

**BRADBURY'S EATON'S  
MATHEMATICAL SERIES.  
BRADBURY'S NEW ELEMENTARY  
ARITHMETIC: COMPRISING ORAL  
AND WRITTEN WORK**

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**WILLIAM F. BRADBURY**

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◊ BRADBURY'S

NEW

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC;

COMPRISING

ORAL AND WRITTEN WORK.

BY

WILLIAM F. BRADBURY,

HEAD MASTER OF THE CAMBRIDGE LATIN SCHOOL, AUTHOR OF  
A SERIES OF ARITHMETICS, ETC.

REVISED EDITION.

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## PREFACE

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THIS book is now presented in a revised and enlarged form in answer to the increasing demand for more arithmetical work in the Intermediate or lower Grammar school classes.

Though the plan remains the same, a large number of examples have been added in the different subjects, and the work has been made more complete by giving models in script type for bills, orders, notes, drafts, etc.

Oral and written work has been combined throughout the book.

Small numbers have been selected for the exercises, and great care has been taken to have everything clearly stated and the work progressive. Decimals as far as thousandths, the place of mills in United States currency, are introduced at the beginning with integral numbers.

Very few rules are given, and abstract explanations of principles are generally omitted. The essential subjects, with the applications most useful in the business of every-day life, have been selected for treatment, and the methods adopted are those in actual use among business men. Only such tables of compound numbers have been given as are used in ordinary transactions.

The book will meet the wants of those pupils who are obliged to leave school before taking up a larger work, and will serve as an introduction to Bradbury's Practical Arithmetic.

## SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

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In the belief that *written* explanations are as likely to be a stumbling-block as an aid to the pupils for whom the Elementary Arithmetic is intended, many points have been left without explanation. In such cases it is expected that the teacher will introduce the explanation at such points in the pupil's progress, and to such an extent, as the teacher may deem best. *Accurate work* is what practical life requires; but accurate work (except, perhaps, when such work is merely mechanical) is most surely attained by a thorough understanding of the principles and the processes involved. The explanations that are given are designed as a guide to the teacher fully as much as to the pupil, and at the discretion of the teacher may be omitted by the pupil, or deferred to a later point.

The method given of casting interest is the one used by business men, and is the simplest as well as the most expeditious. Facility in its application can best be gained by actual practice. To this end the teacher should introduce as many additional examples as time will allow.

A large number of examples have been added at the end of the book. These will be valuable for additional work and for review.

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Hundred.

1



Ten.

1



Unit.

1



Tenth.

1



Hundredth.

1

# ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.



## NOTATION AND NUMERATION.

1. A **Unit** is a single thing of any kind ; as, one apple, one book.

2. A **Number** is a unit, or a collection of units ; as, six apples, ten books.

3. **Notation** is the writing of numbers.

4. **Numeration** is the reading of numbers.

5. To express numbers ten figures are used, viz. :

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Zero, One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine.

The first figure is called *zero*, a *cipher*, or *naught* ; standing alone, it signifies *nothing*. The remaining nine figures represent in order the numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine.

1. How many units are there in five? in seven? in nine?

2. Write in figures, three; five; eight; nine.

No number greater than *nine* can be expressed by a single figure, but by uniting the ten characters in various order, all numbers can be expressed. Thus,

Twelve	in figures is	12
Fifteen	"	15
Eighteen	"	18
Twenty	"	20
Thirty-five	"	35
Seventy-seven	"	77

6. Read the following numbers :

3. 11	6. 27	9. 52	12. 81
4. 13	7. 33	10. 64	13. 89
5. 19	8. 43	11. 75	14. 96

7. Express in figures :

15. Seventeen.	20. Sixty-five.
16. Twenty-one.	21. Seventy.
17. Thirty-seven.	22. Eighty-eight.
18. Forty-two.	23. Ninety-four.
19. Fifty-nine.	24. Ninety-eight.

One hundred	in figures is	100
One hundred four	"	104
One hundred thirty-eight	"	138
Two hundred three	"	203
Two hundred seventy-seven	"	277

8. Read the following numbers :

25. 107	28. 129	31. 256	34. 567	37. 891
26. 111	29. 134	32. 365	35. 657	38. 918
27. 119	30. 142	33. 418	36. 765	39. 981