THE YOUNG LADIES' NEW GUIDE TO ARITHMETIC

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The Young Ladies' New Guide to Arithmetic by John Greig & John Reynolds

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JOHN GREIG & JOHN REYNOLDS

THE YOUNG LADIES' NEW GUIDE TO ARITHMETIC

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THE

YOUNG LADIES' GUIDE

TO

ARITHMETIC;

CONTAINING

THE APPLICATION OF EACH RULE BY A VARIETY OF

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

CHIEFLY ON

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS;

TOGETHER WITH

THE METHOD OF MAKING OUT BILLS OF PARCELS, BOOK DEBTS, RECIEPTS, &c. &c.

By JOHN GREIG,

Author of "An Introduction to the Globes," "World Displayed," &c.

NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED,

By JOHN REYNOLDS, L.R.C.P.

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TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE first idea of the following selection was suggested in the course of professional practice. The author having been employed for many years in the instruction of youth of both sexes, had sufficient opportunity of being convinced, by experience, that among the numerous Treatises on Arithmetic already published, not one was to be found where a judicious and necessary attention had been paid to the subject, considered as a branch of FEMALE Education. He was induced, therefore, to attempt the present selection, which is now offered to the Public, with a hope that it will be found at least one step towards a more improved system, and better calculated for the attainment of this useful accomplishment among the Female Sex, than any hitherto published.

On a subject where so much has been already written, it will hardly be expected to find originality. It is chiefly in the Mode of Arrangement, and the Usefulness of the matter selected, that any claim to approbation, in the present instance, can be founded. In expressing the rules, however, particular regard has been had to brevity, perspicuity, and neatness; the examples, it is presumed, will be found to have been selected with proper discrimination, and the whole has been revised and corrected with a minuteness of attention, seldom bestowed on performances of this nature.

EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THIS EDITION.

In revising this Edition of Greig's Young Ladies' Guide to Arithmetic, the Editor has carefully examined the work throughout, and corrected the typographical errors. He has discarded the unnecessary distinction of Proportion into Rule of Three Direct and Rule of Three Inverse, as all questions included under these two heads can be easily solved by simple Proportion, by a careful attention to the explanations given under the Rule "Proportion."

Many of the questions have been remodelled, and several others added. The whole of the Bills of Parcels and Book-debts has been rewritten, so as to be more in accordance with the present time. Notes of Invitation have been added to initiate Young Ladies in this most useful portion of correspondence. The Editor has also added several short modes of finding the value of goods, which will be found useful in business. The intelligent Teacher can easily multiply questions so as to exercise the Pupils, and by making them work them in the ordinary way as proofs, they will see the advantage of the short methods over the others, and thus be induced not only to practise them, for their own amusement, but to make use of them in ordinary transactions. More could have been added, but in a work like this it has been deemed unnecessary.

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THE

YOUNG LADIES' GUIDE

TO

ARITHMETIC.

ARITHMETIC is the art of computing by figures, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, and consists of five principal rules, *viz.*, NOTATION, or NUMERATION, ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, MULTIPLICATION, and DIVISION.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED IN ARITHMETIC.

= EQUAL TO.	The sign of Equality, as 20*s.* = £1. That is, twenty shillings are equal to one pound.
+ PLUS, OR MORE.	The sign of Addition, as 6*s.* + 2*s.* = 8*s.* That is, six shillings added to two shillings are equal to eight shillings.
− MINUS, OR LESS.	The sign of Subtraction, 8*s.* − 3*s.* = 5*s.* That is, three shillings subtracted from eight leave a remainder equal to five.
× MULTIPLIED BY.	The sign of Multiplication, as 5 × 6 = 30. That is, five multiplied by six is equal to 30.
÷ DIVIDED BY.	The sign of Division, as 20 ÷ 4 = 5. That is, twenty divided by four gives a quotient equal to five.
:: :	The sign of Proportion, as 6 : 4 :: 12 : 8. That is, as six is to four so is twelve to eight.