Articles of the Calendar

—AND—

Astronomical Notices for the Year 1899

ON the left hand page of each month are given the rising and setting of the Sun, and the length of the day, also the data required for Solar observations, namely,—the Equation of Time (that is the difference between variable Sun Time and uniform Clock Time, to be added or subtracted according as one is behind or ahead of the other), also the Sun's Declination, at the instant of Mean Noon, Greenwich Time, and the Sun's apparent semi-diameter to the nearest tenth of a second. With these exceptions all the calculations are reduced to the nearest minute of Local Mean Time at Charlottetown,—Latitude 46° 13′ 55″ N., Longtitude 63° 7′ 33″ W.); giving 4h. 12m. 29.5sec. difference slow on Greenwich time.

The Meredian Altitude of the Sun (or Moon) for any day of the year by applying the Declination to the co-Latitude of the place, adding the Declination if North, subtracting if South.

For example,—To find the Mer. Alt. of the Sun at Charlottetown on the longest and shortest day of the year:

	90 00 00	
Latitude of Charlottetown	46 13 55	
Co-Latitude	43 46 5	
Sun's Declination June 21, N. Dec. 21, S.	23 27 13	
	67 13 18	Mer. Alt. June 21st
	20 18 52	" " Dec. 21st

From the Sun's apparent semi-diameter, the Sun's Horizontal Parallax (that is the Sun's apparent semi-diameter as seen from the Sun's distance) may be found dividing by 107.44 the proportion the Sun's actual diameter bears to that of the Earth. Thus we find for July, when the Sun's distance is greatest, 15′ 45″ 3 = 9′.45.3 = 8″.791.
107.44 107.44 Also, on Dec. 31, when the sun is nearest the Semi-diameter 16′ 17″.5 gives 9″.077 for Parallax.