

DEFINITIONS AND RULES.

3. In Subtraction, the given numbers are called the *greater* or *minuend*, and the *less*, or *subtrahend* ; and the result, the *difference* or *remainder*.

4. In Multiplication, the given numbers are called *factors* ; the number to be multiplied is called the *multiplicand* ; that by which it is multiplied, the *multiplier* ; and the number found the *product*.

5. In Divison, the number to be divided is called the *dividend* ; that by which it is divided, the *divisor* ; and the number found, the *quotient* ; if there be a remainder, it is of the same name as the dividend.

6. To find the sum of any numbers, *add*

To find the difference, *subtract*.

To find the product, *multiply*.

To find the quotient, *divide*.

7. To bring a smaller coin, weight, or measure to a greater, *divide*.

8. To reduce a greater coin, weight, or measure to a smaller, *multiply*.

 ADDITION TABLE.

| 2 and | 3 and | 4 and | 5 and | 6 and | 8 and |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2 — 4 | 3 — 6 | 4 — 8 | 5 — 10 | 7 — 13 | 8 — 16 |
| 3 — 5 | 4 — 7 | 5 — 9 | 6 — 11 | 8 — 14 | 9 — 17 |
| 4 — 6 | 5 — 8 | 6 — 10 | 7 — 12 | 9 — 15 | ———— |
| 5 — 7 | 6 — 9 | 7 — 11 | 8 — 13 | ———— | 9 and |
| 6 — 8 | 7 — 10 | 8 — 12 | 9 — 14 | 7 and | 9 — 18 |
| 7 — 9 | 8 — 11 | 9 — 13 | ———— | 7 — 14 | |
| 8 — 10 | 9 — 12 | ———— | 6 and | 8 — 15 | |
| 9 — 11 | ———— | | 6 — 12 | 9 — 16 | |