EXPLANATION

OF THE

Articles of the Calendar

AND

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1887.

On the left hand page of each month are given the rising and setting of the sun, with the length of the day; also the data required for Solar observations for Time, namely:—The Equation of Time (Sun fast or slow of clock) which is given for the instant of apparent Noon, and the Sun's Declination at Mean Noon, both Greenwich time, with these exceptions, all the calculations are reduced to the nearest minute of Local Mean Time, Charlottetown Latitude 46° 13′ 55″ N. Longitude 63° 7′ 23″ W.

If required, (as in meridian observations for Latitude) 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 Apparent Noon, Greenwich Time, on February 11th, 1887.

Equation of Time Feb. 11th, 60 14′ 27.30″

14.455

.2409

Hourly variation of Declination 49.35

12045

7227

21681

9636

S. Declination decreasing. Sun slow. Subtract 11.888415

Sun's Declination Mean Noon 14 1 26.8

Apparent noon 14 1 14.9