

The Cheapest Store in Town is Robert Young's.

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P. E. ISLAND CALENDAR.

1871

True Time.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs—*clock* or *mean time* in some, or *apparent* or *sun time* in others. *Clock* time is always right, while *sun time* varies every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due South, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The Sun is seldom on the meridian at *twelve o'clock*; indeed, this is the case only on four days of the year, namely—April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock time*. Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent time*, give the rising and the setting of the Sun's *centre* and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the Sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock time*, give the rising and setting of the Sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction. The practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon is not strictly correct, as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation in every place from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark or a meridian line.

Chronological Notes.

GOLDEN NUMBER.—The Lunar Cycle is a cycle or course of 19 years, in which the phenomena of the moon occur within an hour and about 29 minutes of the time at which they occurred 19 years before; and the place of each year in this cycle is shown by its golden number. The first year of the Christian era was the second of the Lunar Cycle.

EPACT.—The common solar year of 365 days contains 12 moons and 11 days. The Epact indicates the moon's age on January 1.

SOLAR CYCLE.—The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, during which the week-days occur on the same days of the month as they did during the previous solar cycle. The number of the Solar Cycle shows the place of the year in that cycle. The first year of the Christian era was the tenth of the Solar Cycle.

DOMINICAL LETTER.—The first seven letters of the alphabet are used in a Calendar to show the days of the week, and the Dominical letter is that which marks the Sundays. The first day of the year is always marked by the letter A. In leap-year there are two letters—one till the end of February, and then the preceding letter.

ROMAN INDICTION.—A period of 15 years, used by the Romans for taxing their provinces. It dates from the 1st of January, 313. The first year of the Christian era is reckoned as the fourth of the cycle of Indiction.

JULIAN PERIOD.—A period of 7,980 years; obtained by multiplying together the Lunar Cycle, Solar Cycle, and Roman Indiction— $19 \times 28 \times 15 = 7,980$. This period was invented in 1583, and is used in calculations of astronomy and chronology. The first year of the Christian era is reckoned as the 4714th of the Julian Period.

The Year 5632 of the Jewish Era commences on September 16, 1871.
Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on November 14, 1871.

The Year 1288 of the Mohammedan Era commences on March 23, 1871.

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