

tion from the Standard of Weight specified in the said First Schedule of the said Act. 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 minus one ten thousandths (or .0001), 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 three Sovereigns and three Half-Sovereigns, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such Sovereigns weighed respectively, —the first 123.374 grains, the second 123.224 grains, and the third 123.174 grains; and that such Half-Sovereigns weighed respectively, —the first 61.667 grains, the second 61.617 grains, and the third 61.627 grains. We then assayed the said three Sovereigns and three Half-Sovereigns separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such Sovereigns to be 916.60, 916.56, and 916.76 respectively, and of such Half-Sovereigns to be 916.46, 916.40, and 916.50 respectively. We also took a coin from each of such packets of Silver coins, making altogether forty-four Crowns, twenty-two Double Florins, thirty-two Half-Crowns, seventeen Florins, thirty-eight Shillings, thirty-six Sixpences, one Fourpenny piece, fifteen 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 thirteen thousandths of an ounce (oz. .013) 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 there was no variation from the Standard of Fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act. 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 Sixpence, and one Threepenny piece, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such Crown weighed 435.533 grains, that such Double Florin weighed 349.440 grains, that such Half-Crown weighed 217.651 grains, that such Florin weighed 174.345 grains, that such Shilling weighed 87.302 grains, that such Sixpence weighed 43.716 grains, and that such Threepenny piece weighed 21.808 grains. We then assayed the said Crown, the said Double Florin, the said Half-Crown, the said Florin, the said Shilling, the said Sixpence, and the said Threepenny piece separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such Crown to be 925.0, of such Double Florin to be 924.9, of such Half-Crown to be 926.1, of such Florin to be 925.5, of such Shilling to be 925.4, of such Sixpence

to be 925.0, and of such Threepenny piece to be 925.0, respectively.

*G. Matthey, Foreman.
Francis B. Thomas.
George Lambert.
Charles Hoare.
R. Ruthven Pym.
R. Williams.
F. A. Abel.
J. M. Garryard.
W. Robinson.
Geo. H. Pile.*

Geo. F. Pollock, Q.R.

(PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.)

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The Place described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.



On behalf of the Secretary,
Charles Wood,
authorized by the President.

SCHEDULE.

A Place comprising the premises, yard, and fields at Glassenbury Hill Farm including the orchard adjoining the buildings, and the meadow known as the Pump Flat on the Glassenbury Farm, in the parish of Cranbrook, in the county Kent, in the occupation of Mr. W. Levett.

(PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.)

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The Places described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby declared to be Places infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.



On behalf of the Secretary,
Charles Wood,
authorized by the President.

SCHEDULE.

(1.) A Place comprising a field known as High