rt. 64 lb. .., and a 2 lb.

s.

candles raisins of steel train oil of lead

rick work

f land eal our is folio, or 16 octavo, 18 (24mo)

ARITHMETIC.

PART I.

ARITHMETIC is the science of numbers; it explains their properties, and the art of computing by them.

All numbers are expressed by the ten following figures : 1, one, or unit; 2, two; 3, three; 4, four; 5, five; 6, six; 7, seven; 8, eight; 9, nine; 0, cipher, or nought.

Number is one or many, a unit or collection of units; as 1, 6, 15.

Unit or unity is the number one.

A Whole Number consists of one or more units; as 1, 3, 8.

A Fraction consists of one or more parts of a unit; as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$.

An Integer is a whole number as distinguished from a fraction.

An even number can be divided by 2 without a remainder; as 4, 6, 8.

An odd number cannot be divided by 2 without a remainder; as 3, 5, 7.

An abstract number denotes a number of things generally, without a name; as 2, 7, 16.

A concrete number mentions the name; as 2 men, 7 miles, 16 shillings.

A simple number is a number of one name or denomination, as pounds, £5.

A compound number is a number of different names or denominations; as pounds, shillings, and pence; £5 6 3.

A composite number is the product of two or more other numbers; as 24; which is the product of 4 and 6; hence 4 and 6 are called the *component parts* of 24.

The fundamental rules of Arithmetic are Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

NUMERATION

Is the art of reading a number expressed in figures.

Quintillions. Quadrillions. Trillions. Billions. Millions. Units.

438,759 274,165 341,789 429,561 752,948 756,342 Sextillions, Septillions, Octillions, Nonillions, follow.

B