The H. C. F. of 10920 and 15300 = 60.

3. Since 2 is in the units' place the remainder = 3. So that the subtraction may be completed 1 must be borrowed from the 7 in the millions' place, thus the remainder in the millions' place = 6.

4. Length of avenue = 3×5280 ft. = 15840 ft.

L. C. M. of 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 = 360.

Number of times there are 5 trees in a row = $\frac{3 \times 5280}{360}$

$= 44.$

Total number of trees = $\frac{15840}{6} + \frac{15840}{8} + \frac{15840}{9} + \frac{15840}{10} + \frac{15840}{12} = 9284$

5. Number $= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 11 \times 17$

$= 3366000.$

Subtraction of Fractions.

Page 57.

The following method will often be found much simpler than the rule given in the text-book:

Let $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ be the fractions;

then $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad - bc}{bd} = \frac{a(d-c) - c(b-a)}{bd.}$

The advantage of this method will be great when the terms of the fractions are large numbers and nearly equal to each other.

Examples (xxxi). Page 57.

3. $\frac{12}{13} - \frac{11}{12} = \frac{12\,(12 - 11) - 11\,(13 - 12)}{13 \times 12} = \frac{1}{156}.$