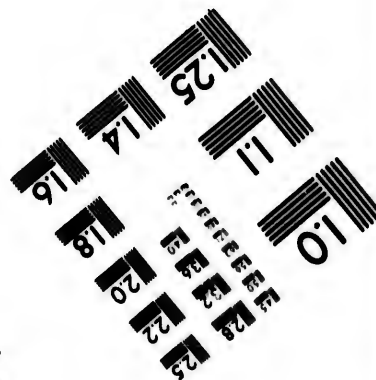
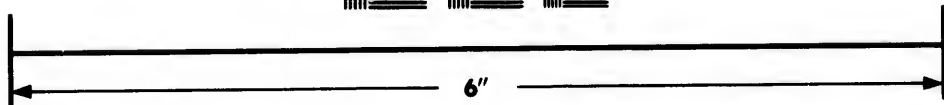
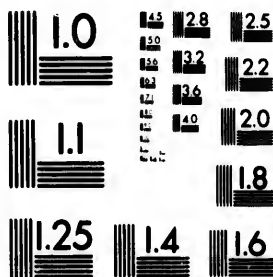


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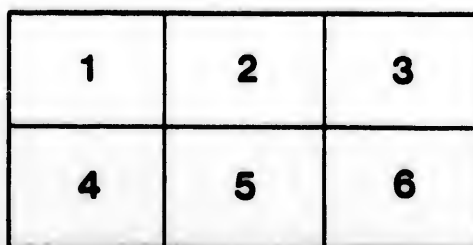
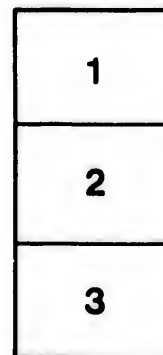
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182 *Alphabetique. N°2*

THE

TABLE BOOK;

CONTAINING ALL THE

Arithmetical Tables

NOW IN USE.

QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY THOMAS CARY & CO.

Freemasons' Hall, Buade Street.

1834.

WEIGHT and VALUE of GOLD and SILVER
COINS Current in the Province, in *Currency*,
and *Livres* and *Sols*.

GOLD

<i>English,</i> <i>Portuguese & American</i>	Weight. dwts. grs.	Currency.			Old Currency	
		£	s.	d.	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
Sovereign	5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	26	13
Half do.	2 13 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	13	16
A Guinea	5 6	1	3	4	28	0
A Half do.	2 15	0	11	8	14	0
A Third do.	1 18	0	7	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
A Johannes	18 0	4	0	0	96	0
A Half do.	9 0	2	0	0	48	0
A Moidore	6 18	1	10	0	36	0
An Eagle	11 6	2	10	0	60	0
A Half do	5 15	1	5	0	30	0
<i>Spanish and French.</i>						
A Doubloon	17 0	3	14	6	89	8
A Half do.	8 12	1	17	3	44	14
A Louis d'Or, coin- ed before 1793. }	5 4	1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole, do. do. }	4 4	0	18	3	21	18
The 40 francs, coined since 1792 }	8 6	1	16	2		
The 20 francs,	4 3		18	1		
SILVER.						
A Crown.....		0	5	6	6	12
An English Shilling.		0	1	0	1	6
A Dollar.....		0	5	0	6	0
A Pistareen.....		0	1	0	1	4
A Fr. Crown coin- ed before 1793. }	0	5	6	6	12
A Fr. piece of 4liv } 10 sols <i>Tournois</i> , }	0	4	2	5	0
The American Dollar.....		0	5	0	6	0

NUMERATION TABLE.

3

Units.....	1
Tens.....	1 2
Hundreds.....	1 2 3
Thousands.....	1, 2 3 4
Tens of Thousands.....	1 2, 3 4 5
C. of Thousands.....	1 2 3, 4 5 6
Millions.....	1; 2 3 4, 5 6 7
X. of Millions.....	1 2; 3 4 5, 6 7 8
C. of Millions.....	1 2 3; 4 5 6, 7 8 9

TABLE OF ROMAN NOTATION.

I.....	1	XIV.....	14	XC.....	90
II.....	2	XV.....	15	C.....	100
III.....	3	XVI.....	16	CC.....	200
IV.....	4	XVII.....	17	CCC.....	300
V.....	5	XVIII.....	18	CCCC.....	400
VI.....	6	XIX.....	19	D.....	500
VII.....	7	XX.....	20	DC.....	600
VIII.....	8	XXX.....	30	DCC.....	700
IX.....	9	XL.....	40	DCCC.....	800
X.....	10	L.....	50	DCCCC.....	900
XI.....	11	LX.....	60	M.....	1000
XII.....	12	LXX.....	70	MM.....	2000
XIII.....	13	LXXX.....	80		

MDCCCXXXIV..1834.

DEFINITIONS AND RULES.

1. A Cypher by itself signifies nothing ; set to the left hand of another figure, it alters not its value ; but placed at the right hand of any figure, it increases its value tenfold.

2. In Addition, the given numbers may be two or more, and the number found is called the *sum*.

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 Division, 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	6 — 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	

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Twice		3 times		4 times		5 times		6 times	
1	— 2	1	— 3	1	— 4	1	— 5	1	— 6
2	4	2	6	2	8	2	10	2	12
3	6	3	9	3	12	3	15	3	18
4	8	4	12	4	16	4	20	4	24
5	10	5	15	5	20	5	25	5	30
6	12	6	18	6	24	6	30	6	36
7	14	7	21	7	28	7	35	7	42
8	16	8	24	8	32	8	40	8	48
9	18	9	27	9	36	9	45	9	54
10	20	10	30	10	40	10	50	10	60
11	22	11	33	11	44	11	55	11	66
12	24	12	36	12	48	12	60	12	72

7 times		8 times		9 times		10 times		11 times	
1	— 7	1	— 8	1	— 9	1	— 10	1	— 11
2	14	2	16	2	18	2	20	2	22
3	21	3	24	3	27	3	30	3	33
4	28	4	32	4	36	4	40	4	44
5	35	5	40	5	45	5	50	5	55
6	42	6	48	6	54	6	60	6	66
7	49	7	56	7	63	7	70	7	77
8	56	8	64	8	72	8	80	8	88
9	63	9	72	9	81	9	90	9	99
10	70	10	80	10	90	10	100	10	100
11	77	11	88	11	99	11	110	11	121
12	84	12	96	12	108	12	120	12	132

12 times		12 times		12 times		12 times	
1	— 12	4	— 48	7	— 84	10	— 120
2	24	5	60	8	96	11	132
3	36	6	72	9	108	12	144

6 MULTIPLICATION CONTINUED.

13 times	14 times	15 times	16 times
2 — 26	2 — 28	2 — 30	2 — 32
3 39	3 42	3 45	3 48
4 52	4 56	4 60	4 64
5 65	5 70	5 75	5 80
6 78	6 84	6 90	6 96
7 91	7 98	7 105	7 112
8 104	8 112	8 120	8 128
9 117	9 126	9 135	9 144

17 times	18 times	19 times
2 — 34	2 — 36	2 — 38
3 51	3 54	3 57
4 68	4 72	4 76
5 85	5 90	5 95
6 102	6 108	6 114
7 119	7 126	7 133
8 136	8 144	8 152
9 153	9 162	9 171

TABLE OF TIME.

- 60 seconds..... = 1 minute
 60 minutes... = 1 hour
 24 hours..... = 1 day
 4 weeks..... = 1 lunar month
 12 calendar, or 13
 lunar months..... = 1 common year
 365 days, 5 hours, 48' = 1 solar year
 365 days..... = 1 common year
 52 weeks, 1 day..... = 1 year
 366 days..... = 1 leap year, which oc-
 curs every fourth year; except centurial years,
 in which the centuries are not divisible by 4.

PENCE TABLE.

7

es
32
48
64
80
96
112
128
144

38
57
76
95
114
133
152
171

oc-
ars,

<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
12	make	1	0	78	make	6	6	144	make	12	0
14	—	1	2	80	—	6	8	146	—	12	2
16	—	1	4	82	—	6	10	148	—	12	4
18	—	1	6	84	—	7	0	150	—	12	6
20	—	1	8	86	—	7	2	152	—	12	8
22	—	1	10	88	—	7	4	154	—	12	10
24	—	2	0	90	—	7	6	156	—	13	0
26	—	2	2	92	—	7	8	158	—	13	2
28	—	2	4	94	—	7	10	160	—	13	4
30	—	2	6	96	—	8	0	162	—	13	6
32	—	2	8	98	—	8	2	164	—	13	8
34	—	2	10	100	—	8	4	166	—	13	10
36	—	3	0	102	—	8	6	168	—	14	0
38	—	3	2	104	—	8	8	170	—	14	2
40	—	3	4	106	—	8	10	172	—	14	4
42	—	3	6	108	—	9	0	174	—	14	6
44	—	3	8	110	—	9	2	176	—	14	8
46	—	3	10	112	—	9	4	178	—	14	10
48	—	4	0	114	—	9	6	180	—	15	0
50	—	4	2	116	—	9	8	182	—	15	2
52	—	4	4	118	—	9	10	184	—	15	4
54	—	4	6	120	—	10	0	186	—	15	6
56	—	4	8	122	—	10	2	188	—	15	8
58	—	4	10	124	—	10	4	190	—	15	10
60	—	5	0	126	—	10	6	192	—	16	0
62	—	5	2	128	—	10	8	194	—	16	2
64	—	5	4	130	—	10	10	196	—	16	4
66	—	5	6	132	—	11	0	198	—	16	6
68	—	5	8	134	—	11	2	200	—	16	8
70	—	5	10	136	—	11	4	220	—	18	4
72	—	6	0	138	—	11	6	240	£1	0	0
74	—	6	2	140	—	11	8	252	1	1	0
76	—	6	4	142	—	11	10	273	1	2	9

Pence divided by 12 are Shillings, the remainder (if any) are Pence.

SHILLINGS TABLE.*

s.		£	s.	d.	s.		£	s.	d.
20	make	1	0	0	130	make	6	10	0
30	..	1	10	0	140	..	7	0	0
40	..	2	0	0	150	..	7	10	0
50	..	2	10	0	160	..	8	0	0
60	..	3	0	0	170	..	8	10	0
70	..	3	10	0	180	..	9	0	0
80	..	4	0	0	190	..	9	10	0
90	..	4	10	0	200	..	10	0	0
100	..	5	0	0	300	..	15	0	0
110	..	5	10	0	400	..	20	0	0
120	..	6	0	0	500	..	25	0	0

* To find the Pounds in any number of Shillings, reject the unit figure, divide by 2, the quotient is Pounds; if 1 remain it is 10s., which prefixed to the unit figure, shows the number of Shillings.

TABLE OF MONEY.

2 farthings=1 halfpenny; 2 halfpence or 4 farthings=1 penny; 12 pence=1 shilling; 20 Shillings=1 pound or sovereign; 21 shillings British.=or 22½ Irish=1 guinea.

Pounds multiplied by 20 are shillings—Shillings multiplied by 12 are pence—Pence multiplied by 2 are halfpence—Pence multiplied by 4 are farthings.

Farthings divided by 2 are halfpence—Farthings divided by 4 are pence—Pence divided by 12 are shillings—Shillings divided by 20 are pounds.

Hence a pound contains 240 pence, 480 halfpence, or 960 farthings; and a guinea, 252 pence, British, or 273 pence Irish. A half-guinea is 10s. 6d. British, or 11s. 4½d, Irish.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains=1 penny-weight; 20 pennyweights=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound. 5760 grains=1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

9

Pounds troy multiplied by 12, are ounces—Ounces multiplied by 20, are penny-weights—Penny-weights multiplied by 24 are grains.

Grains divided by 24, are penny-weights—Penny-weights divided by 20 are ounces—Ounces divided by 12 are pounds Troy.

This weight was formerly used for weighing articles of every kind : it is now used in weighing gold, silver, jewels, and liquors ; and philosophical experiments.

It is also employed by apothecaries in mixing their medicines, though they buy and sell them by avoirdupoise weight. When troy weight is thus used, it is called APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT ; but in this case the ounce (ζ) is divided into 8 *drams*, (\mathfrak{D}) the dram into 3 *scruples*, (\mathfrak{S}) and the scruple into 20 *grains*, (*gr.*)

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

$16\frac{2}{3}$ drams=1 ounce ; 16 ounces=1 pound ; 14 pounds=stone ; 28 pounds, 1 quarter of a hundred=4 quarters, or 8 stone=1 hundred weight ; 20 hundreds=1 ton.

Tons multiplied by 20 are hundreds—Hundreds multiplied by 8 are stones ; stones multiplied by 14 are pounds—pounds multiplied by 16 are ounces—Ounces multiplied by 16 are drams,

Drams divided by 16 are ounces—ounces divided by 16 are pounds—pounds divided by 14 are stones—stones divided by 8 are hundreds—hundreds divided by 20 are tons.

By the above division, all goods subject to waste are weighed.—According to the late act, the pound wt. is to contain 7000 grains troy weight ; then the proportion is as 5760 grains troy weight is to 7000 grains avoirdupoise weight.

To reduce short weight to long weight. To the short weight add one-fourteenth, and the sum will be long wt.

To reduce long weight to short. From the long weight deduct one-fifteenth, and the remainder will be short weight.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ Stones, 1 barrel of Flour ; 20 Stones of Wheat, Peas, Rye, or Beans, 1 barrel ; 16 Stones, 1 barrel of Barley or Bere ; 14 Stones, 1 barrel of Oats ; 8 Stones of Oatmeal, 1 barrel of Oatmeal ; 12 Stones, 1 barrel of Malt.

The Pound Avoirdupois is, to the pound Troy, as 700 is to 576, or as 175 is to 144, or as 1 is to 822857

Hence to reduce Avoirdupois to Troy weight, multiply by 822857.—Or to reduce Troy to Avoirdupois, multiply by 1.215278, and the product is the answer.

LONG MEASURE.

12 lines, or 3 barley corns,=1 inch ; 3 inches=1 palm ; 4 inches=1 hand ; 9 inches=1 span ; 12 inches=1 foot ; 18 inches=1 cubit ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet =1 military pace ; 5 feet=1 geographical pace ; 6 feet=1 fathom ; 3 feet 1 yard ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards=1 English or Stat. perch ; $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards=1 Scotch Cunningham perch ; 7 yards=1 Irish perch ; 40 perches=1 furlong ; 8 furlongs=1 mile ; 11 yds.=1 Eng. chain ; 14 yds.=1 Irish chain ; 1760 yds.=1 English mile ; 2000 yds.=1 Scotch mile ; 2240 yds.=1 Irish mile ; $2038\frac{2}{3}$ yards=1 geographical or sea mile ; 3 miles=1 league : 60 sea, or geographical miles, $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles and $54\frac{1}{2}$ Irish miles=1 degree on the equator ; 60 degrees=circumference of the earth and all circles ; 1 French league is about= $2\frac{1}{4}$ English miles ; 1 German mile=4 do. ; 1 Dutch mile= $3\frac{1}{4}$ do. ; 1 Italian mile,= $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. ; 1 Spanish league= $3\frac{2}{3}$ do. ; 1 Russian verst= $\frac{1}{2}$ do. ; 11 Irish miles=14 do.

CLOTH MEASURE.

Leagues multiplied by 3 are miles ; miles multiplied by 8 are furlongs ; furlongs multiplied by 40 are perches ; perches, English, multiplied by $5\frac{1}{2}$ are yards ; perches, Scotch, multiplied by $6\frac{1}{4}$ are yards ; perches, Irish, multiplied by 7 are yards ; yards multiplied by 3 are feet.

Inches divided by 12 are feet ; feet divided by 3 are yards ; yards divided by $5\frac{1}{2}$ are perches English ; yards divided by $6\frac{1}{4}$ are perches Scottish ; yards divided by 7 are perches Irish ; perches divided by 40 are furlongs ; furlongs divided by 8 are miles ; miles divided by 3 are leagues.

The following Table shows the Length of the Mile in Yards in the principal Nations of Europe :

<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Mile of Russia... =1100	Mile of Poland... 4400
Mile of Italy..... =1467	Mile of Spain..... = 5028
Small league of France..... =2933	Mile of Germany. =5866
Mean league of do =3666	Mile of Sweden... =7233
Great league of do =4400	Mile of Denmark. =7233
	Mile of Hungary.. =9800

CLOTH MEASURE.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches = 1 nail ; 4 nails = 1 quarter ; 4 quarters = 1 yard.

Yards multiplied by 4 are quarters—Quarters multiplied by 4 are nails.

Nails divided by 4 are quarters—Quarters divided by 4 are yards.

A Flemish ell is 3 quarters of a yard ; an English ell 5 quarters, or a yard and a quarter ; and a French ell, 6 quarters, or a yard and a half.

Cloth measure, is a species of long measure, and the yard is the same in both. Hence, a quarter of a yard is 9 inches, and a nail 2 inches and a quarter.

144 square inches=1 square foot; 9 square feet=1 square yard; 49 square yards=1 square perch, Irish; $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards=4 square perch, English; 100 square feet=1 square of flooring, &c.

By this are measured plastering, wainscoting, painting, tiling, flooring, paving, glazing, &c. and every dimension of length and breadth only.

LAND MEASURE.

49 square yards=1 square perch Irish; $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards=1 square perch English; 40 square perches=1 rood or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; 4 roods=1 acre; 640 acres=1 square mile; 625 square links=1 perch; 100,000 square links=1 acre; 10 English chains in length and 1 in breadth=1 acre; 20 Irish chains in length and 2 in breadth=1 acre; 121 Irish acres=196 English acres; 160 square perches=1 acre; 4840 square yards=1 English acre; 7840 square yards=1 Irish acre.

Acres multiplied by 4 are roods; roods multiplied by 40 are perches—Perches divided by 40 are roods; roods divided by 4 are acres.

To reduce perches to acres, divide by 160, the remainder by 40, the last quotient will be roods, and the remainder, if any, are perches. To reduce English to Irish, multiply by 484, and divide by 784. English to Cunningham, multiply by 484, and divide by 625. Irish to English, multiply by 784, and divide by 484. Irish to Cunningham, multiply by 784, and divide by 625. Cunningham to English, multiply by 625, and divide by 484. Cunningham to Irish, multiply by 625, and divide by 784.

1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard

$24\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet = 1 solid perch mason's work

$12\frac{3}{8}$ cubic feet = 1 solid perch brickwork

The perch, furlong, and mile Irish, are now laid aside, and the English Lineal Measure adopted throughout the United Kingdom.

The square perch, rood, and acre, Irish, are now discontinued, and the new imperial standard, adopted.

In builders' work, 21 feet long, 1 foot high, and 18 inches thick, make 1 perch of Masons' work : 21 feet long, 1 foot high, and 9 inches thick, make 1 Perch of Bricklayers' work. So that $31\frac{1}{2}$ solid feet make 1 perch of Masoury, and $15\frac{3}{4}$ solid feet make 1 perch of Brick do.

The solid perch of stone-work and brick-work will still bear the same proportion to the former Irish measures, as the perch, furlong, or mile lineal formerly did, viz. as 11 to 14—the only change made being in the length, the thickness remaining the same as usual ; therefore, agreements made for artificers' work, subject to perch measurement, are to be understood as the new perch of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, if not otherwise agreed for between the parties.

LIQUID MEASURE.

According to the present imperial gallon ; when Fahrenheit's thermometer is 62° and the barometer at 30 inches.

2 glasses = 1 naggin ; 2 naggins = 1 half pint ;
 2 pints = 1 quart ; 4 quarts = 1 gallon ; 42 gallons =
 1 tierce ; 63 gallons = 1 hogshead ; 126 gallons = 1
 pipe ; 252 gallons = 1 ton.

A new useful TABLE of EXPENCES, INCOME or WAGES, shewing at one view what any sum from one pound to one thousand per annum, is per Calendar Month, * Week or Day.

A.				B.			
Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 0 is	0 1 8	0 4½	0 0¼	5 10 is	0 9 2	2 1½	0 3¾
1 10....	0 2 6	0 7	0 1	6 0....	0 10 0	2 2 3¼	0 4
2 0....	0 3 4	0 9½	0 1½	6 6....	0 10 6	2 2 5	0 4½
2 2....	0 3 6	0 9¾	0 1½	6 10....	0 10 10	2 2 6	0 4¾
2 10....	0 4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	7 0....	0 11 8	2 2 8¼	0 4¾
3 0....	0 5 0	0 1¼	0 2	7 7....	0 12 3	2 2 10	0 4¾
3 3....	0 5 3	0 2¼	0 2	7 10....	0 12 6	2 2 10½	0 5
3 10....	0 5 10	0 4¼	0 2¼	8 0....	0 13 4	2 2 10¾	0 5¼
4 0....	0 6 8	0 6½	0 2½	8 8....	0 14 0	3 3 12¼	0 5½
4 4....	0 7 0	0 7½	0 2¾	8 10....	0 14 2	3 3 13¼	0 5½
4 10....	0 7 6	0 8¾	0 3	9 0....	0 15 0	3 3 14½	0 6
5 0....	0 8 4	0 11	0 3½	9 9....	0 15 9	3 3 15½	0 6¼
5 5....	0 8 9	0 11¼	0 3½	10 0....	0 16 8	3 3 16	0 6¼

* By multiplying the figures contained in the columns marked A, B, by 3, the reader will be enabled to ascertain the amount of the same each quarter of a year.

TABLE OF WAGES.

TABLE OF WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
10 10 is	0 17	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7	£ 20	1 13	4 4	0 0	£ 300	2 10	7 7	0 0
11 0.....	0 18	4 3	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	2 10	4 0	0 0	400	3 6	8 8	0 0
11 11.....	0 19	4 4	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	3 3	4 4	0 0	500	4 3	9 9	0 0
12 0.....	1 1	4 4	8 8	50	4 4	4 0	0 0	600	5 0	10 10	0 0
12 12.....	1 1	4 4	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	5 16	8 8	0 0	700	6 16	11 11	0 0
13 0.....	1 1	5 5	9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	6 13	4 4	0 0	800	7 13	12 12	0 0
13 13.....	1 2	5 5	9 9	80	7 10	0 0	0 0	900	8 10	13 13	0 0
14 0.....	1 3	5 5	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	8 6	8 8	0 0	1000	9 6	14 14	0 0
14 14.....	1 4	5 5	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	9 13	4 4	0 0		10 13	15 15	0 0
15 0.....	1 5	6 6	10 10	200	16 13	0 0	0 0		17 13	16 16	0 0
15 15.....	1 6	6 6	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	25 0	8 8	0 0		25 0	17 17	0 0
16 0.....	1 6	6 6	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	400	33 6	4 4	0 0		33 6	18 18	0 0
16 16.....	1 8	6 6	11 11	500	41 13	0 0	0 0		41 13	19 19	0 0
17 0.....	1 8	6 6	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	600	50 0	4 4	0 0		50 0	20 20	0 0
17 17.....	1 9	6 6	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	700	58 6	8 8	0 0		58 6	21 21	0 0
18 0.....	1 10	6 6	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	800	66 13	4 4	0 0		66 13	22 22	0 0
18 18.....	1 11	6 6	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	900	75 0	0 0	0 0		75 0	23 23	0 0
19 0.....	1 11	7 7	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1000	83 6	8 8	0 0		83 6	24 24	0 0

A new useful TABLE of EXPENSES, INCOME or WAGES, showing at one view what any sum

*The Amount of Goods, Avoirdupois Weight,
at the following Prices :*

Price per lb.	Price per 112 lb.			Price per lb.	Price per 112 lb.		
d.	£	s.	d.	d.	£.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	4	5	2	6	8
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	8	$5\frac{1}{4}$	2	9	0
$\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	11	4
1	0	9	4	$5\frac{3}{4}$	2	13	8
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	8	6	2	16	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	2	18	4
$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	16	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3	0	8
2	0	18	8	$6\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	0
$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	0	7	3	5	4
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	4	$7\frac{1}{4}$	3	7	8
$2\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	0
3	1	8	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$	3	12	4
$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	10	4	8	3	14	8
$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$	3	17	0
$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	15	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	3	19	4
4	1	17	4	$8\frac{3}{4}$	4	1	8
$4\frac{1}{4}$	1	19	8	9	4	4	0
$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4	6	4
$4\frac{3}{4}$	2	4	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	8

