EXPLANATION OF THE ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR

AND

Astronomical Notices for the Year 1888.

On the left hand page of each month are given all the data for Solar observations for Time and Latitude, namely :—The Equation of Time (Sun slow or fast of clock) which is the difference between Apparent and Mean Time, and is given for the instant of Apparent Noon, and the Sun's Declination at Mean Noon, both Greenwich time. Also the Sun's apparent semi-diameter to the nearest second of arc for every day throughout the year. With these exceptions all the calculations are reduced to the nearest minute of Local Mean Time at Charlottetown, Latitude 46° 13′ 55″ North. Longitude 63° 7′ 23″ West, giving 4h. 12m. 29.5 sec. slow on Greenwich Time.

If the Sun's Declination at Greenwich Apparent Noon is required it can 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 given below :—

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, February 29th, 1888.

Equation of Time Feb. 29th, 60) 12′ 36.98″
12.6163

Hourly variation of Declination
.21027
56.88

168216
168216
126162
105135

South Declination decreasing. Sun slow. Subtract   11.601576
Sun's Declination Mean Noon = 7° 40′ 49.3″

Apparent Noon = 7° 40′ 37.3″