

APPENDIX.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

The rate of Exchange is in reality the advance on the old par of Exchange which was established many years ago. The way of calculating it is now reduced to the following simple rule as being most accurate.

RULE.—Treat the pound Sterling as if it were four dollars, and the shillings as if they were twenty cents, and the pence as if they were one and two-third cents each. Then arrange the Sterling amount in that way as if it were currency, and then add to that the rate of Exchange in the same manner as you would if it were interest. Add those together, then add one-ninth to the whole, and the product will be the correct answer.

EXAMPLE.

Find the Currency of £175 18 10 Sterling, the rate of exchange being $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

£175 × 4 =	\$700 00
18s. × 20c. =	3 60
10d. × $1\frac{2}{3}$ =	16
	703 76
Rate of Exchange, $7\frac{3}{4}$ p.c.	54 54
	758 30
Add $\frac{1}{9}$ th	84 25
	Answer, \$842 55

In Canada currency.

Note.—What is now called the par of Exchange is $9\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., or equal to \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$.