XIV.—Page 51.

(1.) Art. 88. (3.) Art. 108; $24.\dot{9}7502\dot{4}$; 500.5. (4.) Art. 99; 2.2939153468. (5.) Art. 100; 2.1; 210. (6.) Art. 110. (7.) 432; $.00\dot{8}5714\dot{2}$. (8.) .0108. (9.) Any finite fraction can only be said to be equal or equivalent to the infinite repeating decimal, as the limit of the value which the decimal can never exceed. It may easily be shown that the more figures of decimal are taken, the larger the decimal becomes, and will continue to approach in actual value to the fraction, but within a difference less than can be assigned by any fraction whatever. (10.) This fraction having the factor 7 in the denominator, is apparently one which will produce a repeating decimal, but when the fraction is reduced to its lowest terms, the denominator consists of factors each equal to 2. Repeating 0; Non-repeating 11.

XV.—Page 52.

(1.) .06614; .02027. (2.) $\frac{217}{784}$; $4\frac{1}{13}$. (3.) lot $412.37\frac{11}{97}$; house $1187.62\frac{86}{97}$. (4.) $3\frac{183}{280}$. (5.) 44 bbls. (6.) $5\frac{64}{79}$. (7.) $20. (8.) $\frac{5}{12}$; $1\frac{3}{5}$. (9.) $65.48. (10.) $906\frac{1}{4}$ tons.

XVI.—Page 53.

(1.) .975; $\frac{975}{1000}$. (2.) .096. (3.) .0144. (5.) 1s. = $\frac{5}{100}$ £. (6.) 11 oz. 9 dwts. $2\frac{2}{11}$ grs. (7.) 3420 grs. (8.) $.\dot{8}\ 8571\dot{4}$; $1.2152\dot{7}$. (9.) $\frac{21}{1000}$. (10.) $.091782\dot{4}0\dot{7}$. (11.) $5.03\dot{7}\frac{40}{47}$ which produces a recurring decimal.

XVII.—Page 54.

(1.) 7910000; $.005\dot{3}$. (2.) $50. (3.) $6400. (4.) $181\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 8 h. 35 min. (5.) $2.\dot{3}\dot{6}$. (6.) $70\frac{115}{222}$ sq. in. (7.) $9.23\frac{1}{13}$. (8.) .03. (9.) $18.74. (10.) $30. (11.) $\frac{329}{103850}$.