

Then try the Divisor, see how many times The Dividend holds it (by prose or by rhymes). Of its right hand figure exclusive, you know, And write in the root the number 't will go,

Then to the Divisor the same fours tie, And by the same figure the whole multiply; The product then take from the Dividend (penned), And of that which remains, make a new dividend; Just double the figures that stand in the root, And work as before, till the answer is got.

Cube Reet. RULE.

Your number divide, as I shall prescribe, In periods of three figures each, side by side, In the left hand period the greatest cube find, Put its root in the quotient, and then you must mind To subtract from the period, the Cube that is found, And by what remains, the next period bring down For a dividend, —then e divisor to apy,

By 300 your quotient's square multiply; Then as Simple Division, the work you perform, But subtract not the product—let this be forborne.

Then the square of the last quotient figure espied, By the *frest* quotient figure, must be multiplied, And the answer arising by 30 be tried (or *multiplied*). Aud the product of these placed under the last, That units and tens in their lines may be cast.

Write the cube of the last quotient sign, under all, And the amount of the whole, a subtrahend call, Which you must subtract from the dividend o'er it, And by what remains the next perm. lower it For a new dividend, with which you proceed As before, till the root in the quotient you read.

Geometrical Progression.

The first term, ratio, and number of terms being given, to find the last term.

A few leading powers of the ratio write down, With each index placed o'er, beginning at one, The indices whose sum as the rule thus informs, Shall approach within one of the number of terms, Stand over the factors, whose product must be Multiplied by the first term, and the last term we as

THE STR.

Cube Root.

BPLS.

Separate the given numbers into periods of three figures each, by putting a point over the unit figure, and every 3d figure beyond the place of units. Find the greatest cube in the left hand period, and set the root in the quotient. Bubtract the cube, thus found, from the said period, and to the remainder bring the next period down for a divided

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Multiply the square of the quotient by 300, calling

Multiply the square of the quotient by 300, calling it the divisor. Seek how many times the divisor may be had in the dividend, and place the result in the root; then multiply the divisor by this quotient figure, and write the product under the dividend. Multiply the square of this quotient figure by the former figure or figures of the root, and this product by 30, and place the product under the last; under all, write the cube of this quotient figure, and sub-tract the amount from the dividend, and to the remainder bring down the next period for a new dividend, with which proceed as before, until the work is finished.

Geometrical Progression.

BULS.

First put down a few leading powers of the ratio, with the indices placed over them, beginning at one. Add the most convenient indices together, to make an index one less than the number of the

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