

1. If a man buys goods for \$200, and sells them so as to gain 25%, he gains \$50, and sells them for \$250. If he sells them at a loss of 25%, he loses \$50, and sells them for \$150. In the statement, \$200, the number on which the per cent is computed, is called the *base*; 25, the number of hundredths that is taken of the base, is called the *rate per cent*; \$50, the number found by taking a certain per cent of the base, is called the *percentage*; \$250, which includes the base and percentage, is called the *amount*; \$150, which is the base less the percentage, is called the *difference* or *remainder*. Define the following terms: base; percentage; rate per cent; amount; remainder.

2. In each of the problems given on the last three pages, state what terms are given and what term or terms are to be found.

3. Make a rule for performing all problems in which the cost and rate per cent are given to find the gain or loss.

4. Make a rule for performing problems in which the cost and gain or loss are given to find the rate per cent.

5. Make a rule for performing problems in which the selling price and rate are given to find the cost?

Analyze and explain:

6. A merchant bought paper at \$1.60 a ream, and sold it at 10¢ a quire. What was the gain or loss per cent?

7. If 240 bu. of corn cost \$180, what must it be sold for per bushel to gain 15%?

8. By selling eggs at 18¢ a dozen, 25% is lost. What would be the selling price to gain 25%?

9. Peaches were bought at 80¢ a basket, and sold at a loss of 12½%. If the loss was \$7.20, how many baskets were sold?

10. Sold a barrel of apples for \$3.60, which was 20% more than they cost me, and they cost me 10% more than the wholesale price. What did they cost me, and what was the wholesale price?

11. A grocer bought 60 lb. of tea at 25¢ a pound, and mixed with it 40 lb. that cost 60¢ a pound. He sold the mixture at 58¢ a pound. Did he make or lose, and what per cent?