one hundred of units, together with no tens of units, together with no units ; or, as it is briefly read, one hundred.

By pursuing the same system in higher numbers the figure occupying the fourth place from the right hand will represent so many tens of hundreds of units, or thousands of units ; the figure in the fifth place will represent so many tens of thousands of units ; and so on.

205 represents two hundreds of units, together with no tens of units, together with five units ; or, as it is briefly read, two hundred and five.

5473 represents five thousands of units, together with four hundreds of units, together with seven tens of units, together with three units ; or, as it is briefly read, five thousand, four hundred and seventy-three.

7040730 represents seven millions of units, together with no hundreds of thousands of units, together with four tens of thousands of units, together with no thousands of units, together with seven hundreds of units, together with three tens of units, together with no units ; or, as it is briefly read, seven millions, forty thousand, seven hundred and thirty.

107834265 represents one hundred of millions of units, together with no tens of millions of units, together with seven millions of units, together with eight hundreds of thousands of units, together with three tens of thousands of units, together with four thousands of units, together with two hundreds of units, together with six tens of units, together with five units ; or, as it is briefly read, one hundred and seven millions, eight hundred and thirty-four thousand, two hundred and sixty-five.

8. NOTATION (*notare*, to make a sign) is the art of expressing any number of figures which is already given in words. NUMERATION (*numerare*, to number) is the converse of Notation, being the art of expressing any number in words which is already given in figures.

9. The method above explained of denoting numbers by means of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and combinations of them, was brought into Europe by the Arabs, and it is therefore often called the ARABIC NOTATION. It was derived by the Arabs from the Hindoos. This method of notation is now in common use.

Ex. I.

Exercises in Notation and Numeration.

Express the following numbers in figures :

(1) Sixty-three ; eighty-one ; ninety-nine ; forty ; thirteen.