

Practice Continued.

Ex. 4. When the price consists of any even number of shillings
 as 20, multiply the given quantity by half the price, doubling the
 figure of the product for shillings, and the rest of the product will be pounds.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \quad 2 \quad 5 \quad 4 \text{ at } 4s \\
 \hline
 \quad 2 \\
 \hline
 \text{£ } 5 \quad 0 \quad 16 \text{ Ans}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 2 \text{ at } 8s \\
 \hline
 \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 \text{£ } 2 \quad 8 \quad 16 \text{ Ans}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \text{ at } 12s \\
 \hline
 \quad 6 \\
 \hline
 \text{£ } 12 \quad 6 \quad 0 \quad 12 \text{ Ans}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \text{ at } 16s \\
 \hline
 \quad 8 \\
 \hline
 \text{£ } 4 \quad 9 \quad 8 \quad 8 \text{ Ans}
 \end{array}$$

Rule 5 When price consists of odd shillings, multiply the given
 by the price, and divide by 20, the product will be the ans.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \ 2 \ 7 \ 1 \text{ at } 5s \\
 \underline{\quad\quad\quad 5} \\
 20 \overline{) 16355} \\
 \underline{20} \quad \quad \quad \\
 20 \overline{) 16355} \\
 \underline{20} \quad \quad \quad \\
 \underline{\underline{817.15 \text{ Ans}}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 7 \ 1 \ 5 \text{ at } 7s \\
 \underline{\quad\quad\quad 7} \\
 20 \overline{) 19005} \\
 \underline{20} \quad \quad \quad \\
 20 \overline{) 19005} \\
 \underline{20} \quad \quad \quad \\
 \underline{\underline{950.5 \text{ Ans}}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \ 1 \ 7 \ 9 \text{ at } 13s \\
 \underline{\quad\quad\quad 13} \\
 9537
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3179 \\
 \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \\
 20 \overline{) 41327} \\
 \underline{20} \quad \quad \quad \\
 \underline{\underline{2066.7 \text{ Ans}}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 1 \ 5 \ 0 \text{ at } 15s \\
 \underline{\quad\quad\quad 15} \\
 10750 \\
 2150
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 203 \overline{) 2250} \\
 \underline{203} \quad \quad \quad \\
 \underline{\underline{1612.10 \text{ Ans}}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \ 1 \ 4 \ 2 \text{ at } 17s \\
 \underline{\quad\quad\quad 17} \\
 21994
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3142 \\
 \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \\
 20 \overline{) 53414} \\
 \underline{20} \quad \quad \quad \\
 \underline{\underline{2670.14 \text{ Ans}}}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 1 \ 5 \ 0 \text{ at } 19s \\
 \underline{\quad\quad\quad 19} \\
 19350 \\
 2150
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \overline{) 40850} \\
 \underline{20} \quad \quad \quad \\
 \underline{\underline{2042.10 \text{ Ans}}}
 \end{array}$$

Rule 6. When the price is shillings and pence, and they the aliquot part of a pound, divide by the aliquot part, and it will give the answer at once; but if they are not an aliquot part, then multiply the quantity by the shillings, and take parts of the rest, add them together, and divide by 20.

$6/8 = \frac{1}{3}$	<u>2 7 1 0 at 6s 8</u>	$1/4 = \frac{1}{5}$	<u>3 2 1 5 at 1s 4</u>
	<u>£4 0 3 " 6 " 8 Ans</u>		<u>£2 1 4 " 6 " 8 Ans</u>

$3/4 = \frac{1}{6}$	<u>3 1 5 0 at 3s 4</u>	$1/3 = \frac{1}{6}$	<u>7 2 1 1 at 1s 3</u>
	<u>£5 2 5 Ans</u>		<u>£4 5 0 " 13 " 9 Ans</u>

$2/6 = \frac{1}{3}$	<u>2 7 1 5 at 2s 6</u>	$2/6 = \frac{1}{3}$	<u>2 4 3 7 at 2s 6</u>
	<u>£3 3 9 " 7 " 6 Ans</u>		<u>£3 0 4 " 12 " 6 Ans</u>

$1/8 = \frac{1}{12}$	<u>7 1 5 0 at 1s 8</u>	$6/8 = \frac{3}{4}$	<u>5 7 3 1 at 6s 8</u>
	<u>£5 9 5 " 16 " 8 Ans</u>		<u>£1 9 1 0 " 6 " 8 Ans</u>

$$6 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 7 \ 5 \ 1 \ \text{at } 4 \ 5 \ 7$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 2 \ 5 \ 4 \ \text{at } 7 \ 3 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 4 \\ \hline 3 \ 0 \ 0 \ 5 \ 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 7 \\ \hline 1 \ 7 \ 8 \ 2 \ 9 \end{array}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{6} \quad 3 \ 7 \ 5 \ 7$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \quad 6 \ 3 \ 6 \ 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 6 \ 2 \ 6 \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 1 \ 0 \ 6 \ 1 \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad 3 \ 4 \ 4 \ 3 \ 9 \ 2$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad 1 \ 8 \ 5 \ 7 \ 1 \ 10 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L1 \ 7 \ 2 \ 1 \ 19 \ 2 \ \text{Ans}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L9 \ 2 \ 8 \ 11 \ 10 \frac{1}{2} \ \text{Ans}}}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{3} \quad 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 3 \ \text{at } 15 \ 14 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$6 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 7 \ 1 \ 5 \ 2 \ \text{at } 1 \ 6 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 1 \ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 1 \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1 \ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \ 5$$

$$5 \ 0 \ 0 \ 6 \ 4$$

$$2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 3$$

$$7 \ 1 \ 5 \ 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \quad 7 \ 0 \ 1$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \quad 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 8 \ 7 \ 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 4 \ 4 \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad 3 \ 2 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 7 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad 1 \ 2 \ 5 \ 6 \ 0 \ 1 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L1 \ 6 \ 1 \ 6 \ 13 \ 7 \ \frac{1}{2} \ \text{Ans}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L6 \ 2 \ 8 \ 0 \ 7 \ \text{Ans}}}$$

5.

Rule 7th. 1st. When the ^{price} is pounds and shillings multiply the quantity by the pounds, and proceed with the shillings, if they are even, as in the 4th rule, if odd, take the aliquot parts, add them together, the sum will be the answer. 2^d. When pounds, shillings, and pence, and the shillings and pence the aliquot parts of a pound, multiply the quantity by the pounds, and take parts for the rest. 3^d. When the price is pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings, and the shillings and pence not the aliquot parts of a pound, reduce the pounds and shillings into shillings, multiply the quantity by the shillings, take parts for the rest, add them together, and divide by 20. When the given quantity is no more than three figures proceed as in Compound Multiplication

C.

$$10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 3 \ 1 \ 5 \quad \text{Sub } L1 \ 17 \ 5 \quad 10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \ 1 \ 0 \quad \text{Sub } L1 \ 13$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \quad 2/6 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \ 0 \ 5 \ 3 \ 10$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{10} \quad 7 \ 8 \ 8 \quad 6 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 2 \ 6 \ 3 \ 7 \ 6$$

$$\underline{3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 4}$$

$$\underline{5 \ 2 \ 13 \ 6}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L5 \ 8 \ 3 \ 1 \ 4 \ \text{Ans}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L3 \ 4 \ 7 \ 6 \ 11 \ 0}}$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 2 \ 1 \ 0 \quad \text{Sub } L2 \ 2 \ 8 \ 5 \quad 10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \ 7 \ 1 \quad \text{Sub } L1 \ 17 \ 2$$

$$\underline{3}$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \ 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 10$$

$$\underline{4 \ 2 \ 1 \ 4}$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{10} \quad 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 15$$

$$2/6 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 5 \ 2 \ 6 \ 15$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \ 7 \ 1 \ 10$$

$$6 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 2 \ 6 \ 3 \ 7 \ 6$$

$$2/6 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 2 \ 2 \ 12 \ 6$$

$$\underline{5 \ 2 \ 13 \ 6}$$

$$\underline{5 \ 13 \ 15}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L5 \ 0 \ 5 \ 6 \ 16 \ 0 \ \text{Ans}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L1 \ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \ 0 \ 7 \ 2 \ 0}}$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 7 \ 1 \ 5 \quad \text{Sub } L5 \ 6 \ 5 \quad 1 = \frac{1}{20} \quad 2 \ 1 \ 5 \quad \text{Sub } L7 \ 1 \ 3$$

$$\underline{5}$$

$$\underline{7}$$

$$3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 8 \ 0$$

$$1 \ 5 \ 0 \ 7 \ 8$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 1 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \ 0 \ 7 \ 14$$

$$\underline{3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 16}$$

$$\underline{2 \ 6 \ 18 \ 6}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L3 \ 7 \ 9 \ 2 \ 6 \ 16 \ \text{Ans}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L1 \ 5 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 12 \ 6 \ 0}}$$

$$10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad \text{Out } \mathcal{L} 1.18.6\frac{3}{4} \text{ d } 10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 2 \text{ at } \mathcal{L} 1.15.2\frac{3}{4}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 0 \quad 5$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 7 \quad 1$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 6 \quad 4 \quad 2$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{30} \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 10$$

$$\sqrt{6} = \frac{1}{8} \quad 6 \quad 4 \quad 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 8$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \quad 8 \quad 0 \quad 5$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 5 \quad 11$$

$$\underline{1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 7\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\underline{2 \quad 11\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\mathcal{L} 1 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 5 \quad 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\mathcal{L} 5 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 2 \text{ Ans}$$

$$10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 7 \quad 5 \text{ at } \mathcal{L} 2.15 \text{ ut } 2 \quad 10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad \text{Out } \mathcal{L} 1 \quad 7 \quad 16 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underline{2}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 1 \quad 7$$

$$4 \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 0$$

$$1 \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad 5 \quad 0$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 8 \quad 7 \quad 10$$

$$\underline{2 \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad 0}$$

$$\sqrt{4} = \frac{1}{5} \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 15$$

$$3 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 5 \quad 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \quad 3 \quad 6 \quad 5$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 7 \quad 5$$

$$\underline{4 \quad 10 \quad 7\frac{1}{2}} \quad \sqrt{1\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{6} \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} 0 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 7 \quad 2 \text{ Ans}$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad 5$$

$$\underline{1 \quad 3 \quad 8 \quad 9}$$

$$\mathcal{L} 3 \quad 8 \quad 2 \quad 8 \quad 3 \quad 8 \quad 9 \text{ Ans}$$

9

When the quantity is a whole number and a fraction —

Rule. Work for the whole number by the former rules, to which add

$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$, or any other part of the price, and add as before for the answer.

$4 = \frac{1}{3}$	<u>1 2 3 4</u> at 4s 6d	$5 = \frac{1}{4}$	<u>3 2 1</u> at 5s 10d
$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{8}$	2 4 6 16	$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{6}$	8 0 5
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$	3 0 17 5	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{20}$	1 3 7 6
	2 11 0		13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

For the $\frac{1}{4}$

1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

For the $\frac{1}{2}$

2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

£ 8 0 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ans

£ 4 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ans

$1 = \frac{1}{20}$	<u>5 3 2</u> at £ 5 1 4 d	$10 = \frac{1}{2}$	<u>4 3 5</u> at £ 2 1 2 d
	5		2

2 6 6 0

$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$ 8 7 0

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$

2 6 12

2 1 7 10

8 17 4

5 4 7 6

For the $\frac{1}{4}$

1 5 4

For the $\frac{1}{2}$

1 6 3

£ 6 9 6 4 8 Ans

£ 11 4 3 3 9 Ans

$$10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 8 \text{ at } L \quad 4 \cdot 10 \cdot 6 \quad 10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 8 \text{ at } 16 \cdot 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 9 \quad 8 \quad 4 \end{array}$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 7 \quad 2 \cdot 10$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 8 \quad 6 \cdot 5$$

$$\sqrt{6} = \frac{10}{1} \quad 2 \quad 3$$

$$\sqrt{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 7 \cdot 5$$

$$6 \cdot 3$$

$$8 \cdot 12 \cdot 6$$

$$\text{For the } \frac{3}{8} \quad \underline{1 \cdot 13 \cdot 11 \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{For the } \frac{3}{8} \quad \underline{6 \cdot 2 \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\underline{L1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 4 \cdot 16 \cdot 11 \frac{1}{4} \text{ Ans}}$$

$$\underline{L2 \quad 8 \quad 4 \cdot 18 \cdot 8 \frac{1}{4} \text{ Ans}}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{5} \quad 9 \quad 8 \quad 7 \quad 8 \text{ at } 17 \cdot 8 \frac{1}{2} \quad 10 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 3 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 8 \text{ at } L \cdot 15 \cdot 6$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 9 \quad 7 \cdot 8$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 8 \quad 2 \cdot 10$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 9 \quad 8 \cdot 14$$

$$\sqrt{6} = \frac{10}{1} \quad 9 \quad 1 \cdot 5$$

$$\sqrt{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 4 \quad 9 \cdot 7$$

$$9 \cdot 2 \cdot 6$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad 2 \quad 4 \cdot 13 \cdot 6$$

$$\text{For the } \frac{5}{8} \quad \underline{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad P \cdot 4 \cdot 6$$

$$\underline{L6 \quad 4 \quad 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \frac{1}{4} \text{ Ans}}$$

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{For the } \frac{3}{8} \quad \underline{2 \cdot 10 \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\underline{L3 \quad 8 \quad 0 \cdot 11 \cdot 0 \text{ Ans}}$$

10.

9 When the price and the quantity are of several denominations

Rule. Multiply the price by the highest denomination, and take parts for the lower denominations; then add them together for the answer.

At £ 1.4.9 per cwt. what does 17 cwt. 19 lb. of cheese come to.

qr.	£	s	d	
1 = $\frac{5}{4}$	1	4	"	9
				4 × 4 + 1 = 17
		4	"	19
				4
lb.	19	"	16	"
				0
lb.	1	"	4	"
				9
14 = $\frac{1}{2}$	~	"	6	"
				3 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 = $\frac{1}{4}$	~	"	3	"
				1
1 = $\frac{1}{8}$	~	"	-	"
				5 $\frac{1}{4}$
				3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£ 21	"	10	"
				8 Ans

N

Hops at £ 4.5.8 per cwt. what must I give for 2 cwt. 1 q. 18 lb.

qt.	£	s	d	
1 = $\frac{1}{4}$	4	5	8	
				<u>12 × 6 = 72</u>
	51	8	0	
				6
lb.	308	8	0	
14 = $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5	
4 = $\frac{1}{4}$	~	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	~	3	~ $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ans	<u>£ 310</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	

At £ 1.14 per cwt. what is the value of 2 cwt. 2 q. 15 lb. of raisins.

qt.	£	s	d	
2 = $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4	
				<u>9 × 3 = 27</u>
	9	12	0	
				3
lb.	28	16	0	
14 = $\frac{1}{4}$	~	10	8	
1 = $\frac{1}{4}$	~	2	8	
	~	~	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Ans	<u>£ 29</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6 $\frac{1}{4}$</u>	

12

Sold 56 cwt. 1 q. 17 lb. of sugar at £ 2. 15. 9 per cwt. what does it come to

qt.	£	s	d	
1 = $\frac{1}{4}$	2	15	9	
				7 x 8 = 56
	19	10	3	
			8	
lb.	156	2	0	
14 = $\frac{1}{2}$	~	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	
2 = $\frac{1}{4}$	~	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1 = $\frac{1}{2}$	~	~	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	
			5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Ans £ 157	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Tobacco at £ 3. 17. 10 the cwt. what is the worth of 97 cwt. 15 lb.

	£	s	d	
	3	17	10	
				12 x 8 + 1 = 97
	46	14	0	
			8	
lb.	373	12	0	
14 = $\frac{1}{8}$	3	17	10	
1 = $\frac{1}{4}$	~	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
			8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Ans £ 378	0	3	

10

What must I pay for 34 acres 2 rods 20 poles of land at £ 2 " 11 " 6 per acre

rods	£	s	d	
2 = $\frac{1}{2}$	2	" 11	" 6	
				$8 \times 4 + 2 = 34$
	20	" 12	" 0	
				<u>4</u>
	82	" 8	" 0	
poles	5	" 3	" 0	
20 = $\frac{1}{4}$	1	" 5	" 9	
				<u>5 $\frac{1}{4}$</u>
	Ans £ 89	" 3	" 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Bought 37 great bush. 2 pecks of wheat, at £ 4 " 16 " 6 per quarter

bush	£	s	d	
4 = $\frac{1}{2}$	4	" 16	" 6	
				$6 \times 6 + 1 = 37$
	28	" 19	" 0	
				<u>6</u>
	173	" 14	" 0	
pecks	4	" 16	" 6	
2 = $\frac{1}{4}$	2	" 8	" 3	
				<u>0 $\frac{1}{4}$</u>
	Ans £ 181	" 4	" 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	

1/2