

date the difference between the day of the month and the date from which we have counted. The result will be the day of delivery. Thus:

—The uterus is half way between the umbilicus and the ensiform cartilage on July 17th. The proper column is E, and the nearest earlier date in it is July 5th, making the day of delivery August 30th. The difference between July 17th and July 5th is twelve days, and this added to August 30th gives September 11th as the approximate day of delivery.

3. If the height of the uterus does not correspond with any of the headings in the Table, proceed as follows. Ascertain the day of delivery by Rule 1, using the column whose heading corresponds with the level next below the actual level of the uterus. Then measure in finger-breadths the height of the uterus above the level, and also the distance between this level and the fixed level immediately above it. Find what fraction the first distance is of the second, take this fraction of twenty-eight days and add this to the day already ascertained, and the result will be the day of delivery. Example: The actual height of the uterus on September 1st is two finger-breadths above the umbilicus. The fixed level immediately above it is the ensiform cartilage. Therefore, ascertain the date of delivery by Rule 1, using Column C. This date is December 1st. The distance between the level three fingers above the umbilicus and the level of the ensiform cartilage is two-thirds of the distance between the level of the ensiform cartilage and the level of the umbilicus. Take two-thirds of twenty-eight days, which is eighteen days, and add this to December 1st. The result is January 17th, which will be the approximate day of delivery.