EQUATION OF TIME,

FOR

1841.

(*Continued.*)

	SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	☉ *Fast*		☉ *Fast*		☉ *Fast*		☉ *Fast*	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
1	0	13	10	24	16	17	10	38
2	0	32	10	43	16	17	10	15
3	0	51	11	1	16	18	9	51
4	1	11	11	20	16	17	9	27
5	1	31	11	38	16	16	9	2
6	1	51	11	55	16	13	8	37
7	2	11	12	12	16	10	8	11
8	2	31	12	29	16	5	7	43
9	2	51	12	45	16	0	7	17
10	3	12	13	1	15	53	6	50
11	3	33	13	16	15	46	6	22
12	3	54	13	30	15	39	5	54
13	4	14	13	45	15	30	5	25
14	4	36	13	59	15	21	4	57
15	4	57	14	12	15	11	4	27
16	5	18	14	24	15	0	3	58
17	5	39	14	36	14	47	3	28
18	6	0	14	48	14	34	2	58
19	6	21	14	58	14	21	2	28
20	6	42	15	8	14	6	1	59
21	7	3	15	17	13	51	1	29
22	7	23	15	26	13	36	0	58
23	7	44	15	35	13	18	0	28
							☉ *Slow*	
24	8	5	15	43	13	1	0	1
25	8	25	15	50	12	43	0	32
26	8	45	15	56	12	24	1	1
27	9	6	16	1	12	4	1	31
28	9	26	16	6	11	44	2	0
29	9	45	16	10	11	22	2	30
30	10	5	16	13	11	0	2	59
31	—	—	16	15	—	—	3	28

EXPLANATIONS.

THE Time deduced from all observations of the Sun, Moon, Planets, and Stars, is *Apparent Time.*

The Time shown by well regulated Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches, is *Mean Time.*

Equation of Time is the difference between *Apparent* and *Mean* Time, and is principally employed in reducing Apparent to Mean Time.

EXAMPLE: Suppose on the 9th November, in the afternoon, the time shown by a good dial or found, by calculation from an observation of the Sun, to be 3h. 16m. Apparent Time; the Equation on that day by the Table being 16 minutes to be subtracted, because the sun is fast, leaves 3 hours, Mean Time—the time which ought to be shown by a well regulated clock at the instant of the observation.