

constituted permanently a Joint Board as the Port Sanitary Authority for the whole of the said Port of Goole and part of the said Port of Hull, such Joint Board to be termed the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority;

And whereas it is expedient that, so far as regards the said Ports of Hull and Goole, the Order first above-cited should be altered as hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred on Us by the above-mentioned Section, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, We do hereby alter the Order first above-cited so as to provide as follows:—

(1.) The Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority shall, with the approval of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of Hull, fix the place known as the "White Booth Roads" as the place where any ship may be moored, or anchored; for the purpose of Article 10 of the said Order:

(2.) The rules and regulations contained in the said Order, to be enforced and executed by the Sanitary Authority, or the Medical Officer of Health, shall, as regards all ships of the detention whereof notice shall have been given to the said Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority under Article 4 of the said Order, or as to which a certificate shall have been given by the Medical Officer of Health of the said Port Sanitary Authority under Article 9 thereof, be enforced and executed by the said Port Sanitary Authority, or, as the case may be, the said Medical Officer of Health, although such ships may be detained or moored or anchored in White Booth Roads, which do not form part of either of the said ports.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.



S. B. Provis, Assistant Secretary.

Chas. T. Ritchie,  
President.

Treasury Chambers, July 22, 1887.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice, that at a Trial of the Pyx, held at Goldsmiths' Hall, in the city of London, on the 13th July, 1887, in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 29th June, 1871, the following verdict of the Pyx Jury was delivered to the Queen's Remembrancer, viz:—

We, whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn this thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, before the Queen's Remembrancer, at Goldsmiths' Hall, in the city of London, have made the Assays and Trials of Her Majesty's Gold and Silver Coins in the Pyx of the Mint, and which, according to accounts produced by the Officers of the Mint, were coined in the said Mint from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, both days inclusive. We ascertained that the number of coins, both of gold and silver, in each packet produced to us, corresponded with the number which the Officers of the Mint represented it to contain; and we took a coin or coins from each of such packets of Gold coins, making altogether two Five Pound

or One hundred shilling pieces, one Two Pound or Forty shilling piece; ten Sovereigns or Twenty shilling pieces, and four half-Sovereigns or Ten shilling pieces, and we weighed each of the said coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy prescribed in the First Schedule of the Coinage Act, 1870. We found that the amount of variation from the Standard of Weight specified in the said First Schedule of the said Act was plus eight thousandths of an ounce (oz. .008) on the whole of such coins, and that, therefore, they were within the prescribed remedy as to Weight. We then melted the said Gold coins so taken out and weighed into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the standard Gold Trial Plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation thereof from the Standard of Fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was plus four hundred thousandths (or .0004), and, therefore, that the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said Gold coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to Weight. We then took from such residue one Five Pound piece, one Two Pound piece, two Sovereigns and two half-Sovereigns, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such Five Pound piece weighed 617.242 grains, that such Two Pound piece weighed 246.858 grains, that such Sovereigns weighed respectively, —the first 123.094 grains, and the second 123.394 grains; and that such half-Sovereigns weighed respectively, —the first 61.607 grains, and the second 61.687 grains. We then assayed the said Five Pound piece, the said Two Pound piece, the said two Sovereigns and the said two half-Sovereigns separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such Five Pound piece to be 916.76, of such two pound piece to be 916.86, of such sovereigns to be 916.76 and 916.70 respectively, and of such half-sovereigns to be 916.66 and 916.56 respectively. We also took a coin or coins from each of such packets of Silver coins, making altogether three Crowns, six Double Florins, ten Half-Crowns, five Florins, nine Shillings, ten Sixpences, one Fourpenny piece, thirteen Threepenny pieces, one Twopenny piece, and one Penny piece, and weighed each of the said Silver coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy of the said First Schedule of the said Coinage Act, 1870. We found that the amount of variation from the Standard of Weight specified in the said First Schedule of the said Act was minus sixteen thousandths of an ounce (oz. .016) on the whole of such coins, and that, therefore, they were within the prescribed remedy as to Weight. We then melted the said Silver coins, so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the standard Silver Trial Plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation from the Standard of Fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was minus five ten-thousandths (oz. .0005) and, therefore, that the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to Fineness. We weighed the residue of the said Silver coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to Weight. We then took from such residue one Crown, one Double Florin, one Half-Crown, one Florin, one Shilling, one Six-