

(5) Find the value of $8 + 4 + 8 + 3 + 2 + 5$; $6 + 4 + 0 + 0 + 7 + 3$; $5 + 8 + 1 + 6 + 5 + 9$; $3 + 6 + 8 + 5 + 4 + 2$; $9 + 5 + 7 + 8 + 3 + 4$; $6 + 9 + 9 + 8 + 8 + 5$; $5 + 8 + 3 + 9 + 9 + 6 + 6$.

(6) In a boys' school there are four classes. In the first class there are *six* boys; in the second class *seven* boys; in the third class *one* more than in the first class, in the fourth class *two* more than in the second class. How many boys are there in the school?

(7) John's age is 2 years, Ellen is two years older than John, Walter's age is the sum of the ages of the other two. Find the sum of all their ages.

(8) A woman sold two chickens to *A*, to *B* three more than to *A*, to *C* as many as to *A* and *B*, to *D* four more than to *B*; had *C* bought as many more chickens as he did buy, the woman would have sold all her chickens; how many chickens had she to sell?

Rule for Simple Addition.

11. 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 line under the lowest number.

Find the sum of the column of units: if it be less than ten, write it down under the column of units below the line just drawn, but if it be greater than ten, then write down the units' figure (*i. e.* the last figure on the right hand) of the sum under the column of units, and carry to the column of tens the remaining figure or figures.

Add the column of tens and the figure or figures you carry as you have added the column of units, and treat its sum in exactly the same way as you have treated the column of units.

Treat each succeeding column (*viz.* hundreds, thousands, &c.) in the same way.

Write down the full sum of the last column on the left hand.

The entire sum thus obtained will be the sum or amount of the given numbers.

Ex. 1. Add together 85, 56, and 282.

By the Rule,