RULES OF ARITHMETIC.

IN VERSE.

Addition.

Addition, is joining more numbers than one,
And putting together to make a whole sum,
Addition's the rule that learns us to count,
And the sum that 's produced is called the *amount*.

RULE

The numbers write down, as the rule comprehends,
Placing units under units, and tens under tens ;
Draw a line underneath, and commence at the right,
Or the unit column, the work to unite ;
If its sum or amount should not exceed 9,
Then place it direct 'neath its own native line :
But if 9 it exceeds, then the unit you place
'Neath the column of units, (the units to grace) ;
While the tens or the figure that's to the left hand,
To the next column join, as you well understand.
Observe the same rule, till you come to the last,
And the whole amount write as this column you cast.

Subtraction.

Subtraction, it teaches, when numbers are given,
One greater, one less, as 10 stands to 7,
To find out their difference, for difference we see,
And when worked and achieved, we find to be 3.

RULE.

The numbers first write, the less under the greater,
Placing units and tens, in lines of their nature,—
The subtrahend, then, from the minuend take,
And that which remains, an answer will make.—
But if in the less number, a figure we find,
Which exceeds that above it, let 10 then be joined
To the figure above, and from the amount,
Take the figure below, (nor mistake in the count),
But forget not to add, to the next figure, then
In the subtrahend, *one* to make up for this *ten*.

Addition.

ADDITION is joining together two or more numbers, to make one whole sum or amount.
Addition is the rule by which we count, or put numbers together.
The whole sum, or answer, is called the *amount*.

RULE.

Write down the numbers, one under the other, placing units under units, tens under tens, and draw a line underneath.
Begin at the right hand, or unit column, to add or unite the numbers together ; add together all the figures contained in that column.
If the sum or amount should not exceed 9, then place it under the column ; but if it does exceed 9, put the right hand figure under the column, and carry the left hand figure, and add it on to the next column.
Observe the same rule, putting down under the column added, the right hand figure, if it exceeds 9 ; and carrying the left hand figure to the next column.
At the last column, write down the whole amount, and the work is complete.

Subtraction.

SUBTRACTION is taking a less number from a greater to find out the difference, as 7 from 10 ; the difference, or remainder, is 3.
The greater number, or the number to be lessened, is called the *minuend*. The less number, or the one to be taken from the greater, is called the *subtrahend*. The difference, or that which is left after the operation of the work, is called the *remainder*.

RULE.

Write down the numbers, the less under the greater, placing units under units, tens under tens, and draw a line underneath.
Subtract the less from the greater : commence at the right hand figure in the lower line, and take it from the one above it in the upper line ; write the difference below the line. So proceed till the whole is subtracted.
If the figure above should be less than the one below, then add *ten* to the one above, and from the amount, take the figure below. But in this case you must add *one* to the next left hand figure, in the lower column. This is called borrowing ten.