

Maclear & Co.'s Canadian Almanac,

(LATE SCOBIE'S)

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

126788

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, &c., 1855.

Dominical Letter	41
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	13
Jewish Lunar Cycle	10
Epact (Moon's Age, January 1st)	12
Solar Cycle	16
Roman Indiction,	13
Dionysian Period	184
Julian Period	6568
The year 5616 of the Jewish Era com. Sept. 13	1855
The year 1272 of the Moham. Era com. Sept. 13	1855
Year of the World (Usher)	5859
Year of the World (Jews)	5615
Year of the World (Septuagint)	7363
Year A. U. C. (Building of Rome)	2628
Year of the Olympiads	2681
Year of the Era of Nabonassar	2601
The 19th of Her Majesty's Reign begins June 20th	1855
The 80th of the Indep. U. S. begins July 4th	1855

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, &c., 1855.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb'y 4
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb'y 18
Ash Wednesday, or First of Lent	Feb'y 21
Quadra. First Sunday in Lent	Feb'y 25
Mid Lent Sunday	Mar. 18
Palm Sunday	April 1
Good Friday	April 6
EASTER SUNDAY	April 8
Low Sunday	April 15
Rogation Sunday	May 13
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 17
Whit Sunday—Pentecost	May 27
Trinity Sunday	June 3
Corpus Christi	June 7
Middle Day of the Year	July 2
Advent Sunday	Dec. 2
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Birth of Prince Albert	Aug. 26

THE SEASONS, 1855.—TORONTO.

	D. H. M.
Winter Solstice (1851) Dec. 21.	9 43 even.
Vernal Equinox, March 20, 1855	10 51 even.
Summer Solstice, June 21	7 32 even.
Autumnal Equinox, September 23	9 43 mor.
Winter Solstice, December 22	9 41 mor.
Sun in Winter Signs	89 1 8 mor.

THE SEASONS, 1855.—TORONTO.

	D. H. M.
Sun in Spring Signs	92 20 41
Sun in Summer Signs	93 14 11
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89 17 43
Tropical Year	365 5 45
Sun North of Equator	186 10 53
Sun South of Equator	178 18 56

MORNING STARS, 1855.

Venus from Oct. 1st, to July 10th, 1855.
Mars from April 9th, to April 1st, 1856.
Jupiter from Jan. 29th to Aug. 21.
Saturn from June 10 to Dec. 18.

EVENING STARS, 1855.

Venus until Oct. 1, 1855.
Mars to April 9, 1855.
Jupiter to Jan. 29, 1855; and from Aug. 21, to March 5, 1856.
Saturn until June 10, 1855, and from Dec. 18.

TO THE READER.

SUN'S RISING AND SETTING.—There are two kinds of time used in common Almanacs, for the Sun's Rising and Setting. One is *Clock time*, and the other is *Apparent* or *Sun time*. *Clock time* is *always right*, while *Sun time* *varies* every day, and is alternately too "Fast" or too "Slow." Hence it is that two almanacs, made by the same calculator, for the same year and place, will give the sun's rising and setting very differently, if a *different* kind of time is used in each. Persons observing this must not think that either is wrong. According to apparent time, the sun will always rise and set at six o'clock, at the time of its crossing the equinoctial; but this is never the case according to *Clock time*, or *true time*. If the sun was in the meridian, or at the noon mark, at 12 o'clock every day, then *apparent time* would be true, and the sun would always rise and set at 6 o'clock, when it was at the equinoxes. People generally suppose it is 12 o'clock when the sun is in mid-heaven, or at the noon mark. In this there is a great mistake, for the sun is so irregular, that it does not come to these points at 12 o'clock oftener than four times in a whole year, or about once in every three months. In this almanac we give the time exact to the nearest second, that a correct clock must show, when the sun is in the meridian and shadow at the noon mark, for every day in the year. When the sun is at the noon mark it is *noon*, but not twelve o'clock very often.

This variation of the sun makes a difference between it and all true time-pieces, and produces two kinds of "Equation of Time," or the difference between clock and sun. Add to apparent time when Sun is "Slow," and subtract when it is "Fast." Many almanacs are calculated in sun or apparent time, for the convenience of those who are accustomed to it. Such almanacs do not allow for the variation of the sun, besides this may show the rising and setting of the sun's centre, without allowing for the effect of refraction, and are therefore both inconvenient and incorrect according to mean time. Almanacs in *clock time* are the best ones, for they give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for the effect of refraction, which causes the sun to appear on the horizon a short time before he has risen, and after he has really set. This almanac is in *clock time*, or mean time.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the length of the day.

Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for *apparent time*.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

☾ New Moon, and Moon generally. ☾ First Quarter. ○ Full Moon. ☾ Last Quarter. ☾ Moon's ascending Node. ☾ descending Node. ● in Apogee—farthest from the earth. ● in perigee—nearest to the earth. ● Highest—Moon farthest North. ● Lowest—Moon farthest South. ♄ Saturn. ♀ Venus. ♂ Near together. ♃ Jupiter. ☿ Mercury. ☐ 90° apart, ♄ Opposition, or 180° apart. ♁ Mars. ★ Stars. ☼ Sun. ♃ Herschel. ♃ Neptune.

DIRECTIONS FOR FINDING THE TRUE TIME.

The Sun, as we have stated before, is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only of the year. It is sometimes as much as 16¼ minutes before or after twelve when its shadow strikes the noon mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the noon mark; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the sun dial or noon mark, be set at the time