

## EXPLANATIONS OF THE ARTICLES OF CALENDAR

—AND—

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1891.

On the left hand page for each month are given the rising and setting of the Sun, with the length of the day, with the data necessary 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 two exceptions, all the calculations are reduced to the nearest minute of Local Mean Time at Charlottetown. Latitude  $46^{\circ} 13' 55''$  N.; Longitude  $63^{\circ} 7' 23''$  W., giving 4 hours, 12 minutes, 29.5 seconds difference slow in Greenwich.

If required, the Sun's Declination at Greenwich Apparent may be obtained from the data here given, by multiplying the hourly variations 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  
AddSun fast of clock  
SubtractSun slow of clock  
SubtractSun fast of clock  
Add

*Example—To find the Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon, Greenwich Time, on March 1st, 1891.*

Equation of Time, March 1st,  $12^m 32.77^s$  slow

60	12.546
	—
	.8091
	56.97
	—
	14631
	18819
	—
	1.2546
	—
	20.455

11.912421	subtract
7 <sup>h</sup> 34' 45.4"	decreasing

Sun's Declination Mean Noon, S.,	7 <sup>h</sup> 34' 45.4"
Sun's Declination, Apparent Noon,	7 <sup>h</sup> 34' 33.5"