

25. *3.* \$55·60;
9. \$842·52.
7. *15.* \$809.
la. = June 12.

APPENDIX.

The following tables are given for those teachers who may wish to set examples in them as exercises in calculation:—

STERLING MONEY.

4 farthings	= 1 penny	(d.)
12 pence	= 1 shilling	(s.)
20 shillings	= 1 pound	(£.)

Sterling money is the money of account used in Great Britain and Ireland. The pound sterling is worth \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$.

TROY WEIGHT.

4 grains	= 1 carat.	
24 grains	= 1 pennyweight	(dwt.)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce	(tr. oz.)
12 ounces	= 1 pound	(tr. lb.)

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains	= 1 scruple	(ʒ)
3 scruples	= 1 drachm	(ʒ)
8 drachms	= 1 ounce	(ʒ)
12 ounces	= 1 pound	(tr. lb.)

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

60 fluid minimis (ℳ)	= 1 fluid drachm	(fl. ʒ)
8 fluid drachms	= 1 fluid ounce	(fl. ʒ)
20 fluid ounces	= 1 pint	(O.)

The grain is the one seven-thousandth part of the pound avoirdupois. The ounce, both troy and apothecaries', contains 480 grains, being $4\frac{2}{3}$ grains heavier than the ounce avoirdupois. The troy pound has not been in use for many years; the apothecaries' pound, which is of exactly the same weight, not since 1867. In writing out their prescriptions some physicians still make use of apothecaries' weight, but neither the British nor the United States pharmacopeia recognizes it. Weights to weigh pennyweights, drachms and pounds, troy and apothecaries', are not admitted to verification by the inspectors of weights and measures. The Dominion Weights and Measures Act declares that

"All articles sold by weight shall be sold by avoirdupois weight, except that gold and silver, platinum and precious stones, and articles made thereof, *may* be sold by the ounce troy or by any decimal part of such ounce, and every person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offence."