopt the time used by the local railways, which in some cases differs from the standard, and there are also villages which adopt such time as seems to best suit their convenience, but, in general, the legal boundaries of the different time zones are actually in use. The boundaries of the standard time zones in Canada and Newfoundland are shown in the map on p. 52.

**Daylight Saving Time.**—For some years before the Great War there had been an active propaganda, particularly in the cities, for the use of an earlier time, usually referred to as "daylight saving time", and one hour ahead of standard time, during the summer months. It was considered that both from the economic and from the health point of view, the people, particularly in industrial towns and cities, would gain by beginning work earlier in the morning and having a longer period of sunlight at their disposal for recreation after the work of the day was over. The opponents of the scheme pointed out that the same results might be achieved if everyone went to work an hour earlier and quit work an hour earlier, but it was replied that this ignored the extent to which man is a creature of habit. In Great Britain the use of daylight saving time during the summer months was legalized in 1916 in order to economize the use of light and power for ammunition-making and other related manufactures, and it has since been maintained there by law. The United States and Canada adopted daylight saving for the entire country in 1918, but the Canadian Act lapsed at the end of that year. Since that date, however, various towns and cities have adopted daylight saving by-laws for varying periods in the summer months. There is, indeed, a good deal of confusion and inconvenience arising out of this situation, since, of two towns a few miles apart, one may adopt daylight saving and the other may not, while in other cases they may both adopt daylight saving but one of them for a shorter term than the other. Generally speaking, in the United States and Canada the agricultural element in the population has been opposed to daylight saving and this has made it impracticable to adopt daylight saving time on a nation-wide basis.