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Rule of Three

The Rule is called the Rule of Three, because in it there are three numbers given, to find a fourth

Rule._1 Observer that of thee three given numbers two are suposed and on the other lies a demand.*

2 The number on which the demand lies, must always be the third term of the stating; of the other two, you will find one of the same kind, make it the first, consequently the remaining number will be the second or middle term, and of the same kind with what is required.

3 Reduce each number to its lowest denomination, and the first and third to the same name;

4 Consider whether more of less than the middle term be required; if more make the less extreme, the division; if less the greater exterm and the product of the other two terms the dividend: divide and the quotiend will be the answer in the same name as the second number.

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Mr Wm Smith Bought of Wm Charlton

February 5th 1840			**£**	**S**	**D**		**£**	**S**	**D**
19 1/4 lb	of mutton	At	0	0	7 1/4	Per lb	0	11	7 1/2
24 1/2	beef	-	0	0	9		0	18	4 1/2
9	fowls	-	0	1	4	each	0	12	0
24	ounces of tea	-	0	0	8 1/2	Per oz	0	17	0
7 3/4 lb	of lump sugar	-	0	1	4	Per lb	0	10	4
21	eggs	-	0	0	1 1/4	each	0	2	2 1/4
4 1/2 stones	of flower	-	0	4	2	Per. stone	0	18	9
							4	10	3 1/4

Mr Joseph Wood Bought of William Charlton

February 9th 1834			**£**	**S**	**D**		**£**	**S**	**D**
4 1/4 lb	of green tea	At	0	10	0	Per lb	2	5	0
9 3/4	bohea	-	0	10	0		4	17	6
17 3/4	lump sugar	-	0	1	4		1	3	8
24 1/2	soft sugar	-	0	0	9 1/2		0	19	2 1/4
6	nutmegs	-	0	0	6	each	0	3	0
10 1/2 oz	of black peper	-	0	0	2 1/2	Per oz.	0	2	2 1/2
19 1/2 lb	of soap	-	0	0	10	Per lb	0	16	3
							10	6	9 3/4

Rule of Three.

This Rule is called the Rule of Three, because in it there are three numbers given, to find a fourth.

Rule.- 1 Observe that of thee three given numbers two are supposed and on the other lies a demand.*

2 The number on which the demand lies, must always be the third term of the stating; of the other two, you will find one of the same kind, make it the first, consequently the remaining number will be the second or middle term, and of the same kind with what is required.

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4 Consider whether more or less than the middle term be required; if more make the less extrem, the divisor; if less the greater extrem, and the product of the other two terms the dividend: divide and the quotiend will be the answer in the same name as the second number

Mr. Wm. Smith

Bought of Wm. Charlton

February 5th 1840.

		£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.
19¼ lb. of mutton,	at	0	0	7¼	Per lb.	0	11	7½
24½ — beef,	—	0	0	9	—	0	18	4½
9 fowls,	—	0	1	4	Each.	0	12	0
24 ounces of tea,	—	0	0	8½	Per oz.	0	17	0
7¾ lb. of lump sugar,	—	0	1	4	Per lb.	0	10	4
21 eggs,	—	0	0	1¼	Each.	0	2	2¼
4½ stones of flower	—	0	4	2	Per stone.	0	18	9
						4	10	9¾ Amts.

Mr. Joseph Wood

Bought of William Charlton

February 9th 1834

		£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.
4¼ lb. of green tea,	at	0	10	0	Per lb.	2	5	0
9¾ — bohea,	—	0	10	0	—	4	17	6
17¾ — lump sugar,	—	0	1	4	—	1	3	8
24¼ — soft sugar,	—	0	0	9½	—	0	19	2¼
6 nutmegs,	—	0	0	6	each	0	3	0
10½ oz. of black peper,	—	0	0	2½	Per oz.	0	2	2½
19½ lb of soap,	—	0	0	10	Per lb.	0	16	3
						10	6	9¾ Amts.