A FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS CHILDREN, TO ASSIST THEM IN ATTAINING A KNOWLEDGE OF CALCULATION

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B. ISAAC

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B. Isaac

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PREFACE.

My Dear Children:

"Grace, mercy, and peace be with you."

Some time since it came into my mind to put together a little information to assist you in the pleasing science of numbers, or what is generally called Arithmetic. I have endeavoured to do so in the best way I could, and in the most pleasing manner. The little information respecting various matters I hope will please, and rather draw to the study of figures than weary you in the undertaking. The Lord only knows in what line of life you may be called to move in, and the knowledge of calculation may be of service to you; and should this little work be acceptable, I will, for your further information gather up whatever comes in my way, and, at a future day, if spared, present it.

But after all your knowledge of numbers there will be a time when all earthly science will decay and die, and then to have a knowledge that we are numbered among that number which no man can number, as stated in Revelation, 6th chapter, 9th verse, will be a mercy indeed.

<div style="text-align:center">
My Dear Children,

I remain,

Your affectionate Father,

B. ISAAC.
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6, *York Terrace, Kingsland Road.*

FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS CHILDREN.

SIMPLE ADDITION

Teaches to find the full or total amount of sums in quantities of the same name.

£	Oranges.	Apples.	Peaches.	Plums.
1	21	171	124734	562163
2	12	239	642943	21964
3	33	713	726574	563
4	17	604	812973	21
5	49	830	864443	18536
6	54	135	963672	4340
7	11	466	347365	279
Total 28	197			

Cherries.	Pears.	Walnuts.
17964017	87463	16729429
43706123	65498	12090736
94218749	16473	67342617
29991815	5642	74298064
58997252	59376	29020721
55122753	12421	41739402

The several numbers to be added together being set down in regular order, as seen above, they are to be added together; beginning at the bottom figure on the right hand, and proceeding upwards, till you have added all the figures in one column together; then place the first figure on the right hand, or unit figure, of the sum so found, under the same column,

carrying the remaining figure or figures, if any, to be added to the next column; having discovered the amount of the second column, place the unit figure also under the same column, adding the other figure or figures to the next column, proceeding in this manner till the whole be finished, and setting down the total amount of the last column under the same.—Thus, in the first example, I say 1 and 4 are 5, and 9 are 14, and 7 are 21, and 3 are 24, and 2 are 26, and 1 are 27. This being the amount of the first column, I set down 7, (which is the figure in the place of units), under the same column, and carry the remaining figure 2 to be added to the next column, saying 2 and 1 are 3, and 5 are 8, and 4 are 12, and 1 are 13, and 3 are 16, and 1 are 17, and 2 are 19, the whole amount of the last column, wherefore I set it down under the column, and the total is thus found to be 197.

MONEY TABLE.

$\frac{1}{4}$ is a farthing, or quarter of any thing; $\frac{1}{2}$ is a halfpenny, or half of any thing; $\frac{3}{4}$ is three farthings, or three quarters of any thing.

FARTHINGS.		s.	d.	PENCE.		s.	d.	SHILLINGS.		£	s.
4	are	0	1	20	are	1	8	20	are	1	0
5	. .	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	30	. .	2	6	30	. .	1	10
6	. .	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	40	. .	3	4	40	. .	2	0
7	. .	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$	50	. .	4	2	50	. .	2	10
8	. .	0	2	60	. .	5	0	60	. .	3	0
9	. .	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	70	. .	5	10	80	. .	4	0
10	. .	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	80	. .	6	8	100	. .	5	0
11	. .	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$	90	. .	7	6	120	. .	6	0
12	. .	0	3	100	. .	8	4	140	. .	7	0
16	. .	0	4	120	. .	10	0	160	. .	8	0
20	. .	0	5	132	. .	11	0	180	. .	9	0
24	. .	0	6	144	. .	12	0	200	. .	10	0

COMPOUND ADDITION.

Place the pounds, shillings, and pence one under the other, then beginning with the farthings, (if there be any), as before, and for every four or penny they contain, carry one to the pence, and set down the odds; add the pence in the same manner, and carry one for every shilling or 12 pence, to a shilling, and set down the odds, next add the shillings, and carry one for every pound, or 20 shillings, to the pound, placing down the odds, as before. Lastly, add the pounds, as in abstract numbers, carry one for every ten, and you have the sum required.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
5	7	9		27	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$		240	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$
12	0	2		136	4	$0\frac{1}{4}$		196	11	$8\frac{3}{4}$
1	6	10		124	11	3		65	0	6
0	7	9		90	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$		214	17	$10\frac{3}{4}$
20	10	4		166	19	$11\frac{3}{4}$		541	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$
3	15	11		101	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$		493	16	2
2	7	2		24	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$		123	10	$5\frac{1}{4}$
6	19	11		107	15	6		11	0	1
52	15	10								
47	8	1								
52	15	10								

Thus, in the first of three foregoing examples, I begin with the unit figures of the lowest denomination, which is pence, saying, 1 and 2 are 3, and 1 are 4, and 4 are 8, and 9 are 17, and 2 are 19, and 9 are 28; to which I add the tens in the same column, saying, 28 and 10 are 38, and 10 are 48, and 10 are 58; now, by the pence table, I know that 50 pence are 4 shillings and 2 pence, therefore 58 pence are 4 shillings and 10 pence: thus, I must set down the 10 pence, which is the overplus, under the same column; and the 4 shillings, which are 4 units of the next higher denomination, I carry to be added to the next denomination, saying, 4 and 9 are 13, and 7 are 20, and 5 are 25,