

HOW TO USE THE TIME TABLES.

This formula embraces tables of the TWELVE CALENDAR MONTHS, each complete in itself, for any period within *five* years.

In computations of time *from* one day *to* another, the day *from* which the estimate is to be made is always excluded; thus, *from* January 1st *to* January 21st are but 20 days.

To ascertain the number of days or months between any two given dates, out of the twelve tables, select that of the initial month in which the time begins to run; in the left-hand column find the terminal month during which the time ceases to run; in the angle of the column of years,—1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, as the case may be,—will be found the number of months and of days intervening, plus or minus the difference between the days of commencement or termination in the respective months,—thus, *from* January 1st *to* May 21st, will be 120 plus 20 = 140 days, while *from* January 21st *to* May 1st, will be 120 days less 20, or 100 days. Should leap-year intervene in computations by days, add one day. In computations by months, no account is taken of the extra day in leap years.

Example:—Using the January Table, we find as follows:—

From January to August,	1 year,	are 7 months,	or 212 days.
“	“	2 years, 19	“ 577 “
“	“	3 “ 31	“ 942 “

And so on, for any number of years, each plus or minus the extra number of days in January or August, or vice-versa.