Provided that such Commissioners shall receive no remuneration except for such reasonable travelling or other expenses as may be incurred in the discharge of their duties under this Act.

Commissioners to report.

13. The Commissioners shall once in each year make a report to Her Majesty of their proceedings under this Act during the past year, and such report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament.

Saving powers of governing bodies under special Acts, &c.

14. Nothing herein contained shall be held to limit any of the powers presently enjoyed by any governing body under any Act of Parliament, or provisional order, or charter, or by the foundation grant of the endowed institution under their government.

Commencement and duration of Act.

15. Save as regards the appointment of Commissioners, which may be made at any time after the passing hereof, this Act shall commence to have effect on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty: Provided that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, if special cause be shown, to continue this Act in force with respect to any endowed institution until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

CHAPTER 49.

An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Weights and Measures.

[8th August 1878.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

Commencement.

2. This Act shall not come into operation until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which day is herein-after referred to as the commencement of this Act.

I.—LAW OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Uniformity of Weights and Measures.

Uniformity of weights and measures.

3. The same weights and measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom.

Standards of Measure and Weight.

Imperial standards of measure and weight.

4. The bronze bar and the platinum weight, more particularly described in the first part of the First Schedule to this Act, and at the passing of this Act deposited in the Standards Department of the Board of Trade in the custody of the Warden of the Standards, shall continue to be the imperial standards of measure and weight, and the said bronze bar shall continue to be the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom, and the said platinum weight shall continue to be the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard pound for the United Kingdom.

Parliamentary copies of imperial standards.

5. The four copies of the imperial standards of measure and weight, described in the second part of the First Schedule to this Act, and deposited as therein mentioned, shall be deemed to be parliamentary copies of the said imperial standards.

The Board of Trade shall as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act cause an accurate copy of the imperial standard of measure and an accurate copy of the imperial standard of weight to be made of the same form and material as the said standards, and it

shall be lawful for her Majesty in Council, on the representation of the Board of Trade, to approve the copies so made, and the copies when so approved shall be of the same effect as the said parliamentary copies, and are in this Act included under the name parliamentary copies of the imperial standards of measure and weight.

Restoration of imperial standards.

6. If at any time either of the imperial standards of measure and weight is lost or in any manner destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, the Board of Trade may cause the same to be restored by reference to or adoption of any of the parliamentary copies of that standard, or of such of them as may remain available for that purpose.

Restoration of parliamentary copies.

7. If at any time any of the parliamentary copies of either of the imperial standards is lost or in any manner destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, the Board of Trade may cause the same to be restored by reference either to the corresponding imperial standard, or to one of the other parliamentary copies of that standard.

Secondary (Board of Trade) standards of measure and weight.

8. The secondary standards of measure and weight which, having been derived from the imperial standards, are at the commencement of this Act in use under the direction of the Board of Trade, and are mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, and no others (save as herein-after mentioned), shall be secondary standards of measure and weight, and shall be called Board of Trade standards.

If at any time any of such standards is lost or in any manner destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, the Board of Trade may cause the same to be restored by reference either to one of the imperial standards or to one of the parliamentary copies of those standards.

The Board of Trade shall from time to time cause such new denominations of standards, being either equivalent to or multiples or aliquot parts of the imperial weights and measures ascertained by this Act, or being equivalent to or multiples of each coin of the realm for the time being, as appear to them to be required, in addition to those mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, to be made and duly verified, and those new denominations of standards when approved by Her Majesty in Council shall be Board of Trade standards in like manner as if they were mentioned in the said schedule.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to declare that a Board of Trade standard for the time being of any denomination, whether mentioned in the said schedule or approved by Order in Council, shall cease to be such a standard.

Such standards of the Board of Trade as are equivalent to or multiples of any coin of the realm for the time being shall be standard weights for determining the justness of the weight of and for weighing such coin.

Local standards of measure and weight.

9. The standards of measure and weight which are at the commencement of this Act legally in use by inspectors of weights and measures for the purpose of verification or inspection, and all copies of the Board of Trade standards which after the commencement of this Act are compared with those standards and verified by the Board of Trade for the purpose of being used by inspectors of weights and measures under this Act as standards for the verification or inspection of weights and measures, shall be called local standards.

Imperial Measures of Length.

Imperial standard yard.

10. The staight line or distance between the centres of the two gold plugs or pins (as mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act) in the bronze bar by this Act declared to be the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard yard measured when the bar is at the temperature of sixty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when it is supported on bronze rollers placed under it in such manner as best to avoid flexure of the bar, and to facilitate its free expansion and contraction from variations of temperature, shall be the legal standard measure of length, and shall be called the imperial standard yard, and shall be the only unit or standard measure of extension from which all other measures of extension, whether linear superficial or solid, shall be ascertained.

Linear measures derived from imperial standard yard.

11. One third part of the imperial standard yard shall be a foot, and the twelfth part of such foot shall be an inch, and the rod, pole, or perch in length shall contain five such

yards and a half, and the chain shall contain twenty-two such yards, the furlong two hundred and twenty such yards, and the mile one thousand seven hundred and sixty such yards.

12. The rood of land shall contain one thousand two hundred and ten square yards according to the imperial standard yard, and the acre of land shall contain four thousand eight hundred and forty such square yards, being one hundred and sixty square rods, poles, or perches. Superficial measures derived from the imperial standard yard.

Imperial Measures of Weight and Capacity.

13. The weight in vacuô of the platinum weight (mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act), and by this Act declared to be the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard pound, shall be the legal standard measure of weight, and of measure having reference to weight, and shall be called the imperial standard pound, and shall be the only unit or standard measure of weight from which all other weights and all measures having reference to weight shall be ascertained. Imperial standard pound.

14. One sixteenth part of the imperial standard pound shall be an ounce, and one sixteenth part of such ounce shall be a dram, and one seven thousandth part of the imperial standard pound shall be a grain. Imperial weights derived from imperial standard pound.

A stone shall consist of fourteen imperial standard pounds, and a hundredweight shall consist of eight such stones, and a ton shall consist of twenty such hundredweights.

Four hundred and eighty grains shall be an ounce troy.

All the foregoing weights except the ounce troy shall be deemed to be avoirdupois weights.

15. The unit or standard measure of capacity from which all other measures of capacity, as well for liquids as for dry goods, shall be derived, shall be the gallon containing ten imperial standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and the air at the temperature of sixty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and with the barometer at thirty inches. Imperial measures of capacity.

The quart shall be one fourth part of the gallon, and the pint shall be one eighth part of the gallon.

Two gallons shall be a peck, and eight gallons shall be a bushel, and eight such bushels shall be a quarter, and thirty-six such bushels shall be a chaldron.

16. A bushel for the sale of any of the following articles, namely, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, or any other goods and things which before (the passing of the Weights and Measures Act, 1835, that is to say) the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, were commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be a hollow cylinder having a plane base, the internal diameter of which shall be double the internal depth, and every measure used for the sale of any of the above-mentioned articles which is a multiple of a bushel, or is a half bushel or a peck, shall be made of the same shape and proportion as the above-mentioned bushel. Measure of capacity for goods formerly sold by heaped measure.

17. In using an imperial measure of capacity, the same shall not be heaped, but either shall be stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken shall be filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit. Measure of capacity when used to be stricken or filled up.

Metric Equivalents of Imperial Weights and Measures.

18. The table in the Third Schedule to this Act shall be deemed to set forth the equivalents of imperial weights and measures and of the weights and measures therein expressed in terms of the metric system, and such table may be lawfully used for computing and expressing, in weights and measures, weights and measures of the metric system. Equivalents of metric weights and measures in terms of imperial weights and measures.

Use of Imperial Weights and Measures.

Trade contracts, sales, dealings, &c. to be in terms of imperial weights or measures.

19. Every contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, made or had in the United Kingdom for any work goods wares or merchandise or other thing which has been or is to be done, sold, delivered, carried, or agreed for by weight or measure, shall be deemed to be made and had according to one of the imperial weights or measures ascertained by this Act, or to some multiple or part thereof, and if not so made or had shall be void; and all tolls and duties charged or collected according to weight or measure shall be charged and collected according to one of the imperial weights or measures ascertained by this Act, or to some multiple or part thereof.

Such contract, bargain, sale, dealing, and collection of tolls and duties as is in this section mentioned is in this Act referred to under the term "trade."

No local or customary measures, nor the use of the heaped measure, shall be lawful.

Any person who sells by any denomination of weight or measure other than one of the imperial weights or measures, or some multiple or part thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings for every such sale.

Sale by avoirdupois weight, with exceptions.

20. All articles sold by weight shall be sold by avoirdupois weight; except that—

(1.) Gold and silver, and articles made thereof, including gold and silver thread, lace, or fringe, also platinum, diamonds, and other precious metals or stones, may be sold by the ounce troy or by any decimal parts of such ounce; and all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings in relation thereto shall be deemed to be made and had by such weight, and when so made or had shall be valid; and

(2.) Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by apothecaries weight.

Every person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Exception for contract, &c. in metric weights and measures.

21. A contract or dealing shall not be invalid or open to objection on the ground that the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system, or on the ground that decimal subdivisions of imperial weights and measures, whether metric or otherwise, are used in such contract or dealing.

Exception for sale of article in vessel not represented as being of imperial or local measure.

22. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the sale, or subject a person to a fine under this Act for the sale, of an article in any vessel, where such vessel is not represented as containing any amount of imperial measure, nor subject a person to a fine under this Act for the possession of a vessel where it is shown that such vessel is not used nor intended for use as a measure.

Penalty on price lists, &c. denoting greater or less weight or measure than the same denomination of imperial weight or measure.

23. Any person who prints, and any clerk of a market or other person who makes, any return, price list, price current, or any journal or other paper containing price list or price current, in which the denomination of weights and measures quoted or referred to denotes or implies a greater or less weight or measure than is denoted or implied by the same denomination of the imperial weights and measures under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings for every copy of every such return, price list, price current, journal, or other paper which he publishes.

Penalty on use or possession of unauthorised weight or measure.

24. Every person who uses or has in his possession for use for trade a weight or measure which is not of the denomination of some Board of Trade standard, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or in the case of a second offence ten pounds, and the weight or measure shall be liable to be forfeited.

Unjust Weights and Measures.

Penalty on use or possession of unjust measures, weights, balances, or weighing machines.

25. Every person who uses or has in his possession for use for trade any weight measure scale balance steelyard or weighing machine which is false or unjust, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or in the case of a second offence ten pounds, and any contract bargain sale or dealing made by the same shall be void, and the weight measure scale balance or steelyard shall be liable to be forfeited.

26. Where any fraud is wilfully committed in the using of any weight measure scale balance steelyard or weighing machine, the person committing such fraud, and every person party to the fraud, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or in the case of a second offence ten pounds, and the weight measure scale balance or steelyard shall be liable to be forfeited. Penalty for fraud in use of weight, measure, balance, &c.

27. A person shall not wilfully or knowingly make or sell, or cause to be made or sold, any false or unjust weight measure scale balance steelyard or weighing machine. Penalty on sale of false weight, measure, balance, &c.

Every person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or in the case of a second offence fifty pounds.

Stamping and Verification of Weights and Measures.

28. Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters. Stamping of weights and measures with denomination.

Every measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

A weight or measure not in conformity with this section shall not be stamped with such stamp of verification under this Act as is herein-after mentioned.

29. Every measure and weight whatsoever used for trade shall be verified and stamped by an inspector with a stamp of verification under this Act. Stamping of verification on measures and weights.

Every person who uses or has in his possession for use for trade any measure or weight not stamped as required by this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or in the case of a second offence ten pounds, and shall be liable to forfeit the said measure or weight, and any contract bargain sale or dealing made by such measure or weight shall be void.

30. A weight made of lead or pewter, or of any mixture thereof, shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification or used for trade, unless it be wholly and substantially cased with brass copper or iron, and legibly stamped or marked "cased": Lead or pewter weights.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the insertion into a weight of such a plug of lead or pewter as is bonâ fide necessary for the purpose of adjusting it and of affixing thereon the stamp of verification.

A person guilty of any offence against or disobedience to the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or in case of a second offence ten pounds.

31. Every coin weight, not less in weight than the weight of the lightest coin for the time being current, shall be verified and stamped by the Board of Trade with a mark of verification under this Act, and otherwise shall not be deemed a just weight for determining the weight of gold and silver coin of the realm. Stamping of verification on weights for coin.

Every person who uses any weight declared by this section not to be a just weight shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

32. If any person forges or counterfeits any stamp used for the stamping under this Act of any measure or weight, or used before the commencement of this Act for the stamping of any measure or weight, under any enactment repealed by this Act, or wilfully increases or diminishes a weight so stamped, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds. Forgery, &c. of stamps on measures or weights.

Any person who knowingly uses, sells, utters, disposes of, or exposes for sale any measure or weight with such forged or counterfeit stamp thereon, or a weight so increased or diminished, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

All measures and weights with any such forged or counterfeit stamp shall be forfeited.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

(a.) *Central.*

Board of Trade.

Powers and duties of Board of Trade as to standards of weights and measures, &c.

33. The Board of Trade shall have all such powers and perform all such duties relative to standards of measure and weight, and to weights and measures, as are by any Act or otherwise vested in or imposed on the Treasury, or the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, or the Warden of the Standards; and all things done by the Board of Trade, or any of their officers, or at their office, in relation to standards of weights and measures in pursuance of this Act shall be as valid, and have the like effect and consequences, as if the same had been done by the Treasury, or by the Comptroller-General or other officer of the Exchequer, or by the Warden of the Standards, or at the office of the Exchequer.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trade to conduct all such comparisons, verifications, and other operations with reference to standards of measure and weight, in aid of scientific researches or otherwise, as the Board of Trade from time to time thinks expedient, and to make from time to time a report to Parliament on their proceedings and business under this Act.

Custody and Verification of Standards and Copies.

Custody of imperial and Board of Trade standards to remain with Board of Trade.

34. The imperial standards of measure and weight, the Board of Trade standards of measure and weight, and all balances, apparatus, books, documents, and things used in connexion therewith or relating thereto, deposited at the passing of this Act in the Standards Department, or in any other office of the Board of Trade, shall remain and be in the custody of the Board of Trade.

Custody and periodical verification of parliamentary copies of imperial standards.

35. The parliamentary copies of the imperial standards of measure and weight mentioned in part two of the First Schedule to this Act shall continue to be deposited as therein mentioned.

The copies of the imperial standards of measure and weight made in pursuance of this Act, when approved by Her Majesty in Council, shall be deposited at some office of the Board of Trade, and be in the custody of the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade shall cause the parliamentary copies of the imperial standards of measure and weight, except the copy immured in the new palace at Westminster, to be compared once in every ten years with each other, and once in every twenty years with the imperial standards of measure and weight.

Periodical verification of Board of Trade standards.

36. Once at least in every five years the Board of Trade shall cause the Board of Trade standards for the time being to be compared with the parliamentary copies of the imperial standards of measure and weight made and approved in pursuance of this Act and with each other, and to be adjusted or renewed, if requisite.

Verification by Board of Trade of local standards.

37. The Board of Trade shall cause to be compared with the Board of Trade standards and verified at such place as the Board of Trade in each case direct all copies of any of those standards which are submitted for the purpose by any local authority, and have been used or are intended to be used as local standards, and if they find the same fit for the purpose of being used by inspectors of weights and measures under this Act as standards for the verification and inspection of weights and measures, shall cause them to be stamped as verified or re-verified in such manner as to show the date of such verification or re-verification, and every such verification shall be evidenced by an indenture, and every such re-verification shall be evidenced by an indorsement upon the original indenture of verification, or by a new indenture of verification.

Any such indenture or indorsement, if purporting to be signed (either before or after the passing of this Act) by an officer of the Board of Trade, shall be evidence of the verification or re-verification of the weights and measures therein refered to.

Any such indenture or indorsement shall not be liable to stamp duty, nor shall any fee be payable on the verification or re-verification of any local standard.

An account shall be kept by the Board of Trade of all local standards verified or re-verified.

Power of Board of Trade to verify metric weights and measures.

38. Whereas the Board of Trade have obtained accurate copies of the metric standards mentioned in part two of the Third Schedule to this Act, and it is expedient to make the provision herein-after mentioned for the verification of metric weights and measures, be it therefore enacted as follows:

The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, cause to be compared with the metric standards in their custody and verified all metric weights and measures which are submitted to them for the purpose, and are of such shape and construction as may be from time to time in that behalf directed by the Board of Trade, and which the Board of Trade are satisfied are intended to be used for the purpose of science or of manufacture, or for any lawful purpose not being for the purpose of trade within the meaning of this Act.

Verification and stamping of coin weights.

39. The Board of Trade, on payment of such fee, not exceeding five shillings, as they from time to time prescribe, shall cause all coin weights required by this Act to be verified, to be compared with the standard weights for weighing coin, and, if found to be just, stamped with a mark approved of by the Board, and notified in the London Gazette.

All fees under this section shall be paid into the Exchequer.

(b.) *Local Administration.*

Local Standards.

Provision of local standards by local authority.

40. The local authority (mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Act) of every county and borough from time to time shall provide such local standards of measure and weight as they deem requisite for the purpose of the comparison by way of verification or inspection, in accordance with this Act, of all weights and measures in use in their county or borough, and shall fix the places at which such standards are to be deposited.

The said local authority shall also provide from time to time proper means for verifying weights and measures by comparison with the local standards of such authority and for stamping the weights and measures so verified.

Periodical verification of local standards.

41. A local standard of weight shall not be deemed legal nor be used for the purposes of this Act unless it has been verified or re-verified within five years before the time at which it is used.

A local standard of measure shall not be deemed legal nor be used for the purposes of this Act unless it has been verified or re-verified within ten years before the time at which it is used.

A local standard of weight or measure which has become defective in consequence of any wear or accident, or has been mended, shall not be legal nor be used for the purpose of this Act until it has been re-verified by the Board of Trade.

A local standard may, save as aforesaid, be re-verified, for the purpose of this section, by such local comparison thereof as is herein-after mentioned, if on that local comparison it is found correct, but otherwise shall be, and in any case may be, re-verified by the Board of Trade.

A local comparison of a local standard shall be made by an inspector of weights and measures for the county or borough in which such standard is used comparing the same, in the presence of a justice of the peace, with some other local standard which has been verified or re-verified by the Board of Trade, in the case of a weight within the previous five years, and in the case of a measure within the previous ten years.

Upon a local comparison where the local standard is found correct the justice shall sign an indorsement upon the indenture of verification of that standard, stating such local comparison and verification, and the error, if any, found thereon, and the indorsement so signed shall be transmitted to the Board of Trade to be recorded in the account of the verification of local standards. The indorsement when so recorded shall be evidence of the local comparison and verification, and a statement of the record thereof, if purporting

to be signed by an officer of the Board of Trade, shall be evidence of the same having been so recorded.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, by Order in Council, to define the amount of error to be tolerated in local standards when verified or re-verified by the Board of Trade, or when re-verified by such a local comparison as is authorised by this section.

Production of local standards.

42. The local standards shall be produced by the person having the custody thereof, upon reasonable notice, at such reasonable time and place within the county, borough, or place for which the same have been provided, as any person by writing under his hand requires, upon payment by the person requiring such production of the reasonable charges of producing the same.

Local Verification and Inspection of Weights and Measures.

Appointment of inspectors of weights and measures.

43. Every local authority shall from time to time appoint a sufficient number of inspectors of weights and measures for safely keeping the local standards provided by such authority, and for the discharge of the other duties of inspectors under this Act; and where they appoint more than one such inspector, shall allot to each inspector (subject to any arrangement made for a chief inspector or inspectors) a separate district, to be distinguished by some name, number, or mark; and the local authority may suspend or dismiss any inspector appointed by them or appoint additional inspectors, as occasion may require, and shall assign reasonable remuneration to each inspector for his duties.

A local authority may, if they think fit, appoint different persons to be inspectors for verification and for inspection respectively of weights and measures under this Act.

A maker or seller of weights or measures, or a person employed in the making or selling thereof, shall not be an inspector of weights and measures under this Act.

An inspector of weights and measures shall forthwith on his appointment enter into a recognizance to the Crown (to be sued for in any court of record) in the sum of two hundred pounds for the due performance of the duties of his office, and for the due payment, at the times fixed by the local authority appointing him, of all fees received by him under this Act, and for the safety of the local standards and the stamps and appliances for verification committed to his charge, and for their due surrender immediately on his removal or other cessation from office to the person appointed by the local authority to receive them.

Verification and stamping by inspectors of weights and measures.

44. The local authority shall from time to time fix the times and places within their jurisdiction at which each inspector appointed by them is to attend for the purpose of the verification of weights and measures; and the inspector shall attend, with the local standards in his custody, at each time and place fixed, and shall examine every measure or weight which is of the same denomination as one of such standards and is brought to him for the purpose of verification, and compare the same with that standard, and if he find the same correct shall stamp it with a stamp of verification in such manner as best to prevent fraud; and in the case of a measure or of a weight of a quarter of a pound or upwards, shall further stamp thereon a name, number, or mark distinguishing the district for which he acts.

He shall also enter in a book kept by him minutes of every such verification, and give, if required, a certificate under his hand of every such stamping.

An inspector appointed by the local authority for a county may enter a place within the district of an inspector appointed by any other local authority, and there verify and stamp the weights and measures of any person residing within his own district, but if he knowingly stamp a weight or measure of any person residing in the district of an inspector legally appointed by another local authority, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for every weight or measure which he so stamps.

Validity of weights and measures stamped throughout the United Kingdom.

45. A weight or measure duly stamped by an inspector under this Act shall be a legal weight or measure throughout the United Kingdom, unless found to be false or unjust, and shall not be liable to be re-stamped because used in any place other than that in which it was originally stamped.

Power to stamp measures made partly of metal and partly of glass.

46. Where a measure for liquids is constructed with a small window or transparent part through which the contents, whether to the brim or to any other index thereof, may be seen without impediment, such measure may be verified and stamped by inspectors under this Act, although such measure is made partly of metal and partly of glass or other transparent medium, and that whether such measure corresponds exactly to a Board of Trade standard, or whether it exceeds such standard, but has the capacity of such standard indicated by a level line drawn through the centre of the window or transparent part.

Fees for comparison and stamping.

47. An inspector under this Act may take in respect of the verification and stamping of weights and measures such fees not exceeding those specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Act as the authority appointing him from time to time fix, and shall at such times not less often than once a quarter as the said authority direct, account for and pay over to the treasurer of the local rate or such person as the said authority direct all fees taken by him.

Where the Board of Trade, upon the application of any local authority from time to time represent to Her Majesty that it would be expedient to alter the fees taken by the inspectors of such authority under this Act (whether specified in the said schedule or in any order previously made under this section) or, for the purpose of adapting those fees to the local standards provided by such authority, to add to the said fees, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council from time to time to alter or add to the said fees.

Power to inspect measures, weights, scales, &c., and to enter shops, &c. for that purpose.

48. Every inspector under this Act authorised in writing under the hand of a justice of the peace, also every justice of the peace, may at all reasonable times inspect all weights measures scales balances steelyards and weighing machines within his jurisdiction which are used or in the possession of any person or on any premises for use for trade, and may compare every such weight and measure with some local standard, and may seize and detain any weight measure scale balance or steelyard which is liable to be forfeited in pursuance of this Act, and may for the purpose of such inspection enter any place, whether a building or in the open air, whether open or enclosed, where he has reasonable cause to believe that there is any weight measure scale balance steelyard or weighing machine which he is authorised by this Act to inspect.

Any person who neglects or refuses to produce for such inspection all weights measures scales balances steelyards and weighing machines in his possession or on his premises, or refuses to permit the justice or inspector to examine the same or any of them, or obstructs the entry of the justice or inspector under this section, or otherwise obstructs or hinders a justice or inspector acting under this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five, or, in the case of a second offence, ten pounds.

Penalty on inspector for misconduct.

49. If an inspector under this Act stamps a weight or measure in contravention of any provision of this Act, or without duly verifying the same by comparison with a local standard, or is guilty of a breach of any duty imposed on him by this Act, or otherwise misconducts himself in the execution of his office, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each offence.

Local Authorities.

Local authorities and local rate.

50. For the purposes of this Act "the local authority" and "the local rate" shall mean in each of the different areas mentioned in the first column of the Fourth Schedule to this Act the authority and the rate or fund mentioned in that schedule in connexion with that area:

Provided that in England the council of a borough which has not a separate court of quarter sessions shall not, unless they so resolve, be the local authority for the purposes of this Act, and if they so resolve and provide local standards and appoint inspectors after the commencement of this Act, they shall forthwith give notice of such resolution and appointment, under the corporate seal of the borough, to the clerk of the peace of the county in which the borough is situate, and after the expiration of one month from

the day on which that notice of the said appointment is given the powers of inspectors of weights and measures appointed by the justices of the county shall, as to such borough and the weights and measures of persons residing therein, cease; but until such notice is given the borough shall be deemed to form part of the said county in like manner as if the same were not a borough.

Where at the commencement of this Act legal local standards are provided and inspectors are appointed by the council of a borough not having a separate court of quarter sessions, that council shall continue to be the local authority until they otherwise resolve.

Expenses of local authority.

51. The expense of providing and re-verifying local standards, the salaries of the inspectors, and all other expenses incurred by the local authority under this Act shall be paid out of the local rate.

The treasurer of the county in which a borough in England having a separate court of quarter sessions is situate shall exclude from the account kept by him of all sums expended out of the county rate to which the borough is liable to contribute all sums expended in pursuance of this Act.

Power of local authorities to combine for purposes of Act.

52. Any two or more local authorities may combine, as regards either the whole or any part of the areas within their jurisdiction, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, upon such terms and in such manner as may be from time to time mutually agreed upon.

An inspector appointed in pursuance of an agreement for such combination shall, subject to the terms of his appointment, have the same authority jurisdiction and duties as if he had been appointed by each of the authorities who are parties to such agreement.

Power to local authority to make byelaws as to local verification, &c.

53. Any local authority from time to time, with the approval of the Board of Trade, may make, and when made, revoke, alter, and add to, byelaws for regulating the comparison with the local standards of such authority, and the verification and stamping of weights and measures in use in their county or borough, and for regulating the local comparison of the local standards of such authority, and generally for regulating the duties under this Act of the inspectors appointed by the local authority or of any of those inspectors. Such byelaws may impose fines not exceeding twenty shillings for the breach of any byelaw, to be recovered on summary conviction. The Board of Trade before approving any such byelaws shall cause them to be published in such manner as they think sufficient for giving notice thereof to all persons interested.

Appointment of inspectors in towns and other places.

54. Where a town or other place has been or may hereafter be authorised under any Act, whether local or otherwise, to appoint inspectors or examiners of weights and measures, or where any other place has been or may hereafter be, by charter Act of Parliament or otherwise, possessed of legal jurisdiction, and such town or place is for the time being provided with legal local standards, the magistrates of such town or place, or other persons authorised as aforesaid, may appoint inspectors of weights and measures within the limits of their jurisdiction, and suspend and dismiss such inspectors, and such inspectors shall within such limits exclusively have the same power and discharge the same duties as inspectors of weights and measures appointed under this Act by the local authority for the county, and shall pay over and account for the fees received by them under this Act, to such persons as may be duly authorised by the magistrates or other persons appointing them.

Power of vestry, &c. in Metropolis to put an end to appointment of inspectors of weights and measures under Local Act.

55. Where in any place in the Metropolis—that is to say, in the parishes and places in which the Metropolitan Board of Works have power to levy the consolidated rate—any vestry commissioners or other body have any duties or powers, under any Local Act charter or otherwise, in relation to the appointment of inspectors or examiners of weights and measures, such vestry commissioners or body may, at a meeting specially convened for the purpose of which not less than fourteen days notice has been given, resolve that it is expedient that their said duties and powers should cease in such place.

The clerk or other like officer of such vestry commissioners or body shall give notice of such resolution to the clerk of the peace for the county in which such place is situate, and the clerk of the peace shall lay such notice before the next practicable court of quarter sessions for the county, and after the receipt of such notice by the court of quarter

(3.) The appellant shall, within three days after the day on which he gave notice of appeal, enter into a recognizance before a court of summary jurisdiction, with or without a surety or sureties as the court may direct, conditioned to appear at the said sessions and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court, or the appellant may, if the court of summary jurisdiction thinks it expedient, instead of entering into a recognizance, give such other security, by deposit of money with the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction or otherwise, as the court deems sufficient; and

(4.) Where the appellant is in custody a court of summary jurisdiction may, if it seem fit, on the appellant entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, release him from custody; and

(5.) The court of appeal may adjourn the hearing of the appeal, and upon the hearing thereof may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction, or remit the matter to the court of summary jurisdiction with the opinion of the court of appeal thereon, or make such other order in the matter as the court thinks just. The court of appeal may also make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as the court thinks just; and

(6.) Whenever a decision is reversed by the court of appeal the clerk of the peace shall indorse on the conviction or order appealed against a memorandum that such conviction or order has been quashed, and whenever any copy or certificate of such conviction or order is made, a copy of such memorandum shall be added thereto, and shall be sufficient evidence that the conviction or order has been quashed in every case where such copy or certificate would be sufficient evidence of such conviction or order; and

(7.) Every notice in writing required by this section to be given by an appellant may be signed by him, or by his agent on his behalf, and may be transmitted in a registered letter by the post in the ordinary way, and shall be deemed to have been served at the time when it would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post.

Provision as to action against person acting in execution of Act.

61. In an action for any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, tender of amends before the action is commenced may in lieu of or in addition to any other plea be pleaded, if the action was commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with after payment into court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim. If the action is commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with after such payment, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid respectively, the plaintiff shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender or payment, and the defendant shall be entitled to his costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of such tender or payment; but this provision shall not affect costs on any injunction in the action.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Continuance of inquisition recorded for ascertaining rents and tolls payable.

62. Every inquisition which, in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed, has been taken for ascertaining the amount of contracts to be performed or rents to be paid in grain or malt, or in any other commodity or thing, or with reference to the measure or weight of any grain malt or other commodity or thing, and the amount of any toll rate or duty payable according to any weight or measure in use before the passing of the said Act, and has been enrolled of record in Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, shall continue in force, and may be given in evidence in any legal proceeding, and the amount ascertained by such inquisition shall, when converted into imperial weights and measures, continue to be the rule of payment in regard to all such contracts rents tolls rates or duties.

Orders in Council.

63. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time to make Orders for the purposes of this Act, and to revoke and vary any such Order.

sessions the appointment, and all powers of appointment, of any inspector or examiner appointed under such Local Act charter or otherwise, shall cease in the said place, without prejudice to any proceedings then pending for penalties or otherwise.

Legal Proceedings.

Prosecution of offences and recovery of fines.

56. All offences under this Act may be prosecuted and all fines and forfeitures under this Act may be recovered on summary conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Act.

The court when hearing and determining an information or complaint under this Act shall be constituted either of two or more justices of the peace in petty sessions sitting at a place appointed for holding petty sessions, or of some magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others at some court or other place appointed for the administration of justice and for the time being empowered by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice of the peace.

Provisions as to summary proceedings.

57. The following enactments shall apply to proceedings under this Act before a court of summary jurisdiction; (that is to say,)

1. The description of any offence in the words of this Act, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law; and
2. Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or does not accompany in the same section the description of the offence, may be proved by the defendant but need not be specified or negatived in the information or complaint, and, if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matter so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant or complainant; and
3. A warrant of commitment shall not be held void by reason of any defect therein, if it be therein alleged that the offender has been convicted, and there is a good and valid conviction to sustain the same.
4. Such portion of any fine under this Act, not exceeding a moiety, as the court of summary jurisdiction before whom a person is convicted think fit to direct, may, if the court in their discretion so order, be paid to the informer.
5. All weights measures scales balances and steelyards forfeited under this Act shall be broken up, and the materials thereof may be sold or otherwise disposed of as a court of summary jurisdiction direct, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied in like manner as fines under this Act.

Limitation as to conviction for second offences.

58. A person shall not be liable to any increased penalty for a second offence under any section of this Act unless that offence was committed after a conviction within five years previously for an offence under the same section.

Evidence as to possession.

59. Where any weight measure scale balance steelyard or weighing machine is found in the possession of any person carrying on trade within the meaning of this Act, or on the premises of any person which, whether a building or in the open air, whether open or enclosed, are used for trade within the meaning of this Act, such person shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary is proved, to have such weight measure scale balance steelyard or weighing machine in his possession for use for trade.

Appeal from conviction.

60. Any person who feels himself aggrieved by a conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act may appeal therefrom, subject in England to the conditions following; that is to say,

(1.) The appeal shall be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions having jurisdiction in the county or place in which the decision of the court was given, and holden not less than twenty-one days after the day on which such decision was given; and

(2.) The appellant shall, within ten days after the day on which the decision was given, serve notice on the other party and on the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction of his intention to appeal, and of the general grounds of such appeal; and

All Orders in Council made under this Act shall be published in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes, and shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall have full effect as part of this Act.

Effect of schedules.

64. The schedules to this Act, with the notes thereto, shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act.

Construction of Acts referring to repealed enactments.

65. Where an enactment refers to any Act repealed by this Act, or to any enactment thereof, the same shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding enactment of this Act.

Savings and Definitions.

Saving as to models of gas holders under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 66.

66. Nothing in this Act shall affect the validity of the models of gas holders verified and deposited in the standards department of the Board of Trade in pursuance of the Act of the session of the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-six, intituled "An Act for regulating measures used in sales of gas," and of the Acts amending the same, and the provisions of this Act with respect to Board of Trade standards shall apply to such models; and the provisions of this Act with respect to defining the amount of error to be tolerated in local standards when verified or re-verified, shall apply to defining the amount of error to be tolerated in such copies of the said models of gas holders as are provided by any justices council commissioners or other local authority in pursuance of the said Acts.

Saving as to rights of the Founders Company.

67. Nothing in this Act shall extend to prohibit, defeat, injure, or lessen the rights granted by charter to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Founders of the city of London.

Saving as to London.

68. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit, defeat, injure, or lessen the right of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, or of the Lord Mayor of the city of London for the time being, with respect to the stamping or sealing of weights and measures, or with respect to the gauging of wine or oil, or other gaugeable liquors.

Act not to abridge the power of the leet jury, &c.

69. Nothing in this Act shall extend to supersede, limit, take away, lessen, or prevent the authority which any person or body politic or corporate, or any person appointed at any court leet for any hundred or manor, or any jury or ward inquest, may have or possess for the examining, regulating, seizing, breaking, or destroying any weights, balances, or measures within their respective jurisdictions, and for the purposes of this section the court of burgesses of the city of Westminster shall be deemed to be a body politic, and nothing in this Act shall be deemed to repeal or supersede the Acts relating to that court, or lessen, diminish, or alter the powers of the same.

Definitions:

70. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Summary Jurisdiction Act:"

The expression "the Summary Jurisdiction Act" means the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace "out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and "orders," inclusive of any Acts amending the same:

"Court of summary jurisdiction:"

The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" means any justice or justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary or other magistrate or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by the Summary Jurisdiction Act or any Acts therein referred to:

"Quarter sessions:"

The expression "quarter sessions" includes general sessions:

"Treasury:"

The expression "Treasury" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:

"Person:"

The expression "person" includes a body corporate:

"Stamping:"

The expression "stamping" includes casting, engraving, etching, branding, or otherwise marking, in such manner as to be so far as practicable indelible, and the expression "stamp" and other expressions relating thereto shall be construed accordingly:

"Coin weight:"

The expression "coin weight" means a weight used or intended to be used for weighing coin

"Weights and Measures Act, 1835."

The expression "Weights and Measures Act, 1835," means the Act of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-three, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the fourth and fifth year of His present Majesty "relating to weights and measures, and to make other provisions instead thereof."

IV.—APPLICATION OF ACT TO SCOTLAND.

This Act shall apply to Scotland with the following modifications:

Application of imperial weights and measures to tolls, &c.

71. In the application of this Act to Scotland, the expression "rents and tolls" includes all stipends, feu duties, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever payable in grain, malt, or meal, or any other commodity or thing.

The fiars prices of all grain in every county shall be struck by the imperial quarter, and all other returns of the prices of grain shall be set forth by the same, without reference to any other measure whatsoever.

Any person who acts in contravention of this provision shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Recovery and application of penalties.

72. All offences under this Act which may be prosecuted, and all fines and forfeitures under this Act which may be recovered on summary conviction, may in Scotland be prosecuted or recovered, with expenses, before the sheriff or sheriff substitute or two or more justices of the peace of the county, or the magistrates of the burgh wherein the offence was committed or the offender resides, at the instance either of the procurator fiscal or of any person who prosecutes.

Every person found liable in Scotland in any fine recoverable summarily under this Act shall, failing payment thereof immediate or within a specified time, as the case may be, and expenses, be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding sixty days, and the conviction and warrant may be in the form number three of Schedule K. of the Summary Procedure Act, 1864.

27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.

All fines and forfeitures so recovered, subject to any payment made to the informer, shall be paid as follows:

(*a.*) To the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, on behalf of Her Majesty, when the court is the sheriff court:

(*b.*) To the collector of county rates, in aid of the county general assessment, when the court is the justice of the peace court:

(*c.*) To the treasurer of the burgh, in aid of the funds of the burgh, when the court is a burgh court:

(*d.*) To the treasurer of the board of police, or commissioners of police, in aid of the police funds, when the court is a police court.

Appeal.

73. An appeal against a conviction under this Act in Scotland shall be to the Court of Justiciary at the next circuit court, or where there are no circuit courts, to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and not otherwise, and such appeal may be made in the manner and under the rules, limitations, and conditions contained in the Act of the twentieth year of the reign of King George the Second, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act for taking away and abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland," or as near thereto as circumstances admit; with this variation, that the appellant shall find caution to pay the fine and expenses awarded against him by the conviction or order appealed from, together with any additional expenses awarded by the court dismissing the appeal.

Definitions as regards Scotland.

74. In the application of this Act to Scotland,—

The expression "enter into a recognizance" means grant a bond of caution:

The expression "any court of record" includes the Court of Session and the ordinary sheriff court:

The expression "burgh" shall include royal burgh and parliamentary burgh:

The expression "plantiff" means pursuer, and the expression "defendant" means defender:

The expression "solicitor" means writer or agent:

The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Act" means the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, inclusive of any Act amending the same. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.

75. A sheriff or sheriff substitute shall have the same power in relation to a local comparison of standards, and to the inspection comparison seizure and detention of weights and measures, and to entry for that purpose, as is given by this Act to a justice of the peace. Power of sheriff.

V.—Application of Act to Ireland.

This Act shall apply to Ireland with the following modifications;

76. In Ireland every contract bargain sale or dealing— Contracts to be made by denominations of imperial weight, otherwise to be void.

For any quantity of corn, grain, pulses, potatoes, hay, straw, flax, roots, carcases of beef or mutton, butter, wool, or dead pigs, sold, delivered, or agreed for;

Or for any quantity of any other commodity sold, delivered, or agreed for by weight (not being a commodity which may by law be sold by the troy ounce or by apothecaries weight),

shall be made or had by one of the following denominations of imperial weight; namely,

the ounce avoirdupois;
the imperial pound of sixteen ounces;
the stone of fourteen pounds;
the quarter hundred of twenty-eight pounds;
the half hundred of fifty-six pounds;
the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve pounds; or
the ton of twenty hundredweight;

and not by any local or customary denomination of weight whatsoever, otherwise such contract bargain sale or dealing shall be void:

Provided always, that nothing in the present section shall be deemed to prevent the use in any contract bargain sale or dealing of the denomination of the quarter, half, or other aliquot part of the ounce pound or other denomination aforesaid, or shall be deemed to extend to any contract bargain sale or dealing relating to standing or growing crops.

77. In Ireland every article sold by weight shall, if weighed, be weighed in full net standing beam; and for the purposes of every contract bargain sale or dealing the weight so ascertained shall be deemed the true weight of the article, and no deduction or allowance for tret or beamage, or on any other account, or under any other name whatsoever, the weight of any sack vessel or other covering in which such article may be contained alone excepted, shall be claimed or made by any purchaser on any pretext whatever under a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Mode of weighing. Deductions prohibited.

A proceeding for the recovery of a penalty under this section shall be begun within three months after the offence is committed.

78. (1.) The local authority in Ireland shall provide one complete set of local standards for their county or borough; also so many copies in iron or other sufficient material of the local standards. Providing of local standards and sub-standards.

(2.) The said copies of the local standards when duly verified as herein-after mentioned shall be the local sub-standards, and shall be used for the verification of weights and measures brought by the public for verification as if they were local standards.

(3.) Not less than one set of local sub-standards, and one set of accurate scales, shall be provided for each petty sessions district in a county, and not less than two such sets shall be provided for a borough.

(4.) The local authority shall have the local standards from time to time duly compared and re-verified in manner directed by this Act.

(5.) The Commissioners of the Dublin Metropolitan Police shall not be under any obligation to provide local standards, but they may, with the assent of the chief secretary or under secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, procure such sub-standards scales and stamps as they think necessary for the purposes of this Act in the district for which they are the local authority.

Inquiry by judge of assize and chairman of quarter sessions as to provision of local standards and sub-standards.

79. In Ireland, in every year—

(*a.*) in the case of a county, the judge of assize at the first assizes held for the county by inquiry of the foreman of the grand jury; and

(*b.*) in the case of every borough in a county, the recorder of the borough, or if there be no recorder, the chairman of the quarter sessions for that county, at the quarter sessions held next after the twenty-fifth day of March,

shall inquire whether one complete set of local standards, and a sufficient number of local sub-standards of weights and measures, and a sufficient number of scales and stamps (for verification), have been provided in such county or in such borough.

If it appear to the judge or chairman upon such inquiry that the same have not been so provided, he shall forthwith order the proper officer to provide a complete set of local standards and such sub-standards scales and stamps as appear to the judge or chairman making the order to be sufficient for the purposes of this Act, and that order shall have the effect in the case of a county of a presentment on the county for, and in the case of a borough, of an order on the council of the borough to raise by way of rate, the sum necessary to execute the order, and the said officer shall within three months after he receives the order fully execute the same, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

The proper officer shall, in the case of a county, be the treasurer of the county, and in the case of a borough, the town clerk or other proper officer of the borough.

Expenses of ex-officio inspectors.

80. Expenses incurred by any member of the Royal Irish Constabulary as an ex-officio inspector of weights and measures in the execution of this Act shall be payable to such inspector by the person acting as treasurer of the local authority of the district on presentation of accounts of such expenses, to be furnished quarterly certified to be correct by the county inspector of the county.

The secretary of every grand jury being a local authority under this Act shall, at each assizes or presenting term, and the clerk of every other local authority shall once in every year lay before each such grand jury or other local authority an estimate of the sum which may appear to be necessary to meet such expenses until the next assizes or presenting term, or for the ensuing year; and every such grand jury or other local authority shall, without previous application to presentment sessions or other preliminary proceedings, present in advance to the person acting as treasurer the sum specified in such estimate, to be raised and paid out of the local rate; and if the sum so raised proves more than sufficient for the purpose, the balance shall be carried to the credit of the local rate by the person acting as treasurer, and if the sum so raised proves insufficient, the person acting as treasurer shall apply for payment of such expenses any other available funds in his hands.

Ex-officio inspectors of weights and measures.

81. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the local authority in Ireland, except the local authority of the borough of Dublin, to appoint inspectors of weights and measures, but such head or other constables in each petty sessions district as may be from time to time selected by the inspector general of constabulary, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, shall be ex-officio inspectors of weights and measures under this Act within that district, and shall perform their duties under this Act under the direction of the justices of petty sessions, without fee or reward, and notwithstanding any manorial jurisdiction or claim of jurisdiction within such district:

Provided that if within one month from the date of such selection the justices signify their disapproval of the selection of any head or other constable, another selection shall be made by the same authority, subject to the same conditions, and the inspector general of constabulary shall within three days after any selection has been made in a petty sessions district, give or cause to be given to the clerk of that district notice of such selection, and the clerk shall immediately make known the said selection to the justices of the district.

An ex-officio inspector of weights and measures may exercise without any authority from a justice of the peace, the powers given by this Act to an inspector of weights and measures having such authority.

In the district in which the commissioners of the Dublin metropolitan police are the local authority under this Act, such of the superintendents inspectors or acting inspectors of the said police as may be selected by the local authority with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant shall be ex-officio inspectors of weights and measures within the said district.

Custody and use of local standards.

82. The local standards of every county or borough in Ireland shall be in the custody of such sub-inspector of constabulary as may be from time to time appointed for that county or borough by the inspector general of constabulary, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

Such sub-inspector shall, subject to such regulations as the inspector general of constabulary, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, from time to time makes, compare with the local standards in his custody, and adjust and verify the local sub-standards sent to him for the purpose, and when the same are correct shall stamp the same with a stamp of verification, and for the purpose of such verification and stamping, and of the verification of local standards, such sub-inspector of constabulary shall be deemed to be an inspector of weights and measures appointed under this Act.

Custody and periodical verification of local sub-standards.

83. The local sub-standards shall be deposited in the custody of the ex-officio inspector of weights and measures, and shall at least once in every year, and also at other times when required by the county inspector of constabulary of the county, or by the justices in petty sessions of the county, be compared with the local standards of the county and verified, and when so verified shall until the expiration of one year or any shorter period at which the next comparison of the same under this section is made be deemed to be local sub-standards and be valid local standards for the purpose of the comparison by way of verification or inspection of weights and measures under this Act.

The sub-standards provided by the commissioners of the Dublin metropolitan police shall be verified by comparison with the local standards of the city of Dublin, as directed by this section, with this qualification, that the said commissioners, and not the county inspector or the justices, shall have authority to require the same to be verified oftener than once a year.

Any person who uses any sub-standard for any purpose other than that authorised by this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Recovery of fines, &c.

84. For the purpose of the prosecution of offences and the recovery of fines under this Act, in Ireland,—

(1.) The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" in this Act means, within the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district, and elsewhere in Ireland the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act amending or affecting the same; and

14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

(2.) A court of summary jurisdiction when hearing and determining an information or complaint in any matter arising under this Act shall be constituted within the police district of Dublin metropolis of one of the divisional justices of that district sitting at a police court within the district, and elsewhere of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone, or with others, or of two or more justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions at a place appointed for holding petty sessions; and

(3.) Appeals from a court of summary jurisdiction shall lie in the manner and subject to the conditions and regulations prescribed in the twenty-fourth section of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Acts amending the same.

14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

Definitions.

85. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

The expression "Lord Lieutenant" means the lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being:

The expression "treasurer" includes the finance committee and the secretary of the grand jury for the county of Dublin.

VI.—REPEAL.

Repeal.

86. The Acts mentioned in the first part of the Sixth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned; subject to the following qualification, that is to say, that so much of the said Acts as is set forth in the second part of that schedule shall be re-enacted in manner therein appearing, and shall be in force as if enacted in the body of this Act.

Provided that,—

(1.) Every inspector appointed in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall continue in office as if he had been appointed in pursuance of this Act; and

(2.) Any person holding office as examiner of weights and measures under any enactment repealed by this Act, and not being an inspector of weights and measures within the meaning of this Act, shall continue in office and receive the same remuneration, and have the same powers and duties and be subject to the same liabilities and to the same power of dismissal as if this Act had not passed.

(3.) Every notice published in a Gazette in relation to coin weights in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall continue in force.

(4.) All weights and measures duly verified and stamped in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed, shall continue and be as valid as if they had been verified and stamped in pursuance of this Act, and that although such weights or measures could not have been verified and stamped in pursuance of this Act; and all weights and measures which at the commencement of this Act may lawfully be used without being stamped with a stamp of verification or a stamp of their denomination, and which are required by this Act to be stamped with such a stamp, may, notwithstanding they are not so stamped, be used until the expiration of six months after the commencement of this Act, without being subject to be seized or forfeited, and without rendering the person using or having possession of the same subject to any fine.

(5.) This repeal shall not affect—

(*a.*) The past operation of any enactment hereby repealed, nor anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; nor

(*b.*) Any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; nor

(*c.*) Any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed; nor

(*d.*) Any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if this Act had not passed; and

(6.) This repeal shall not revive any enactment, right, office, privilege, matter, or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

SCHEDULES.

Sections 4, 10, 13, 64.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Imperial Standards.

The following standards were constructed under the direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, after the destruction of the former imperial standards in the fire at the Houses of Parliament.

The imperial standard for determining the length of the imperial standard yard is a solid square bar, thirty-eight inches long and one inch square in transverse section, the bar being of bronze or gun-metal; near to each end a cylindrical hole is sunk (the distance between the centres of the two holes being thirty-six inches) to the depth of half an inch, at the bottom of this hole is inserted in a smaller hole a gold plug or pin, about one tenth of an inch in diameter, and upon the surface of this pin there are cut three fine lines at intervals of about the one hundredth part of an inch transverse to the axis of the bar, and two lines at nearly the same interval parallel to the axis of the bar; the measure of length of the imperial standard yard is given by the interval between the middle transversal line at one end and the middle transversal line at the other end, the part of each line which is employed being the point midway between the longitudinal lines; and the said points are in this Act referred to as the centres of the said gold plugs or pins; and such bar is marked "copper 16 oz., "tin 2½, zinc 1. Mr. Baily's metal. No. 1 standard yard at 62°·00 Fahrenheit. Cast in 1845, "Troughton & Simms, London."

The imperial standard for determining the weight of the imperial standard pound is of platinum, the form being that of a cylinder nearly 1·35 inch in height and 1·15 inch in diameter, with a groove or channel round it, whose middle is about 0·34 inch below the top of the cylinder, for insertion of the points of the ivory fork by which it is to be lifted; the edges are carefully rounded off, and such standard pound is marked, P.S. 1844, 1 lb.

PART II.

Sections 5, 35, 64.

PARLIAMENTARY COPIES OF IMPERIAL STANDARDS.

The following copies of the standards above mentioned in part one of this Schedule were constructed at the same time as the above standards. They are of the same construction and form as the above standards, and they are respectively marked and deposited as follows:—

(1.) One of the copies of the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard yard, being a bronze bar, marked "copper 16 oz., tin 2½, zinc 1. Mr. Baily's metal. No. 2. Standard "yard at 61°·94 Fahrenheit. Cast in 1845. Troughton & Simms, London;" and one of the copies of the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard pound marked No. 1., P.C. 1844, 1 lb., have been deposited at the Royal Mint;

(2.) One other of the copies of the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard yard, being a bronze bar, marked "copper 16 oz., tin 2½, zinc 1. Mr. Baily's metal. No. 3. "Standard yard at 62°·10 Fahrenheit. Cast in 1845. Troughton & Simms, London," and one other of the copies of the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard pound marked No. 2., P.C. 1844, 1 lb., have been delivered to the Royal Society of London;

(3.) One other of the copies of the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard yard, being a bronze bar, marked "copper 16 oz., tin 2½, zinc 1. Mr. Baily's metal. No. 5. "Standard yard at 62°·16 Fahrenheit. Cast in 1845. Troughton & Simms, London," and one other of the copies of the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard pound marked No. 3., P.C. 1844, 1 lb., have been deposited in the Royal Observatory of Greenwich;

(4.) The other of the copies of the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard yard, being a bronze bar, marked "copper 16 oz., tin 2½, zinc 1. Mr. Baily's metal. No. 4. "Standard yard at 61°·98 Fahrenheit. Cast in 1845. Troughton & Simms, London," and the other of the copies of the imperial standard for determining the imperial standard pound marked No. 4., P.C. 1844, 1 lb., have been immured in the New Palace at Westminster.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections, 8, 64.

BOARD OF TRADE STANDARDS.

STANDARDS of the measures and weights following are at the commencement of this Act in use under the direction of the Board of Trade.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Denomination of Standard.
MEASURE OF LENGTH.
100 feet.
66 feet or a chain of 100 links.
Rod, pole, or perch.
10 feet.
6 „ or 2 yards.
5 „
4 „
3 „ or 1 yard.
2 „
1 foot.
1 inch divided in 12 duodecimal, 10 decimal, and 16 binary equal parts.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Denomination of Standard.
MEASURES OF CAPACITY.
Bushel.
Half-bushel.
Peck.
Gallon.
Half-gallon.
Quart.
Pint.
Half-pint.
Gill.
Half-gill.
Quarter-gill.
MEASURES USED IN THE SALE OF DRUGS.
Fluid ounces:— 4, 3, 2, 1.
Fluid drachms:— 4, 3, 2, 1.
Minims:— 30, 20, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

NOTE.—The brass gallon marked "Imperial Standard Gallon, Anno Domini MDCCCXXIV., Anno V G^IV Regis," which has a diameter equal to its height, and was made in pursuance of 5 Geo. 4. c. 74. s. 6., and is at the passing of this Act in the custody of the Warden of the Standards, shall be deemed to be a Board of Trade standard for the gallon.

Weights.

Denomination of Standard.	Denomination of Standard.	Denomination of Standard.
AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.	TROY BULLION WEIGHTS.	DECIMAL GRAIN WEIGHTS.
56 pounds.	500 ounces.	4,000 grains.
28 „	400 „	2,000 „
14 „	300 „	1,000 „
7 „	200 „	500 „
4 „	100 „	300 „
2 „	50 „	200 „
1 pound.	40 „	100 „
8 ounces.	30 „	50 „
4 „	20 „	30 „
2 „	10 „	20 „
1 ounce.	5 „	10 „
8 drams.	4 „	5 „
4 „	3 „	3 „
2 „	2 „	2 „
1 dram.	1 ounce.	1 „
½ „	0·5 „	0·5 grain.
240 grains, commonly called 10 pennyweights.	0·4 „	0·3 „
	0·3 „	0·2 „
	0·2 „	0·1 „
120 grains, commonly called 5 pennyweights.	0·1 „	0·05 „
	0·05 „	0·03 „
	0·04 „	0·02 „
72 grains, commonly called 3 pennyweights.	0·03 „	0·01 „
	0·02 „	
48 grains, commonly called 2 pennyweights.	0·01 „	
	0·005 „	
24 grains, commonly called 1 pennyweight.	0·004 „	
	0·003 „	
	0·002 „	
	0·001 „	

Coin Weights.

Denomination of Coin.	Standard Weight.	
	Imperial Weight.	Metric Weight.
Gold:	Grains.	Grams.
Five pound	616·37239	39·94028
Two pound	246·54895	15·97611
Sovereign	123·27447	7·98805
Half-sovereign	61·63723	3·99402
Silver:		
Crown	436·36363	28·27590
Half-crown	218·18181	14·13795
Florin	174·54545	11·31036
Shilling	87·27272	5·65518
Sixpence	43·63636	2·82759
Groat or fourpence	29·09090	1·88506
Threepence	21·81818	1·41379
Twopence	14·54545	0·94253
Penny	7·27272	0·47126
Bronze:		
Penny	145·83333	9·44984
Halfpenny	87·50000	5·66990
Farthing	43·75000	2·83495

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Sections 18, 64.

PART I.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

TABLE of the Values of the Principal Denominations of Measures and Weights on the Metric System expressed by means of Denominations of Imperial Measures and Weights, and of the Values of the Principal Denominations of Measures and Weights of the Imperial system expressed by means of Metric Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Imperial Denominations.			
	Metres.	Miles.	Yards.	Feet.	Ins. Decimals.
Myriametre	10,000	6	376	0	11·9
		or	10,936	0	11·9
Kilometre	1,000		1,093	1	10·79
Hectometre	100		109	1	1·079
Dekametre	10		10	2	9·7079
Metre	1		1	0	3·3708
Decimetre	$\frac{1}{10}$				3·9371
Centimetre	$\frac{1}{100}$				0·3937
Millimetre	$\frac{1}{1000}$				0·0394

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Imperial Denominations.		
	Square Metres.	Acres.	Square Yards.	Decimals.
Hectare, i.e. 100 Ares	10,000	2	2280·3326	
		or	11,960·3326	
Dekare, i.e. 10 Ares	1,000		1196·0333	
Are	100		119·6033	
Centiare, i.e. $\frac{1}{100}$-Are	1		1·1960	

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Imperial Denominations.					
	Cubic Metres.	Quarters.	Bushels.	Pecks.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints. Decimals.
Kilolitre, i.e. 1,000 Litres	1	3	3	2	0	0	0·77
Hectolitre, i.e. 100 Litres	$\frac{1}{10}$		2	3	0	0	0·077
Dekalitre, i.e. 10 Litres	$\frac{1}{100}$			1	0	0	1·6077
Litre	$\frac{1}{1000}$						1·76077
Decilitre, i.e. $\frac{1}{10}$-Litre	$\frac{1}{10000}$						0·176077
Centilitre, i.e. $\frac{1}{100}$-Litre	$\frac{1}{100000}$						0·0176077

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Imperial Denominations.				
	Grams.	Cwts.	Stones.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams. Decimals.
Millier	1,000,000	19	5	6	9	15·04
Quintal	100,000	1	7	10	7	6·304
Myriagram	10,000		1	8	0	11·8304
Kilogram	1,000			2	3	4·3830
		(or 15432·3487 grains)				
Hectogram	100				3	8·4383
Dekagram	10					5·6438
Gram	1					0·56438
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$					0·056438
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$					0·0056438
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$					0·00056438

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Imperial Measures.	Equivalents in Metric Measures.			
	Millimetre.	Decimetre.	Metre.	Kilometre.
Inch	=25·39954			
Foot or 12 inches	—	=3·04794	= 0·30479	
YARD, or 3 feet, or 36 inches	—	—	= 0·91438	
Fathom, or 2 yards, or 6 feet	—	—	= 1·82877	
Pole or 5½ yards	—	—	= 5·02911	
Chain, or 4 poles, or 22 yards	—	—	= 20·11644	
Furlong, 40 poles, or 220 yards	—	—	= 201·16437	=0·20116
Mile, 8 furlongs, or 1,760 yards	—	—	= 1,609·31493	=1·60931

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Imperial Measures.	Equivalents in Metric Measures.			
	Square Decimetres.	Square Metres.	Ares.	Hectares.
Square inch	= 0·06451			
Square foot or 144 square inches	= 9·28997	= 0·092900		
Square yard, or 9 square feet, or 1,296 square inches.	=83·60971	= 0·836097		
Pole or perch, or 30¼ square yards	—	=25·291939		
Rood, or 40 perches, or 1,210 square yards	—	—	=10·116776	
ACRE, or 4 roods, or 4,840 square yards	—	—	—	= 0·40467
Square mile or 640 acres	—	—	—	=258·98945

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Imperial Measures.	Equivalents in Metric Measures.			
	Decilitres.	Litres.	Dekalitres.	Hectolitres.
Gill	=1·41983	=0·14198		
Pint or 4 gills	=5·67932	=0·56793		
Quart or 2 pints	—	=1·13587		
GALLON or 4 quarts	—	=4·54346		
Peck or 2 gallons	—	=9·08692	=0·90869	
Bushel, or 8 gallons, or 4 pecks	—	—	=3·63477	
Quarter or 8 bushels	—	—	—	= 2·90781

CUBIC MEASURE.

Imperial Measures.	Equivalents in Metric Measures.		
	Cubic Centimetres.	Cubic Decimetres.	Cubic Metres.
Cubic inch - - - - -	16·38618		
Cubic foot or 1,728 cubic inches -	—	28·31531	
Cubic yard or 27 cubic feet - -	—	—	0·76451

WEIGHTS.

Imperial Weights.	Equivalents in Metric Weights.			
	Grams.	Dekagrams.	Kilograms.	Millier or Metric Ton.
Grain - - - - - -	= 0·06479895			
Dram - - - - - -	= 1·77185			
Ounce, avoirdupois, or 16 drams, or 437·5 grains.	= 28·34954	= 2·83495		
POUND, or 16 ounces, or 256 drams, or 7,000 grains.	=453·59265	=45·35927	= 0·45359	
Hundredweight or 112 pounds - -	—	—	= 50·80238	
Ton or 20 cwt. - - - -	—	—	=1016·04754	=1·01605
Ounce, troy, or 480 grains - - -	= 31·103496	= 3·11035		

PART II.

Sections, 38, 64.

METRIC STANDARDS.

List of metric standards in the custody of the Board of Trade at the passing of this Act:—

Measures of Length.

Double metre or 2 metres.
METRE or 1 metre.
Decimetre or 0·1 „
Centimetre or 0·01 „
Millimetre or 0·001 „

Weights.

20, 10, 5, 2 kilograms.
KILOGRAM.
500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 grams.
5, 2, 1 decigrams.
5, 2, 1, 0·5 milligrams.

Measures of Capacity.

20, 10, 5, 2 litres.
LITRE.
0·5 litre or 500 cubic centimetres.
0·2 „ 200 „
0·1 „ 100 „
0·05 „ 50 „
0·02 „ 20 „
0·01 „ 10 „
0·005 „ 5 „
0·002 „ 2 „
0·001 „ 1 „

Sections 40, 50, 64.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Local Authorities.

ENGLAND.

Area.	Local Authority.	Local Rate.
County - - - -	The justices in general or quarter sessions assembled.	The county rate.
County of the city of London -	The court of the Lord Mayor and aldermen of the city.	The consolidated rate.
Borough - - - -	The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the council.	The borough fund and borough rate.

SCOTLAND.

County - - - -	The justices in general or quarter sessions assembled.	The county general assessment.
Burgh - - - -	The magistrates - - -	The police assessment.

IRELAND.

County - - - -	The grand jury acting at any assizes or presenting term.	The presentments to be made by the grand jury.
Such portion of the police district of Dublin metropolis as is without the municipal boundary of the borough of Dublin.	The Commissioners of the Dublin metropolitan police.	The funds applicable to defray the expenses of the Dublin metropolitan police.
Borough - - - -	Town Council - - -	Rate to be levied by the council, or if the borough is liable to county cess and no rate is levied in the borough, the county cess of the county in which the borough or the larger part thereof is situate.

Notes.

For the purposes of this schedule—

The expression "county," as regards England, does not include a county of a city or a county of a town, but includes every riding, division, or parts of a county having a separate court of quarter sessions. The Soke of Peterborough shall be deemed to be a county, but every other liberty of a county not forming part of the City of London shall be deemed to form part of the county in which the same is situate or which it adjoins, and if it adjoins more than one county, then of the county with which it has the longest common boundary.

The expression "borough," as regards England, means any place for the time being subject to the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, and any Act amending the same, which has a separate commission of the peace.

The expression "county," as regards Ireland, includes a riding and a county of a city and a county of a town.

The county of Dublin shall be deemed not to include any portion of the police district of Dublin metropolis.

The two constabulary districts of the county of Galway shall respectively be deemed to be counties for the purposes of this Act.

The expression "borough," as regards Ireland, means any borough or town corporate.

In the borough of Dublin the rate to be levied by the council shall mean the improvement rate.

Sections 47, 64.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Fees of Inspectors.

The following fees are the maximum fees which, unless altered as authorised by this Act, may be taken by any inspector of weights and measures appointed under this Act.

For comparing and stamping all brass weights :—	*s.*	*d.*
Each half hundredweight - - - - - - - -	0	9
Each quarter of a hundredweight - - - - - - -	0	6

	s.	d.
Each stone	0	4
Each weight under a stone to a pound inclusive	0	1
Each weight under a pound	0	0½
Each set of weights of a pound and under	0	2

For comparing and stamping all iron weights, or weights of other descriptions not made of brass—

	s.	d.
Each half hundredweight	0	3
Each quarter of a hundredweight	0	2
Each stone	0	1
Each weight under a stone	0	0½
Each set of weights of a pound and under	0	2

For comparing and stamping all wooden measures:—

	s.	d.
Each bushel	0	3
Each half bushel	0	2
Each peck, and all under	0	1
Each yard	0	0½

For comparing and stamping all measures of capacity of liquids made of copper or other metal:—

	s.	d.
Each four gallon	0	9
Each two gallon	0	4
Each gallon	0	2
Each half gallon	0	1
Each quart and under	0	0½

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Sections 64, 86.

FIRST PART.

Enactments repealed.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the word, section, or other part first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion described in the description or citation.

Portions of Acts which have already been specifically repealed are in some instances included in the repeal in this schedule, in order to preclude henceforth the necessity of looking back to previous Acts.

Session and chapter.	Title or short title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
31 Edw. 3. st. 1.	The statute made at Westminster on the Monday next after the feast of Easter, in the thirty-first year, statute the first.	Chapter two.
6 Anne, c. 11. (5 & 6 Anne, c. 8. in Ruffhead.)	An Act for the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland.	Article seventeen.
15 Geo. 2. c. 20.	An Act to prevent the counterfeiting of gold and silver lace, and for settling and adjusting the proportions of fine silver and silk, and for the better making of gold and silver thread.	Section five.
35 Geo. 3. c. 102.	An Act for the more effectual prevention of the use of defective weights, and of false and unequal balances.	The whole Act.
36 Geo. 3. c. 85.	An Act for the better regulation of mills	Section one from "and any person or persons appointed" down to "with respect to weights and balances," and from "and every miller or other person as aforesaid, in whose mill shall be found any weight or weights" to the end of the section.

Session and chapter.	Title or short title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
37 Geo. 3. c. 143. -	An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for "the more effectual prevention of the use "of defective weights and of false and "unequal balances."	The whole Act.
55 Geo. 3. c. 43. -	An Act for the more effectual prevention of the use of false and deficient measures.	The whole Act.
5 Geo. 4. c. 74. -	An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures.	The whole Act, except section twenty-five.
6 Geo. 4. c. 12. -	An Act to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last session of Parliament for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures, and to amend the said Act.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 63. -	An Act to repeal an Act of the fourth and fifth year of His present Majesty relating to weights and measures, and to make other provisions instead thereof.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 29. -	An Act for regulating the weights used in sales of bullion.	The whole Act.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 79. -	An Act for making sundry provisions with respect to municipal corporations in England.	Section five.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 72. -	An Act for legalizing and preserving the restored standards of weights and measures.	The whole Act.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 56. -	An Act to amend the Act of the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-three, relating to weights and measures.	The whole Act.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 119. -	An Act to amend the law relating to weights and measures in Ireland.	The whole Act.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 75. -	An Act for amending the Municipal Corporations Act.	Section six.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 76. -	The Weights and Measures (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1862.	The whole Act, except section two, and Part three and so much of Part four as relates to Part three.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 102. -	The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862.	Section one hundred and one.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 117. -	The Metric Weights and Measures Act, 1864	The whole Act.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 82. -	An Act to amend the Acts relating to the standard weights and measures, and to the standard trial pieces of the coin of the realm.	The whole Act.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 94. -	An Act to provide for the inspection of weights and measures and to regulate the law relating thereto, in certain parts of the police district of Dublin metropolis.	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 10. -	The Coinage Act, 1870 - - -	Section seventeen, from the beginning of the section down to "weight of "and for weighing such coin," and from "all weights which are not less "in weight" to the end of the section.

Second Part.

Enactments re-enacted.

5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 63. s. 9.

Sale of coals by weight and not by measure.

All coals, slack, culm, and cannel of every description shall be sold by weight, and not by measure. Every person who sells any coals, slack, culm, or cannel of any description by measure, and not by weight, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings for every such sale.

5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 63. s. 26.

Supply of weigh-masters in Ireland with scales, and copies of local standards.

In Ireland, in every city or town, not being a county of itself, every person, persons, or body corporate exercising the privilege of appointing a weigh-master, shall supply him with accurate scales, and with an accurate set of copies of the local standards, and in default shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty pounds, and the accuracy of such set of copies shall be certified under the hand of some inspector of weights and measures. They shall also, once at least in every five years, cause such copies to be readjusted by comparison with some local standards which have been verified by the Board of Trade, and in default shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five pounds.

Such set of copies shall for the purpose of comparison and verification be considered local standards, and shall be used for no other purpose whatever, and if they are so used the person using the same shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five pounds.

22 & 23 Vict. c. 56. ss. 6, 8, 12.

Owners of markets to provide scales, &c.

The owners or managers of any public market in Great Britain where goods are exposed or kept for sale shall provide proper scales and balances and weights and measures or other machines, for the purpose of weighing or measuring all goods sold, offered, or exposed for sale in any such market, and shall deposit the same at the office of the clerk or toll collector of such market, or some other convenient place, and shall have the accuracy of all such scales and balances and weights and measures or other machines tested at least twice in every year by the inspector of weights and measures of and for the county, borough, or place where the market is situate;

All expenses attending the purchase, adjusting, and testing thereof shall be paid out of the moneys collected for tolls in the market;

Such clerk or toll collector shall at all reasonable times, whenever called upon so to do, weigh or measure all goods which have been sold, offered, or exposed for sale in any such market, upon payment of such reasonable sum as may from time to time be decided upon by the said owners or managers, subject to the approval and revision of the justices in general or quarter sessions assembled if such market be in England, or of the sheriff if it be in Scotland;

For every contravention of this section the offender shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

22 & 23 Vict. c. 56. ss. 7, 8, 12.

Power to clerks of markets to inspect goods sold, &c., and if weighing found deficient to summon the offender.

Every clerk or toll collector of any public market in Great Britain, at all reasonable times, may weigh or measure all goods sold, offered, or exposed for sale in any such market; and if upon such weighing or measuring any such goods are found deficient in weight or measure or otherwise contrary to the provisions of this Act, such clerk or toll collector shall take the necessary proceedings for recovering any fine, to which the person selling, offering, or exposing for sale, or causing to be sold, offered, or exposed for sale, such goods, is liable, and the court convicting the offender may award out of the fine to such clerk or toll collector such reasonable remuneration as to the court seems fit.

For every offence against or disobedience to this section the offender shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

CHAPTER 50.

An Act to amend the County of Hertford and Liberty of St. Alban Act, 1874.

[8th August 1878.]

40 & 41 Vict. c. 21.
37 & 38 Vict. c. 45.

WHEREAS by reason of the application to the county of Hertford of some of the provisions of the Prison Act, 1877, it has become necessary to amend the County of Hertford and Liberty of St. Alban Act, 1874 (in this Act referred to as the County of Hertford Act of 1874), and it is also expedient to amend the same Act in other respects:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say,)