ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR

—AND—

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1893.

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 solar observations for time, namely, the Equation of Time (that is, the difference between apparent Sun time and uniform Clock time), which is given for the instant of Apparent Noon and the Sun's Declination at Mean Noon—Greenwich Time. With these two exceptions all the calculations are reduced to the nearest minute of local mean time at Charlottetown. Latitude 46° 13′ 55″ N.; Longitude 63° 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 obtained 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 Sun's Declination at Greenwich, Apparent Noon, on February 16th, 1893.

Equation of Time, February 16th, 14′ 14.94″ slow

60)14.269

.2378

Hourly diff. 52.31 decreasing

2378

Sun's Declination S. Mean Noon, 12° 8′ 46.0″

7134

4756

11.890

12.439318 subtract

Sun's Declination, Apparent Noon, 12° 8′ 33.6″