found by the Rule, or by subtracting the sum of the values of the other parts? om the entire quantity to be divided.

Ex. 1. Divide 40 dollars among A, B, C, so that their shares may be as 7, 11, and 14 respectively.

By the Rule. Sum of shares = 7 + 11 + 14 = 32. $\therefore 32 : 7 :: $40 : A$'s sh°.; 32 : 11 :: \$40 : B's sh°.; whence A's sh°. = \$8.75, B's sh°. = \$13.75, C's sh°. = \$40 - (\$8.75 + \$13.75) = \$17.50.

Ex. 2. Divide £45 among A, B, C, and D, so that A's share: B's share:: 1:2, B's: C's:: 3:4, and C's: D's:: 4:5. The L.C. M. of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, is 60, \therefore if D has 60 shares, C will have $\frac{4}{5}$ of 60, or 48; B will have $\frac{4}{5}$ of 48, or 36; and A will have $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36, or 18.

.: (18 + 36 + 48 + 60), or $162 : 18 :: £45 : A's sh^o$.; whence $A's sh^o = £5$. Similarly B's = £10, C's = £13. 6s. 8d., and D's = £16. 13s. 4d.

FELLOWSHIP OR PARTNERSHIP.

138. Fellowship or Partnership is a method by which the respective gains or losses of partners in any mercantile

transactions are determined.

Fellowship is divided into SIMPLE and COMPOUND FELLOWSHIP: in the former, the sums of money put in by the several partners continue in the business for the same time; in the latter, for different periods of time.

The Rule in the last Art. applies for SIMPLE FELLOWSHIP.

Ex. Two merchants, A and B, form a joint capital; A puts in \$240, and B \$360; they gain \$80. How ought the gain to be divided between them?

 $$(240 + 360) : $240 :: $80 : A's sh^{\circ}. in $'s : A's sh^{\circ}. = $32, and B's sh^{\circ}. = $(80 - 32) = $48.$

COMPOUND FELLOWSHIP.

139. RULE. Reduce all the times into the same denomination, and multiply each man's stock by the time of its continuance, and then state thus;

The sum of all the products: each particular product:: the whole quantity to be divided: the corresponding share.

Ex. A and B trade together; A puts in \$300 for 9 mo., and B \$240 for 6 mo.; they gain \$115. How ought they to divide it?

By the Rule,