

ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR

— AND —

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1894.

On the left hand page of each month are given the rising and setting of the sun with the length of the day to the nearest full minute; also, the data required for the working of solar observations for time, namely, the Equation of Time (that is in the difference between apparent Sun Time and uniform Clock Time, to be added or subtracted according as one is behind or ahead of the other), which is given for the instant of apparent Noon—next the Sun's Declination at Mean Noon, Greenwich Time, with these exceptions all the calculations are brought to the nearest minute of Local mean time at Charlottetown, Latitude $46^{\circ} 13' 55''$ N.; Longitude $63^{\circ} 7' 33''$ W.; giving 4 hs. 12 mins. 29.5 secs. difference slow on Greenwich.

If required, the Sun's Declination at Greenwich apparent noon may be found from the data here given by multiplying the hourly variation of Declination by the Equation of time for the same day reduced to the decimal of an hour, and applying the result according to the conditions as under.

DECLINATION INCREASING.		DECLINATION DECREASING.	
Sun slow of clock.	Sun fast of clock.	Sun slow of clock.	Sun fast of clock.
Add	Subtract.	Subtract.	Add.

Example—To find the declination at Greenwich, apparent noon, on March 10th, 1894.

Equation of Time March 10, $10^{\circ} 22.71''$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{) 22.71} \\ \underline{10.378} \\ .173 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Hourly var. declination, } 58.82 \\ \underline{.173} \\ 17646 \\ \underline{41174} \\ 5882 \\ \underline{10.17586} \end{array}$$

Declination at mean noon.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \ 59' \ 35.2'' \\ \underline{10.17} \end{array}$$

Sun's Declination App't Noon, 3 59 25.0