12. The sign +, PLUS, placed between two or more numbers signifies that the numbers are to be added together: thus $2+5+7$ signifies that 2, 5, and 7 are to be added together, and denotes their sum.

The sign =, EQUAL, placed between two numbers, signifies that the numbers are equal to one another.

The sign ‾, VINCULUM, placed over numbers, and the sign ( ), or [ ], called a BRACKET, enclosing numbers within it, are used to denote that all numbers under the vinculum, or within the bracket, are equally affected by all numbers not under the vinculum or within the bracket: thus $\overline{2+3}$ or $(2+3)$ or $[2+3]$, each signify, that whatsoever is outside the vinculum or bracket which affects 2 in any way, must also affect 3 in the same way, and conversely.

The sign ∴ signifies ‘ therefore.’

SIMPLE ADDITION.

13. RULE. Write down the given numbers under each other, so that units may come under units, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds, and so on; then draw a straight line under the lowest line.

Find the sum of the column of units; if it be under ten, write it down under the column of units, below the line just drawn; if it exceed ten, then write down the last figure of the sum under the column of units, and carry to the next column the remaining figure or figures; treat each succeeding column in the same way, and write down the full sum of the extreme left-hand column. The entire sum so marked down will be the sum or amount of the separate numbers.

14. Add together 5469, 743, and 27.

Proceeding by the Rule given above, we obtain

$$\begin{array}{r} 5469 \\ 743 \\ 27 \\ \hline 6239 \end{array}$$

The reason for the Rule will appear from the following considerations

When we take the sum of 7 units and 3 units and 9 units, we get 10 units and 9 units, or 19 units; we therefore place the 9 units under the column of units and carry on the 1 ten units to the next column, viz. the column of tens.