# RULES OF ARITHMETIC.

## Multiplication.

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Now, Multiplication, its nature I'll show, It's a short way of working Addition, you know, When the same number comes, in proce or in rbymes, To be used or repeated, a number of times— Let the less number under the greater one stand, Call one the multiplier, one the multiplicand,-Name the answer the product,---and then just annex For the sign of the rule, the letter-X

First, the number above, must be multiplied o'er In succession, by each figure found in the lower, While the same as Addition, the rule you have seen, Remember to carry one for every ten ; While the right hand figure of each product must lie Direct 'neath the figure you multiply by; Then the same as Addition their products unite, And the amount of them all is the answer quite.

Or when the multiplier is 100 or 10, Or 1, with any number of ciphers, I mean, Of ciphers, annex to the multiplicand, As many, as in the multiplier stand.

Or when ciphers are in the multiplier found, Or between the significant figures abound, By figures significant only. perform, While the right of cach product directly is borne 'Neath the signer you multiply by. (Now retain This rule forever secure in your brain).

## Division.

Next sizaple Division, the fourth Rule is seen, It's a short way of working Subtraction, (I ween), It shows us Subtraction, its smallest remains, And how often one number another contains.

The Divisor is that, which divides, as you see, The Dividend's that, which divided must be. The annexer is called the Quosient, and shows How of the divisor in the dividend goes.

#### RULE

Write the dividend down, and to the left hand. With a curve line between, the divisor must stand, Then of figures, as many divide, (and consign)

As will hold the divisor, times not over nine, (9) With the number arising, the quotient supply,

Which by the divisor you then multiply,— The product then take from the dividend o'er it, And beside what remains, the next figure lower it; Which again you divide, if 't will hold the divisor, If not, in the quotient a cipher we the sir,

## Multiplication.

MULTIPLICATION is a short way of perform-ng Addition, when the same number is to be opened a number of times. The number we multiply by, is called the ing Add

nultiplier. called the

The number to be multiplied, is nultiplicand.

The answer is called the product. The sign of Multiplication is the letter X.

## BULS.

When the multiplier exceeds 13. Write down the multiplicand, under which, write the multiplier, placing units under units, tens under tens, and draws a line undermeath. Multiplier, commeucing at the right hand; and remomber to set the first product of each figure directly under the figure in the multiplier by which you multiply. Add these several products together, and the amount is the product required. 2b multiply by 10, 100, 1000, de. Add to the multiplicand as many ciphers as there are ciphere in the multiplier; and the multiplier is performed.

performed.

performed. When ciphers occur between the significant figures of the multiplier, we omit them, nuitiplying by the significant figures only, minding to write the first product of each figure, directly under the figure by which we multiplier, and if the quotient is the seme as the multiplier, and if the quotient is the seme as the multiplier, and if the quotient is the seme as the multiplier, and if the quotient is the seme as the

## Division

Division is a short way of performing many

ubtractions; or, It shows how often one number is contained in

The Dividend is the number to be divided.

The Divisor is the number that divides the dividend.

The answer is called the Quotient, and shows how often the Divisor goes into the Dividend.

### BULE.

When the L riser is more than 12. Place the Divisor at the left of the Dividend, spa-rated by a line. Then assume as many figures of the dividend as will hold the divisor something less than 10 times. Bas how often the dividend, and place the result at the right of the dividend, and place the result at the right of the dividend, and place the result at the right of the dividend, and place the result at the right of the dividend, and place the result at the right of the dividend, and place the result at the right of the dividend, and sub-product under the part assumed or divided, and sub-iract it therefore, and to the remainder brang down the next figure for a new dividend.