

Thus, in the previous example,

From the table, Number 675300;	Mantissa, 829497
From table of <i>p.p.</i> , for 40,	difference, 25.2
.. ..... 7,	..... 4.4
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Therefore for Number 675347,	Mantissa, 829527.

According to the usual rule in decimals, in carrying out to a certain number only of places, the last figure must be increased by 1 when the first of the neglected figures is 5 or a higher digit.

To take out  
the logarithm  
of a  
number.

9. The following is then the rule for finding the logarithm of a number of six or less figures.

Disregarding the decimal point, look in the table for the first three figures of the number in the left-hand column, and for the fourth figure in the top line; at the intersection of the corresponding line and column will be found the mantissa; for the fifth figure, look in the table of proportional parts and take out the number for that column; and for the sixth figure, also from the table of proportional parts, take out the corresponding number, removing the decimal point one place to the left. Add these two latter numbers to the mantissa previously found, and then, by consideration of the position of the decimal point in the original number, prefix the proper characteristic.\*

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\* In five-figure tables, the first three figures are to be looked for in the left-hand column, the fourth figure in the top line, and the fifth must be calculated for from the table of proportional parts. In seven-figure tables, the first four are given in the left-hand column, the fifth in the top line, and the sixth and seventh must be calculated for. As the arrangement of the tables varies according to the fancy of the compiler, the student must learn the peculiarities of the set he uses. The remarks in the text apply to Law's Mathematical Tables (abridged), Toronto: Chewett & Co. In practice, five figures will generally be found sufficient, and in the sequel five only will be used.