EXPLANATION OF THE ARTICLES & CALENDAR

AND

Astronomical Notes for the Year 1889.

The left hand page of each month contains all the necessary data for Solar observations for Time and Latitude, these are:—The Equation of Time (Sun slow or fast of clock), being the difference between Apparent and Mean Time, which is given for the instant of Apparent Noon, and the Sun's Declination at Mean Noon, both Greenwich time; also the Sun's apparent semi-diameter to the nearest tenth of a second of arc for every day throughout the year.

The Sun's Declination at Greenwich Apparent Noon, if required, can be obtained from the above data by multiplying the hourly varation of Declination by the Equation of Time for the same day, reduced to the decimal of an hour, and applying the result in accordance with the conditions here given.

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 of process.—Required the Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon, Greenwich time, February 14th, 1889.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text{Equation of Time, Feb. 29th, 1889, } = 14' & \!\!23.74'' \\
\text{Sun slow of clock} & 60\!\!\mid\!\!14.396 \\
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
& .2399 \\
\text{Hourly variation of Declination} & 51.26 \\
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
14394 \\
4798 \\
2399 \\
11.995 \\
\end{array}
$$

Declination decreasing. Sun slow. Subtract   12.297274
Sun's Declination, Greenwich Mean Noon   12° 50' 37·7''

Apparent Noon = 12° 50' 25·4''