VALUATION OF BULLION.

THE STANDARDING OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The standarding of Gold and Silver is the calculation of the quantity of standard Gold or Silver that is contained in, or that could be obtained from, the full weight of the given metal, according to the assay report of its fineness.

The British standard purity of Gold is 22 Carats of fine Gold out of 24 Carats full weight of metal. The Gold Carat is a nominal weight divided into 4 Grains, each of which is subdivided into Quarter or Half-Quarter-Grains.

If the 24 Carats are reckoned one Pound in weight, then 1 Carat equals 10 Dwts Troy, 1 Carat Grain equals 2 Dwts 12 Grains Troy, and 1 Quarter-Carat Grain equals 15 Grains Troy.

The British standard purity of Silver is 11 Oz. 2 Dwts of fine Silver out of 12 Oz. full weight of metal. The Ounce is 20 Pennyweights, and in assays of Silver, the Pennyweight is divided into Half Pennyweights.

The reports of the purity of the metal tried or assayed, are, by English assayers, made in comparison with these standards, and the comparative difference is called its Betterness or Worseness.

Thus, Gold 23 Carats 3 Grains fine, is called Better 1 Carat 3 Grains; and Gold 20 Carats 1 Grain fine, Worse 1 Carat 3 Grains.

Also, pure Silver, or Silver 12 Oz. fine, is said to be Better 18 Dwts; and Silver which is only 10 Oz. fine, is reported Worse 1 Oz. 2 Dwts

N. B. The British Standards are the mintage Purities of the Gold and Silver Coins of the Realm.

TO FIND THE STANDARD WEIGHT OF GOLD.

Multiply the full weight by the number of Carats, take parts for the Grains, and divide the amount by 22, for the Betterness or Worseness.

(or)

Take parts out of the full weight, for the report out of 22 Carats, and the amount will be the Betterness or Worseness.

Then add the Betterness, or subtract the Worseness, to or from the full weight, and the sum or remainder will be the standard weight.*

Gold in large quantities is not weighed with greater nicety than to 12 Grains, but the standard weight is calculated to 1 Grain.

EXAMPLE.

To find the standard weight of 48 lb 11 oz. 7 dwts 12 grs of Gold, reported Worse 1 car. 32 grs.

		lb	θZ	dw	gr					
<u>1</u>		48	11	7	12	•	fo	ľ	1 (earat.
1 2 1 2 7 2		24	5	13	18	•	•	•	2	grains.
2		12	2	16	21	•	•	•	1	—
1		6	1	8	10	•	•	•	12	_
		3	0	14	5	•	•	•	1	_
	2)	94	10	0	18	•				
	11)	47	5	0	9	•				
		4	3	14	14	W	ors	ene	ess.	•
	lb	44	7	12	22	St	and	lar	d.	
	Oz. :	535	12	22	_					

^{*} The standard weight is also called the pay-weight.

TO REDUCE THE FULL WEIGHT OF GOLD TO THE FINE WEIGHT.

Find the standard weight, and subtract from it the 1-12 th part;

(or)

To 22 Carats add the report if Better, or from 22 Carats subtract the report if Worse, to find the Carats fine; then multiply the full weight by the number of these Carats, and take parts for the Grains, and divide the amount by 24.

N. B. Sometimes it may be shorter to take parts for the Carats fine out of 24 Carats; or to take parts for their deficiency out of 24 Carats, to find the allowance for alloy.

EXAMPLE 1.

To find the fine weight of 48 lb 11 oz. 7 dwts. 12 grs. of Gold, reported Worse 1 car. 3\frac{3}{4} grs.

The standard weight by the preceding example, is

22 carats, less 1 car. $3\frac{3}{4}$ grs. = 20 car. $0\frac{1}{4}$ gr. fine.

oz dw gr
$$\frac{1}{3} - - \frac{1}{2} - - 587 \quad 7 \quad 12 \quad \text{Full Weight.}$$

$$\frac{293 \quad 13 \quad 18}{128} \quad \text{for } 12 \quad \text{car.}$$

$$\frac{1}{128} - - 195 \quad 15 \quad 20 \quad - \quad 8 \quad - \quad \\
1 \quad 10 \quad 14 \quad - \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{gr.}$$

$$Oz. \quad 491 \quad 0 \quad 4 \quad \text{Fine Weight.}$$

EXAMPLE 2.

To find the fine weight of 4 dwts. $5\frac{2}{4}$ grs of Gold, reported Better 1 car. $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

22 Carats and 1 car.
$$3\frac{1}{2}$$
 grs = 23 car. $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

dw gr

 $\frac{1}{19\frac{1}{2}}$ - - 4 5.75 for 24 Carats, fine.

0.53 - - $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain, alloy.

Dwts 4 5.22 grs fine weight.

23 Carats $3\frac{1}{2}$ Grains fine, make only $\frac{1}{6}$ Grain of alloy in 24 Carats full weight; hence as 1 Grain is the 96 th part of 24 Carats, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain we take the 192 nd part.

When the fine as well as the standard weight is required, it is frequently better, first to find the fine weight, and then to find the standard weight by adding 1-11 th part to it, as

The reason of this evidently is, because 11 Oz. of fine Gold will make 12 Oz. of standard Gold; and therefore the alloy to be added to fine Gold, or taken from standard Gold, to change the one into the other, is 1-11 th of the fine weight or 1-12 th of the standard weight.

^{*} That 1 Carat Better or Worse should require 1-22 nd part of the whole weight (and that any other quantity should require a proportional product) to be added or subtracted to reduce it to standard, is also evident from the nature of the report; for 1 Carat Worse means that in 22 Ounces of the given Metal, there is 1 Ounce too much of alloy; and therefore the weight of standard Gold which it contains, is only 21 Ounces: this may be proved thus—Worse 1 Carat, is 21 Carats fine; which means that 21-24 ths of the Metal is fine Gold.—Out of 22 Ounces therefore of this quality of Gold, 21-24 ths or 19½ Oz. are fine Gold; but 1-11 th of the weight of fine Gold is the alloy required to reduce it to standard Gold, and 1-11 th of 19½ Oz. is 1¾ Oz. the weight of the alloy, which added to the 19¼ Oz. makes 21 Oz. of standard Gold, and gives the same result as before.

TO FIND THE VALUE OF GOLD.

Gold is valued either from the full weight, by a price varying according to the variation in purity, being about 3 s 6 d per Carat, and 10½ d per Grain if Better, or 4 s per Carat and 1 s per Grain if Worse, the latter allowance being the greater to defray the expense of refining;—or by the Market Price per Oz. Standard, from the quantity of standard Gold;—or by the fixed Mint Price of Gold, which is £3 17 10½ per Oz. Standard; the latter being the rate usually set upon Coins for determining their intrinsic value as Money.

EXAMPLE 1.

To find the value of 14 lb 3 oz. 11 dwts 12 grs of Doubloon Gold at 76 s per oz.

14 lb 3 oz. 11 dwts 12 grs = 171 oz. 11 dwts 12 grs.

£ s d

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 - - 171 11 6 amount at 20 s

 $\frac{4}{686}$ 6 0 - - 80 s

 $\frac{34}{64}$ 6 4 - - 4 s

£ 651 19 8 - - 76 s

N. B. At 20 s per oz. every dwt is worth 1 s and every grain ½ d; therefore we take as many pounds and shillings as there are oz. and dwts, and half as many pence as there are grains.

EXAMPLE 2.

To find the amount of 11 lb 8 oz. 7 dwts 12 grs of Gold, reported Worse 0 Car. 2 grs, at 77 s 6 d per Oz. Standard.

lb oz dw gr

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 - - 11 8 7 12

2) 5 10 3 18 for 2 grs.

11) 2 11 1 21

 3 3 19 Worseness.

lb 11 5 3 17 Standard.

oz 137 3 17 at £ 3 17 6 per Oz.

£ s d

 $\frac{1}{8}$ - - 137 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

4

 548 14 10 for 80 s

17 3 0 — 2 s 6 d

£ 531 11 10

It is of no consequence whether the pounds are reduced into ounces before or after the standard weight is found; but at the Bank it is usual to cast out the Betterness or Worseness as above: with private dealers, it is rather more common to reduce the full weight into ounces.

N. B. In the practice of business the Worseness of Gold is calculated to the nearest grain.

EXAMPLE 3.

To find the standard and fine weights and the value at 77 s . 10½ d per Oz. Standard, of a Prussian Double Frederick d'or weighing dwts 8 14 grs and reported Worse 2 grs.

Products — Standard Weight 8 dwts 9.31 grs. Fine Weight 184.54 Grains—Value 32 s 7.94 d.

N. B. For greater exactness, even when the results are given in hundredths, the remainders may be extended, as above, to the third place of decimals.

^{*} This 4.659 d is found by dividing 9.319, the number of the Grains, by 2.

EXERCISES.

- Ex. 1. Find the weight of standard Gold contained in 11 lb 10 Oz. 16 Dwts of Gold, reported Worse 2 Car. 2 Grs.
- 2. Find the weight of standard Gold contained in 16 lb 4 Oz. 11 Dwts 12 Grs of Gold, reported Better 0 Car. 13 Gr.
- 3. Find the weight of standard Gold contained in 8 Dwts 4\frac{3}{4} Grs. of Gold, reported Better 0 Car. 1\frac{1}{2} Gr.
- 4. Find the weight of standard Gold contained in 2 Dwts 5¾ Grs. of Gold, reported Better 1 Car. 3¾ Grs.
- 5. What is the weight of fine Gold contained in 9 lb 11 Oz. 14 Dwts 12 Grs of Gold, reported Worse 0 Car. 3½ Grs?
- 6. What is the weight of fine Gold contained in a Coin, weighing 5 Dwts 8½ Grs. reported Worse 0 Car. ½ Gr?
- 7. What is the value of 4 lb 7 Oz. 4 Dwts 12 Grs of Gold, at 74 s per Oz.?
- 8. What is the value of 21 lb 10 Oz. 18 Dwts 12 Grs. of Gold, reported Worse 1 Car. $3\frac{1}{4}$ Grs. at 77 s 6 d per Oz. Standard?
- 9. What are the standard and fine weights of the following Coins, and what are their values at $77 ext{ s } 10\frac{1}{5} ext{ d per Oz}$. Standard?

Country.	Names.			dwt	gr		\mathbf{C}	gr	
French	Napoleon .	W	eight	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Report	0	13	Worse.
	Doub. Lou.	48 L		9	20		0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W
Dutch	Ducat .	•	-	2	5_{4}^{3}	_	1	2^1_{4}	Better.
	10 Florins	•		4	$7\frac{3}{4}$	_	0	13	W
Hanoverian	George d'or	•		4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	W
Danish	Christian d'	Of	~	4	7		0	I	W
Austrian .	Half-Sovere	ign		3	14		0	01	W
	Ducat .	•		2	$5 \frac{7}{8}$		1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	В
	Imperial .								
Bavarian .	Max d'or	•		4	4		3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	W
Portuguese	Dobraon		:	34	12			anda	
	Joannese	•		9	$6\frac{1}{2}$	_	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	W
Spanish	Doubloon			17					

Country.		Names.			Ć	lwt	gr		C	\mathbf{gr}	
American	•	Eagle	•	W	eight	11	6	Report	n	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Worse.
Calcutta	•	Mohur	•	•		8	$12\tfrac{3}{4}$		0	0^{1}_{4}	W
Madras .	•	Mohur	•	•	_	7	12		0	0^1_{4}	W
Bombay.		Mohur				7	11		0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Better.

PRODUCTS.

Ex. 1. Worsene	ss, lb 1	4 4	13	Standard	Oz. 126	11 1	1
2. Betternes	ss, lb 0	3 18	4		Oz. 200	9 1	б
3. Betternes	ss, Grs	3	.35		Dwts 8	8,1	0 grs.
4. Betterne	ss, Gis	: 4	.73		Dwts 2	10.4	8grs.
5. Fine Wt.	Oz.	105 7	16	Ex. 6. F.	Wt. dw. 4	21.4	5 grs.
7. V	alue £	204 6	8	8. Va	ılue £ 934	18	0
9.	dwt	gr		grs		s	d
Napoleon St.	Wt. 4	1.52	Fine	89.39	Value	15	9.86
Double Louis	_ 9	15.97		212.64		37	7.63
Ducat	 2	9.56		52.77		9	4.07
10 Florins	- 4	5.68		93.21		16	5.97
George d'or	_ 4	5.04		92.62		16	4.72
Christian d'or	_ 4	5.83		93.34		16	6.25
Half-Sover.	_ 3	13.75		78.61		13	10.95
Ducat	 2	10.00		53.17		9	4.93
Half-Imperial	_ 4	3.50		91.20		16	1.71
Max d'or	 3	11.80		76.82		13	7.16
Dobraon	34	12,00		759.00		134	4.01
Joannese	— 9	5,86		203.37		35	11.95
Doubloon	16	11.20		362.26		64	1.40
Eagle	— 11	4.46		246.09		43	6.67
C. Mohur	8	12.16		187.15		33	1.49
M. Mohur	— 7	11.48		164.53		29	1.44
B. Mohur	_ 7	11.50		164.54		29	1.48

TO FIND THE STANDARD WEIGHT OF SILVER.

Multiply the full weight by the number of Pennyweights in the report, and divide the product by 222 for the Betterness or Worseness.

Or divide the full weight by 37 for the Betterness or Worseness at 6 Dwts, and proportion this result to the given report.

Then add the Betterness or subtract the Worseness to or from the full weight.

N.B. The full weight of Silver in large quantities, is not taken lower than to quarters of an Ounce.—The standard weight is calculated to 1 Dwt.

EXAMPLE.

To reduce 17 lb 10 oz. 15 dwts of Silver, reported Worse 8½ Dwts, to standard weight.

TO REDUCE THE FULL WEIGHT OF SILVER TO THE FINE WEIGHT.

Multiply the full weight by the number of Pennyweights fine, taken from the report, and divide the product by 240.

Or, take parts for the Pennyweights of alloy out of 240 Dwts, and subtract the amount.

Or, having found the standard weight, multiply it by 37, and divide the product by 40.

EXAMPLE.

To find the quantity of fine Silver, in 39 oz. 10 dwts of Silver, reported Worse 6 Dwts.

222 dwts fine, less 6 dwts Worse = 216 dwts fine.

Hence the Alloy = 24 dwts.

The Alloy being here 24 dwts, or the 10 th part of 240 dwts, one tenth of the full weight is taken off, and the remainder is the fine weight.

TO FIND THE VALUE OF SILVER.

The Mint price of standard Silver at 66 d per Oz. is so much above the value that standard Silver has for many years borne, that it rarely is valued otherwise than as Bullion.

Dollars are usually sold by the full weight, at a variable price per Ounce.

Other Silver is sold by the standard weight, at a variable price per Ounce Standard,

But Coins are usually valued from the standard weight, at the fixed price of 5 s per Ounce Standard.

EXAMPLE 1.

What is the value of 128 lb 11 oz. 15 dwts of Dollar Silver, at $57\frac{7}{8}$ d per Ounce?

128 lb 11 oz. 15 dwts = 1547 oz. 15 dwts.

£ s d

$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 - - 1547 15 0 Amount at 20 s

 $\frac{1}{8}$ - - 309 11 0 — 48 d

 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - 38 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 6 -

 $\frac{1}{4}$ - - 19 6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 3 -

 $\frac{1}{6}$ - - $\frac{6}{8}$ -

16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{6}{8}$ -

16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ -

In the above manner also the valuation is made when the price is per Ounce Standard, after the full weight has been reduced to the standard weight, in the manner of the example page 144.

The valuation at 20 s per Oz. has been explained, page 139.

At 5 s per Oz. 1 Dwt is worth 3 d, and 1 Grain is worth 1-8 th of a Penny, and therefore 1-8 th of the number of standard Grains is the value in Pence.

EXAMPLE 2.

To find the standard and fine weights, and the value at 5 s per Oz. Standard, of a Mexican Dollar weighing 17 dwts 8 grs. reported Worse 8 Dwts.

17 dwts 8 grs = 416 Grains.

gr
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 - 416 for 6 dwts.

138.666 - 2 dwts.

37) 554.666 (14.990
36 remainder.

gr
416 Full Weight.

14.990 Worseness.

 $\frac{1}{20}$ - 401.010 Standard.

 $\frac{1}{3}$ - 20.050
10.025

Grains 370.935 Fine.

d
8) 401.01

Pence $50\frac{1}{8}$ Value.

Products — Standard Weight, grs 401.01 = 16 dwts. 17.01 grs. Fine Weight — 370.93 Grains — Value 50\frac{1}{8} d.

N. B. In the valuation of Coins, the remainders may be extended as directed in page 141.

The amount at 5 s per Oz. Standard is, as before stated, 1-8 th of a Penny for each Grain in the Standard Weight.

EXERCISES.

- Ex. 1. Find the standard weight in Oz. of a bar of Silver weighing lb 61 4 15, reported Better 61 Dwts.
- 2. Find the standard weight in Oz. of a bar of Silver weighing lb. 27 10 10, reported Worse 1 Oz. 17 Dwts.
- 3. Find the fine weight of Oz. 87 5 Dwts of Silver, Worse, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Dwts.
- 4. Find the average full, standard, and fine weights of a Spanish Dollar, from the estimate of 1000 Dollars weighing Oz. 866, the assay report being Worse 8 Dwts; and also find the value at 59\frac{2}{4} d per Oz. Standard.
- 5. Find the standard and fine weights, and the value at 5 s per Oz. Standard of each of the following Coins.

Country.	Names.		dwt	gr		οz	dw	
French	5 Francs V	Veight	16	13	Report	0	7	Worse.
Dutch	Guilder or Flo	o. —	6	22		0	8	W
Hanoverian	F. Zweydrittel	—	8	9		0	16	Better.
Hamburg .	Current Mark	. 	5	$21\frac{1}{2}$		2	2	W
Danish	Rigsbank Dol	ì. —	9	7		0	12	W
Prussian .	Current Dollar		14	7		2	3	W
Russian	Silver Ruble		13	8	_	0	14	W
Austrian .	Speciesthaler		18	1	_	1	2	W
L. Veneto	6 Lire		16	$17\frac{1}{2}$		0	7	\mathbf{W}
Neapolitan	Ducat del Reg	5. —	14	18	_	1	2	\mathbf{W}
Sicilian	Crown 12 Tar	т — i	17	1.1	_	1	4	W
Roman	Scado	_	17	1		0	3	\mathbf{W}
Portuguese	Crusado Novo	· —	9	3	_	0	4	W
Spanish	Pillar Dollar		17	8	-	0	8	W
Mexican .	Dollar	_	17	7^3_4	_	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	W
Peruvian .	Dollar		17	7	_	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	W
American.	Dollar	_	17	8		0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	\mathbf{W}
Bengal	Sicca Rupee		8	0		Sŧ	anda	rd.
Madras .	Rupee		7	12		0	2	W
Bombay .	Rupee		. 7	11	_	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	W

PRODUCTS.

- Ex. 1. Betterness 1 lb 9 oz. 11 dwts; Stand. oz. 758 6 dwts.
 - 2. Worseness, 4 lb 7 oz. 15 dwts oz. 278 15 dwts.
 - 3. Fine Weight 78 oz. 0 dwts
 - 4. Average Weight dwts 17 7.68 grs.
 Standard Weight dwts 16 16.69 grs.
 Fine Wt 370.64 grs —Value 49.87 Pence.
- dw gr grs 5, s d 5 Francs St. Wt. 15 13.58 Fine 345.56 Value 3 10.69 Florin - 6 16.01 - 148.01 -1 8.00 Zweydrittel — 8 23.48 — 199.32 2.93Current Mark — 4 18.73 — 106.12 2.34 Rigsb. Dollar — 8 18.94 — 195.12 2 - 2.36Prussian Doll. — 11 12.56 — 255.82 2 10.57 Silver Ruble — 12 11.82 — 277.33 3 1.47 Speciesthaler — 16 6.09 — 360.83 0.766 Lire -16 4.84 -359.670.60Ducat del Reg. — 13 6.91 — 295.00 3 3.86 Sicilian Crown — 15 16.37 — 348.15 3 11.04 Roman Scudo — 16 19.47 — 373.21 4 - 2.43Crusado Novo — 8 23.05 — 198.92 2 2.38 Pillar Dollar — 16 17.01 — 370.93 4 2.12 Mexican Doll. — 16 17.70 — 371.57 4 2.21 Peruvian Doll. — 16 18.85 — 372.63 4 - 2.35Amer. Dollar — 16 16.07 — 370.06 4 2.00 Sicca Rupee — 8 0.00 — 177.60 2 0.00 Madras Rupee — 7 10.37 — 165.00 1 10.29 Bomb. Rupee — 7 10.79 — 165.39 1 10.34

TO FIND THE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER PARTINGS.

Gold and Silver Partings are mixtures of these Metals with or without any Alloy; the mixture being called a Gold Parting when the Gold is in greater quantity, and a Silver Parting when there is more Silver than Gold.

The report of a Gold Parting is made thus;

Worse — 2 Car 3 Grains. Fine Silver — 1 Oz. 17 Dwts.

Which means, that the mass, with regard to the quantity of the alloy, is 2 Carats 3 Grs worse than standard Gold; and that out of the alloy, the weight of 1 oz. 17 dwts per Pound Troy of Metal, is fine Silver.

The report of a Silver Parting is made thus;

Worse — 0 Oz. 8 Dwts. Fine Gold — 10 Troy Grains

Meaning that the Metal, as a mixture of Silver, is 8 Dwts worse than standard Silver; and that a Pound Troy of the Metal contains 10 Troy Grains of fine Gold.

The valuation of a Gold Parting is more commonly made by a rate agreed upon between the Purchaser and Seller, than by a separate valuation of each of the precious Metals; but with a Silver Parting it is rather the reverse.

N. B. Sometimes the actual quantities of both Metals are reported, thus;

Fine Gold 7 Oz. in the Pound. Fine Silver 3 Oz.

Which, as a Gold Parting, is equivalent to, Worse 8 Carats; fine Silver 3 Oz. in the Pound.

EXAMPLE 1.

To find the value per Oz. of a Gold Parting Ingot, reported

Worse — 2 Carats 3 Grains.

Fine Silver — 1 Oz. 17 Dwts per lb.

reckoning standard Gold to be worth 77 s 6 d per Oz. and standard Silver 5 s per Oz. and the expense of refining to be 8 d per Oz.

The allowance for the Worseness upon the value per Oz. Standard having been made, we have to make an addition for the fine Silver, at 5 s 5 d per Oz. for 1 Oz. 17 Dwts—but as the latter quantity is contained in 1 lb of Metal, we take 1-12 th of the amount, as the additional value per Ounce for the fine Silver.

EXAMPLE 2.

To find the rate per Oz. of Silver Parting, reported

Worse — 8 Dwts.

Fine Gold — 15 Troy Grs per lb.

reckoning standard Silver to be worth 5 s per Oz. and fine Gold 84 s 6 d per Oz.; and allowing 13 d per Oz. for the expense of refining.

The accuracy of this mode of calculation depends upon the manner in which the Assayer makes his report.—If the report of the purity of the Silver is made after the Gold has been extracted, this estimation is correct; but if the Gold is considered as alloy to the Silver, and the report of the latter is made before the quantity of Gold is found, then the Silver report requires, as a correction, to be lessened in purity by the amount of the Gold: as 15 Grains of Gold upon the report, Worse 8 Dwts, will make the report Worse 9 Dwts, unless the report is made in quarter-pennyweights, and then the allowance will make the report Worse 82 Dwts.

s 4 10.73 d or 4 s 10\frac{3}{2} d per Oz.

EXAMPLE OF THE VALUATION OF SILVER PARTING.

Ba	rs.		W	eigh	t.				Re	port	•			
			lb	oz	dw							gr.		
No.	1		31	10	15	Worse	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Dwt	s .	Fine	Gold	17 pc	er II) .
	2	_	38	3	0	Worse	8	Dwts	S	C	lo.	11		
						Worse				d	lo.	35		
	4		30	8	10	Better	5	Dwt	S	C	lo.	22		
Silv	er	$59\frac{3}{4}$	•	-		Stand.					_	Oz. S	tan	d.
			All	owa	nce	for refin	ing	, 1 s	9 0	l pe	r lb.			
					_	<u> </u>			_					
			lb	oz	dw			lb	οz	dw			g	ŗ.
No.	. 1		31	10	15	Worse	nes	s 0	11	4	Fine	Gold	5-	12
	2		38	3	0	 -	-	1	4	10		-	45	21
	3	_	36	9	10			1	3	18			128	37
				11				3	——————————————————————————————————————	10				
	s		· 30		5 10	Better			8	12 6			e.	サ ち
	4					Dettel	ues	» —		-			-	75 —
			137	7	15			2	11	6	G	rains	29	25
			2	11	6	Net V	Vors	seness	;		O	z. 6	1 :	21
]]	b		8	9	Stand	ard							_
	Oz	z. 1	616	9	dwt	s -		at 59) <u>3</u> d	l -	£	402	8	7
		•	0.	z dv	v gr									
Fine	G	old			_									
						at 1 C	ar.	3¾ G	r.					
			_					*		S	d			
•	Sta	nd.	6	12	14	at 77 s	9 (i	25	15	5			
						. at 1 s						13	14	8
		-									£	416	3	3

N.B. Fine Gold is here reckoned only I Car. 33 Grs. Better, it being difficult to extract Gold, in any large quantity, free from some alloy.

Sometimes instead of allowing the charge for extracting, 8 or 9 Grains are deducted from the report, and the surplus is valued either from the Standard Weight, or at 2 pence per fine Grain.

٠:

FRENCH REPORTS.

The French mode of reporting Gold and Silver, is, according to the decimal system, to report the whole of the fine metal, in Millièmes or 1000 th parts of the metal under trial.

Hence as the English lowest division for Gold is into Quarter-Grains, or the 24 Carats into 384 Quarter-Grains, and for Silver into Half-Dwts, or the 12 Oz. into 480 Half-Dwts, the French reports are finer, or to a greater degree of accuracy, than the English

by 1000 to 384, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, for Gold; and by 1000 to 480, or about 2 to 1, for Silver.

The reduction of these decimal reports to the British Standards, is made in the manner of the following Examples.

Example 1.

To reduce the French report of 987 Millièmes fine to an English report in Carats.

	.987			
	24			
Car.	23.688			
	4			
Gr.	2.752			
Report 987 Fine =	- Carats	23	23	Gr.
British Standard		22	0	
Better —	Carats	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Gr.

^{*} If the Gold is reported to half-quarter-grains, as is sometimes done, and as it has lately been proposed at the Mint to be generally done, the 24 Carats are then divided into 768 eighths of grains, and the relation between the French and English reports becomes as 1000 to 768.

REVERSE.

To réduce 1 Carat 23 Grs Better into Millièmes.

1 Car. 23 Grs Better, are 23 Car. 23 Grs fine.

EXAMPLE 2.

To reduce British Standard for Gold, or 22 Carats fine, into Millièmes.

It must be remarked, that there is a little diversity in the practice of French calculators, with respect to reckoning the lowest figure of the Millièmes when there is a remainder that is above half the divisor; thus some reckon British Standard Gold, which is 9163 fine, as 917 fine; others as 916 fine; and others extend the decimal thus, 916.66, &c.

It may be noticed, that the French assayers are generally considered to make their reports of Gold about 2 Millièmes or \$\frac{1}{4}\$ Grain worse than the reports of English assayers; thus the British Gold Coin is estimated at only 915 fine, and is received into the French mints only at this rate.

^{*} When the French reports are made for the guidance of Merchants, it is customary, if the fineness is barely equal to the report, to style it Raide, and when it is the full Millième, or a little above, to character it as Franc or Bien Franc.

EXAMPLE 3.

To reduce the French report of 938 of Silver, to the equivalent English report, in Ounces and Dwts.

	.938					
	12					
				oz.	dw.	•
Oz.	11.256	•	Report	11	5	Fine.
	20		Standard	11	2	
Dwts	5.120		Better	_	3	Dwts.

The number of Dwts fine that answer to the Silver report in Millièmes, may be found by dividing them by 4, and subtracting from the quotient 1 Dwt out of every 25, or 4 out of 100—Thus 938 divided by 4 gives $234\frac{1}{2}$, from which taking $9\frac{1}{2}$ (8 for 200 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ for 34) there remains, as above, 225 Dwts fine.

EXAMPLE 4.

To reduce the English report of Silver, Worse 7 Dwts, into Millièmes.

Worse 7 dwts, is Fine 10 oz. 15 dwts = 10.75 oz.

EXAMPLE 5.

To reduce the English report for Silver of Standard fineness, into Millièmes.

Standard is 11 oz. 2 dwts fine.

In French Parting Reports, 1 Millième of Gold is about $5\frac{3}{4}$ Grains in the English Pound Troy; but the Gold should be reported 6 Grains at least, to make the full Millième.

THE FRENCH MINTAGE VALUATION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The standard purity of the French Coins both Gold and Silver is 900 fine.—The fixed full price for Gold of this purity, is Francs 3100 per Kilogramme, and for Silver, Francs 200 per Kilogramme; but as the French Mints charge 9 Francs per Kilogramme of Gold of the purity of 900 fine, or 10 Francs per Kilogramme of fine Gold, and 1½ per Cent on Silver, for Seignorage, Retinue, or Mint expenses, the fixed prices become

Francs 3091.00 for Gold - - 900 fine, or

- __ 3434.444 ditto - 1000 fine, that is, fine Gold.
- 197.00 for Silver - 900 fine, or
- 288.888 ditto - 1000 fine, that is, fine Silver.

From these the prices for any other purities are obtained, by multiplying them by the Millièmes of purity, and dividing the results by 900 if the prices for this purity be used.

The fixed prices thus obtained are called Tarif Rates, and any variation in the market-price is formed by an agio, which has hitherto always been a premium.*

EXAMPLES OF FORMING THE TARIF RATES.

For Gold 916 fine.

Francs $3434.44\frac{4}{9}$ × 916 = Francs 3145.95 or, Francs 3091 × 916 ÷ 900 = Francs 3145.95 For Silver 925 fine.

Francs 218.89 \times 925 = Francs 202.47 or, Francs 197 \times 925 \div 900 = Francs 202.47

In forming the Tarif Rates it is to be observed, that the second of each of the above methods is generally used; and that in dividing by 9, if 5 or above remains, it makes the rate another Centime; thus $218.88\frac{9}{9}$ is reckoned 218.89 Francs.

^{*} Gold and Silver Partings are termed Or argenté and Argent doré.—The two metals in the former are usually separately valued; but with the latter 1 Millième is generally deducted from the report of the fine Gold, and the value of the Gold is estimated for the remainder.—With respect to the value of the Millième deducted, part covers the expense of refining, and the other part raises the rate of the premium.

EXAMPLES OF THE VALUATION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

EXAMPLE 1.

To find the amount of Kilogrammes 3.071 of Gold, 978 fine, at a premium of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per Mille upon the Tarif Rate of 3358.89 Francs per Kilogramme.

Francs
3358.89
3,071
335889
2351223
1007667

Francs
10315.15 Amount without Premium.
10.315 \times 8 = 82.52 Premium at 8 per Mille. \times $\frac{1}{2}$ = 5.16 — $-\frac{1}{2}$ —

Francs 10402.83 Whole amount.

Instead of thus valuing the Gold from the Tarif Rate and the quantity, which is the proper method, it is by some directed that the price of the Kilogramme fine, should be multiplied by the number of Kilogrammes, and that product by the purity, but when the quantity is large the two results will frequently not agree by several Centimes.

EXAMPLE 2.

To find the amount of Kilogrammes 18.084 of Silver, 896 fine at the premium of 4 per Mille upon the Tarif Rate of 196.12 Francs per Kilogramme.

Frs 196.12 × 18.084 = Frs 3546 63 Cents.

3.5466 × 4 = 14 19 Premium.

Francs 3560 82 Amount.

Exercises.

Ex. 1. Compare the following decimal reports with British Standard.

Gold	892	Gold	917	Silver	788	Silver	925
	898		925	_	892		930
	900		995		900		986

2. Reduce the following English reports to Millièmes fine.

Gold Car. 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Gr. Worse Silver Oz. 1 2 Dwts Worse. — 0 $0\frac{1}{4}$ — Worse — 0 8 — Worse. — 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ — Better — 0 14 — Better.

3. Find the Tarif Rates and values of the following quantities of Gold at 7 per Mille premium.

4. Find the Tarif Rates and the values of the following quantities of Silver at 5\frac{3}{4} per Mille premium.

Kilogrammes 22.894 Report 988 fine.
—— 23.679 —— 963 fine.
—— 17.498 —— 907 fine.

PRODUCTS.

Ex. 1. Worse 0 C. $2\frac{3}{8}$ Gr. W. 0 C. $1\frac{7}{8}$ Gr. W. 0 C. $1\frac{5}{8}$ Gr. Standard B. 0 C. $0\frac{3}{4}$ Gr. B. 1 C. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Gr. Worse 1 Oz. 13 Dw. W. 0 Oz. 8 Dw. W. 0 Oz. 6 Dw. Standard B. 0 Oz. 1 Dw. B. 0 Oz. $14\frac{1}{2}$ Dw.

 2.
 \$\colon 48.9\$
 \$914.0
 \$984.3

 833.3
 \$91.6
 \$983.3

 3. Rate, Francs 2420.71
 Value, Francs 50783.86

 3242.12
 36759.16

 3142.52
 52558.65

Amount with Premium, Francs 141082.38

 4. Rate, Francs
 216.26
 Value, Francs
 4951.06

 210.79
 4991.30

 198.53
 3473.88

 Amount with Premium, Francs
 13493.38

TARIF RATES AND BRITISH REPORTS FOR MILLIEMES OF GOLD.

Mill.	Fr. C.	C.	gr.	Mill.	Fr.	C.	_	C.	gr.
1000	3434 44 B		0	953	3273	03	В	0	33
999	3431 01 2437 50	I	$\frac{3\frac{7}{8}}{63}$	`952	3269			0	33
998 997	$3427 58 \\ 3424 14$	1	$\frac{33}{4}$	951				0	$\frac{3_{4}^{1}}{2}$
_		1	$\frac{35}{8}$	950	3262	_		0	$\frac{31}{8}$
996	3420 71	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	949	3259			0	3
995	3417 27	1	31	948	3255			0	3
994	3413 84	1	$3\frac{3}{8}$	947	3252			0	$2\frac{7}{8}$
993	3410 40	1	$\frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{3}$	946	3248			. 0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
992	3406 97	1	$\frac{3\frac{1}{8}}{2}$	945	3245			0	$2\frac{5}{8}$
991 990	3403 53 3400 10	1	$\frac{3\frac{1}{8}}{2}$	944	3242			0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
989			3 07	943	3238			0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	_	1	$\frac{27}{8}$	942	3235			0	$\frac{2\frac{5}{8}}{8}$
988	3393 23	. T	$2\frac{3}{4}$	941	3231	_		0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
987	3389 80	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	940	3228			0	$2\frac{1}{8}$
986 095	3386 36	1	$\frac{25}{8}$	939	3224			0	218
985 984	338293 337949	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	938	3221			0	2
983	3376 06	1 1	$2\frac{5}{8}$	937	3218	_		0	$\frac{17}{2}$
982	3372 62	1	$2\frac{1}{1}$	936 935	$3214 \\ 3211$			0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
981	3369 19	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	934	3207	_		0	13
980	3365 76	1	$egin{array}{c} 2rac{1}{8} \ 2 \end{array}$	933	3204			0	$1\frac{5}{8}$
979	3362 32	1	17	932	3204			0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
978	3358 89	1	17	931	3197	-		0	18
977	3355 45	1	1 <u>8</u>	930	3194	•		0	1 g
976	3352 02	î	13 15	929	3190			0	11 11
975	3348 58	ī	$1\frac{1}{2}$	928	3187			ő	1 <u>1</u>
974	3345 15	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	927	3183			0	$0\frac{7}{8}$
- 973	3341 71	1	18	926	3180			0	$0\frac{8}{8}$
972	3338 28	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	925	3176			ŏ	$0\frac{3}{4}$
971	3334 85	1	11	924	3173			0	0 ₹
970	3331 41	ī	1	923	3169			ŏ	$0\frac{1}{5}$
969	3327 98	Ī	1	922	3166	-		Ö	$0\frac{1}{6}$
968	3324 54	1	07	921	3163			0	0 3
967	3321 11	1	03	920	3159			0	0_{4}^{1}
966	3317 67	1	$0\frac{3}{8}$	919	3156	25		0	$0\frac{3}{8}$
965	3314 24	1	0§	918	3152	82		0	0 1 8
964	3310 80	1	$0\frac{5}{1}$	917	3149	39	St	0	0 ຶ
963	3307 37	1	$0\frac{8}{7}$	916	3145	95	W	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$
962	3303 94	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$	915	3142	52		0	01
961	3300 50	3	0į̂	914	3139	08		0	$0\frac{3}{8}$
960	3297 07	1	$0\frac{1}{8}$	913	3135			Õ	08
959	3293 63	1	0 ິ	912	3132	21		0	01
958	3290 20	0	$3\frac{7}{22}$	911	3128	7 8		0	$0\frac{3}{8}$
957	3286 7 6	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	910	3125	34		0	0
956	3283 33	0	3763454 345458 315	909	3121	91		0	$0\frac{3}{3}$
955	3279 89	0	$3\frac{5}{2}$	908	3118	48		0	0 1 0 1 0 1
954	3276 46	0	$3\frac{1}{5}$	907	3115	04		0	1
			~	•					

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TARIF RATES AND BRITISH REPORTS FOR MILLIEMES OF GOLD.

Mill.	Fr. C. W	C. gr.	Mill.	Fr. C. 2950 19 W	_	gr. 1.5		
906	3111 61 W 3108 17	$0 \frac{11}{8}$	859 858	2950 19 W 2946 7 5	1 1	15 13		
905 904	3104 74	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$	85 7	2943 32	1	13 13		
903	3104 74	· r {	856	2939 88	1	1 <u>3</u> 17		
		A 19				178		
902	3097 87		855	2036 45	1	2		
901	3094 43	0 15	854	2933 02	1	$\frac{2\frac{1}{8}}{8}$		
900	3091 00	0 15	853	2929 58	1	$\frac{21}{8}$		
899	3087 57	$0 1\frac{3}{4}$	852	2926 15	1	$\frac{21}{4}$		
898	3084 13	$0 \ 1\frac{7}{8}$	851	2922 71	1	23		
897	3080 70	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	850	2919 28	1	$\frac{2i}{2}$		
896	3077 26	0 2	849	2915 84	l	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
895	3073 83	$0 2\frac{1}{8}$	848	2912 41	1	$2\frac{5}{8}$		
894	3070 39	$0 2\frac{1}{4}$	847	2908 97	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
893	3066 96	$0 2\frac{3}{8}$	846	2905 54	1	27		
892	3063 52	$0 2\frac{3}{8}$	845	2902 11	1	3		
891	3060 09	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$	844	2898 67	1	3		
890	3056 66	$0 2\frac{5}{8}$	843	2895 24	1	$3\frac{1}{8}$		
889	3053 22	$0 2\frac{3}{4}$	842	2891 80	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$		
888	3049 79	$0 2\frac{7}{8}$	841	2888 37	1	$3\frac{3}{8}$		
887	3046 35	$0 2\frac{7}{8}$	840	2884 93	1	$3\frac{3}{8}$		
886	3042 92	0 3	839	2881 50	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$		
885	3039 48	$0 3\frac{1}{8}$	838	2878 06	1	35		
884	3036 05	$0 3\frac{1}{4}$	837	2874 63	1	3 3 3		
883	3032 61	$0 3\frac{1}{4}$	836	2871 20	1	33		
882	3029 18	$0 3\frac{3}{8}$	835	2867 76	I	37		
881	3025 75	$0 3\frac{1}{2}$	834	2864 33	2	0		
880	3022 31	$0 3\frac{5}{8}$	833	2860 29	2	$0\frac{1}{8}$		
879	3018 18	0 35	832	2857 46	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$		
878	3015 44	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 3\frac{7}{8} \end{array}$	831	2854 62	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$		
877	3012 01	$0 3\frac{7}{8}$	830	2850 59	2	08		
876	3008 57	1 0	829	2847 15	2	$0\frac{1}{2}$		
875	3005 14	1 0	828	2843 72	2	08		
874	3001 70	$1 0\frac{1}{8}$	827	2840 29	2	0 0 3 0 4		
873	2998 27	1 01	826	2836 85	2	03		
872	2994 84	1 08	825	2833 42	2	078		
871	2991 40	$\frac{1}{1}$	824	2829 98	2	1		
870	2987 97	$\frac{1}{2}$	823	2826 55	2	1		
869	2984 53	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0\frac{5}{8} \\ 1 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 0\frac{7}{8} \\ 1 & 0\frac{7}{8} \end{array}$	822	2823 11	2	1 1 1		
868	2981 10	$1 0_{\frac{3}{4}}$	821	2819 68	2	14		
867	2977 66	$1 0^{\frac{7}{8}}$	820	2816 24	2	Ų		
866	2974 23	$1 0^{7}_{8}$	819	2812 81	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
865	2970 79	1 1	818	2809 38	2	-		
864	2967 36	$1 1\frac{1}{8}$	817	2805 94	2	18		
863	2963 93	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 rac{1}{8} \ 1 & 1 rac{1}{4} \end{array}$	816	2802 51	2	13		
862	2960 49	$1 1_{4}^{1}$	815	2799 07	2	_		
861	2957 06	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 1\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$	814	2795 64	2	$1\frac{7}{8}$		
860	2953 62	$1 1\frac{3}{2}$	813	2792 20	2			
			M					

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TARIF RATES AND BRITISH REPORTS FOR MILLIEMES OF SILVER.

Mill	Fr. C.	Dwts.	Mill.	Fr. C.	Dwts.			
1000	218 89	B 18	953	208 60	B 61			
999	218 67	173	952	208 38	$\frac{61}{4}$			
998	218 45	$17\frac{1}{2}$	951	208 16	6			
997	218 23	171	950	207 94	6			
996	218 01	17	949	207 73	5_{4}^{3}			
995	217 79	163	948	207 51	5\frac{3}{4} 5\frac{1}{2} 5\frac{1}{4}			
994	217 58	$16\frac{1}{2}$	947	207 29	5_{4}^{1}			
993	217 36	161	946	207 07	5			
992	217 14	16	945	206 85	43			
991	216 92	$15\frac{3}{4}$	944	206 63	$4\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$			
990	216 70	$15\frac{1}{2}$	943	206 41	41			
989	216 48	$oldsymbol{15}_{oldsymbol{4}}^{oldsymbol{1}}$	942	206 19	4			
988	216 26	15	941	205 97	$\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$			
987	216 04	$14\frac{3}{4}$	940	205 76	$3\frac{1}{2}$			
986	215 82	$f{14}_{rac{1}{4}}^{rac{1}{2}}$.939	205 54	$3\frac{1}{4}$			
985	215 61		938	205 32	3			
984	215 39	14	937	205 10	$2\frac{3}{4}$			
983	215 17	$13_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3}$	936	204 88	$2\frac{1}{2}$			
982	214 95	$\boldsymbol{13\tfrac{1}{2}}$	935	204 66	$egin{array}{c} 2rac{3}{4} \ 2rac{1}{4} \ \end{array}$			
981	214 73	$13\frac{1}{4}$	934	204 44	2			
980	214 51	13	933	$204\ 22$	$1\frac{3}{4}$			
979	214 29	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \\ 125 \end{array}$	932	204 00	13 13 14			
978	214 07	$f 12ar{1}{2}$	931	203 79	$1\frac{1}{4}$			
977	213 85	$12_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1}$	930	203 57	1			
976	213 64	12	929	203 35	$0\frac{3}{4}$			
975	213 42	12	928	$203 \ 13$	01 01 01 St			
974	213 20	113	927	202 91	$0\frac{1}{4}$			
973	212 98	11 <u>3</u> 11 <u>3</u> 11 <u>3</u>	926	202 69	St			
972	212 76	11 <u>1</u>	925	202 47	St			
971	212 54	11	924	$202 \ 25$	W. 0¼			
970	212 32	10≩	923	$202 \ 03$	$0\frac{1}{2} \\ 0\frac{3}{4} \\ 1$			
969	212 10	101	922	201 82	0₹			
968	211 88	$10\frac{1}{4}$	921	201 60	1			
967	211 67	10	920	201 38	11			
966	211 45	9_{4}^{3}	919	201 16	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
965	211 23	$9\frac{1}{2}$	918	200 94	1½ 1½ 1¾ 2			
964	211 01	9_{4}^{1}	917	200 72	$2^{\tilde{}}$			
963	210 79	9	916	200 50	$2rac{1}{4}$			
962	210 57	$8\frac{3}{4}$	915	200 28	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$			
961	210 35	$8\frac{5}{1}$	914	$200\ 06$	$2\frac{3}{4}$			
960	210 13	8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u>	913	199 85	3			
959	209 91	8	912	199 63	$3\frac{1}{4}$			
958	209 70	$7rac{3}{4}$	911	199 41	$3^{\frac{5}{2}}$			
957	209 48	$7\frac{1}{2}$	910	199 19	3 3 4 4			
956	209 26	$7\frac{1}{2}$	909	198 97.	4			
955	209 04	7	908	198 75	4^1_{Z}			
954	208 82	G ₂	907	19 8 5 3	41 41			

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TARIF RATES AND BRITISH REPORTS FOR MILLIEMES OF SILVER.

		****	***		
Mill.		Dwts.	Mill.	Fr. C.	Dwts.
906	198 31	W 43/4	859 050	188 03 187 81	W 16
905 904	198 09 19 7 88	5 51	858 85 7	187 59	16 <u>1</u> 161
903	197 66	5½ 51	856	187 37	16 <u>1</u> 163
902	197 44	$egin{array}{c} oldsymbol{5} rac{1}{2} \ oldsymbol{5} rac{1}{2} \end{array}$	85 5	187 15	$\begin{matrix} 16\frac{3}{4} \\ 17 \end{matrix}$
901	197 22	6	854	186 93	171
900	197 00	6	853	186 71	$17\frac{1}{3}$
899	196 78	$6\frac{1}{4}$	852	186 49	$17\frac{3}{4}$
898	196 56	$6\frac{1}{2}$	851	186 27	18
897	196 34	$6\frac{5}{4}$	850	$186 \ 06$	18
896	196 12	7	849	185 84	181
895	195 91	71	848	185 62	18]
894	195 69		847	185 40	$18 ilde{ ilde{3}}$
893	195 47	7 1 2 3 7 3 4 7 3 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7	846	185 18	19,
$\bf 892$	$195 \ 25$	8	845	184 96	$19_{\mathbf{\frac{1}{4}}}$
891	195 03	84	844	184 74	19 <u>‡</u>
890	194 81		843	184 52	193ٍ
889	194 59	8 <u>3</u> 8 <u>3</u>	842	184 30	1 0
888	194 37	9	841	184 09	1 0½ 1 0½ 1 0¾
887	194 15	$9\frac{1}{4}$	840	183 87	$1 0^{\tilde{1}}_{\tilde{2}}$
886	193 94	$9\frac{1}{2}$ $9\frac{3}{4}$	839	183 65	1 $0\frac{3}{4}$
885	193 72	9_{3}^{3}	838	183 43	1 1
884	193 50	10	837	183 21	$1 1_{\frac{1}{4}}$
883	193 28	10_{4}^{1}	836	182 99	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1rac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1rac{3}{4} \end{array}$
882	193 06	10½ 10¾	835	182 77	$1 1\frac{3}{4}$
881	192 84	10∄	834	182 55	${\bf 1} {\bf 2}$
880	192 62	11	833	182 33	$1 2\frac{1}{4}$
879	192 40	$11\frac{1}{4}$	832	182 12	$1 2\frac{1}{2}$
878	192 18	11 <u>1</u>	831	181 90	$\frac{1}{2}$
877	191 97	$11\frac{3}{4}$	830	181 68	1 3
876	191 75	12	829	181 46	$\frac{1}{1}$
875	191 53	12	828	181 24	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3rac{1}{2} \ 1 & 3rac{3}{4} \end{array}$
874	191 31	$12\frac{1}{4}$	827	181 02	_
873	161 09	$12\frac{1}{2}$	826	180 80	1 4
872	190 87	$12\frac{3}{4}$	825	180 58	1 4
871	190 65	13	824	180 36	1 4
870	190 43	$13\frac{1}{4}$	823	180 15	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4rac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 4rac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 5 \end{array}$
869	190 21	$13\frac{1}{3}$	822	179 93	$\frac{1}{4}\frac{43}{4}$
868	190 00	$13\frac{3}{4}$	821	179-71 179-49	
867	189 78	14	820	179 43	
866 965	189 56 189 34	14 <u>1</u> 141	819	179 27 179 05	~
865 864	189 12	14 <u>}</u> 143	817	178 83	$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & 6_{\mathbf{\overline{4}}} \\ & 1 & 6 \end{array}$
	188 90	14 <u>4</u>	816	178 61	
863	188 68	15 151	815	178 39	*
862		15 <u>}</u> 15]	814	178 33	1 03
861	188 46	$15\frac{1}{2}$ $15\frac{3}{4}$	813	170 10 177 96	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
860	188 24	19%	. 1 OLO	111 9U	T 4

NETHERLAND REPORTS.

The Netherland reports of both Gold and Silver are made in Millièmes fine, and they therefore bear the same relation to the British Standards as those of France.

The valuation of Gold is made from the fixed price of Florins 1442 60 Cents, per Netherland Pond, with an Agio or Premium that is usually about 13 or 14 per Cent.

The valuation of Silver is made from the fine weight, at a variable price per Pond without any Agio.

The Mint at Utrecht receives Gold at the fixed rate of Florins 1442 60 Cents without any Agio, and renders Ducats in return at the rate of 5 Florins each, which is so much under the usual market price of this Coin, as to fully compensate for the loss of the Agio.

In the valuation of either Gold or Silver, the practice is to cast out the fine weight, and to find its value either from the fixed price with the Agio for Gold, or from the market price for Silver.

Thus, Ponden 6.802 of Gold 997 fine, at 141 premium.

Ponden 6.802 × 997 = Ponden 6.781,594

Florins 1442.60 \times 6.781,594 = Flor. 9783 13 Cents.

14½ per Cent — 1418 55

Amount, Florins 11201 68 Cents.

Also, Ponden 11.408 of Silver 925 fine, at 104 50 Flor. Ponden 11.408 \times 925 = Ponden 10.552,4 Florins 10.552,4 \times 104.50 = Florins 1102 73 Cents.

Exercises.

- Ex. 1. Ponden 12.848 of Gold 911 fine, at $14\frac{1}{4}$ premium.
 - 2. Ponden 21.753 of Silver 896 fine, at 104.50 Florins.
- 3. What number of Ducats should be rendered for Ponden 31.828 of Gold reported 946 fine?

PRODUCTS.

Ex. 1. Florins 19291.06 Ex. 2. Florins 2036.68 Ex. 3. Ducats 8687—66 Cents over.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Assay Mark of 288 Grains is, throughout Germany, the integer for Assays both of Gold and of Silver.

For Assays of Gold, the Assay Mark is divided into 24 Carats, each of 12 Grains.

For Assays of Silver, the Assay Mark is divided into 16 Loths, each of 18 Grains.

The practice of German Assayers is to report the fine metal only, and the valuation is made from the quantity of fine Gold or Silver produced from the full weight, according to the Assay Report, at the given price per Cologne or Hamburg Banco Mark weight; * as,

Gold-438½ Bco Mks per fine Mark. Silver-27 Mks 10 Sch. per fine Mark.

Until lately it was the practice to make the valuation of Gold from the fine weight, at a given price per Ducat, (as 103 Schillings Bco per Ducat al Marco,) reckoning 67 Ducats of the purity of 23½ Carats, to be contained in the Cologne Mark of fine Gold, according to which mode of calculation,

1000 Oz. British St. Gold = 8345.57 Ducats.

^{*} With respect to the word Mark it must be remembered, that The Assay Mark is the integer of fineness; The Cologne Mark, for weight; and The Mark in Banco or Currency for money, of account and Coin.

EXAMPLE 1.

To compare the German Gold-report of 23 Carats 11 Grains fine, with British Standard.

Directions.—The German Carats being reckoned as English Carats, divide the German Grains by 3, and if 1 remains call it \(\frac{1}{4}\), or if 2, \(\frac{1}{2}\) or \(\frac{5}{8}\) of an English Grain;* then find the difference between this purity and 22 Carats for the Betterness or Worseness.

EXAMPLE 2.

To compare the German Silver-report of 13 Loths 15 Grains fine, with British Standard.

Directions.—Take the difference between the given report and 14 Loths 14.4 Grs, which are equal to 11 Oz. 2 Dwts, the British Standard for Silver; then reduce, if necessary, the difference to Grains and 10 ths of Grains, and divide the result by 12 for the Betterness or Worseness in Dwts.

Loths 14 14.4 Grs.

Given report 13 15

12) 17 4 tenths of Grains.

Worse
$$14\frac{1}{2}$$
 Dwts.

Observe, that in dividing by 12, if the remainder is not exactly half a Dwt, it is to be reckoned at the next lower \frac{1}{2} Dwt for Betterness, and at the next higher, for Worseness.

^{*} When the German report is made in half or quarter grains, multiply the remainder by 8 and divide the product by 3, for 8 ths of English grains.

EXAMPLE 3.

To find the value of a Bar of Gold weighing Mks 48 12 Loths, reported 21 Carats 6 Grains fine, at $435\frac{1}{2}$ Bco Mks per fine Mark.

<u>3</u>	_	-	Mks 48		g 0	Full Weight.		
12	-	-	24	6	0	for 12 Carats		
10	-	-	12	3	0	 6		
10 10 10	-	_	6	1	9	3		
,				10	15	- 9 Grs.		
		Mks	43	5	6	Fine weight.		
14	•	-	Bco Mks 435.5 price per Mark 43					
			130	06.5	ı			
			1742	20				
1	-	-			37	for 6 Loths.		
1 1 3	_	-	5	27.2	22	— 1		
3				9 (7	— 6 Grs.		
	Bc	o Mks	188	71.0	36	— 10 Sch.		

According to the late method, the formula for making this calculation, supposing the price to have been 101 Sch. Bco, per Ducat, was

Result Ducats 2988 26 Grs, or 96 ths. Value at 101 Sch. Bco Mks 18863 6 Sch.

The Mark for weighing Gold is divided into 16 Loths 288 Grains.

EXAMPLE 4.

To find the amount of a bar of Silver, weighing Mks 49 14 Loths, reported 14 Loths 8 Grs fine, at 27 Mks 10 Sch. Bco. per Mark fine.

	,					g	F11	337_:_1. 4		
	2	-	_	49	14 		run	Weight	•	
	12	-	-	21	15	0	Fine	weight	at 8	Loths
	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	12	7	9	-	-	4	-
	1	-	-	6	3	13	-	-	2	-
	$\frac{1}{3}$	-	-	1	0	11	-	-	6	Grs.
					5	9	-	-	2	-
Hambi	ırg	Ma	ırks	45	0	6	Fine	weight	•	
				M	s	рf				
	<u>1</u>	-	-	45	0	4	Valu	e at 1	Bco.	Mk.
				_		27				
			1	215	9	0	for 2	27 Mari	ks.	
	1 4	-	-	22	8	2	-	8 Sch.		
				5	10	Ò	-	2 -		
Panas	31	anl.	_ _ 16	3 19	11		Ama		;	

Banco Marks 1243 11 0 Amount required.

The Pfennings in the amount are reckoned at 6, when they are from 3 to 9; above that number they are called 1 Sch. and at 3 and under they are not reckoned.

EXERCISES.

- Ex. 1. What is the amount of a Bar of Gold, weighing Mks 33 12 Loths reported 22 Car. 6 Grs fine, at 440 Bco Mks per fine Ducat?
- 2. What is the amount of a Bar of Silver, weighing Mks $38\ 14\frac{1}{2}$ Loths reported 15 Loths 12 Grs fine, at Mks 27 12 Sc per Mark fine?

PRODUCTS.

Ex. 1. Fine Mks 31 10 $4\frac{1}{2}$ Value Mks 13921 14 Sc.

2. Fine Weight, Mks 38 1 10 - Mks 1057 3 Sc.

ARBITRATIONS OF BULLION.

ARBITRATED PARS OF EXCHANGE.

The calculations of arbitrated Pars of Exchange from Operations in Bullion, are conducted in a similar manner to the calculations of arbitrated Rates from Bills of Exchange; but besides the prices in the two places concerned, they require the further data of the relations between their weights for Gold and Silver, and the degrees of fineness at which the prices are reckoned.

In England the price of Bullion is rated at Standard fineness for both Gold and Silver; but Doubloons, Dollars, and some other Coins, when in large quantities, are usually valued at variable prices per Oz. corresponding with their estimated fineness.

When Pars of Exchange are formed from Coins, they are usually reckoned from their mintage regulations, with regard to weight and fineness, and from their value as money in each of the two Countries; but this valuation is but of little practical utility, because, 1st, in this Country Gold is the established medium of payment, and the Gold Coin cannot be sold at a premium or discount; whereas on the Continent, generally, Gold is not the medium, and the Gold Coins are seldom current at only the exact price legally or nominally given to them; —and, 2 ndly, with respect to Silver, the British mintage price, 66 d per Oz. is so high in comparison with the price that Standard Silver has borne in this Country for many years past, and it is also so much higher in comparison with Gold than it is upon the Continent, that it cannot with any propriety be used as one of the terms for finding a par of exchange.—For these reasons

N. B. The calculations of Arbitrations of Bullion are divided into Arbitrated Rates or Pars of Exchange and Arbitrated Prices.

therefore, in all our valuations of this nature, we have used the mintage price only for Gold, and we have used the rate of 60 d per Oz. Standard for Silver, both because it has long been its full market value in this country, and because it affords a very convenient fixed value, to be proportioned to any other price to which Silver may vary.

The relations between the Gold and Silver weight of this Country, and those of the chief Countries of Europe, have been given in the table, page 4, and the modes of valuation and their standards of fineness have been explained in the preceding pages, but as the former are hardly minute enough for our present object, it is necessary to state the absolute weight of each Integer, as is done in the introduction to each of the following departments, for the places selected for the operations; viz.

Paris - in Bar Gold and Silver, Doubloons and Dollars.

Amsterdam — the same.

Hamburg — the same.

Frankfort - the same except Doubloons.

Berlin, Petersburg, Naples, and Lisbon, in Bar Gold and Silver.

To each of the formulæ a fixed number* is first found, independent of either price, and then a fixed number for the assumed price per Ounce; and to facilitate the calculations at other prices a table is given at the foot of each formula, for the prices within the usual extreme limits of the fluctuations, for each of the first four places, but they are omitted to the remaining formulæ, as being for places with which this Country transacts but little business of this nature.

^{*} As directed in page 93, the fixed number is formed by multiplying the numbers of the fixed terms on each side of the Equation together, and dividing the product of the consequents, (the right hand terms,) by the product of the antecedents.

The variable terms are as before marked with an Asterisk.

The Gold and Silver weight is the Kilogramme of 1000 Grammes: it is reckoned equal to 15434 Grains English Troy Weight, making the Oz. Troy of 480 Grains equal to 31.1002 Grammes. Hence,

1000 Oz. British Standard Gold = Kilogr. 28.5085 F. Gold. 1000 Oz. British Standard Silver = - 28.7677 F. Silv. 1000 Oz. Doll. Worse 7 Dwts = - 27.8606 Ditto. $7\frac{1}{2}$ Dwts = - 27.7958 Ditto. 8 Dwts = - 27.7310 Ditto.

The British Standard for Gold has no exact Tarif price, but as being 11-12 ths or 916.66 fine, it is rated at 3148.24 Francs.

Bar Silver at the British Standard purity of 37-40 ths, or 925 fine, is tarified at 202.47 Francs per Kilogramme.

Dollar Silver is usually rated as being 896 fine, (7 Dwts Worse,) at 196.12 Francs per Kilogramme.—For any other degree of purity from 890 fine, a correction to this rate is to be applied from the table page 177, according to the method of the example there given.

Dollars are also sold in Paris by the piece,* for which there is a separate formula.

In applying the Charges or comparing the Rates,

$\mathbf{25^{1}_{4}}$	or	24	Cents	are	e re	cke	oned	1 p	er Cent.
22		21	_		•		•	7 8	
19	-	18	_		•		•	3	
$15_{\overline{2}}^{1}$		15				•	•	5	
$\mathbf{12^{1}_{2}}$		12			•	•		<u>1</u>	
QĮ.		9	_				•	3 8	
մ <u>.</u>	_	6		•	•	•	•	}	
		3		•	•	•	•	<u>1</u> 8	_

^{*} It may be more correctly said, that in Paris they are usually melted and sold as Bar Silver according to their purity, and at Lille, and generally at the French mints, they are sold by the piece.

Bar Gold in London is 77 s 6 d per Oz. Standard; in Paris, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Mille Premium; required the arbitrated Rate or Par of Exchange.

		20	Shillings ?
77½ *		1	Oz. Standard.
1	_	31.1002	Grammes.
1000	_	3148.24	Frs and Cts.
1000		* 1004½	With Premium.
77 <u>1</u>) .	1958217	Fixed Number.
		25.267	Do. for 77 s 6d
25.26 ×	4 =	101	Prem. 4 per Mille.
		013	<u> </u>
F	rancs	25 38,1	Cents.

Fixed Numbers for Prices per Oz.

~~~~~~~~

| s          | d               |   |   |   |   |        |
|------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| 77         | 6               | • | • | • | • | 25.267 |
| -          | 9               | • | • | • | • | 186    |
| -          | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | • | • | • | • | 146    |
| <b>7</b> 8 | -               | • | • | • | • | 105    |
| -          | 3               | • | • | • | • | 025    |
| -          | 6               | • | • | • | • | 24.945 |

Doubloons in London are 75 s 3 d per Oz; in Paris, Frs 82 35 Cents each; required the arbitrated Rate of Exchange.

|               |        | 20             | Shillings ?        |
|---------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|
| <b>75</b> ½ * |        | 1              | Ounce.             |
| 868           |        | 1000           | Doubloons          |
| 1             |        | * 82.35        | Francs.            |
| <b>75</b> ½   | )      | 230414         | Fixed Number.      |
| Multip        | oly by | 30620<br>82.35 | Ditto for 75 s 3 d |
|               | Francs | 25 21,5        | Cents.             |
|               |        |                |                    |

| s          | d |   |   |       | s          | d |   |     |       |
|------------|---|---|---|-------|------------|---|---|-----|-------|
| <b>7</b> 3 | _ |   |   | 31564 | 76         | - | • | • · | 30318 |
| -          | 3 | • |   | - 456 | -          | 3 | • | •   | - 218 |
| -          | 6 |   | • | - 349 | _          | 6 |   | •   | - 119 |
| -          | 9 | • |   | - 243 | -          | 9 | • | •   | - 021 |
| 74         | _ | • |   | - 137 | 77         | _ |   |     | 29924 |
| _          | 3 | • |   | - 032 | _          | 3 | - |     | - 827 |
| -          | 6 | • | • | 30928 | -          | 6 | • | •   | - 731 |
| -          | 9 | • | • | - 825 | -          | 9 | • | •   | - 635 |
| <b>7</b> 5 | - | • |   | - 722 | <b>7</b> 8 | - |   |     | - 540 |
|            | 3 | • | • | - 620 | 7.         | 3 |   |     | - 446 |
| -          | 6 | • | • | - 518 | -          | 6 | • | •   | - 352 |
| -          | 9 | • | • | - 418 | -          | 9 | • | •   | - 259 |

Bar Silver in London is 59½ d per Oz. Standard; in Paris, 4 per Mille Premium; required the arbitrated Rate of Exchange.

|               |       | 240     | Pence ?           |
|---------------|-------|---------|-------------------|
| 59 <u>1</u> * | _     | 1       | Oz. Standard.     |
| 1             |       | 31.1002 | Grammes.          |
| 1000          | _     | 202.47  | Francs.           |
| 1000          |       | * 1004  | With Premium.     |
| 59 <u>1</u>   | )     | 1511245 | Fixed Number.     |
|               |       | 25.399  | Do. for 59½ d     |
| $25.3 \times$ | 4 =   | .101    | Prem. 4 per Mille |
|               | Franc | s 25 50 | Cents.            |

Fixed Numbers for Prices per Oz.

| d  |                   |   |   |        | d              |   |   |             |
|----|-------------------|---|---|--------|----------------|---|---|-------------|
| 59 | ~                 | • | • | 25.614 | 60 -           | • | • | 25.187      |
| _  | 18                | - | - | 560    | - <u>1</u>     |   |   | 135         |
| -  | <u>}</u>          | • | • | 506    | - 1/4          |   |   | 083         |
| -  | 38                | • | • | 453    | - <del>3</del> |   | • | 031         |
|    | 12                | • |   | 399    | - 1/2          | • | • | 24.979      |
| -  | 5<br>8            | • | • | 346    | - <u>5</u>     | • | • | <b>92</b> 8 |
| -  | <u>3</u>          | • | • | 293    | - <u>3</u>     | • | • | 876         |
| -  | <del>7</del><br>8 | • | • | 240    | - 78           |   | • | 825         |

Dollars in London are  $57\frac{1}{2}$  d per Oz.; in Paris, Frs. 5.30 each; required the arbitrated Rate of Exchange.

| d         |              |   |   |        | d                |   |    |       |
|-----------|--------------|---|---|--------|------------------|---|----|-------|
| <b>56</b> | 1 2          |   | • | 49050  | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ | • | •  | 47989 |
| _         | <u>\$</u>    |   | • | 48942  | - <del>7</del>   | • | •  | - 885 |
| _         | 3            |   | • | - 834  | <b>5</b> 8 -     | • | ٠, | - 782 |
| -         | <del>7</del> |   | • | - 727  | - <u>1</u>       | • | •  | 679   |
| <b>57</b> | -            | • | • | - 620  | - 1              |   |    | - 577 |
| -         | 18           | • | • | - 51-4 | - 3              | • |    | - 475 |
| -         | <u>1</u>     | • | • | - 408  | - 1              | • | •  | - 374 |
| -         | 3            | • |   | - 303  | - 5              | • | •  | - 273 |
| -         | 12           | • | • | - 198  | - 3              | • | •  | - 172 |
| _         | <u>5</u>     | • |   | - 093  | - 7              | • | •  | - 072 |

Dollars in London are  $57\frac{1}{2}$  d per Oz.; in Paris, 4 per Mille Premium; required the arbitrated Rate of Exchange.

$$240$$
 Pence?

 $57\frac{1}{2}$ \* — 1 Ounce.

1 — 31.1002 Grammes.

1000 — 196.12 Francs.

1000 — \* 1004 With Premium.

 $57\frac{1}{2}$  ) 1463849 Fixed Number.

 $25.458$  Do. for  $57\frac{1}{2}$  d

 $254 \times 4 = .102$  Prem. 4 per Mille.

Francs  $25$  56 Cents.

Fixed Numbers for Prices per Oz. at 896 Fine.

| d           |            |   |   |               | d          |                |   |    |        |
|-------------|------------|---|---|---------------|------------|----------------|---|----|--------|
| <b>56</b>   | <u>}</u>   |   | • | <b>25.909</b> | 57         | $\frac{3}{4}$  |   |    | 25.248 |
| - {         | § .        |   | • | 852           | -          | <del>2</del> 8 |   |    | 293    |
| - 3         |            |   | • | 795           | <b>5</b> 8 | -              |   | •  | 239    |
| - 8         | -          |   | • | 738           | -          | <u>1</u>       |   | •  | 184    |
| <b>57</b> · |            | • | • | 682           | _          | <b>1</b>       | • | •  | 130    |
| - }         | <u>1</u>   | • | • | 625           | -          | 8              | • |    | 077    |
| - ž         | } .        |   | - | 569           | _          | $\frac{1}{2}$  | - |    | 023    |
| - į         | ·          | • | • | 514           | -          | 58             |   | •  | 24.970 |
| - }         | <u>l</u> . | • | - | 458           | _          | <del>3</del>   | • | •  | 917    |
| - ;         | <u>5</u>   | - | - | 403           | -          | <del>7</del>   |   | ٠. | 864    |

#### DOLLAR SILVER AT PARIS.

| Table of  | Parts for    | <b>Purities</b> | from   | 890 | to 902 | Fine.   |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--------|-----|--------|---------|
| FIRDIO OI | T III CO TOT | T HITTIES       | 110111 | vvv | TO OUT | 4 1110. |

| Subt. | d<br>56½ | d<br>57   | d<br>57½ | d<br>58 | d<br>58 <u>1</u> | Add<br>for |
|-------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|------------------|------------|
| 890   | 173      | 172       | 170      | 169     | 168              | 902        |
| 891   | 145      | 143       | 142      | 141     | 140              | 901        |
| 892   | 116      | 115       | 114      | 113     | 112              | 900        |
| 893   | 87       | 86        | 85       | 85      | 84               | 899        |
| 894   | 58       | <b>57</b> | 57       | 56      | 56               | 898        |
| 895   | 29       | 29        | 28       | 28      | 28               | 897        |

EXAMPLE
Of the application of this Table.

Dollar Silver, reported 893 Fine.

London Price, 57½ d per Oz. — Paris, 4 per Mille.

| By the preceding Table for 896 fine, |       |   |   |    |        |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---|---|----|--------|
| the Fixed Number for 57½ d is        |       |   |   | 25 | .458   |
| Subtract as above for 893            |       | • | • | •  | 85     |
|                                      |       |   |   |    |        |
|                                      |       |   |   | 25 | .373 * |
| 4 per M                              | fille | : | • | •  | 101    |

Francs 25.47<sub>T0</sub>

240 Pence ?

57½ \* — 1 Oz. Dollar Silver.

1 — 31.1002 Grammes.

1000 — \* 893 Fine.

900 — 197 Francs.

Result, Francs 25 37,3 Cents.

<sup>\*</sup> The same result is obtained by working this Equation.

The Netherland Pond is of the same weight as the French Kilogramme, viz. 15434 Grains, or 2 lb 7 oz. 3 dwts 2 grs Troy, and it is similarly divided into 1000 equal parts called Wigties or Grammes; hence the same relations exist between the British and Netherland Weights of Standard and fine Gold, and Silver, as those given in page 171.

Also as the Mint at Utrecht receives the Pond of fine Gold at the fixed price of Florins 1442.60, and delivers Ducats in return at the fixed price of 5 Florins each,

1000 Oz. of British Standard Gold produce 8225.269 Ducats.

Doubloons bought in London at variable prices per Oz. are usually melted into Bars before they are sold at Amsterdam—Spanish Doubloons from 1 Car. 0\frac{3}{4} Gr. Worse to 1 Car. 0\frac{1}{2} Gr. Worse, generally render about 867 fine; the Formula and fixed Numbers are therefore calculated for this purity, variations being estimated in the manner directed page 181.

In estimating the Charges and the differences in the Rates.

| 12              | Cents | or | 2.4      | Stivers | ; | are | 1 p           | er Cent. |
|-----------------|-------|----|----------|---------|---|-----|---------------|----------|
| $10\frac{1}{2}$ |       | -  | 2.1      |         | • | •   | 7<br>8        |          |
| 9               |       | •  | 1.8      |         | • | •   | <u>3</u>      |          |
| $7\frac{1}{2}$  |       | •  | 1.5      |         | • | •   | $\frac{5}{8}$ |          |
| 6               |       | •  | 1.2      |         | • | •   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |          |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$  |       | •  | <b>9</b> |         | • | •   | $\frac{3}{8}$ | _        |
| 3               |       | •  | 6        | •       | • | •   | 1<br>4        | _        |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$  |       | •  | 3        |         | • | •   | <u>1</u><br>8 |          |

N. B. The Florin in the Netherlands Rate being divided into 100 Cents, and in the London Rate into Stivers, the Cents in the arbitrated Rates must be divided by 5, if it is required to express them in Stivers.

Bar Gold in London is 77 s 6 d per Oz. Standard; in Amsterdam, 14 per Cent Premium; required the arbitrated Rate of Exchange.

|                 |          | 20      | Shillings ?          |
|-----------------|----------|---------|----------------------|
| $77\frac{1}{2}$ | <u> </u> |         | Oz. Standard.        |
| 12              |          | 11      | Fine.                |
| 1               |          | 31.1002 | Wigties.             |
| 1000            |          | 1442.60 | Florins.             |
| 100             |          | * 114   | With Premium.        |
| 7.5             | <b>`</b> | 822527  | Fixed Number.        |
|                 |          | 10.613  | Do. for 77 s 6 d     |
|                 |          | 1.061   | Premium 10 per Cent. |
|                 |          | .425    | <b>4</b> —           |
|                 | Florins  | 12 09,9 | Cents.               |
|                 |          |         |                      |

|            | _               |   |            |   |   |        |
|------------|-----------------|---|------------|---|---|--------|
| S          | d               |   |            |   |   |        |
| 77         | 6               |   | •          | • | • | 10.613 |
| _          | 9               | • |            | • | • | 579    |
|            | $10^{1\over 2}$ | • | •          | • | • | 562    |
| <b>7</b> 8 | -               | • | •          | • | • | 545    |
| -          | 3               | • | •          | • | • | 511    |
| •          | 6               | • | •          | • | • | .478   |
| -          | 9               | • | •          | • | • | .445   |
|            |                 |   | <b>X</b> T | 0 |   |        |

Doubloons in London are 75 s '3 d per Oz.; in Amsterdam, 14 per Ct. Premium; required the arbitrated Rate of Exchange.

|                 |           | 20           | Shillings ?        |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|
| $75\frac{1}{4}$ | ÷         | 1            | Oz. Doubloon Gold. |
| 1000            |           | 867          | Fine.              |
| 1               |           | 31.1002      | Wigties.           |
| 1000            | _         | 1442.60      | Florins.           |
| 100             |           | <b>±</b> 114 | Florius.           |
| $75\frac{1}{4}$ | )         | 777961       | Fixed Number       |
|                 |           | 10.338       | Do. for 75 s 3 d   |
|                 |           | 1.034        | Prem. 10 per Cent. |
|                 |           | .413         | ·— 4 —             |
|                 | Florins . | 11 78.5      | Cents.             |
|                 |           |              |                    |

Fixed Numbers for Prices per Oz. at 867 Fine.

| _  |   |   |   |       |    |   |   |   |       |
|----|---|---|---|-------|----|---|---|---|-------|
| 5  | d |   |   |       | s  | d |   |   |       |
| 73 | _ |   |   | 10657 | 76 | - | • | • | 10236 |
| _  | 3 |   | • | - 621 | -  | 3 | • | • | - 203 |
| _  | 6 | • |   | - 585 | -  | 6 | • | • | - 169 |
| _  | 9 |   |   | - 549 | -  | 9 | • | • | - 136 |
| 74 | _ | • |   | - 513 | 77 | - | • |   | - 103 |
| -  | 3 |   |   | - 478 | -  | 3 | • | • | - 071 |
| _  | 6 | • | • | - 442 | -  | 6 | • |   | - 038 |
| -  | 9 |   | • | - 407 | -  | 9 | - | • | - 006 |
| 75 | - | • |   | - 373 | 78 | - | • | - | 9974  |
| -  | 3 |   |   | - 338 | -  | 3 | • | • | - 942 |
| -  | 6 | • | • | - 304 | _  | 6 | • | • | - 910 |
| _  | 9 | • | • | - 270 | -  | 9 | • | • | - 879 |
|    |   |   |   |       |    |   |   |   |       |

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### DOUBLOON GOLD AT AMSTERDAM.

Table of Parts for Purities from 860 to 874.

|       |         |         |                 | <del></del> |            |            |            |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Subt. | 8<br>73 | s<br>74 | s<br><b>7</b> 5 | s<br>76     | s<br>77    | s<br>78    | Add<br>for |
| 860   | 86      | 85      | 84              | 83          | 82         | 81         | 874        |
| 861   | 74      | 73      | 72              | 71          | 70         | 69         | 873        |
| 862   | 61      | 61      | 60              | <b>59</b>   | <b>5</b> 8 | <b>5</b> 8 | 872        |
| 863   | 49      | 48      | 48              | 47          | 47         | 46         | 871        |
| 864   | 37      | 36      | 36              | 35          | 35         | 35         | 870        |
| 865   | 25      | 24      | 24              | 24          | 23         | 23         | 869        |
| 866   | 12      | 12      | 12              | 12          | 12         | 12         | 868        |
|       |         |         |                 |             |            |            | }          |

# EXAMPLE Of the application of this Table.

Columbian Doubloons, reported 861 Fine.

20 Shillings ?

73 8 — 1 Oz. Doubloon Gold.

1000 - 861 Fine.

1 — 31.1002 Wigties.

1000 — 1442.60 Florins.

100 - 114 Florins.

Result 10.48,7 nearly as above.

<sup>\*</sup> The Equation for the above is

Bar Silver in London is 59½ d per Oz. Standard; in Amsterdam, 103¾ Florins per Pond Fine; required the arbitrated Rate of Exchange.

|                |       | 240     | Pence ?        |
|----------------|-------|---------|----------------|
| 59 <u>1</u> ÷  | _     | 1       | Oz. Standard.  |
| 40             | _     | 37      | Fine.          |
| 1              |       | 31.1002 | Wigties.       |
| 1000           | _     | * 103¾  | Florins.       |
| $59_{2}^{1}$   | )     | 690.424 | Fixed Number.  |
|                |       | 11.604  | Do. for 59½ d  |
| $116 \times 3$ | =     | .348    | for 3 Florius. |
| 1-4 th         | •     | 087     | ₹ —            |
| F              | orins | 12 03,9 | Cents.         |

Fixed Numbers for Prices per Oz.

| đ              |   |   |        | d              |   |   |        |
|----------------|---|---|--------|----------------|---|---|--------|
| <b>59</b> -    | • | • | 11.702 | 60 -           | • | • | 11.507 |
| - 18           | - | • | .677   | - <u>1</u>     | - | • | .483   |
| - 1/2          | • | • | .653   | - <u>1</u>     | • | • | .459   |
| - 3            | • | • | .628   | - <u>3</u>     | • | - | .436   |
| - <del>1</del> | • | • | .604   | - 1            | • | • | .412   |
| - 5            | • | • | .579   | - <del>5</del> | • | • | .388   |
| - <u>3</u>     | • | • | .555   | - <u>3</u>     |   | • | .365   |
| - 7            | • | • | .531   | - 7<br>명       | • | • | .342   |

Dollars in London are  $57\frac{1}{2}$  d per Oz.; in Amsterdam, 2.50 Florins each; required the arbitrated Rate of Exchange.

|                |              | 240           | Pence ?       |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| $57rac{1}{2}$ | <del>*</del> | 1             | Oz.           |
| 866            |              | 1000          | Dollars.      |
| 1              |              | * 2.50        | Florins.      |
| 57 <u>1</u>    | )            | 277136        | Fixed Number. |
| M              | ultiply by   | 48198<br>2.50 | Do. for 571 d |
|                | Florins      | 12 04,9       | Cents.        |

| d               |   |   |       | d                |   |   |       |
|-----------------|---|---|-------|------------------|---|---|-------|
| $56\frac{1}{2}$ | • | • | 49051 | 57 <del>3</del>  | • | • | 47989 |
| - 5             |   |   | 48942 | - <del>7</del>   | • | • | - 885 |
| - 3             |   | • | - 835 | <b>58</b> -      | • | • | - 782 |
| - 78            | • | - | - 727 | - 1              | • | • | - 679 |
| <b>57</b> -     | • |   | - 620 | - 1 <sub>4</sub> | • | • | - 577 |
| - 18            |   | • | - 514 | - 3              |   |   | - 475 |
| - 1,            |   |   | - 408 | - <u>1</u>       | • | • | - 374 |
| - 8             |   | • | - 303 | - 5              | • | • | - 273 |
| $-\frac{1}{2}$  | • |   | - 198 | - 3              | • | • | - 172 |
| - 5             | • | • | - 093 | - 78             | • | • | - 072 |
| <del></del>     |   |   |       |                  |   |   |       |

## HAMBURG.

The Gold and Silver weight is the Cologne Mark, which according to the Standard of the Hamburg Bank, is equal to 3608 Grains, or 7 Oz. 10 Dwts 8 Grs English Troy, making 60 Marks equal to 451 Oz. Troy.

#### Hence,

10 Col. Mks fine Gold = 82 Oz. British Stand. Gold 8 Col. Mks fine Silver =  $65_{117}$  Oz. British Stand. Silver

It is, however, not necessary to regard the fraction in the latter of these equations, when it is used in formulæ for Pars of Exchange, because the difference which it makes is less than the 32nd part of a Schilling.

In the formula for Doubloons, the prices are taken for Doubloon Gold in London, and for Bar Gold at Hamburg; the purity is reckoned at 20 Carats 9\frac{2}{4} Grs Fine, which estimate is the same as Worse Car. I 0\frac{2}{4} Gr., and other degrees of purity are calculated from the Table of parts.

The formula for Dollar Silver is calculated at 14 Loths 5 Grs Fine, the variations in the fineness being also calculated from a Table of parts.

Instead of fixed numbers for the formula for Silver, the quotient of the division by the number of Pence per Oz. is multiplied by  $27\frac{1}{2}$ , and the result valued in Marks and Schillings, is the rate of Exchange at 27 Marks 8 Sch. per Hamburg Mark Fine; to which are to be added, the Schillings and parts taken from the auxiliary Table, for the excess of the price above 27 Mks 8 Sch.

In estimating the Charges and Differences in the rates of Exchange, taking 13 Mks 8 Sch. as an average rate:

|           |                 |        |     |          | -         |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|-----|----------|-----------|
| Schilling | s <b>2.16-1</b> | 00 ths | are | 1        | per Cent. |
|           | 1.89            |        | _   | 78       |           |
|           | 1.62            |        | _   | <u>3</u> |           |
|           | 1.35            |        |     | 5        |           |
|           | 1.08            |        |     | 1 2      |           |
|           | 0.81            |        |     | ŝ        |           |
|           | 0.54            |        |     | 1 4      |           |
|           | 0.27            |        |     | 1 8      |           |
|           |                 |        |     | 0        |           |