

TABLE 7.

	1805	1824	1843	1862	1881	1900
1						
2	66	25	44	63	82	
3	07	26	45	64	83	
4	08	27	46	65	84	
5	09	28	47	66	85	
6	10	29	48	67	86	
7	11	30	49	68	87	
8	12	31	50	69	88	
9	13	32	51	70	89	
10	14	33	52	71	90	
11	15	34	53	72	91	
12	16	35	54	73	92	
13	17	36	55	74	93	
14	18	37	56	75	94	
15	19	38	57	76	95	
16	1801	39	58	77	96	
17	2	40	59	78	97	
18	3	41	60	79	98	
19	4	42	61	80	99	

TABLE 8.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	29	28	29	27	27	26	25	24	22	22	20	20
2	18	17	18	17	16	15	14	13	11	11	10	9
3	7	6	7	6	5	4	3	2,31	30	29	28	28
4	26	25	26	24	24	22	22	21	19	19	17	17
5	15	14	15	14	13	12	11	10	8	8	6	6
6	4	3	4	3	2	1,30	30	28	27	26	25	24
7	23	22	23	21	21	19	19	17	16	15	14	13
8	12	11	12	10	10	8	8	7	5	4	3	3
9	1,31	.	1,31	29	28	27	27	25	24	23	22	21
10	20	19	20	18	18	16	16	14	13	12	11	10
11	9	8	9	7	7	5	5	3	2	1,31	30	29
12	28	27	28	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18
13	17	16	17	15	15	13	13	11	10	9	8	7
14	6	5	6	4	4	2	2,31	30	28	28	27	26
15	25	23	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
16	14	12	14	12	12	10	10	8	7	6	5	4
17	3	2	3	1	1,30	29	28	27	25	25	23	23
18	21	20	21	20	19	18	17	16	14	14	13	12
19	11	9	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1,31

These tables only give us an approximation, and not in every case the exact day, for these two reasons. 1. The cycle of 19 years is not of a uniform length. Thus in the cycles beginning with 1805 and 1881 respectively, (Table 7) it will be found that only four of the 19 years are leap years, while in the intermediate cycles there are five. Each of the latter cycles therefore, will be longer by one day than the former. 2. The presence of the intercalary day in leap year also affects it. An instance will better show the influence of this