CHAPTER ccxxi.

An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, relating to Bristol, Grantham, and Lowestoft. A.D. 1883.

[25th August 1883.]

WHEREAS under the authority of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, the Board of Trade have made the several Provisional Orders set out in the schedule to this Act annexed:

And whereas a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the authority of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, is not of any validity or force whatever until the confirmation thereof by Act of Parliament:

And whereas it is expedient that the several Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the authority of the said Act, and set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

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:

1. This Act may be cited as the Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1883. Short title.

2. The several Orders set out in the schedule to this Act annexed shall be and the same are hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall from and after the passing of this Act have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Orders in schedule.

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THE SCHEDULE OF ORDERS.

1. Bristol.—Order authorising the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Bristol to erect and maintain Electric Lines and Works, and to supply Electricity, within the City and County of Bristol.

2. Grantham.—Order authorising the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Grantham to erect and maintain Electric Lines and Works, and to supply Electricity, within the Borough of Grantham, in the County of Lincoln.

3. Lowestoft.—Order authorising the Provincial (Brush) Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, to erect and maintain Electric Lines and Works, and to supply Electricity, within the Parish of Lowestoft, in the County of Suffolk.

BRISTOL ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

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Provisional Order authorising the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Bristol to erect and maintain Electric Lines and Works, and to supply Electricity, within the City and County of Bristol.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Bristol Electric Lighting Order, 1883."

Interpretation.

2. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, which said Act and Acts and parts of Acts are in this Order collectively referred to as "the principal Act"; and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, meanings are assigned shall have in this Order the same respective meanings, provided that in this Order—

The expression "main" shall mean any continuous metallic conductor which may be laid down by the Undertakers in any street or public place, and through which electricity may be supplied, or intended to be supplied by the Undertakers for the purposes of general supply or for charging storage batteries used for the purposes of general supply:

The expression "service line" shall mean any continuous metallic conductor through which electricity may be supplied, or intended to be supplied by the Undertakers to any particular consumer on the parallel system, either from any main or directly from the premises of the Undertakers:

The expression "charging main" shall mean a main which for the time being is being used solely for the purpose of charging storage batteries:

The expression "distributing main" shall mean the portion of any main which is used for the purpose of giving origin to service lines for the purpose of general supply:

The expression "general supply" shall mean the supply of electricity to ordinary consumers, and, unless otherwise specially approved of by the Board of Trade either generally or in respect of individual cases, to the public lamps, but shall not include the supply of electricity to any one or more particular consumers under special agreement:

The expression "area of supply" shall mean the area within which the Undertakers are for the time being authorised to supply electricity under the provisions of this Order:

The expression "occupier" shall include, in the case of any church or place of public worship, "the officiating minister thereof," and in the case of any hall or public building, "the authority having the control thereof":

The expressions "Schedule A.," "Schedule B.," "Schedule C.," and "Schedule D.," shall mean the Schedules A., B., C., and D. to this Order annexed respectively.

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Commencement of Order.

3. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order."

Description of the Undertakers.

Description of Undertakers.

4. The Undertakers for the purpose of this Order are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Bristol acting by the Council as the Urban Sanitary Authority for the District of the City and County of Bristol.

Area of Supply.

Area of supply.

5. The area within which the Undertakers are authorised to supply electricity under this Order shall be the whole of the area included in Schedule A. (which said area is more particularly delineated upon the map deposited at the Board of Trade by the Undertakers together with this Order, and thereon coloured yellow) together with so much of the area included in Schedule B. (which said area is more particularly delineated upon the map above mentioned and thereon coloured or edged round with blue) as may hereafter be added to the area of supply in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Extension of area of supply.

6. At any time after the commencement of this Order the Undertakers may, by special resolutions, direct that any part or parts of the area included in Schedule B. and not removed from the operation of this Order as herein-after mentioned shall be added to the area of supply, but no such special resolution shall have any force or effect unless and until it is confirmed by a subsequent special resolution to be passed by the Undertakers at a meeting held at an interval of not less than one month after the passing of the first of such special resolutions, nor unless notice of the meetings at which such resolutions are passed respectively, and that such resolutions would be proposed thereat, has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of the Undertakers are usually given.

The Board of Trade may from time to time require the Undertakers to give such public notice of the passing of any such special resolution as aforesaid as they may think expedient.

If at any time after the passing of any such special resolution as first above mentioned, and before the passing of the confirming resolution, a representation is made to the Board of Trade by one fourth of the ratepayers within the part or parts directed to be added, or one fourth of the ratepayers within any part of the area included in Schedule B. which may not for the time being be included in the area of supply, and which may be comprised within a radius of two hundred and fifty yards that the additions to the area of supply thereby directed have not been reasonably or fairly selected, having regard to the future development of electric lighting in the district, the Board of Trade may inquire into the matter of such representation, and if upon such inquiry they are satisfied of the truth of such representation, they may direct that such resolution shall be cancelled, and that such additions or some of them shall not be made except upon the terms that some other part or parts of the area included in Schedule B. should also be added to the area of supply; but, save

as aforesaid, where any such special resolution has been duly passed and confirmed, the additions to the area of supply thereby directed shall be made and the area of supply shall be extended accordingly.

Removal of certain parts of area included in Schedule B. from operation of Order.

7. If at any time after the expiration of a period of two years after the commencement of this Order one fourth of the ratepayers within any part of the area included in Schedule B. which may not for the time being be included in the area of supply, and which may be comprised within a radius of two hundred and fifty yards, should be desirous that such part should be added to the area of supply, they may serve a notice upon the Undertakers requiring them to direct that such part as particularly specified in such notice shall be added to the area of supply; and if the Undertakers for the period of six months after the service of such notice upon them as aforesaid refuse or neglect to direct that such part or parts shall be added to the area of supply in compliance with the terms of such notice, the Board of Trade, upon being satisfied that such notice has been duly served, and that such refusal or neglect has without any good reason continued for the period aforesaid, may direct that such part, or any portion thereof, be removed from the operation of this Order, either absolutely or conditionally or subject to the contingency of a license or provisional order being obtained by some other local authority, or by some company or person, authorising them to supply electricity within such part or portion thereof; and where any such part or portion thereof may have been removed from the operation of this Order under the provisions of this section, the powers of the Undertakers to direct by special resolution that such part or portion thereof, as the case may be, shall be added to the area of supply shall absolutely cease and determine from and after the date when such removal is directed to take place.

Nature and Mode of Supply.

Description of systems of supply.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of the principal Act, the Undertakers may supply electricity within the area of supply for all public and private purposes as defined by the said Act.

Such electricity may be supplied by means of any one or more of the following systems:—

(*a.*) The "parallel system," that is to say, the system under which the electricity used by each consumer is drawn off from a double series of mains (in this Order referred to as "the positive and negative mains") in connexion respectively with the positive and negative poles of the immediate source of supply by means of service lines forming a series of parallel circuits:

(*b.*) The "series system," that is to say, a system under which the whole current is utilised at various points situated successively in the same circuit, and is not divided up for the purpose of utilization into different parallel circuits which supply different consumers:

(*c.*) Any other system which may be approved of by the Board of Trade either for general or special use.

Provided that under no such system shall the Undertakers permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth, except so far as may be necessary for

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carrying out the provisions of this Order as regards the regulations for safety and as regards testing, unless such connexion is hereafter approved of by the Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Postmaster-General, either for general use or for individual cases, and then subject only to such regulations as the Board of Trade may from time to time impose.

Lands.

Purchase and use of lands.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, the Undertakers may from time to time by agreement, purchase, or take on lease, any lands for the purposes of this Order, and may use such lands and any other lands which may for the time being belong to, or be vested in, or leased by them, and may not be dedicated to the public as a park or recreation ground, or be appropriated as a cemetery, for the purposes aforesaid, and may from time to time dispose of any lands acquired by them under the provisions of this section which may not for the time be required for the purposes of this Order: Provided that the amount of land so used by them shall not at any one time exceed in the whole ten acres, except with the consent of the Board of Trade.

Works.

Powers for execution of works.

10. Subject to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, the Undertakers may from time to time exercise all or any of the powers conferred on them by this Order and the principal Act, and may break up and otherwise interfere with so much of the several streets, railways, and tramways specified in Schedule D. in this Order as may for the time being be included within the area of supply, so far as the same may be or be upon any land dedicated to public use, and they may from time to time construct distributing boxes in any street for the purpose of supplying electricity.

Every such distributing box shall be for the exclusive use of the Undertakers and under their sole control, except so far as the Board of Trade may otherwise order, and shall be used by the Undertakers only for the purpose of leading off service lines and other distributing conductors, or for examining, testing, regulating, measuring, directing, or controlling the supply of electricity, or for examining or testing the condition of the mains or other portions of the electric lines or works, or for other like purposes connected with the Undertaking, and the Undertakers may place therein meters, switches, and any other suitable and proper apparatus for any of the above purposes, and may maintain and use the same.

Notice of works, with plans, to be served on the Postmaster-General.

11. Where the exercise of any of the powers of the Undertakers in relation to the execution of any works (including the construction of distributing boxes) will involve the placing of any works in, over, along, or across any street or public bridge, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a.*) One month before commencing the execution of such works (not being the repairs, renewals, or amendments of existing works of which the character and position are not altered), the Undertakers shall serve a notice upon the Postmaster-General, describing the proposed works, together with a plan of the works showing the mode and position in which

such works are intended to be executed and placed, and shall, upon being required to do so by the Postmaster-General, from time to time give him any such further information in relation thereto as he or they may desire.

(*b.*) The Postmaster-General may in his discretion approve of any such works or plan, with or without any amendment or alterations, or disapprove the same, and may give notice of such approval or disapproval to the Undertakers.

(*c.*) Where the Postmaster-General disapproves of any such works or plan, the Undertakers may appeal to the Board of Trade against such disapproval, and the Board of Trade may inquire into the matter and may allow or disallow such appeal, and approve any such works or plan, with or without any amendments or alterations, or disapprove the same.

(*d.*) If the Postmaster-General fail to give any such notice of approval or disapproval to the Undertakers within three weeks after the service of the notice upon him, he shall be deemed to have approved of such works or plan.

(*e.*) Notwithstanding anything in this Order or the principal Act, the Undertakers shall not be entitled to execute any such works as above specified, except so far as the same may be of a description and in accordance with a plan which has been approved or is to be deemed to have been approved by the Postmaster-General or by the Board of Trade as above mentioned under this Order; but where any such works and such plan are so approved or to be deemed to be approved, the Undertakers may cause such works to be executed in accordance with such plan, subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and of the principal Act.

(*f.*) If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the Postmaster-General for any loss or damage which he may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the Undertakers complied with the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

As to streets not repairable by the local authority, railways, &c.

12. Where the exercise of the powers of the Undertakers in relation to the execution of any works will involve the placing of any works in, over, along, or across any street or part of a street not repairable by the local authority, or over or under any railway, tramway, or canal, the following provisions shall have effect, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested :—

(*a.*) One month before commencing the execution of any such works (not being the repairs, renewals, or amendments of existing works of which the character and position are not altered) the Undertakers shall, in

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addition to any other notices which they may be required to give under this Order or the principal Act, serve a notice upon the authority, company, or persons liable to repair such streets or parts of streets, or the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to work such railway or tramway or the owners of such canal as the case may be, (in this section referred to as the "owners,") describing the proposed works, and stating the amount of compensation proposed to be made in respect thereof, and the manner in which such compensation is proposed to be paid or secured, together with a plan of the works showing the mode and position in which such works are intended to be executed and placed, and shall, upon being required to do so by any such persons as aforesaid from time to time give them any such further information in relation thereto as they may desire.

(*b.*) Every such notice shall contain a reference to this section, and direct the attention of the owners to whom it is given to the provisions thereof.

(*c.*) Within three weeks after the service of any such notice and plan upon any owners, such owners may, if they think fit, serve a requisition upon the Undertakers requiring that any question in relation to such works and any other question arising upon such notice or plan as aforesaid shall be settled by arbitration; and thereupon such question shall be settled by arbitration accordingly.

(*d.*) In settling any question under this section an arbitrator shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owners may be under in respect of such street, railway, tramway, or canal, and may, if he thinks fit, require the Undertakers to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid interference with any traffic so far as may be possible.

(*e.*) Where no such requisition as in this section mentioned is served upon the Undertakers, or where, after any such requisition has been served upon them, any question required to be settled by arbitration has been so settled, the Undertakers, upon paying or securing any compensation which they may be required to pay or secure in the manner proposed by them or settled by arbitration as aforesaid, may cause the works specified in such notice and plan as aforesaid to be executed, and may from time to time repair, renew, and amend the same (provided that their character and position are not altered), but subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, and only in accordance with the notice and plan so served by them as aforesaid, or such modifications thereof respectively as may have been settled by arbitration as hereinbefore mentioned, or as may be agreed upon between the parties.

(*f.*) If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the owners affected thereby, for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every

day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the Undertakers complied with the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

As to alteration of pipes, wires, &c. under streets.

13. The Undertakers may from time to time alter the position of any pipes or wires being under any street or place authorised to be broken up by them which may interfere with the exercise of their powers under the principal Act or this Order; and any local or other public authority, company, or person may in like manner alter the position of any electric lines or works of the Undertakers, being under any such street or place as aforesaid, which may interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in such local authority, company, or person in relation to such street or place, subject to the following provisions, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested:—

(*a.*) One month before commencing any such alteration the Undertakers, or such local or other public authority, company, or person (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the operators," shall serve a notice upon the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to such pipes, wires, electric lines, or works (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the owners," describing the proposed alteration, and stating the amount of compensation proposed to be made in respect thereof, and the manner in which such compensation is proposed to be paid or secured, together with a plan showing the manner in which it is intended that such alterations shall be made, and shall, upon being required to do so by any such owners, from time to time give them any such information in relation thereto as they may desire.

(*b.*) Within three weeks after the service of any such notice and plan upon any owners, such owners may, if they think fit, serve a requisition upon the operators requiring that any question in relation to such works and any other question arising upon such notice or plan as aforesaid shall be settled by arbitration; and thereupon such question shall be settled by arbitration accordingly.

(*c.*) In settling any question under this section an arbitrator shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owners may be under in respect of such pipes, wires, electric lines, or works, and may, if he thinks fit, require the operators to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid interference with any purpose for which such pipe, wire, electric line, or work is used so far as may be possible.

(*d.*) Where no such requisition as in this section mentioned is served upon the operators, the owners shall be held to have agreed to the notice or plan served on them as aforesaid, and in such case, or where, after any such requisition has been served upon them, any question required to be settled by arbitration has been so settled, the operators, upon paying or securing any compensation which they may be required to pay or secure in the manner proposed by them or settled by arbitration as aforesaid, may cause the alterations specified in such notice and plan as aforesaid to be made,

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but subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, and only in accordance with the notice and plan so served by them as aforesaid, or such modifications thereof respectively as may have been settled by arbitration as herein-before mentioned, or as may be agreed upon between the parties.

(*e.*) At any time before any operators are entitled to commence any such alterations as aforesaid the owners may serve a statement upon them, stating that they desire to execute such alterations themselves, and where any such statement has been served upon the operators they shall not be entitled to proceed themselves to execute such alterations except where they have notified to such owners that they require them to execute such alterations, and such owners have refused or neglected to comply with such notification as herein-after provided.

(*f.*) Where any such statement as last aforesaid has been served upon the operators, they shall not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours before the execution of such alterations is required to commence, serve a notification upon the owners stating the time when such alterations are required to be commenced, and the manner in which such alterations are required to be made.

(*g.*) Upon receipt of any such notification as last aforesaid, the owners may proceed to execute such alterations as required by the operators, subject to the like restrictions and conditions as the operators would themselves be subject to in executing such alterations so far as the same may be applicable.

(*h.*) If the owners decline, or for twenty-four hours after the time when any such alterations are required to be commenced, neglect to comply with such notification, the operators may themselves proceed to execute such alterations in like manner as they might have done if no such statement as aforesaid had been served upon them.

(*i.*) All expenses properly incurred by any owners in complying with any notification of any operators under the last preceding subsections shall be repaid to them by such operators, and may be recovered summarily before any court of summary jurisdiction who shall have power to determine the amount thereof.

(*j.*) If the operators make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the owners affected thereby for any loss, damage, or penalty which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the operators shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise

excusable, and that the operators complied with the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

Laying of electric lines, pipes, &c. near those of gas or water company or of Undertakers.

14. Whenever the Undertakers require to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric lines (other than service lines) or other works near to which any pipe belonging to any gas or water company, or any branch or service pipe for the supply of gas or water has been lawfully placed, or where any gas or water company require to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new mains or pipes other than service pipes or other apparatus near to which any electric lines or works of the Undertakers have been lawfully placed, the Undertakers, or such gas or water company (as the case may be) in this section referred to as "the operators," shall, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested, give to such gas or water company or to the Undertakers (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the owners," not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours notice before commencing to dig or sink such trench as aforesaid, and such owners shall be entitled by their officer to superintend the digging or sinking of such trench, and the operators shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may from time to time be made by the owners or such officer for the protection of every such pipe, electric line, or work, and for securing the same from injury, and they shall also repair any damage that may be done to any such pipe, electric line, or work.

If the operators make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section, they shall make full compensation to the owners of any pipe, electric line, or work affected thereby for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues: Provided that the operators shall not be subject to any such penalty if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the operators complied with the requirements and restrictions of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances, or that the default in question was due to the fact that the operators were ignorant of the position of the pipe, electric line, or work affected thereby, and that such ignorance was not owing to any negligence on the part of the operators.

For the purposes of this section the expression "gas or water company" shall include any local authority or other body supplying gas or water.

For protection of telephone companies, &c.

15. Seven days before commencing to lay down any electric line, or to supply electricity through any electric line in any manner whereby the work of telegraphic or telephonic communication through any wires or lines lawfully laid down or placed in any position may be injuriously affected, the Undertakers shall, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested, give to the persons for the time being entitled to such wires or lines notice in writing specifying the course, nature, and gauge of such electric lines, and the amount and nature of the current intended to be sent along the same, and the extent to and manner in which, if at all, earth returns are proposed to be used; and the Undertakers shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may from time to time be made

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by such persons as aforesaid for the purpose of preventing the communication through such wires or lines from being injuriously affected as aforesaid.

If any difference arises between any such persons and the Undertakers with respect to the reasonableness of any requirements so made, such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to repairs or renewals of existing electric lines so long as the character and position thereof is not altered, nor to the laying of connexions with mains where the direction of the electric lines so laid down crosses the direction of the said telegraphic or telephonic wires or lines at right angles at the point of shortest distance, and such directions continue the same for a distance of six feet on each side of such point.

If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall make full compensation to the persons entitled to any such wire or line as aforesaid for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day after the first day during which such default continues: Provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the Undertakers complied with the requirements and restrictions of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances, or that the default in question was due to the fact that the Undertakers were ignorant of the position of the wires or lines affected thereby, and that such ignorance was not owing to any negligence on the part of the Undertakers.

Exercise of Powers of Undertakers as to breaking up Railways, &c. by Owners.

Railway company, &c. may give notice of desire to break up railways, &c. on behalf of Undertakers.

16. The authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to work any railway or tramway which the Undertakers may be empowered to break up for the purposes of this Order if they think fit may from time to time give a notice to the Undertakers stating that they desire to exercise or discharge all or any part of any of the powers or duties of the Undertakers as therein specified in relation to the breaking up, filling in, reinstating, or making good any such railway or tramway.

Every such notice shall be served upon the Undertakers, and may from time to time be amended or revoked by another notice similarly served.

Proceedings where railway company, &c. give such notice.

17. Where the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to work any railway or tramway (in this section referred to as "the givers of the notice") have given notice that they desire to exercise or discharge any specified powers and duties of the Undertakers as in the last section mentioned, then so long as such notice remains in force the following provisions shall have effect—

(*a.*) The Undertakers shall not be entitled to proceed themselves to exercise or discharge any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid, except where they have required the givers of the notice to exercise or discharge such powers or duties, and the givers of the notice have refused or neglected to

comply with such requisition, as herein-after provided, or in cases of emergency.

(*b.*) In addition to any other notices which they may be required to give under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act, the Undertakers shall, not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours before the exercise or discharge of any such powers or duties so specified as aforesaid is required to commence, serve a requisition upon the givers of the notice stating the time when such exercise or discharge is required to be commenced and the manner in which any such powers or duties are required to be exercised or discharged.

(*c.*) Upon receipt of any such requisition as last aforesaid, the givers of the notice may proceed to exercise or discharge any such powers or duties as required by the Undertakers subject to the like restrictions and conditions as the Undertakers would themselves be subject to in such exercise or discharge so far as the same may be applicable.

(*d.*) If the givers of the notice decline, or for twenty-four hours after the time when any such exercise or discharge of any powers or duties is by any requisition required to be commenced, neglect to comply with such requisition, the Undertakers may themselves proceed to exercise or discharge the powers or duties therein specified in like manner as they might have done if such notice as aforesaid had not been given to them by the givers of the notice.

(*e.*) In any case of emergency the Undertakers may themselves proceed to at once exercise or discharge so much of any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid as may be necessary for the actual remedying of any defect from which the emergency arises without serving any requisition on the givers of the notice.

(*f.*) If the Undertakers exercise or discharge any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

(*g.*) All expenses properly incurred by the givers of the notice in complying with any requisition of the Undertakers under this section shall be repaid to them by the Undertakers, and may be recovered summarily before any court of summary jurisdiction, who shall have power to determine the amount thereof.

Provided that nothing in this or the last preceding section shall in any way affect the rights of the Undertakers to exercise or discharge any powers or duties conferred or imposed upon them by this Order or the principal Act, in relation to the execution of any works beyond the actual breaking up, filling in, reinstating, or making good any such railway or tramway, as in the last section mentioned.

Compulsory Works.

Mains, &c. to be laid down in certain streets specified in

18. The Undertakers shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of this Order, lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply upon the parallel system, in every street and

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part of a street specified in that behalf in Schedule A. to this Order, and shall thereafter maintain the same.

Mains, &c. to be laid down in remainder of area in Schedule A. on requisition.

19. In addition to the mains specified in the last section, the Undertakers shall, at any time after the expiration of the period of two years after the commencement of this Order, lay down and maintain suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply upon the parallel system in every other street or part of a street (where part only of a street is included within the area of supply) within the area included in Schedule A. upon being required to do so in manner by this Order provided.

All such mains as in this section above mentioned shall be laid down by the Undertakers within six months after any requisition in that behalf which may be served upon them in accordance with the provisions of this Order has become binding on them, or such further time as may in any case be approved of by the Board of Trade.

If Undertakers fail to lay down mains, &c. Order may be revoked.

20. If the Undertakers make default in laying down any mains in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding sections, within the periods prescribed in that behalf respectively, the Board of Trade may revoke this Order as to the whole or (with the consent of the Undertakers) any part of the area affected thereby, or, if the Undertakers so desire, may suffer the same to remain in force as to such area or part thereof, subject to such conditions as they may think fit to impose, and any conditions so imposed shall be binding on and observed by the Undertakers, and shall be of the like force and effect in every respect as though they were contained in this Order; but the Undertakers shall not be liable to any proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect of any such default as aforesaid beyond the exercise of the powers by this section conferred upon the Board of Trade.

Mains, &c. to be laid down in area included in Schedule B. on requisition.

21. At any time after the date when any addition to the area of supply of any part of the area included in Schedule B. is directed to take effect the Undertakers shall cause suitable and sufficient distributing mains, for the purposes of general supply upon the parallel system, to be laid down in every street or part of a street (where part only of a street is included within the area of supply) within the part so added to the area of supply, upon being required to do so in manner by this Order provided.

All such mains as in this section above mentioned shall be laid down by the Undertakers within six months after any requisition in that behalf which may be served upon them in accordance with the provisions of this Order has become binding upon them, or such further time as may in any case be approved of by the Board of Trade.

If the Undertakers make default in laying down any distributing mains in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Board of Trade may revoke this Order as to the whole or (with the consent of the Undertakers) any part of such addition to the area of supply, or, if the Undertakers so desire, may suffer the same to remain in force as to such addition or part thereof, subject to such conditions as they may think fit to impose, and any conditions so imposed shall be binding on and observed by the Undertakers, and shall be of the like force and effect in every respect as though they were contained in this Order; but the Undertakers shall not be liable to any proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect of any such default as aforesaid beyond the exercise of the powers by this section conferred upon the Board of Trade.

Manner in which requisition is to be made.

22. Any requisition requiring the Undertakers to lay down distributing mains for the purposes of general supply in any street or part of a street under the last preceding sections may be made by the owners or occupiers of not less than one fourth of the premises along such street or part of a street.

Every such requisition shall be signed by the owners and occupiers making such requisition, and shall be served upon the Undertakers.

Forms of requisitions shall be kept by the Undertakers at their office, and a copy shall be supplied to any owner or occupier of premises within the district on applying for the same at the price of one shilling a copy, and any requisition so supplied shall be deemed valid in point of form.

Provisions on requisition by owners or occupiers.

23. Where any such requisition is made by any such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the Undertakers (if they think fit) may, within fourteen days after the service of the requisition upon them, serve a notice on all the persons by whom such requisition is signed, stating that they decline to be bound by such requisition unless such persons or some of them will bind themselves to take a supply of electricity for three years, of such amount in the aggregate (to be specified by the Undertakers in such notice) as will at the rates of charge for the time being charged by the Undertakers for a supply of electricity from distributing mains to ordinary consumers within the area of supply produce an annual sum (to be specified by the Undertakers in such notice) amounting to not less than twenty per centum upon the expense of providing and laying down the required distributing mains and any other mains which may be necessary for the purpose of connecting such distributing mains with the nearest available source of supply, and thereupon such requisition shall not be binding on the Undertakers unless within fourteen days after the service of such notice on all the persons signing such requisition has been effected, or in case of difference, the delivery of the arbitrators award, there be tendered to the Undertakers an agreement severally executed by such persons or some of them, binding them to take for a period of three years at the least such specified amounts of electricity respectively as will in the aggregate at the rates of charge above specified, produce an annual sum amounting to not less than twenty per centum upon the expense of providing and laying down such distributing mains and other mains as above mentioned, nor unless sufficient security for the payment to the Undertakers of all moneys which may become due to them from such persons under such agreement is offered to the Undertakers (if required by them by such notice as aforesaid) within the period limited for the tender of the agreement as aforesaid.

If any difference arises between the Undertakers and any persons signing any such requisition as to the reasonableness of the amounts specified by the Undertakers in their notice, or as to the sufficiency of any security offered to them under this section, such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Maps.

Map of area of supply to be made.

24. The Undertakers shall forthwith, after commencing to supply electricity under this Order, cause a map to be made of the area of supply on such a scale as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Trade, and shall cause to be marked thereon the line of all their then existing mains, service lines, and other underground works and distributing boxes, and shall once in every

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year correct such map and make such additions thereto as will show the line of all their then existing mains, service lines, and other underground works and distributing boxes.

Deposit and inspection of maps.

25. Every map so made for the Undertakers, or a copy thereof, with the date expressed thereon of the last time when it was so corrected, shall be kept by the Undertakers at their office and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and such applicants may take copies of the same or any part thereof, and a copy of every such map shall within one month after such map is made be served by the Undertakers upon the Board of Trade, and upon the Postmaster-General.

The local authority may demand and take from every such applicant as aforesaid such fee not exceeding one shilling for each inspection of such map or copy, and such further fee not exceeding one shilling for each copy of the same, or any part thereof, taken by such applicant, as they may from time to time prescribe.

Penalty on Undertakers in respect of maps.

26. If the Undertakers fail to comply with any of the requirements of the last preceding sections of this Order with respect to maps, they shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

Regulations as to Supply on the Parallel System.

Provisions as to parallel system.

27. The following provisions shall apply to the supply of electricity by the Undertakers upon the parallel system:—

Undertakers to provide constant supply.

(*a.*) From and after the time when the Undertakers commence to supply electricity through any distributing main, they shall maintain in such main a current of electricity sufficient for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from such main; and such supply shall, except so far as may be otherwise from time to time approved by the Board of Trade, be constantly maintained at such pressure as may be fixed under the provisions of this Order.

Pressure in mains during supply.

(*b.*) During the whole of the period when a supply of electricity is required to be maintained by the Undertakers in the distributing mains under this Order (in this Order termed "the hours of supply") the potential at corresponding points of the positive and negative distributing mains shall differ at each point by a constant difference (in this Order termed "the standard pressure") to be fixed as herein-after specified: Provided that the Undertakers shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this subsection so long as the difference in potential does not at any point vary more than five per cent. from the corresponding standard pressure, unless changes in potential recur so frequently as to cause unsteadiness in the supply.

Limits of standard pressure.

(*c.*) The standard pressure may be different for different points of any main and for different hours during the period of supply, but it shall in all cases be within the limits following:—

In the case of continuous currents it shall not be less than thirty volts or more than two hundred volts, and

In the case of alternating currents it shall not be less than fifty volts, or more than one hundred volts, the difference of potential in the case of alternating currents being taken as equal to the constant difference of potential which would in the case of continuous currents produce the same mean effect.

Provided that such limits may from time to time be varied by the Board of Trade either generally or in respect of individual cases.

Fixing of standard pressure.

(*d.*) The "standard pressure" shall be fixed by the Undertakers for every main, and shall not be altered except after notice to the Board of Trade and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Trade may impose, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month in such manner as the Board of Trade may require of the intention of the Undertakers to alter the same.

Number of alternations in alternating currents.

(*e.*) The number of alternations per minute of alternating currents shall not during the hours of supply be less than six hundred, or such other number as may from time to time be fixed by the Undertakers with the approval of the Board of Trade.

Supply to be given at two poles on consumers premises.

(*f.*) The supply of electricity upon any premises shall (except by agreement) be given at two poles situated thereon at a safe and convenient distance from one another in connexion respectively with the positive and negative mains, and the Undertakers shall be responsible for the maintenance of such poles and any other lines, fittings, and apparatus belonging to the Undertakers, or under their control upon such premises in a fit and proper condition for supplying electricity, but the Undertakers shall not be in any way responsible for any defects in the construction of any electric lines or fittings within such premises, whether for the utilisation of the electricity supplied or otherwise where such electric lines or fittings have not been supplied by them, nor for any neglect in the maintenance of any such electric lines or fittings where they do not belong to the Undertakers or are not under their control.

Pressure at l poles on consumer's premises.

(*g.*) The resistance of the service lines by which the supply is given to any consumer shall not, except by agreement, be greater than would cause the difference of potential at the positive and negative poles in any consumer's premises to be less than the corresponding difference of potential at the point of junction of the mains and the service lines by which he is supplied by more than two and a half per centum of the corresponding standard pressure when the maximum current with which he is entitled to be supplied by the Undertakers under this Order is passing through such service lines, or such other per-centage as may from time to time be approved of by the Board of Trade either generally or in respect of individual cases.

Testing.

Appointment of electric inspectors by a court of summary jurisdiction.

28. A court of summary jurisdiction, on the application of any person supplied with electricity by the Undertakers within the area of supply, or of the Undertakers, shall from time to time appoint or shall appoint and keep

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Remuneration of electric inspectors.

appointed one or more competent persons to be electric inspectors for the purpose of inspecting electric lines and works, and of certifying meters under this Order.

29. The local authority shall pay to every electric inspector appointed under this Order such reasonable remuneration (if any) as may from time to time be determined by the court by whom he is appointed, and such remuneration may be in addition to or in substitution for any fees which are directed to be paid to electric inspectors for services rendered by them under this Order, as may be settled by the court by whom such remuneration is determined: Provided that where any such remuneration is settled to be in substitution for such fees as aforesaid, such fees shall, in lieu of being paid to such electric inspector for his own use, be due and paid to him on behalf and for the use of the local authority, and shall be carried by them to the credit of the local rate.

Testing of mains.

30. Every electric inspector, if and when required to do so by any court of summary jurisdiction, shall from time to time test for insulation and conductivity any portion of any main of the Undertakers within the area of supply through which electricity is supplied by them: Provided that such testings shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of a main oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of a special Order in that behalf made by the Board of Trade.

Testing of service lines.

31. Every electric inspector, if and when required to do so by any person supplied with electricity by the Undertakers, shall from time to time test the insulation and conductivity of the service lines by which such electricity is supplied, and the efficiency of any joints in such service lines and make such other tests in relation to such service lines as may from time to time be approved of by the Board of Trade.

Mode of testing.

32. Notice shall be given to the Undertakers before the commencement of any testing by an electric inspector, and such testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of such inspector, will least interfere with the supply of electricity by the Undertakers, and in such manner as such inspector may think expedient, but except under the provisions of a special Order in that behalf made by the Board of Trade, he shall not be entitled to have access to or to interfere with the mains of the Undertakers at any points other than those at which the Undertakers have reserved for themselves access to the said mains: Provided that the Undertakers shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of electricity which may be occasioned by or required by such inspector for the purpose of such testing as aforesaid.

Report of results of testing.

33. Every electric inspector shall, on the day immediately following that on which any testing has been completed by him under this Order, make and deliver a report of the results of his testing to the court or person by whom he was required to make such testing, and to the Undertakers, and such report shall be receivable in evidence.

Expenses of testing.

34. Where the report of any electric inspector shows as the result of any testing that the Undertakers were in default, the expenses of such testing, including such reasonable fees to the electric inspector as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by a court of summary jurisdiction, with

the approval of the Board of Trade, shall be paid by the Undertakers, but if such report shows that the Undertakers were not in default, such expenses shall be paid by such company or person as the court may direct; and in case of service lines by the person requiring the electric inspector to make such testing.

Provided that if the Undertakers, or any other authority, company, or person should be dissatisfied with any report of any electric inspector under the last preceding sections, they may appeal to the Board of Trade against such report, and thereupon the Board of Trade shall inquire into and decide upon the matter of such appeal, and their decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

Undertakers to establish testing places and keep instruments.

35. A court of summary jurisdiction may, upon the application of any ten consumers of electricity within the area of supply, direct the Undertakers, at such places within a reasonable distance from any distributing main as such court think necessary, to establish at their own cost such reasonable number of testing stations as the court may deem to be sufficient for testing the supply of electricity by the Undertakers through such main, and thereupon the Undertakers shall establish such testing places, and shall place thereat such proper and suitable instruments, of a pattern to be approved by the Board of Trade, for the purpose of testing such supply as the court may direct, and they shall connect such stations by means of proper and sufficient service lines with such main at their own expense, and supply electricity thereto for the purpose of such testing free of charge.

If the Undertakers are dissatisfied with any requirements of any court of summary jurisdiction under this section they may appeal to the Board of Trade against the same, and thereupon the Board of Trade shall inquire into and decide upon the matter of such appeal, and their decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

Readings of instruments to be taken.

36. The Undertakers shall keep all instruments required to be placed by them for the purpose of testing any supply of electricity by the Undertakers in efficient working order, and any electric inspector appointed under this Order may from time to time examine and record the readings of such instruments at such times and in such manner as he may be directed by the authority by whom he is appointed, and any readings so recorded shall be receivable in evidence.

Undertakers to keep instruments.

37. The Undertakers shall also set up and keep in efficient working order upon all premises from which they supply electricity by any distributing mains or electric lines suitable and proper instruments of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time approved of or prescribed by the Board of Trade for measuring thereat the difference of potential between any corresponding points of such mains and electric lines and between such mains and electric lines and the earth, and the current passing along such mains and electric lines, and shall record and keep recorded the readings of these instruments taken at intervals of not more than one hour during the time that electricity is being supplied thereto from such premises, and any readings so recorded shall be receivable in evidence.

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Electric inspector may test Undertakers instruments.

38. Any electric inspector appointed under this Order shall have the right to have access at all reasonable hours to the instruments mentioned in the last preceding section for the purpose of testing the same and ascertaining if the same are in order, and in case the same are not in order he may require the Undertakers forthwith to have the same put in order.

Representation of Undertakers at testings.

39. The Undertakers may, if they think fit, on each occasion of the testing of any main or service line, or the testing or inspection of any instruments of the Undertakers by the electric inspector, be represented by some officer or other agent, but such officer or agent shall not interfere in the testing or inspection.

Undertakers to give facilities for testing.

40. The Undertakers shall afford all facilities for the proper execution of this Order with respect to testing, and shall comply with all the requirements of this Order in that behalf; and in case the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the provisions of this section they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding one pound for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

Supply.

Undertakers to furnish sufficient supply of electricity to owners and occupiers within the area of supply.

41. The Undertakers shall, upon being required so to do by the owner or occupier of any premises situate within twenty-five yards from any distributing main of the Undertakers, give and continue to give a supply of electricity for such premises subject to the provisions of this Order, and they shall furnish and lay any electric lines that may be necessary for the purpose of supplying the maximum current with which any such owner or occupier may be entitled to be supplied under this Order, subject to the conditions following; (that is to say,)

The cost of so much of any electric line for the supply of electricity to any owner or occupier as may be laid upon the property of such owner or in the possession of such occupier, and of so much of any such electric line as may be laid for a greater distance than thirty feet from any distributing main of the Undertakers, although not on such property, shall be defrayed by such owner or occupier.

Every owner or occupier of premises requiring a supply of electricity shall—

Serve a notice upon the Undertakers at their office, specifying the premises in respect of which such supply is required and the maximum current required to be supplied, and the day (not being an earlier day than a reasonable time after the date of the service of such notice) upon which such supply is required to commence:

Enter into a written contract with the Undertakers (if required by them so to do) to continue to receive and pay for a supply of electricity for a period of at least two years, of such an amount that the rent payable for the same, at the rate of charge for the time being charged by the Undertakers for a supply of electricity to ordinary consumers within the area of supply, shall not be less than twenty pounds per centum per annum on the outlay incurred by the Undertakers in providing any electric line to be provided by them for the purpose of such supply, and give to the Undertakers (if

required by them so to do) security for the payment to them of all moneys which may become due to them by such owner or occupier in respect of any electric lines to be furnished by the Undertakers, and in respect of electricity to be supplied by them.

Provided always, that the Undertakers may, after they have given a supply of electricity for any premises, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of such premises, within seven days after the date of the service of such notice, to give to them security for the payment of all moneys which may from time to time become due to them in respect of such supply, in case such owner or occupier has not already given such security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient; and in case any such owner or occupier fail to comply with the terms of such notice, the Undertakers may, if they think fit, discontinue to supply electricity for such premises so long as such failure continues: Provided also, that if the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid uses any form of lamp or burner, or uses the electricity supplied to him by the Undertakers for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner so as to unduly or improperly interfere with the supply of electricity to any other authority, company, or person by the Undertakers, the Undertakers may, if they think fit, discontinue to supply electricity to such premises so long as such user continues.

Maximum current.

42. The maximum current with which any such consumer, as in the last section mentioned, shall be entitled to be supplied shall be of such amount as he may from time to time require to be supplied with, not exceeding what may be reasonably anticipated as the maximum consumption on his premises: Provided that where any consumer has required the Undertakers to supply him with a maximum current of any specified amount, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except upon one month's notice to the Undertakers, and any expenses incurred by the Undertakers in respect of the service lines by which electricity is supplied to the premises of such consumer, or any electric lines, fittings, or apparatus of the Undertakers upon such premises, consequent upon such alteration, shall be paid by him to the Undertakers, and may be recovered summarily as a civil debt.

If any difference arises between any such owner or occupier and the Undertakers as to what may be reasonably anticipated as the consumption on his premises such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Penalty for failure to supply.

43. Whenever the Undertakers make default in giving a supply of electricity at such pressure and during such hours as are by this Order required to any owner or occupier of premises to whom they may be and are required to supply electricity under this Order, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings in respect of every such default for each day upon which any such default occurs.

Provided that the penalties to be inflicted on the Undertakers under this section shall in no case exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred pounds in respect of any defaults in supplying private consumers, for any one day; and provided also that in no case shall any penalty be inflicted in respect of any default if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that such

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default was caused by inevitable accident, or by force majeure or was otherwise excusable, or was of so slight or unimportant a character as not materially to affect the value of the supply.

Price.

Methods of charging.

44. The Undertakers may charge for electricity supplied by them from any distributing main to any ordinary consumer (otherwise than by agreement)—

(1.) By the quantity of energy contained in such supply; or,

(2.) By the actual quantity of electricity so supplied; or

unless the Board of Trade from time to time otherwise direct,

(3.) By the number of hours during which the supply of electricity is actually used by such consumer, and the maximum current with which he is for the time being entitled to be supplied:

Provided that, before commencing to supply electricity through any distributing main for the purposes of general supply, the Undertakers shall give notice to all consumers into whose premises service lines have been laid from such main by what method they propose to charge for electricity supplied through such main; and, where the Undertakers have given any such notice, they shall not be entitled to change such method of charging except after one month's notice of such change has been given by them to every consumer of electricity who is supplied by them from such main.

Maximum prices.

45. The prices to be charged by the Undertakers for electricity supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in Schedule C. in the first, second, and third sections thereof respectively, or such other prices as may from time to time be substituted by the Board of Trade for the prices so stated, upon the application either of the Undertakers or of any twenty consumers of electricity of the Undertakers within the area of supply.

Other charges by agreement.

46. Subject to the provisions of this Order, and of the principal Act, and to the right of the consumer to require that he shall be charged according to some one or other of the methods above mentioned in cases where he is entitled to require a supply, the Undertakers may make any agreement with a consumer as to the price to be charged for electricity, and the mode in which such charges are to be ascertained, and may charge accordingly.

Meters.

Meters to be used except by agreement.

47. The energy contained in any supply of electricity by the Undertakers to any ordinary consumer under this Order, or the quantity of electricity so supplied, or the duration of such supply (according to the method by which the Undertakers elect to charge), in this Order referred to as "the value of the supply," shall, except as otherwise agreed between such consumer and the Undertakers, be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter duly certified under the provisions of this Order.

Meter to be certified.

48. A meter shall be considered to be duly certified under the provisions of this Order if it be certified by an electric inspector appointed under this Order to be of some construction and pattern, and to have been fixed and to have been connected with the service lines in some manner approved of by the

Board of Trade, and to be a correct meter; and every such meter is in this Order referred to as a "certified meter": Provided that, where any alteration is made in any certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the service lines, such meter shall cease to be a certified meter unless and until it be again certified as a certified meter under the provisions of this Order.

Fees for certifying meters.

49. Every electric inspector who may be required by the Undertakers or by any consumer to examine any meter for the purpose of certifying the same as a certified meter under the provisions of this Order shall be entitled to demand from the Undertakers or consumer so requiring him and to be paid such fees as may from time to time be determined in that behalf by a court of summary jurisdiction with the approval of the Board of Trade, before commencing such examination, and every electric inspector shall, upon being required so to do by the Undertakers or any such consumer as aforesaid, examine any meter situate within the district for which he is appointed if such fees are offered to him as aforesaid, and shall certify the same as a certified meter if he considers it entitled to be so certified.

Undertakers to supply meters if required to do so.

50. Where the value of the supply of electricity to any consumer by the Undertakers is under this Order required to be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter, the Undertakers shall, if required so to do by such consumer, supply him with an appropriate meter, and shall, if required so to do, fix the same upon the premises of the consumer and connect the service lines therewith, and procure such meter to be duly certified under the provisions of this Order, and for such purposes may authorise and empower any officer or person and any electric inspector to enter upon such premises and execute all necessary works and do all necessary acts; provided that previously to supplying any such meter the Undertakers may require such consumer to pay to them a reasonable sum in respect of the price of such meter, or to give security therefor if he desires to purchase the same, or to enter into an agreement for the hire of such meter as herein after provided if he desires to hire such meter, and also to pay to them a reasonable sum in respect of the expense of fixing such meter and connecting it with the service lines and procuring the same to be certified under this Order; if any difference arises between the Undertakers and any consumer under this section such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Meters not to be connected or disconnected without notice.

51. No consumer shall connect any meter used under this Order for ascertaining the value of any supply of electricity to him with any electric line through which electricity is supplied by the Undertakers, or disconnect any such meter from any such electric line unless he has given to the Undertakers not less than forty-eight hours notice in writing of his intention so to do, and if any person acts in contravention of this section he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Consumer to keep his meter in proper order.

52. Every consumer of electricity supplied by the Undertakers shall at all times, at his own expense, keep all meters belonging to him, whereby the value of any supply of electricity to him by the Undertakers is under this Order to be ascertained, in proper order for correctly registering such value, and in default of his so doing the Undertakers may cease to supply electricity through such meter.

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The Undertakers shall have access to and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect, and replace any such meter at all reasonable times; provided that all reasonable expenses of and incident to any such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting, and replacing, and the procuring such meter to be again duly certified where such re-certifying is thereby rendered necessary, shall, if the meter be found to be not in proper order, be paid by the consumer, but if the same be in proper order, all expenses connected therewith shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Power to the Undertakers to let meters.

53. The Undertakers may let for hire any meter for ascertaining the value of the supply of electricity by them to any consumer, and any fittings thereto, for such remuneration in money, and on such terms with respect to the repair of such meter and fittings, and for securing the safety and return to the Undertakers of such meter, as may be agreed upon between the hirer and the Undertakers, and such remuneration shall be recoverable by the Undertakers summarily as a civil debt.

Undertakers to keep meter let for hire in repair.

54. The Undertakers shall at all times, at their own expense, keep all meters let for hire by them to any consumer, whereby the value of the supply of electricity by them to such consumer is ascertained, in proper order for correctly registering such value, and in default of their so doing the consumer shall not be liable to pay rent for the same during such time as such default continues. The Undertakers shall, for the purposes aforesaid, have access to and be at liberty to remove, test, inspect, and replace any such meter at all reasonable times: Provided that the expenses of procuring any such meter to be again duly certified where such re-certifying is thereby rendered necessary shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Differences as to correctness of meter to be settled by inspector.

55. If any difference arises between any consumer and the Undertakers as to whether any meter whereby the value of any supply of electricity to such consumer by the Undertakers is ascertained (whether belonging to such consumer or the Undertakers) is or is not in proper order for correctly registering such value, or as to whether such value has been correctly registered in any case by any meter, such difference shall be determined upon the application of either party by an electric inspector, who shall also order by which of the parties the costs of the proceedings before him shall be paid, and the decision of such inspector shall be final and binding on all parties. Subject as aforesaid, the register of the meter shall be conclusive evidence in the absence of fraud of the value of any supply of electricity by the Undertakers to any consumer.

Undertakers to pay expenses of providing new meters where method of charge altered.

56. Where any consumer who is supplied with electricity by the Undertakers from any distributing main is provided with a certified meter for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply, and the Undertakers change the method of charging for electricity supplied by them from such main, the Undertakers shall pay to such consumer the reasonable expenses to which he may be put in providing a new meter for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply of electricity to him according to such new method of charging, and such expenses may be recovered by the consumer from the Undertakers summarily as a civil debt.

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Undertakers may place meters to measure supply or to check measurement thereof.

57. In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of any consumer to ascertain the value of the supply of electricity to him as between himself and the Undertakers, the Undertakers may from time to time place upon his premises such meter or other apparatus as they may desire for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of electricity or energy supplied to such consumer, or the number of hours during which such supply is given, or the maximum amount of such supply, or any other quantity or time connected therewith: Provided that such meter shall be of some construction and pattern and shall be fixed and connected with the service lines in some manner approved of by the Board of Trade, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the Undertakers, and shall not, except by agreement, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the Undertakers and the pole on the consumer's premises at which the supply is given.

Application of Revenue.

Application of moneys.

58. All moneys from time to time received by the Undertakers in respect of the undertaking, except borrowed money, shall be applied by them as follows:—

(1.) In payment of the working and establishment expenses and cost of maintenance of the undertaking, including all costs, expenses, penalties, and damages incurred or payable by the Undertakers, consequent upon any proceedings by or against the Undertakers, their officers or servants in relation to the undertaking.

(2.) In payment of the interest on any mortgages, stock, or other securities granted and issued by the Undertakers in respect of money borrowed for electricity purposes,

(3.) In providing any instalments or sinking fund required to be provided in respect of moneys borrowed for electricity purposes.

(4.) In payment of all other their expenses of executing this Order, not being expenses properly chargeable to capital.

(5.) In providing a reserve fund if they think fit by setting aside such money as they may from time to time think reasonable, and investing the same and the resulting income thereof in Government securities, or in any other securities in which trustees are by law for the time being authorised to invest, or in any stock or securities of the Undertakers, and accumulating the same at compound interest until the fund so formed amounts to one tenth of the aggregate capital expenditure on the undertaking, which fund shall be applicable from time to time to answer any deficiency at any time happening in the income of the Undertakers from the undertaking, or to meet any extraordinary claim or demand at any time arising against the Undertakers in respect of the undertaking, and so that if that fund is at any time reduced, it may thereafter be again restored to the prescribed limit, and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens.

And shall carry the net surplus remaining in any year, and the annual proceeds of the reserve fund, when amounting to the prescribed limit, to the credit of the local rate as defined by the Electric Lighting Act 1882, or, at the option

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of the Undertakers, shall apply such surplus, or some part thereof, to the improvement of the city and public benefit of the inhabitants, or in reduction of the capital moneys borrowed for electricity purposes.

Provided always, that if the surplus shall in any year exceed seven pounds per centum per annum upon the aggregate capital expenditure on the undertaking, the Undertakers shall make such a rateable reduction in the charge for the supply of electricity as in their judgment will reduce the surplus to the said maximum rate of profit.

Any deficiency of income in any year shall be charged upon and payable out of the local rate.

Regulations as to Safety.

Regulations to be observed by Undertakers.

59. The following regulations shall be observed in relation to the supply of electricity under this Order :—

(*a.*) All mains and service lines, so far as they lie in or under streets and public places (otherwise than in distributing boxes or stations), shall be of a pattern to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and shall be covered with thoroughly waterproof covering and be contained in pipes or cases of sufficient strength to protect them from injury, and due precautions shall be taken to prevent any insulating material which may be used being rendered plastic or being otherwise injured by the action of external heat.

(*b.*) All mains or service lines shall be well and sufficiently insulated with some material affording an insulation of a durable character, to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and all parts of service lines shall be so secured that they shall not be liable to be brought into contact with metallic masses upon accidental abrasion of the insulation.

(*c.*) No conductor in any part of any circuit shall be connected with earth unless such connexion is sanctioned by the Board of Trade by any regulations to be hereafter made under the provision of the principal Act.

(*d.*) The current through any conductor used as a service line shall not exceed one thousand ampères, if such current exceeds ten ampères, or two thousand ampères, if such current is less than ten ampères, per square inch of section of a pure copper wire of a conductivity equal to that of such conductor; provided that when the insulation employed is such that it would become plastic at a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, only three fourths of the above-mentioned currents shall be allowed.

(*e.*) The supply of electricity to any premises shall be capable of being turned off at some point outside such premises.

(*f.*) In each conductor of each service line shall be inserted a safety fuze or other safety connexion of a pattern to be approved by the Board of Trade. Such fuze or connexion shall be situated in a distributing box or at some other point in the service line which is easily accessible, and shall be of such a nature as to cut off the supply when the current through such conductor exceeds by more than fifty per centum (or such other smaller proportion as the Undertakers may think fit) the maximum current which such service line is intended to supply.

(*g.*) All service lines and positive and negative poles of service lines upon the premises of any consumer shall be at a distance of not less than three inches from one another respectively, and the terminals and any joints which may be made in any portion of any service lines which may be upon the premises of any consumer between the point at which they enter upon the said premises and the said poles shall be of some construction and pattern to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and notice in writing of the position of every such joint as aforesaid shall be given to every such consumer by the Undertakers before commencing to supply electricity through such service lines.

(*h.*) Where the maximum current given to any consumer by any service lines exceeds fifty ampères, the supply shall be divided and given at more than one pair of poles, so that the maximum current at each pair of poles shall not exceed fifty ampères except in such cases and under such conditions as may be approved of by the Board of Trade.

(*i.*) Where the difference of potential between any point of any main or electric line used by the Undertakers and the earth, or between such point and any other point upon the same circuit exceeds two hundred volts, such precaution shall be taken by the Undertakers, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Trade by any regulations to be made by them under the provisions of the principal Act, to prevent such main or electric line becoming electrically connected with or leaking into any main or electric line through which electricity passes at a different potential.

(*j.*) Where the difference of potential between any point of any charging main and the earth or between such point and any other point upon the same circuit exceeds two hundred volts, all distributing mains connected therewith shall be fitted with such appliances and apparatus of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time prescribed or approved of by the Board of Trade for the purpose of ensuring that such mains shall be effectively disconnected and kept disconnected from such batteries during the hours of charging.

(*k.*) No portion of any electric line which may be placed by the Undertakers above ground, and which is not enclosed within any distributing box or building, shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than two hundred volts.

(*l.*) Where any portions of any electric lines belonging to the Undertakers are exposed in such a position as to be liable to be struck by lightning, they shall be efficiently protected by lightning dischargers of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time prescribed or approved by the Board of Trade.

(*m.*) The difference of potential at corresponding points of the positive and negative conductors used as distributing mains or service lines shall not at any time exceed two hundred volts in the case of continuous currents and one hundred volts in the case of alternating currents (the difference of potential in the case of alternating currents being taken as equal to the constant difference of potential which would in the case of continuous

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currents produce the same mean effect), and no portion of any such conductor shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than such quantity.

(*n.*) The difference of potential at any two points of a charging main shall not exceed four thousand volts, and no portion of any such main shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than such quantity.

(*o.*) The Board of Trade may at any time direct an inquiry to be made into the condition of any mains, electric lines, or works of the Undertakers if they consider it expedient to do so in the interest of the public safety, and for such purpose they may order any such mains, electric lines, or works to be tested in such manner as they may think expedient, and may require the Undertakers to remedy or repair any defects therein. If the Undertakers make default in remedying or repairing any such defects as aforesaid upon being required to do so, as above mentioned, within the time prescribed in that behalf by the Board of Trade, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for every day during which such default continues.

Provided always, that if the Undertakers at any time desire to supply electricity by agreement at a high tension for the purpose of arc lighting or for any other purpose, the Board of Trade, if they think fit, may relieve the Undertakers from all or any of the obligations by this section imposed upon them, and may substitute such other regulations to be observed by the Undertakers in relation to such supply as they may think expedient; and all regulations so substituted shall be observed by the Undertakers, and shall, for all purposes of enforcement or otherwise, be deemed to have been inserted in this section in lieu of the regulations for which the same are substituted.

Notices, &c.

Notices, &c. may be printed or written.

60. Notices, orders, and other documents under this Order may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print; and where any notice, order, or document requires authentication by the Undertakers, the signature thereof by the mayor or the clerk to the urban sanitary authority for the district of the city and county of Bristol shall be sufficient authentication.

Service of notices; &c.

61. Any notice, order, or document required or authorised to be served upon any body or person, under this Order or the principal Act, may be served by the same being addressed to such body or person and being left at or transmitted through the post to the following addresses respectively:—

(*a.*) In the case of the Board of Trade, the office of the Board of Trade;

(*b.*) In the case of the Postmaster-General, the General Post Office;

(*c.*) In the case of the Undertakers, the office of the clerk to the urban sanitary authority for the district of the city and county of Bristol;

(*d.*) In the case of the justices of the peace for any county, the office of the clerk of the peace for the said county.

(*e.*) In the case of any company having a registered office, the registered office of such company;

(*f.*) In the case of a company having an office or offices, but no registered office, any such office;

(*g*.) In the case of any other person, the usual or last known place of abode of such person.

Where any notice is served by post it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post.

A notice, order, or document by this Order required or authorised to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming them), without further name or description.

A notice, order, or document by this Order required or authorised to be served on the owner or occupier of premises may be served by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by fixing the notice on some conspicuous part of the premises.

Revocation of Order.

Provisions where Order revoked.

62. If the Board of Trade at any time revoke this Order as to the whole or any part of the area affected thereby, any persons who may be liable to repair any street or part of a street within such area or part thereof in which any works of the Undertakers may have been placed may forthwith remove such works with all reasonable care, and the Undertakers shall pay to such persons such reasonable costs of such removal as may be specified in a notice to be served on the Undertakers by such persons, or, if so required by the Undertakers, within one week after the service of such notice upon them, as may be settled by arbitration.

If the Undertakers fail to pay such reasonable costs as aforesaid within one month after the service upon them of such notice or the delivery of the award of the arbitrator, as the case may be, such persons as aforesaid may, without any previous notice to the Undertakers (but without prejudice to any other remedy which they may have for the recovery of the amount), sell and dispose of any such works as aforesaid either by public auction or private sale, and for such sum or sums and to such person or persons as they may think fit; and may, out of the proceeds of such sale, pay and reimburse themselves the amount of the costs so specified or settled as aforesaid, and of the costs of sale and the balance (if any) of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid over by them to the Undertakers.

General.

Nature and amount of security.

63. Where any consumer is required under this Order to give any security to the Undertakers, such security may be by way of deposit or otherwise, and of such amount as he and the Undertakers agree on, or as, in default of agreement, may be determined on the application of either party by a court of summary jurisdiction, who may also order by which of the parties the costs of the proceedings before them shall be paid, and the decision of the said court shall be final and binding on all parties: Provided that where any such security is

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given by way of deposit the Undertakers shall pay interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum on every sum of ten shillings so deposited for every six months during which the same remains in their hands.

Board of Trade may suspend obligation to supply.

64. The Board of Trade at any time and from time to time upon sufficient cause shown to their satisfaction by the Undertakers, and upon such conditions (if any) as the Board of Trade think just, may for any limited or unlimited period suspend or modify any obligation of the Undertakers with respect to the supply of electricity under the principal Act or this Order, in the whole or any part of the area of supply.

Proceedings where approval of Board of Trade is required.

65. Where under the provisions of this Order the approval of the Board of Trade is required to be given in any case, such approval shall be signified in writing under the hand of one of the secretaries or assistant secretaries of the Board of Trade, and all costs and expenses of or incident to any application for such approval, including the costs of the tests (if any) which may be required to be made by the Board of Trade for the purpose of determining whether such approval should be given, shall be borne and paid by the applicant or applicants for such approval; provided always that where any approval is given by the Board of Trade to any plan, pattern, or specification, they may require such copies of the same as they may think fit to be prepared and deposited at their office at the expense of the said applicant or applicants, and may from time to time, if they think fit, revoke any approval so given, or permit such approval to be continued subject to such modifications as they may think necessary.

Notice of approval of Board of Trade, &c. to be given by advertisement.

66. Where the Board of Trade, upon the application of the Undertakers, give any approval or grant any extension of any time limited for the performance of any duties by the Undertakers under this Order, or where the Board of Trade, upon the application of any such persons as herein-before specified in that behalf, revoke this Order as to the whole or any part of the area affected thereby, notice that such approval has been given, or such extension of time granted, or such revocation made, shall be published by public advertisement once at least in each of two successive weeks in some one and the same local newspaper by the body or persons by whom such application was made as aforesaid.

Recovery of penalties.

67. All penalties under this Order, the recovery of which is not otherwise specially provided for, may be recovered in a summary manner before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Undertakers to be responsible for all damages.

68. The Undertakers shall be answerable for all accidents, damages, and injuries happening through the act or default of the Undertakers, or of any person in their employment by reason or in consequence of any of the Undertakers works, and shall save harmless all authorities, bodies, and persons by whom any street is repairable, and all other authorities, companies, and bodies collectively and individually, and their officers and servants, from all damages and costs in respect of such accidents, damages, and injuries.

Incorporation of ss. 264 and 265 of Public Health Act, 1875.

69. The provisions of sections two hundred and sixty-four and two hundred and sixty-five of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be incorporated with this Order, and for the purposes of this Order in the construction of the said provisions "this Act" means this Order and the principal Act, and the "local authority," means the Undertakers under this Order.

Saving clause for Postmaster General.

70. Nothing in this Order shall affect any right or remedy of the Postmaster-General under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, or the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1878, and all provisions contained in this Order in favour of the Postmaster-General shall be construed to be in addition to and not in modification of the provisions of those Acts.

Undertakers not exempted from proceedings for nuisance.

71. Nothing in this Order shall exonerate the Undertakers from any indictment, action, or other proceeding for nuisance in the event of any nuisance being caused by them.

Provision as to general Acts.

72. Nothing in this Order shall exempt the Undertakers or their undertaking from the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply of or price to be charged for electricity which may be passed in this or any future session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE A.

The streets within the City of Bristol known as—

Clare Street,	Broad Street,
Corn Street,	High Street,
Wine Street,	

including the houses and buildings on both sides of such streets.

The Undertakers are to lay distributing mains along the said streets within two years from the commencement of this Order.

SCHEDULE B.

The whole of the city and county of Bristol, as the same is constituted at the date of the commencement of this Order excepting the area included in Schedule A.

SCHEDULE C.

The term "unit" as used in this Schedule shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of 1,000 ampères flowing under an electro-motive force of one volt during one hour.

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SECTION 1.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the quantity of energy contained in the supply given to him, they shall be entitled to charge him at the following rates per quarter:—For any quantity up to 100 units, three pounds ten shillings; for each unit over 100 units, sevenpence per unit.

SECTION 2.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the actual quantity of electricity supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him according to the rates set forth in section 1 of this Schedule, the quantity of energy contained in the supply given to him being taken to be the product of the actual quantity of electricity supplied to him and the standard pressure at the point of junction of the mains and the service lines by which he is supplied.

SECTION 3.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the number of hours during which he actually uses his supply, they shall be entitled to charge him at the rates specified in section 2 of this Schedule, the quantity of electricity supplied to him being calculated on the supposition that the consumer uses the maximum current specified by him under the provisions of this Order during all the hours that he has used the supply.

SCHEDULE D.

List of streets, railways, and tramways which may be broken up by the Undertakers in pursuance of the special powers granted by this Order:-

Albion Chambers, Alington Place Arcade (Upper), Arcade (Lower), Ashley Place, Ainslie Street, Arlington Road, Algiers Street, Alfred Road, Argyle Street, Ambra Vale Road, South Albany Street, Ashley Court Place, Ashley Court Villas, Albion Street, Ashley Street, Ashley Vale, Atlas Terrace, Ashley Parade, Berkeley Square, Bennetts' Rank, Batchelors' Walk, Byron Place, Bathurst Basin, Bath Street, Buckingham Street, Beaufort Street, Bishop's Road, Beaconsfield Road, Berkeley Road, Badminton Road, Belmont Road, Belvoir Road, Bradhurst Street, Beaconsfield Street, Byron Street, Brooklyn Street, Blenheim Square, Bellevue Cottages, Brougham Street, Chapel Street, Camden Terrace, Clifton Grove, Clifton Wood Terrace, that part of Cold Harbour Lane which is not repairable by the Corporation, Coronation Street, Crosby Row Roads round Cumberland Basin, Catherine Road, Cromwell Street, Churchlands Road, Clarks Road, Cotham Vale, Cairns Crescent, Chesterfield Road, Cromwell Road, Canterbury Street, Charles Place, Cowley Street, Cohen's Buildings, Durdham Park, Dunmore Street, Dermot Street, Dorset Street, Durham Street, that part of Downfield Road which is not repairable by the Corporation, Edgware Road, Eldon Terrace, Eton Street, Elton

Road, Elmdale Road, Evans Road, Effingham Road, Frasers Street, Fosseway, Franklyn Street, Fern Street, Fleet Street, Gideon Place, Guildhall Chambers, Gore Street, Green Street, Gwilliam Street, Greville Street, Greville Road, Gilbert Street, Glendale Goulter Street, Greenway Bush Buildings, Hanbury Road (part between Pembroke Road and Oakfield Road), Hill Street, Hebron Road, Hill Street, Hill View, Holmes Street, Islington Road, Jubilee Street, James Street, John Carrs Terrace, King William Street, Kensington Road, Kent Street, Kenilworth Road, Knox Street, Lovers' Walk, Langton Park, Leigh Street, London Road, Lovell Street, Little Caroline Row, Meridian Vale, Mount Pleasant, Marmaduke Street, Milford Street, Myrtle Street, Museum Road, Montrose Avenue, Mortimer Road, Manilla Road, Mead Street, Mary Street, Morley Street, Monmouth Street, Marlborough Hill Place, Malvern Place, Napier Street, Osborne Road, Oakfield Grove, The Paragon, The Polygon, Paradise Cottages, Penfield Street, Pembroke Road, Peter Street, Peel Street, Queen Ann Street, Redland Court (road at side of), Rodney Place, River Street, the Ropewalk (from College Green to Hotwell Road), Bellevue Road (road top of), Royal York Road (Lewis' Land), Ravenswood Road, Rokeby Avenue, Randall Road, Rodney Road, Royal Park, Rowley Street Road back of Mansion House, Saint Werburgh's Park, Sargeant's Buildings, Sunderland Place, Saville Place, Slade's Buildings, Stork Street, Southey Street, Stracey Street, Stanhope Street, Stanley Street, North Stanley Street, South Stanley Terrace, Summers Street, Sydney Street (Greenway Bush Lane), Saint John's Street, Saint John's Road (Church Lane), Sydney Street (North Street), St. John's Road (Clifton), Saint Ronan's Avenue, Somerville Road, Salisbury Street, Saint Silas Place, South Parade, that part of Saint Andrew's Road which is not repairable by the Corporation, Streets "back of chapel of Bible Christians," Talbot Street, The Butts, Trelawney Road, Thorndale (Alma Vale Road), Vivian Street, Victoria Road, Victor Street, Victoria Square, Victoria Street, Victoria Terrace, Westbourne Grove, Windsor Place, Windsor Terrace, Wells Street, Walton Street, Waverley Road, Woodstock Avenue, Whatley Road, Weston Road, Waterford Road, Woburn Place, and William Street.

The Great Western Railway and all lines, branches, and sidings belonging to or used or worked by the Great Western Railway Company;

The Midland Railway and all lines, branches, and sidings belonging to or used or worked by the Midland Railway Company;

The Bristol Port and Pier Railway and its branches and sidings;

The Clifton Extension Railway and its branches and sidings; and

The Harbour Railway and its branches and sidings.

The tramways of or worked by the Bristol Tramway Company (Limited).

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GRANTHAM ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Provisional Order authorising the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Grantham to erect and maintain Electric Lines and Works, and to supply Electricity within the Borough of Grantham, in the County of Lincoln.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Grantham Electric Lighting Order, 1883.

Interpretation.

2. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, which said Act and Acts and parts of Acts are in this Order collectively referred to as "the principal Act"; and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, meanings are assigned shall have in this Order the same respective meanings, provided that in this Order—

The expression "main" shall mean any continuous metallic conductor which may be laid down by the Undertakers in any street or public place, and through which electricity may be supplied, or intended to be supplied by the Undertakers for the purposes of general supply or for charging storage batteries used for the purposes of general supply:

The expression "service line" shall mean any continuous metallic conductor through which electricity may be supplied, or intended to be supplied by the Undertakers to any particular consumer on the parallel system, either from any main or directly from the premises of the Undertakers:

The expression "charging main" shall mean a main which for the time being is being used solely for the purpose of charging storage batteries:

The expression "distributing main" shall mean the portion of any main which is used for the purpose of giving origin to service lines for the purpose of general supply:

The expression "general supply" shall mean the supply of electricity to ordinary consumers, and, unless otherwise specially approved of by the Board of Trade either generally or in respect of individual cases, to the public lamps, but shall not include the supply of electricity to any one or more particular consumers under special agreement:

The expression "area of supply" shall mean the area within which the Undertakers are for the time being authorised to supply electricity under the provisions of this Order:

The expressions "Schedule A.," "Schedule B.," "Schedule C.," and "Schedule D." shall mean the Schedules A., B., C., and D. to this Order annexed respectively.

Commencement of Order.

3. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order."

Description of the Undertakers.

Description of Undertakers.

4. The Undertakers for the purpose of this Order are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Grantham.

Area of Supply.

Area of supply.

5. The area within which the Undertakers are authorised to supply electricity under this Order shall be the whole of the area included in Schedule A. (which said area is more particularly delineated upon the map deposited at the Board of Trade by the Undertakers together with this Order, and thereon coloured black) together with so much of the area included in Schedule B. (which said area is more particularly delineated upon the map above mentioned and thereon coloured or edged round with brown) as may hereafter be added to the area of supply in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Extension of area of supply.

6. At any time after the commencement of this Order the Undertakers may by special resolution, direct that any part or parts of the area included in Schedule B. and not removed from the operation of this Order as herein-after mentioned shall be added to the area of supply, but no such special resolution shall have any force or effect unless and until it is confirmed by a subsequent special resolution to be passed by the Undertakers at a meeting held at an interval of not less than one month after the passing of the first of such special resolutions, nor unless notice of the meetings at which such resolutions are passed respectively, and that such resolutions would be proposed thereat, has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of the Undertakers are usually given.

The Board of Trade may from time to time require the Undertakers to give such public notice of the passing of any such special resolution as aforesaid as they may think expedient.

If at any time after the passing of any such special resolution as first above mentioned, and before the passing of the confirming resolution, a representation is made to the Board of Trade by one-fourth of the ratepayers within the part or parts directed to be added, or one-fourth of the ratepayers within any part of the area included in Schedule B. which may not for the time being be included in the area of supply, and which may be comprised within a radius of two hundred and fifty yards that the additions to the area of supply thereby directed have not been reasonably or fairly selected, having regard to the future development of electric lighting in the district, the Board of Trade may inquire into the matter of such representation, and if upon such inquiry they are satisfied of the truth of such representation, they may direct that such resolution shall be cancelled, and that such additions or some of them shall not be made except upon the terms that some other part or parts of the area included in Schedule B. should also be added to the area of supply; but, save as aforesaid, where any such special resolution has been duly passed and confirmed, the additions to the area of supply thereby directed shall be made and the area of supply shall be extended accordingly.

Removal of certain parts of area

7. If at any time after the expiration of a period of two years after the commencement of this Order one fourth of the ratepayers within any part of

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the area included in Schedule B. which may not for the time being be included in the area of supply, and which may be comprised within a radius of two hundred and fifty yards, should be desirous that such part should be added to the area of supply, they may serve a notice upon the Undertakers requiring them to direct that such part as particularly specified in such notice shall be added to the area of supply; and if the Undertakers for the period of six months after the service of such notice upon them as aforesaid refuse or neglect to direct that such part or parts shall be added to the area of supply in compliance with the terms of such notice, the Board of Trade, upon being satisfied that such notice has been duly served, and that such refusal or neglect has without any good reason continued for the period aforesaid, may direct that such part, or any portion thereof, be removed from the operation of this Order, either absolutely or conditionally or subject to the contingency of a license or provisional order being obtained by some other local authority, or by some company or person, authorising them to supply electricity within such part or portion thereof; and where any such part or portion thereof may have been removed from the operation of this Order under the provisions of this section, the powers of the Undertakers to direct by special resolution that such part or portion thereof, as the case may be, shall be added to the area of supply shall absolutely cease and determine from and after the date when such removal is directed to take place.

Nature and Mode of Supply.

Description of systems of supply.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of the principal Act, the Undertakers may supply electricity within the area of supply for all public and private purposes as defined by the said Act.

Such electricity may be supplied by means of any one or more of the following systems :—

(*a.*) The "parallel system," that is to say, the system under which the electricity used by each consumer is drawn off from a double series of mains (in this Order referred to as "the positive and negative mains") in connexion respectively with the positive and negative poles of the immediate source of supply by means of service lines forming a series of parallel circuits :

(*b.*) The "series system," that is to say, a system under which the whole current is utilised at various points situated successively in the same circuits, and is not divided up for the purpose of utilization into different parallel circuits which supply different consumers :

(*c.*) Any other system which may be approved of by the Board of Trade either for general or special use.

Provided that under no such system shall the Undertakers permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth, except so far as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Order as regards the regulations for safety and as regards testing, unless such connexion is hereafter approved of by the Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Postmaster-General, either for general use or for individual cases, and then subject only to such regulations as the Board of Trade may from time to time impose.

Lands.

Grantham, Purchase and use of lands.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, the Undertakers may from time to time by agreement, purchase or take on lease, any lands for the purposes of this Order, and may use such lands and any other lands which may for the time being belong to, or be vested in, or leased by them, and may not be dedicated to the public as a park or recreation ground, or be appropriated as a cemetery, for the purposes aforesaid, and may from time to time dispose of any lands acquired by them under the provisions of this section, which may not for the time be required for the purposes of this Order: Provided that the amount of land so used by them shall not at any one time exceed in the whole five acres, except with the consent of the Board of Trade.

Works.

Powers for execution of works.

10. Subject to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, the Undertakers may from time to time exercise all or any of the powers conferred on them by this Order and the principal Act, and may break up and otherwise interfere with so much of the several streets and railways specified in Schedule D. to this Order as may for the time being be included within the area of supply, so far as the same may be or be upon any land dedicated to public use, and they may from time to time construct distributing boxes in any street for the purpose of supplying electricity.

Every such distributing box shall be for the exclusive use of the Undertakers and under their sole control, except so far as the Board of Trade may otherwise order, and shall be used by the Undertakers only for the purpose of leading off service lines and other distributing conductors, or for examining, testing, regulating, measuring, directing, or controlling the supply of electricity, or for examining or testing the condition of the mains or other portions of the electric lines or works, or for other like purposes connected with the undertaking, and the Undertakers may place therein meters, switches, and other suitable and proper apparatus for any of the above purposes, and may maintain and use the same.

Notice of works, with plan, to be served on the Postmaster-General.

11. Where the exercise of any of the powers of the Undertakers in relation to the execution of any works (including the construction of distributing boxes) will involve the placing of any works in, over, along, or across any street or public bridge, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a.*) One month before commencing the execution of such works (not being the repairs, renewals, or amendments of existing works of which the character and position are not altered), the Undertakers shall serve a notice upon the Postmaster-General, describing the proposed works, together with a plan of the works showing the mode and position in which such works are intended to be executed and placed, and shall, upon being required to do so by the Postmaster-General, from time to time give him any such further information in relation thereto as he or they may desire.

(*b.*) The Postmaster-General may in his discretion approve of any such works or plan, with or without any amendment or alterations, or dis-

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approve the same, and may give notice of such approval or disapproval to the Undertakers.

(*c.*) Where the Postmaster-General disapproves of any such works or plan, the Undertakers may appeal to the Board of Trade against such disapproval, and the Board of Trade may inquire into the matter and may allow or disallow such appeal, and approve any such works or plan, with or without any amendments or alterations, or disapprove the same.

(*d.*) If the Postmaster-General fail to give any such notice of approval or disapproval to the Undertakers within three weeks after the service of the notice upon him, he shall be deemed to have approved of such works or plan.

(*e.*) Notwithstanding anything in this Order or the principal Act, the Undertakers shall not be entitled to execute any such works as above specified, except so far as the same may be of a description and in accordance with a plan which has been approved or is to be deemed to have been approved by the Postmaster-General or by the Board of Trade as above mentioned under this Order; but where any such works and such plan are so approved or to be deemed to be approved, the Undertakers may cause such works to be executed in accordance with such plan, subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and of the principal Act.

(*f.*) If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the Postmaster-General for any loss or damage which he may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the Undertakers complied with the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

As to streets not repairable by the local authority, railways, &c.

12. Where the exercise of the powers of the Undertakers in relation to the execution of any works will involve the placing of any works in, over, along, or across any street or part of a street not repairable by the local authority, or over or under any railway, tramway, or canal, the following provisions shall have effect, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested:—

(*a.*) One month before commencing the execution of any such works (not being the repairs, renewals, or amendments of existing works of which the character and position are not altered) the Undertakers shall, in addition to any other notices which they may be required to give under this Order or the principal Act, serve a notice upon the authority, company, or persons liable to repair such streets or parts of streets, or the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to work such railway or tramway or the owners of such canal as the case may be, (in this section referred to as the "owners,") describing the proposed

works, and stating the amount of compensation proposed to be made in respect thereof, and the manner in which such compensation is proposed to be paid or secured, together with a plan of the works showing the mode and position in which such works are intended to be executed and placed, and shall, upon being required to do so by any such persons as aforesaid, from time to time give them any such further information in relation thereto as they may desire.

(*b.*) Every such notice shall contain a reference to this section, and direct the attention of the owners to whom it is given to the provisions thereof.

(*c.*) Within three weeks after the service of any such notice and plan upon any owners, such owners may, if they think fit, serve a requisition upon the Undertakers requiring that any question in relation to such works and any other question arising upon such notice or plan as aforesaid shall be settled by arbitration; and thereupon such question shall be settled by arbitration accordingly.

(*d.*) In settling any question under this section an arbitrator shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owners may be under in respect of such street, railway, tramway, or canal, and may, if he thinks fit, require the Undertakers to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid interference with any traffic so far as may be possible.

(*e.*) Where no such requisition as in this section mentioned is served upon the Undertakers, or where, after any such requisition has been served upon them, any question required to be settled by arbitration has been so settled, the Undertakers, upon paying or securing any compensation which they may be required to pay or secure in the manner proposed by them or settled by arbitration as aforesaid, may cause the works specified in such notice and plan as aforesaid to be executed, and may from time to time repair, renew, and amend the same (provided that their character and position are not altered), but subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, and only in accordance with the notice and plan so served by them as aforesaid, or such modifications thereof respectively as may have been settled by arbitration as hereinbefore mentioned, or as may be agreed upon between the parties.

(*f.*) If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the owners affected thereby, for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the Undertakers complied with the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

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As to alteration of pipes, wires, &c. under streets.

13. The Undertakers may from time to time alter the position of any pipes or wires being under any street or place authorised to be broken up by them which may interfere with the exercise of their powers under the principal Act or this Order; and any local or other public authority, company, or person may in like manner alter the position of any electric lines or works of the Undertakers, being under any such street or place as aforesaid, which may interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in such local authority, company, or person in relation to such street or place, subject to the following provisions, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested:—

(*a.*) One month before commencing any such alteration the Undertakers, or such local or other public authority, company, or person (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the operators," shall serve a notice upon the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to such pipes, wires, electric lines, or works (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the owners," describing the proposed alteration, and stating the amount of compensation proposed to be made in respect thereof, and the manner in which such compensation is proposed to be paid or secured, together with a plan showing the manner in which it is intended that such alterations shall be made, and shall, upon being required to do so by any such owners, from time to time give them any such further information in relation thereto as they may desire.

(*b.*) Within three weeks after the service of any such notice and plan upon any owners, such owners may, if they think fit, serve a requisition upon the operators requiring that any question in relation to such works and other question arising upon such notice or plan as aforesaid shall be settled by arbitration; and thereupon such question shall be settled by arbitration accordingly.

(*c.*) In settling any question under this section an arbitrator shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owners may be under in respect of such pipes, wires, electric lines, or works, and may, if he thinks fit, require the operators to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid interference with any purpose for which such pipe, wire, electric line, or work is used so far as may be possible.

(*d.*) Where no such requisition as in this section mentioned is served upon the operators, the owners shall be held to have agreed to the notice or plan served on them as aforesaid, and in such case, or where, after any such requisition has been served upon them, any question required to be settled by arbitration has been so settled, the operators, upon paying or securing any compensation which they may be required to pay or secure in the manner proposed by them or settled by arbitration as aforesaid, may cause the alterations specified in such notice and plan as aforesaid to be made, but subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, and only in accordance with the notice and plan so served by them as aforesaid, or such modifications thereof respectively as may have been settled by arbitration as herein-before mentioned, or as may be agreed upon between the parties.

(*e.*) At any time before any operators are entitled to commence any such alterations as aforesaid the owners may serve a statement upon them,

stating that they desire to execute such alterations themselves, and where any such statement has been served upon the operators they shall not be entitled to proceed themselves to execute such alterations except where they have notified to such owners that they require them to execute such alterations, and such owners have refused or neglected to comply with such notification as herein-after provided.

(*f.*) Where any such statement as last aforesaid has been served upon the operators, they shall not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours before the execution of such alterations is required to commence, serve a notification upon the owners stating the time when such alterations are required to be commenced, and the manner in which such alterations are required to be made.

(*g.*) Upon receipt of any such notification as last aforesaid, the owners may proceed to execute such alterations as required by the operators, subject to the like restrictions and conditions as the operators would themselves be subject to in executing such alterations so far as the same may be applicable.

(*h.*) If the owners decline, or for twenty-four hours after the time when any such alterations are required to be commenced, neglect to comply with such notification, the operators may themselves proceed to execute such alterations in like manner as they might have done if no such statement as aforesaid had been served upon them.

(*i.*) All expenses properly incurred by any owners in complying with any notification of any operators under the last preceding sub-sections shall be repaid to them by such operators, and may be recovered summarily before any court of summary jurisdiction who shall have power to determine the amount thereof.

(*j.*) If the operators make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of the Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the owners affected thereby for any loss, damage, or penalty which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the operators shall not be subject to any such additional penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the operators complied with the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

Laying of electric lines pipes, &c., near those of gas or water company or of Undertakers.

14. Whenever the Undertakers require to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric lines (other than service lines) or other works near to which any pipe belonging to any gas or water company, or any branch or service pipe for the supply of gas or water has been lawfully placed, or where any gas or water company require to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new mains or pipes other than service pipes or other apparatus near to

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which any electric lines or works of the Undertakers have been lawfully placed, the Undertakers, or such gas or water company (as the case may be) in this section referred to as "the operators," shall, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested, give to such gas or water company or to the Undertakers (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the owners," not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours notice before commencing to dig or sink such trench as aforesaid, and such owners shall be entitled by their officer to superintend the digging or sinking of such trench, and the operators shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may from time to time be made by the owners or such officer for the protection of every such pipe, electric line, or work, and for securing the same from injury, and they shall also repair any damage that may be done to any such pipe, electric line, or work.

If the operators make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section, they shall make full compensation to the owners of any pipe, electric line, or work affected thereby for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues: Provided that the operators shall not be subject to any such penalty if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the operators complied with the requirements and restrictions of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances, or that the default in question was due to the fact that the operators were ignorant of the position of the pipe, electric line, or work affected thereby, and that such ignorance was not owing to any negligence on the part of the operators.

For the purposes of this section the expression "gas or water company" shall include any local authority or other body supplying gas or water.

For protection of telephone companies, &c.

15. Seven days before commencing to lay down any electric line, or to supply electricity through any electric line in any manner whereby the work of telegraphic or telephonic communication through any wires or lines lawfully laid down or placed in any position may be injuriously affected, the Undertakers shall, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested, give to the persons for the time being entitled to such wires or lines notice in writing specifying the course, nature, and gauge of such electric lines, and the amount and nature of the current intended to be sent along the same, and the extent to and manner in which, if at all, earth returns are proposed to be used; and the Undertakers shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may from time to time be made by such persons as aforesaid for the purpose of preventing the communication through such wires or lines from being injuriously affected as aforesaid.

If any difference arises between any such persons and the Undertakers with respect to the reasonableness of any requirements so made, such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to repairs or renewals of existing electric lines so long as the character and position thereof is not

altered, nor to the laying of connexions with mains where the direction of the electric line so laid down crosses the direction of the said telegraphic or telephonic wires or lines at right angles at the point of shortest distance, and such directions continue the same for a distance of six feet on each side of such point.

If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall make full compensation to the persons entitled to any such wire or line as aforesaid for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day after the first day during which such default continues: Provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency or otherwise excusable, and that the Undertakers complied with the requirements and restrictions of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances, or that the default in question was due to the fact that the Undertakers were ignorant of the position of the wires or lines affected thereby, and that such ignorance was not owing to any negligence on the part of the Undertakers.

Exercise of Powers of Undertakers as to breaking up Railways, &c. by Owners.

Railway company, &c. may give notice of desire to break up railways, &c. on behalf of Undertakers.

16. The authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to work any railway or tramway which the Undertakers may be empowered to break up for the purposes of this Order if they think fit may from time to time give a notice to the Undertakers stating that they desire to exercise or discharge all or any part of any of the powers or duties of the Undertakers as therein specified in relation to the breaking up, filling in, reinstating, or making good any such railway or tramway.

Every such notice shall be served upon the Undertakers, and may from time to time be amended or revoked by another notice similarly served.

Proceedings where railway company, &c. give such notice.

17. Where the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to work any railway or tramway (in this section referred to as "the givers of the notice") have given notice that they desire to exercise or discharge any specified powers and duties of the Undertakers as in the last section mentioned, then so long as such notice remains in force the following provisions shall have effect—

(*a.*) The Undertakers shall not be entitled to proceed themselves to exercise or discharge any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid, except where they have required the givers of the notice to exercise or discharge such powers or duties, and the givers of the notice have refused or neglected to comply with such requisition, as herein-after provided, or in cases of emergency.

(*b.*) In addition to any other notices which they may be required to give under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act, the Undertakers shall, not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours before the exercise or discharge of any such powers or duties so specified as aforesaid is required to commence, serve a requisition upon the givers

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of the notice stating the time when such exercise or discharge is required to be commenced and the manner in which any such powers or duties are required to be exercised or discharged.

(*c.*) Upon receipt of any such requisition as last aforesaid, the givers of the notice may proceed to exercise or discharge any such powers or duties as required by the Undertakers subject to the like restrictions and conditions as the Undertakers would themselves be subject to in such exercise or discharge so far as the same may be applicable.

(*d.*) If the givers of the notice decline, or for twenty-four hours after the time when any such exercise or discharge of any powers or duties is by any requisition required to be commenced, neglect to comply with such requisition, the Undertakers may themselves proceed to exercise or discharge the powers or duties therein specified in like manner as they might have done if such notice as aforesaid had not been given to them by the givers of the notice.

(*e.*) In any case of emergency the Undertakers may themselves proceed to at once exercise or discharge so much of any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid as may be necessary for the actual remedying of any defect from which the emergency arises without serving any requisition on the givers of the notice.

(*f.*) If the Undertakers exercise or discharge any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

(*g.*) All expenses properly incurred by the givers of the notice in complying with any requisition of the Undertakers under this section shall be repaid to them by the Undertakers, and may be recovered summarily before any court of summary jurisdiction, who shall have power to determine the amount thereof.

Provided that nothing in this or the last preceding section shall in any way affect the rights of the Undertakers to exercise or discharge any powers or duties conferred or imposed upon them by this Order or the principal Act, in relation to the execution of any works beyond the actual breaking up, filling in, reinstating, or making good any such railway or tramway, as in the last section mentioned.

Compulsory Works.

Mains, &c. to be laid down in certain streets specified in Schedule A. within two years.

18. The Undertakers shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of this Order, lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply upon the parallel system, in every street and part of a street specified in that behalf in Schedule A. to this Order, and shall thereafter maintain the same.

Mains, &c. to be laid down in remainder of area in Schedule A. on requisition.

19. In addition to the mains specified in the last section, the Undertakers shall, at any time after the expiration of the period of two years after the commencement of this Order, lay down and maintain suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply upon the parallel system

in every other street or part of a street (where part only of a street is included within the area of supply) within the area included in Schedule A. upon being required to do so in manner by this Order provided.

All such mains as in this section above mentioned shall be laid down by the Undertakers within six months after any requisition in that behalf which may be served upon them in accordance with the provisions of this Order has become binding on them, or such further time as may in any case be approved of by the Board of Trade.

If Undertakers fail to lay down mains, &c. Order may be revoked.

20. If the Undertakers make default in laying down any mains in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding sections, within the periods prescribed in that behalf respectively, the Board of Trade may revoke this Order as to the whole or (with the consent of the Undertakers) any part of the area affected thereby, or if the Undertakers so desire, may suffer the same to remain in force as to such area or part thereof, subject to such conditions as they may think fit to impose, and any conditions so imposed shall be binding on and observed by the Undertakers, and shall be of the like force and effect in every respect as though they were contained in this Order; but the Undertakers shall not be liable to any proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect of any such default as aforesaid beyond the exercise of the powers by this section conferred upon the Board of Trade.

Mains, &c. to be laid down in area included in Schedule B. on requisition.

21. At any time after the date when any addition to the area of supply of any part of the area included in Schedule B. is directed to take effect the Undertakers shall cause suitable and sufficient distributing mains, for the purposes of general supply upon the parallel system, to be laid down in every street or part of a street (where part only of a street is included within the area of supply) within the part so added to the area of supply, upon being required to do so in manner by this Order provided.

All such mains as in this section above mentioned shall be laid down by the Undertakers within six months after any requisition in that behalf which may be served upon them in accordance with the provisions of this Order has become binding upon them, or such further time as may in any case be approved of by the Board of Trade.

If the Undertakers make default in laying down any distributing mains in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Board of Trade may revoke this Order as to the whole or (with the consent of the Undertakers) any part of such addition to the area of supply, or if the Undertakers so desire, may suffer the same to remain in force as to such addition or part thereof, subject to such conditions as they may think fit to impose, and any conditions so imposed shall be binding on and observed by the Undertakers, and shall be of the like force and effect in every respect as though they were contained in this Order; but the Undertakers shall not be liable to any proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect of any such default as aforesaid beyond the exercise of the powers by this section conferred upon the Board of Trade.

Manner in which requisition is to be made.

22. Any requisition requiring the Undertakers to lay down distributing mains for the purposes of general supply in any street or part of a street under the last preceding sections may be made by the owners or occupiers of not less than one fourth of the premises along such street or part of a street.

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Every such requisition shall be signed by the owners and occupiers making such requisition, and shall be served upon the Undertakers.

Forms of requisitions shall be kept by the Undertakers at their office, and a copy shall be supplied to any owner or occupier of premises within the district on applying for the same at the price of one shilling a copy, and any requisition so supplied shall be deemed valid in point of form.

Provisions on requisition by owners or occupiers.

23. Where any such requisition is made by any such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the Undertakers (if they think fit) may, within fourteen days after the service of the requisition upon them, serve a notice on all the persons by whom such requisition is signed, stating that they decline to be bound by such requisition unless such persons or some of them will bind themselves to take a supply of electricity for three years, of such amount in the aggregate (to be specified by the Undertakers in such notice) as will at the rates of charge for the time being charged by the Undertakers for the supply of electricity from the distributing mains to ordinary consumers within the area of supply produce an annual sum (to be specified by the Undertakers in such notice) amounting to not less than twenty per centum upon the expense of providing and laying down the required distributing mains and any other mains which may be necessary for the purpose of connecting such distributing mains with the nearest available source of supply, and thereupon such requisition shall not be binding on the Undertakers unless within fourteen days after the service of such notice on all the persons signing such requisition has been effected, or in case of difference, the delivery of the arbitrators award, there be tendered to the Undertakers an agreement severally executed by such persons or some of them, binding them to take for a period of three years at the least such specified amounts of electricity respectively as will in the aggregate at the rates of charge above specified, produce an annual sum amounting to not less twenty per centum upon the expense of providing and laying down such distributing mains and other mains as above mentioned, nor unless sufficient security for the payment to the Undertakers of all moneys which may become due to them from such persons under such agreement is offered to the Undertakers (if required by them by such notice as aforesaid) within the period limited for the tender of the agreement as aforesaid.

If any difference arises between the Undertakers and any persons signing any such requisition as to the reasonableness of the amounts specified by the Undertakers in their notice, or as to the sufficiency of any security offered to them under this section such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Maps.

Map of area of supply to be made.

24. The Undertakers shall forthwith, after commencing to supply electricity under this Order, cause a map to be made of the area of supply on such a scale as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Trade, and shall cause to be marked thereon the line of all their then existing mains, service lines, and other underground works and distributing boxes, and shall once in every year correct such map and make such additions thereto as will show the line of all their then exisiting mains, service lines, and other underground works and distributing boxes.

25. Every map so made for the Undertakers, or a copy thereof, with the date expressed thereon of the last time when it was so corrected, shall be kept by the Undertakers at their office and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and such applicants may take copies of the same or any part thereof, and a copy of every such map shall within one month after such map is made be served by the Undertakers upon the Board of Trade, and upon the Postmaster-General.

Deposit and inspection of maps.

The local authority may demand and take from every such applicant as aforesaid such fee not exceeding one shilling for each inspection of such map or copy, and such further fee not exceeding one shilling for each copy of the same, or any part thereof, taken by such applicant, as they may from time to time prescribe.

26. If the Undertakers fail to comply with any of the requirements of the last preceding sections of this Order with respect to maps, they shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

Penalty on Undertakers in respect of maps.

Regulations as to Supply on the Parallel System.

27. The following provisions shall apply to the supply of electricity by the Undertakers upon the parallel system:—

Provisions as to parallel system.

(*a.*) From and after the time when the Undertakers commence to supply electricity through any distributing main, they shall maintain in such main a current of electricity sufficient for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from such main; and such supply shall, except so far as may be otherwise from time to time approved by the Board of Trade, be constantly maintained at such pressure as may be fixed under the provisions of this Order.

Undertakers to provide constant supply.

(*b.*) During the whole of the period when a supply of electricity is required to be maintained by the Undertakers in the distributing mains under this Order (in this Order termed "the hours of supply") the potential at corresponding points of the positive and negative distributing mains shall differ at each point by a constant difference (in this Order termed "the standard pressure") to be fixed as herein-after specified: Provided that the Undertakers shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this sub-section so long as the difference in potential does not at any point vary more than five per cent. from the corresponding standard pressure, unless changes in potential recur so frequently as to cause unsteadiness in the supply.

Pressure in mains during supply.

(*c.*) The standard pressure may be different for different points of any main and for different hours during the period of supply, but it shall in all cases be within the limits following:—

Limits of standard pressure.

In the case of continuous currents it shall not be less than thirty volts or more than two hundred volts, and

In the case of alternating currents it shall not be less than fifty volts, or more than one hundred volts, the difference of potential in the case of alternating currents being taken as equal to the constant

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difference of potential which would in the case of continuous currents produce the same mean effect.

Provided that such limits may from time to time be varied by the Board of Trade either generally or in respect of individual cases.

Fixing of standard pressure.

(*d.*) The "standard pressure" shall be fixed by the Undertakers for every main, and shall not be altered except after notice to the Board of Trade and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Trade may impose and after public notice has been given during a period of one month in such manner as the Board of Trade may require of the intention of the Undertakers to alter the same.

Number of alternations in alternating currents.

(*e.*) The number of alternations per minute of alternating currents shall not during the hours of supply be less than six hundred, or such other number as may from time to time be fixed by the Undertakers with the approval of the Board of Trade.

Supply to be given at two poles on consumer's premises.

(*f.*) The supply of electricity upon any premises shall (except by agreement) be given at two poles situated thereon at a safe and convenient distance from one another in connexion respectively with the positive and negative mains, and the Undertakers shall be responsible for the maintenance of such poles and any other lines, fittings, and apparatus belonging to the Undertakers, or under their control upon such premises in a fit and proper condition for supplying electricity, but the Undertakers shall not be in any way responsible for any defects in the construction of any electric lines or fittings within such premises, whether for the utilisation of the electricity supplied or otherwise where such electric lines or fittings have not been supplied by them, nor for any neglect in the maintenance of any such electric lines or fittings where they do not belong to the Undertakers or are not under their control.

Pressure at poles on consumer's premises.

(*g.*) The resistance of the service lines by which the supply is given to any consumer shall not, except by agreement, be greater than would cause the difference of potential at the positive and negative poles in any consumer's premises to be less than the corresponding difference of potential at the point of junction of the mains and the service lines by which he is supplied by more than two and a half per centum of the corresponding standard pressure when the maximum current with which he is entitled to be supplied by the Undertakers under this Order is passing through such service lines, or such other per-centage as may from time to time be approved of by the Board of Trade either generally or in respect of individual cases.

Testing.

Appointment of electric inspectors by a court of summary jurisdiction.

28. A court of summary jurisdiction, on the application of any person supplied with electricity by the Undertakers within the area of supply or of the Undertakers, shall from time to time appoint or shall appoint and keep appointed one or more competent persons to be electric inspectors for the purpose of inspecting electric lines and works, and of certifying meters under this Order.

Remuneration of electric inspectors.

29. The local authority shall pay to every electric inspector appointed under this Order such reasonable remuneration (if any) as may from time to

time be determined by the Court by whom he is appointed, and such remuneration may be in addition to or in substitution for any fees which are directed to be paid to electric inspectors for services rendered by them under this Order, as may be settled by the Court by whom such remuneration is determined: Provided that where any such remuneration is settled to be in substitution for such fees as aforesaid, such fees shall, in lieu of being paid to such electric inspector for his own use, be due and paid to him on behalf and for the use of the local authority, and shall be carried by them to the credit of the local rate.

Testing of mains.

30. Every electric inspector, if and when required to do so by any court of summary jurisdiction, shall from time to time test for insulation and conductivity any portion of any main of the Undertakers within the area of supply through which electricity is supplied by them: Provided that such testings shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of a main oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of a special Order in that behalf made by the Board of Trade.

Testing of service lines.

31. Every electric inspector, if and when required to do so by any person supplied with electricity by the Undertakers, shall from time to time test the insulation and conductivity of the service lines by which such electricity is supplied, and the efficiency of any joints in such service lines and make such other tests in relation to such service lines as may from time to time be approved of by the Board of Trade.

Mode of testing.

32. Notice shall be given to the Undertakers before the commencement of any testing by an electric inspector, and such testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of such inspector, will least interfere with the supply of electricity by the Undertakers, and in such manner as such inspector may think expedient, but except under the provisions of a special Order in that behalf made by the Board of Trade, he shall not be entitled to have access to or to interfere with the mains of the Undertakers at any points other than those at which the Undertakers have reserved for themselves access to the said mains: Provided that the Undertakers shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of electricity which may be occasioned by or required by such inspector for the purpose of such testing as aforesaid.

Report of results of testing.

33. Every electric inspector shall, on the day immediately following that on which any testing has been completed by him under this Order, make and deliver a report of the results of his testing to the court or person by whom he was required to make such testing, and to the Undertakers, and such report shall be receivable in evidence.

Expenses of testing.

34. Where the report of any electric inspector shows as the result of any testing that the Undertakers were in default, the expenses of such testing, including such reasonable fees to the electric inspector as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by a court of summary jurisdiction, with the approval of the Board of Trade, shall be paid by the Undertakers, but if such report shows that the Undertakers were not in default, such expenses shall be paid by such company or person as the court may direct; and in case of service lines by the person requiring the electric inspector to make such testing.

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Provided that if the Undertakers, or any other authority, company, or person, should be dissatisfied with any report of any electric inspector under the last preceding sections, they may appeal to the Board of Trade against such report, and thereupon the Board of Trade shall inquire into and decide upon the matter of such appeal, and their decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

Undertakers to establish testing places and keep instruments.

35. A court of summary jurisdiction may, upon the application of any ten consumers of electricity within the area of supply, direct the Undertakers, at such places within a reasonable distance from any distributing main as such court think necessary, to establish at their own cost such reasonable number of testing stations as the court may deem to be sufficient for testing the supply of electricity by the Undertakers through such main, and thereupon the Undertakers shall establish such testing places, and shall place thereat such proper and suitable instruments, of a pattern to be approved by the Board of Trade, for the purpose of testing such supply as the court may direct, and they shall connect such station by means of proper and sufficient service lines with such main at their own expense, and supply electricity thereto for the purpose of such testing free of charge.

If the Undertakers are dissatisfied with any requirements of any court of summary jurisdiction under this section they may appeal to the Board of Trade against the same, and thereupon the Board of Trade shall inquire into and decide upon the matter of such appeal, and their decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

Reading of instruments to be taken.

36. The Undertakers shall keep all instruments required to be placed by them for the purpose of testing any supply of electricity by the Undertakers in efficient working order, and any electric inspector appointed under this Order may from time to time examine and record the readings of such instruments at such times and in such manner as he may be directed by the authority by whom he is appointed, and any readings so recorded shall be receivable in evidence.

Undertakers to keep instruments.

37. The Undertakers shall also set up and keep in efficient working order upon all premises from which they supply electricity by any distributing mains or electric lines suitable and proper instruments of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time approved of or prescribed by the Board of Trade for measuring thereat the difference of potential between any corresponding points of such mains and electric lines and between such mains and electric lines and the earth, and the current passing along such mains and electric lines, and shall record and keep recorded the readings of these instruments taken at intervals of not more than one hour during the time that electricity is being supplied thereto from such premises, and any readings so recorded shall be receivable in evidence.

Electric inspector may test Undertakers instruments.

38. Any electric inspector appointed under this Order, shall have the right to have access at all reasonable hours to the instruments mentioned in the last preceding section for the purpose of testing the same and ascertaining if the same are in order, and in case the same are not in order he may require the Undertakers forthwith to have the same put in order.

Representation of Undertakers at testings.

39. The Undertakers may, if they think fit, on each occasion of the testing of any main or service line, or the testing or inspection of any instruments of the Undertakers by the electric inspector, be represented by some officer or other agent, but such officer or agent shall not interfere in the testing or inspection.

Undertakers to give facilities for testing.

40. The Undertakers shall afford all facilities for the proper execution of this Order with respect to testing, and shall comply with all the requirements of this Order in that behalf; and in case the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the provisions of this section they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding one pound for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

Supply.

Undertakers to furnish sufficient supply of electricity to owners and occupiers within the area of supply.

41. The Undertakers shall, upon being required so to do by the owner or occupier of any premises situated within twenty-five yards from any distributing main of the Undertakers, give and continue to give a supply of electricity for such premises subject to the provisions of this Order, and they shall furnish and lay any electric lines that may be necessary for the purpose of supplying the maximum current with which any such owner or occupier may be entitled to be supplied under this Order, subject to the conditions following; (that is to say,)

The cost of so much of the electric line for the supply of electricity to any owner or occupier as may be laid upon the property of such owner or in the possession of such occupier, and of so much of any such electric line as may be laid for a greater distance than thirty feet from any distributing main of the Undertakers, although not on such property, shall be defrayed by such owner or occupier.

Every owner or occupier of premises requiring a supply of electricity shall—

Serve a notice upon the Undertakers at their office, specifying the premises in respect of which such supply is required and the maximum current required to be supplied, and the day (not being an earlier day than a reasonable time after the date of the service of such notice) upon which such supply is required to commence:

Enter into a written contract with the Undertakers (if required by them so to do) to continue to receive and pay for a supply of electricity for a period of at least two years, of such an amount that the rent payable for the same, at the rate of charge for the time being charged by the Undertakers for a supply of electricity to ordinary consumers within the area of supply, shall not be less than twenty pounds per centum per annum on the outlay incurred by the Undertakers in providing any electric line to be provided by them for the purpose of such supply, and give to the Undertakers (if required by them so to do) security for the payment to them of all moneys which may become due to them by such owner or occupier in respect of any electric lines to be furnished by the Undertakers, and in respect of electricity to be supplied by them.

Provided always, that the Undertakers may, after they have given a supply of electricity for any premises, by notice in writing, require the owner or

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occupier of such premises, within seven days after the date of the service of such notice, to give to them security for the payment of all moneys which may from time to time become due to them in respect of such supply, in case such owner or occupier has not already given such security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient; and in case any such owner or occupier fail to comply with the terms of such notice, the Undertakers may, if they think fit, discontinue to supply electricity for such premises so long as such failure continues.

Provided also, that if the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid uses any form of lamp or burner, or uses the electricity supplied to him by the Undertakers for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner as to unduly or improperly interfere with the supply of electricity to any other authority, company, or person by the Undertakers, the Undertakers may, if they think fit, discontinue to supply electricity to such premises as long as such user continues.

Maximum current.

42. The maximum current with which any such consumer, as in the last section mentioned, shall be entitled to be supplied shall be of such amount as he may from time to time require to be supplied with, not exceeding what may be reasonably anticipated as the maximum consumption on his premises: Provided that where any consumer has required the Undertakers to supply him with a maximum current of any specified amount, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except upon one month's notice to the Undertakers, and any expenses incurred by the Undertakers in respect of the service lines by which electricity is supplied to the premises of such consumer, or any electric lines, fittings, or apparatus of the Undertakers upon such premises, consequent upon such alteration, shall be paid by him to the Undertakers, and may be recovered summarily as a civil debt.

If any difference arises between any such owner or occupier and the Undertakers as to what may be reasonably anticipated as the consumption on his premises such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Penalty for failure to supply.

43. Whenever the Undertakers make default in giving a supply of electricity at such pressure and during such hours as are by this Order required to any owner or occupier of premises to whom they may be and are required to supply electricity under this Order, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings in respect of every such default for each day upon which any such default occurs.

Provided that the penalties to be inflicted on the Undertakers under this section shall in no case exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred pounds in respect of any defaults in supplying private consumers, for any one day, and provided also that in no case shall any penalty be inflicted in respect of any default if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that such default was caused by inevitable accident, or by force majeure or was otherwise excusable, or was of so slight or unimportant a character as not materially to affect the value of the supply.

Price.

Methods of charging.

44. The Undertakers may charge for electricity supplied by them from any distributing main to any ordinary consumer (otherwise than by agreement)—

(1.) By the quantity of energy contained in such supply; or,

(2.) By the actual quantity of electricity so supplied; or

unless the Board of Trade from time to time otherwise direct,

(3.) By the number of hours during which the supply of electricity is actually used by such consumer, and the maximum current with which he is for the time being entitled to be supplied:

Provided that, before commencing to supply electricity through any distributing main for the purposes of general supply, the Undertakers shall give notice to all consumers into whose premises service lines have been laid from such main by what method they propose to charge for electricity supplied through such main: and, where the Undertakers have given any such notice, they shall not be entitled to change such method of charging except after one month's notice of such change has been given by them to every consumer of electricity who is supplied by them from such main.

Maximum prices.

45. The prices to be charged by the Undertakers for electricity supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in Schedule C. in the first, second, and third sections thereof respectively, or such other prices as may from time to time be substituted by the Board of Trade for the prices so stated, upon the application of any twenty consumers of electricity of the Undertakers within the area of supply.

Other charges by agreement.

46. Subject to the provisions of this Order, and of the principal Act, and to the right of the consumer to require that he shall be charged according to some one or other of the methods above mentioned in cases where he is entitled to require a supply, the Undertakers may make any agreement with a consumer as to the price to be charged for electricity, and the mode in which such charges are to be ascertained, and may charge accordingly.

Meters.

Meters to be used except by agreement.

47. The energy contained in any supply of electricity by the Undertakers to any ordinary consumer under this Order, or the quantity of electricity so supplied, or the duration of such supply (according to the method by which the Undertakers elect to charge), in this Order referred to as "the value of the supply," shall, except as otherwise agreed between such consumer and the Undertakers, be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter duly certified under the provisions of this Order.

Meter to be certified.

48. A meter shall be considered to be duly certified under the provisions of this Order if it be certified by an electric inspector appointed under this Order to be of some construction and pattern, and to have been fixed and to have been connected with the service lines in some manner approved of by the Board of Trade, and to be a correct meter; and every such meter is in this Order referred to as a "certified meter": Provided that, where any alteration

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is made in any certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the service lines, such meter shall cease to be a certified meter unless and until it be again certified as a certified meter under the provisions of this Order.

Fees for certifying meters.

49. Every electric inspector who may be required by the Undertakers or by any consumer to examine any meter for the purpose of certifying the same as a certified meter under the provisions of this Order shall be entitled to demand from the Undertakers or consumer so requiring him and to be paid such fees as may from time to time be determined in that behalf by a court of summary jurisdiction with the approval of the Board of Trade, before commencing such examination, and every electric inspector shall, upon being required so to do by the Undertakers or any such consumer as aforesaid, examine any meter situate within the district for which he is appointed if such fees are offered to him as aforesaid, and shall certify the same as a certified meter if he considers it entitled to be so certified.

Undertakers to supply meters if required to do so.

50. Where the value of the supply of electricity to any consumer by the Undertakers is under this Order required to be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter, the Undertakers shall, if required so to do by such consumer, supply him with an appropriate meter, and shall, if required so to do, fix the same upon the premises of the consumer and connect the service lines therewith, and procure such meter to be duly certified under the provisions of this Order, and for such purposes may authorise and empower any officer or person and any electric inspector to enter upon such premises and execute all necessary works and do all necessary acts; provided that previously to supplying any such meter the Undertakers may require such consumer to pay to them a reasonable sum in respect of the price of such meter, or to give security therefor if he desires to purchase the same, or to enter into an agreement for the hire of such meter as herein-after provided if he desires to hire such meter, and also to pay to them a reasonable sum in respect of the expense of fixing such meter and connecting it with the service lines and procuring the same to be certified under this Order; if any difference arises between the Undertakers and any consumer under this section such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Meters not to be connected or disconnected without notice.

51. No consumer shall connect any meter used under this Order for ascertaining the value of any supply of electricity to him with any electric line through which electricity is supplied by the Undertakers, or disconnect any such meter from any such electric line unless he has given to the Undertakers not less than forty-eight hours notice in writing of his intention so to do, and if any person acts in contravention of this section he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Consumer to keep his meter in proper order.

52. Every consumer of electricity supplied by the Undertakers shall at all times, at his own expense, keep all meters belonging to him, whereby the value of any supply of electricity to him by the Undertakers is under this Order to be ascertained, in proper order for correctly registering such value, and in default of his so doing the Undertakers may cease to supply electricity through such meter.

The Undertakers shall have access to and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect, and replace any such meter at all reasonable times; provided that all reasonable expenses of and incident to any such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting, and replacing, and the procuring such meter to be again duly certified where such re-certifying is thereby rendered necessary, shall, if the meter be found to be not in proper order, be paid by the consumer, but if the same be in proper order, all expenses connected therewith shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Power to the Undertakers to let meters.

53. The Undertakers may let for hire any meter for ascertaining the value of the supply of electricity by them to any consumer, and any fittings thereto, for such remuneration in money, and on such terms with respect to the repair of such meter and fittings, and for securing the safety and return to the Undertakers of such meter, as may be agreed upon between the hirer and the Undertakers, and such remuneration shall be recoverable by the Undertakers summarily as a civil debt.

Undertakers to keep meter let for hire in repair.

54. The Undertakers shall at all times, at their own expense, keep all meters let for hire by them to any consumer, whereby the value of the supply of electricity by them to such consumer is ascertained, in proper order for correctly registering such value, and in default of their so doing the consumer shall not be liable to pay rent for the same during such time as such default continues. The Undertakers shall, for the purposes aforesaid, have access to and be at liberty to remove, test, inspect, and replace any such meter at all reasonable times: Provided that the expenses of procuring any such meter to be again duly certified where such re-certifying is thereby rendered necessary shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Differences as to correctness of meter to be settled by inspector.

55. If any difference arises between any consumer and the Undertakers as to whether any meter whereby the value of any supply of electricity to such consumer by the Undertakers is ascertained (whether belonging to such consumer or the Undertakers) is or is not in proper order for correctly registering such value, or as to whether such value has been correctly registered in any case by any meter, such difference shall be determined upon the application of either party by an electric inspector, who shall also order by which of the parties the costs of the proceedings before him shall be paid, and the decision of such inspector shall be final and binding on all parties. Subject as aforesaid, the register of the meter shall be conclusive evidence in the absence of fraud of the value of any supply of electricity by the Undertakers to any consumer.

Undertakers to pay expenses of providing new meters where method of charge altered.

56. Where any consumer who is supplied with electricity by the Undertakers from any distributing main is provided with a certified meter for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply, and the Undertakers change the method of charging for electricity supplied by them from such main, the Undertakers shall pay to such consumer the reasonable expenses to which he may be put in providing a new meter for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply of electricity to him according to such new method of charging, and such expenses may be recovered by the consumer from the Undertakers summarily as a civil debt.

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Undertakers may place meters to measure supply or to check measurement thereof.

57. In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of any consumer to ascertain the value of the supply of electricity to him as between himself and the Undertakers, the Undertakers may from time to time place upon his premises such meter or other apparatus as they may desire for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of electricity or energy supplied to such consumer, or the number of hours during which such supply is given, or the maximum amount of such supply, or any other quantity or time connected therewith: Provided that such meter shall be of some construction and pattern and shall be fixed and connected with the service lines in some manner approved of by the Board of Trade, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the Undertakers, and shall not, except by agreement, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the Undertakers and the poles on the consumer's premises at which the supply is given.

Application of Revenue.

Application of moneys.

58. All moneys from time to time received by the Undertakers in respect of the undertaking, except borrowed money, shall be applied by them as follows:

(1.) In payment of the working and establishment expenses and cost of maintenance of the undertaking, including all costs, expenses, penalties, and damages incurred or payable by the Undertakers, consequent upon any proceedings by or against the Undertakers, their officers or servants in relation to the undertaking.

(2.) In payment of the interest on any mortgages, stock, or other securities, granted and issued by the Undertakers in respect of money borrowed for electricity purposes.

(3.) In providing any instalments or sinking fund required to be provided in respect of moneys borrowed for electricity purposes.

(4.) In payment of all other their expenses of executing this Order, not being expenses properly chargeable to capital.

(5.) In providing a reserve fund if they think fit by setting aside such money as they may from time to time think reasonable, and investing the same and the resulting income thereof in Government securities, or in any other securities in which trustees are by law for the time being authorised to invest, or in any stock or securities of the Undertakers, and accumulating the same at compound interest until the fund so formed amounts to one-tenth of the aggregate capital expenditure on the undertaking, which fund shall be applicable from time to time to answer any deficiency at any time happening in the income of the Undertakers from the undertaking, or to meet any extraordinary claim or demand at any time arising against the Undertakers in respect of the undertaking, and so that if that fund is at any time reduced, it may thereafter be again restored to the prescribed limit, and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens.

And shall carry the net surplus remaining in any year, and the annual proceeds of the reserve fund, when amounting to the prescribed limit to the credit of the local rate as defined by the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, or at the option

of the Undertakers, shall apply such surplus, or some part thereof, to the improvement of the borough and public benefit of the inhabitants, or in reduction of the capital moneys borrowed for electricity purposes:

Provided always, that if the surplus shall in any year exceed seven pounds per centum per annum upon the aggregate capital expenditure on the undertaking, the Undertakers shall make a rateable reduction in the charge for the supply of electricity as in their judgment will reduce the surplus to the said maximum rate of profit.

Any deficiency of income in any year shall be charged upon and payable out of the local rate.

Regulations as to Safety.

Regulations to be observed by Undertakers.

59. The following regulations shall be observed in relation to the supply of electricity under this Order:—

(*a.*) All mains and service lines, so far as they lie in or under streets and public places (otherwise than in distributing boxes or stations), shall be of a pattern to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and shall be covered with thoroughly waterproof covering and be contained in pipes or cases of sufficient strength to protect them from injury, and due precautions shall be taken to prevent any insulating material which may be used being rendered plastic or being otherwise injured by the action of external heat.

(*b.*) All mains or service lines shall be well and sufficiently insulated with some material affording an insulation of a durable character, to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and all parts of service lines shall be so secured that they shall not be liable to be brought into contact with metallic masses upon accidental abrasion of the insulation.

(*c.*) No conductor in any part of any circuit shall be connected with earth unless such connexion is sanctioned by the Board of Trade by any regulations to be hereafter made under the provisions of the principal Act.

(*d.*) The current through any conductor used as a service line shall not exceed one thousand ampères, if such current exceeds ten ampères, or two thousand ampères, if such current is less than ten ampères, per square inch of section of a pure copper wire of a conductivity equal to that of such conductor; provided that when the insulation employed is such that it would become plastic at a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, only three fourths of the above-mentioned currents shall be allowed.

(*e.*) The supply of electricity to any premises shall be capable of being turned off at some point outside such premises.

(*f.*) In each conductor of each service line shall be inserted a safety fuse or other safety connexion of a pattern to be approved by the Board of Trade. Such fuse or connexion shall be situated in a distributing box or at some other point in the service line which is easily accessible, and shall be of such a nature as to cut off the supply when the current through such conductor exceeds by more than fifty per centum (or such other smaller proportion as the Undertakers may think fit) the maximum current which such service line is intended to supply.

(*g.*) All service lines and positive and negative poles of service lines upon the premises of any consumer shall be at a distance of not less than three

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inches from one another respectively, and the terminals and any joints which may be made in any portion of any service lines which may be upon the premises of any consumer between the point at which they enter upon the said premises and the said poles shall be of some construction and pattern to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and notice in writing of the position of every such joint as aforesaid shall be given to every such consumer by the Undertakers before commencing to supply electricity through such service lines.

(*h.*) Where the maximum current given to any consumer by any service lines exceeds fifty ampères, the supply shall be divided and given at more than one pair of poles, so that the maximum current at each pair of poles shall not exceed fifty ampères except in such cases and under such conditions as may be approved of by the Board of Trade.

(*i.*) Where the difference of potential between any point of any main or electric line used by the Undertakers and the earth, or between such point and any other point upon the same circuit exceeds two hundred volts, such precaution shall be taken by the Undertakers, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Trade by any regulations to be made by them under the provisions of the principal Act, to prevent such main or electric line becoming electrically connected with or leaking into any main or electric line through which electricity passes at a different potential.

(*j.*) Where the difference of potential between any point of any charging main and the earth or between such point and any other point upon the same circuit exceeds two hundred volts, all distributing mains connected therewith shall be fitted with such appliances and apparatus of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time prescribed or approved of by the Board of Trade for the purpose of ensuring that such mains shall be effectively disconnected and kept disconnected from such batteries during the hours of charging.

(*k.*) No portion of any electric line which may be placed by the Undertakers above ground, and which is not enclosed within any distributing box or building, shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than two hundred volts.

(*l.*) Where any portions of any electric lines belonging to the Undertakers are exposed in such a position as to be liable to be struck by lightning, they shall be efficiently protected by lightning dischargers of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time prescribed or approved by the Board of Trade.

(*m.*) The difference of potential at corresponding points of the positive and negative conductors used as distributing mains or service lines shall not at any time exceed two hundred volts in the case of continuous currents and one hundred volts in the case of alternating currents (the difference of potential in the case of alternating currents being taken as equal to the constant difference of potential which would in the case of continuous currents produce the same mean effect), and no portion of any such conductor shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than such quantity.

(*n.*) The difference of potential at any two points of a charging main shall not exceed four thousand volts, and no portion of any such main shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than such quantity.

(*o.*) The Board of Trade may at any time direct an inquiry to be made into the condition of any mains, electric lines, or works of the Undertakers if they consider it expedient to do so in the interest of the public safety, and for such purpose they may order any such mains, electric lines, or works to be tested in such manner as they may think expedient, and may require the Undertakers to remedy or repair any defects therein. If the Undertakers make default in remedying or repairing any such defects as aforesaid upon being required to do so, as above mentioned, within the time prescribed in that behalf by the Board of Trade, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for every day during which such default continues.

Provided always, that if the Undertakers at any time desire to supply electricity by agreement at a high tension for the purpose of arc lighting or for any other purpose, the Board of Trade, if they think fit, may relieve the Undertakers from all or any of the obligations by this section imposed upon them, and may substitute such other regulations to be observed by the Undertakers in relation to such supply as they may think expedient; and all regulations so substituted shall be observed by the Undertakers, and shall, for all purposes of enforcement or otherwise, be deemed to have been inserted in this section in lieu of the regulations for which the same are substituted.

Notices, &c.

Notices, &c., may be printed or written.

60. Notices, orders, and other documents under this Order may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print; and where any notice, order, or document requires the authentication by the Undertakers, the signature thereof by the mayor or town clerk shall be sufficient authentication.

Service of notices, &c.

61. Any notice, order, or document required or authorised to be served upon any body or person, under this Order or the principal Act, may be served by the same being addressed to such body or person and being left at or transmitted through the post to the following addresses respectively:—

(*a.*) In the case of the Board of Trade, the office of the Board of Trade;

(*b.*) In the case of the Postmaster-General, the General Post Office.

(*c.*) In the case of the Undertakers, the office of the town clerk.

(*d.*) In the case of the justices of the peace for any county, the office of the clerk of the peace for the said county;

(*e.*) In the case of any company having a registered office, the registered office of such company;

(*f.*) In the case of a company having an office or offices, but no registered office, any such office;

(*g.*) In the case of any other person, the usual or last known place of abode of such person.

Where any notice is served by post it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the notice would be delivered in the

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ordinary course of post, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post.

A notice, order, or document by this Order required or authorised to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming them), without further name or description.

A notice, order, or document by this Order required or authorised to be served on the owner or occupier of premises may be served by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by fixing the notice on some conspicuous part of the premises.

Revocation of Order.

Provisions where Order revoked.

62. If the Board of Trade at any time revoke this Order as to the whole or any part of the area affected thereby, any persons who may be liable to repair any street or part of a street within such area or part thereof in which any works of the Undertakers may have been placed may forthwith remove such works with all reasonable care, and the Undertakers shall pay to such persons such reasonable costs of such removal as may be specified in a notice to be served on the Undertakers by such persons, or, if so required by the Undertakers within one week after the service of such notice upon them, as may be settled by arbitration.

If the Undertakers fail to pay such reasonable costs as aforesaid within one month after the service upon them of such notice or the delivery of the award of the arbitrator, as the case may be, such persons as aforesaid may, without any previous notice to the Undertakers (but without prejudice to any other remedy which they may have for the recovery of the amount), sell and dispose of any such works as aforesaid either by public auction or private sale, and for such sum or sums and to such person or persons as they may think fit; and may, out of the proceeds of such sale, pay and reimburse themselves the amount of the costs so specified or settled as aforesaid, and of the costs of sale and the balance (if any) of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid over by them to the Undertakers.

General.

Nature and amount of security.

63. Where any consumer is required under this Order to give security to the Undertakers, such security may be by way of deposit or otherwise, and of such amount as he and the Undertakers agree on, or as, in default of agreement, may be determined on the application of either party by a court of summary jurisdiction, who may also order by which of the parties the costs of the proceedings before them shall be paid, and the decision of the said court shall be final and binding on all parties: Provided that where any such security is given by way of deposit the Undertakers shall pay interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum on every sum of ten shillings so deposited for every six months during which the same remains in their hands.

64. The Board of Trade at any time and from time to time upon sufficient cause shown to their satisfaction by the Undertakers, and upon such conditions (if any) as the Board of Trade think just, may for any limited or unlimited period suspend or modify any obligation of the Undertakers with respect to the supply of electricity under the principal Act or this Order, in the whole or any part of the area of supply.

Board of Trade may suspend obligation to supply.

65. Where under the provisions of this Order the approval of the Board of Trade is required to be given in any case, such approval shall be signified in writing under the hand of one of the secretaries or assistant secretaries of the Board of Trade, and all costs and expenses of or incident to any application for such approval, including the costs of the tests (if any) which may be required to be made by the Board of Trade for the purpose of determining whether such approval should be given, shall be borne and paid by the applicant or applicants for such approval; provided always that where any approval is given by the Board of Trade to any plan, pattern, or specification, they may require such copies of the same as they may think fit to be prepared and deposited at their office at the expense of the said applicant or applicants, and may from time to time, if they think fit, revoke any approval so given, or permit such approval to be continued subject to such modifications as they may think necessary.

Proceedings where approval of Board of Trade is required.

66. Where the Board of Trade, upon the application of the Undertakers, give any approval or grant any extension of any time limited for the performance of any duties by the Undertakers under this Order, or where the Board of Trade, upon the application of any such persons as herein-before specified in that behalf, revoke this Order as to the whole or any part of the area affected thereby, notice that such approval has been given, or such extension of time granted, or such revocation made, shall be published by public advertisement once at least in each of two successive weeks in some one and the same local newspaper by the body or persons by whom such application was made as aforesaid.

Notice of approval of Board of Trade, &c. to be given by advertisement.

67. All penalties under this Order, the recovery of which is not otherwise specially provided for, may be recovered in a summary manner before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Recovery of penalties.

68. The Undertakers shall be answerable for all accidents, damages, and injuries happening through the act or default of the Undertakers, or of any person in their employment by reason or in consequence of any of the Undertakers works, and shall save harmless all authorities, bodies, and persons by whom any street is repairable, and all other authorities, companies, and bodies collectively and individually, and their officers and servants, from all damages and costs in respect of such accidents, damages, and injuries.

Undertakers to be responsible for all damages.

69. The provisions of sections two hundred and sixty-four and two hundred and sixty-five of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be incorporated with this Order, and for the purposes of this Order in the construction of the said provisions, "this Act" means this Order and the Principal Act, and the "local authority," means the Undertakers under this Order.

Incorporation of ss. 264 and 265 of Public Health Act, 1875.

70. Nothing in this Order shall affect any right or remedy of the Postmaster-General under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, or the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to

Saving clause for Postmaster General.

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Grantham.

1878, and all provisions contained in this Order in favour of the Postmaster-General shall be construed to be in addition to and not in modification of the provisions of those Acts.

Undertakers not exempted from proceedings for nuisance.

71. Nothing in this Order shall exonerate the Undertakers from any indictment, action, or other proceeding for nuisance in the event of any nuisance being caused by them.

Provision as to general Acts.

72. Nothing in this Order shall exempt the Undertakers or their undertaking from the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply of or price to be charged for electricity which may be passed in this or any future session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE A.

The area composed of the following streets and parts of streets within the borough of Grantham namely:—

Watergate;
High Street;
St. Peter's Hill;
London Road (from St. Peter's Hill to Spring Gardens);
Wharf Road (from St. Peter's Hill to Westgate);
Market place;
Together with the houses and other premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting thereon.

The streets within the aforesaid area along which the Undertakers are to lay distributing mains within two years from the commencement of this Order are the following;

High Street (from St. Peter's Hill to Guildhall Street).
Saint Peter's Hill.

SCHEDULE B.

The whole of the municipal borough of Grantham as the same is constituted at the date of the commencement of this Order, excepting the area included in Schedule A.

SCHEDULE C.

The term "unit" as used in this Schedule shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of 1,000 ampres flowing under an electromotive force of one volt during one hour.

SECTION 1.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the quantity of energy contained in the supply given to him, they shall be entitled to charge him at the following rates per quarter;—For any quantity up to 100 units, three pounds fifteen shillings; for each unit over 100 units, ninepence per unit.

SECTION 2.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the actual quantity of electricity supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him according to the rates set forth in section 1 of this Schedule, the quantity of energy contained in the supply given to him being taken to be the product of the actual quantity of electricity supplied to him and the standard pressure at the point of junction of the mains and the service lines by which he is supplied.

SECTION 3.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the number of hours during which he actually uses his supply, they shall be entitled to charge him at the rates specified in section 2 of this Schedule, the quantity of electricity supplied to him being calculated on the supposition that the consumer uses the maximum current specified by him under the provisions of this Order during all the hours that he has used the supply.

SCHEDULE D.

List of streets and railways which may be broken up by the Undertakers in pursuance of the special powers granted by this Order:

Agnes Street.
Cold Harbour Lane.
Grantley Place.
Horse and Jockey Yard.
Prospect Place.
Cambridge Place.
Paradise Place.
Vine Place.
St. Catherine's Road.
Sexton's Road.
Westbourne Place.
Greenwood's Row.
Portland Place.
Slate Mill Place.
Houghton's Place.
Station Road.
Hand's Yard.
Trigg's Yard.
Main line of the Great Northern Railway.
The Ambergate line from Grantham to Nottingham.

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LOWESTOFT ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Provisional Order authorising the Provincial (Brush) Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, to erect and maintain Electric Lines and Works, and to supply Electricity, within the Parish of Lowestoft, in the County of Suffolk.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Lowestoft Electric Lighting Order, 1883."

Interpretation.

2. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, which said Act and Acts and parts of Acts are in this Order collectively referred to as "the principal Act;" and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, meanings are assigned, shall have in this Order the same respective meanings, provided that in this Order—

The expression "main" shall mean any continuous metallic conductor which may be laid down by the Undertakers in any street or public place, and through which electricity may be supplied or intended to be supplied by the Undertakers for the purposes of general supply, or for charging storage batteries used for the purposes of general supply:

The expression "service line" shall mean any continuous metallic conductor through which electricity may be supplied or intended to be supplied by the Undertakers to any particular consumer on the parallel system, either from any main or directly from the premises of the Undertakers:

The expression "charging main" shall mean a main which for the time being is being used solely for the purpose of charging storage batteries:

The expression "distributing main" shall mean the portion of any main which is used for the purpose of giving origin to service lines for the purposes of general supply:

The expression "general supply" shall mean the supply of electricity to ordinary consumers, and, unless otherwise specially agreed with the local authority, to the public lamps, but shall not include the supply of electricity to any one or more particular consumers under special agreement:

The expressions "Schedule A.," "Schedule B.," "Schedule C.," and "Schedule D." shall mean the Schedules A., B., C., and D. to this Order annexed respectively.

Commencement of Order.

3. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order."

Description of the Undertakers.

Lowestoft.

Address and description of Undertakers.

4. The Undertakers for the purposes of this Order are the Provincial (Brush) Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, being a Company registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, with limited liability, and having its registered office at No. 110, Cannon Street, in the city of London, and having its capital divided into 40,000 shares of 5*l.* each.

Provided that if the undertaking, or any part thereof, is at any time purchased by or transferred to any other body or persons in accordance with the provisions of this Order or of the principal Act, such body or persons shall from the date of such purchase or transfer be the Undertakers in relation to such undertaking or part thereof, for the purposes of this Order, in lieu of the company above-mentioned.

Area of Supply.

Area of supply.

5. The area within which the Undertakers are authorised to supply electricity under this Order shall be the streets or places described in Schedule A. (which said streets or places are more particularly delineated upon the maps deposited at the Board of Trade by the Undertakers together with this Order. and thereon coloured blue), together with so much of the area included in Schedule B. (which said area is more particularly delineated upon the maps above mentioned and thereon edged round with red) as may hereafter be added to the area of supply in accordance with the direction of the Board of Trade as by this Order provided.

Extension of area of supply.

6. At any time after the commencement of this Order the Undertakers may apply to the Board of Trade to direct that any part or parts of the area included in Schedule B., and not removed from the operation of this Order as hereinafter mentioned, shall be added to the area of supply.

Notice of every such application shall be published by public advertisement once at least in each of two successive weeks in some one and the same local newspaper, and shall be served upon the local authority.

When any such application has been made, the Board of Trade, upon being satisfied that such notice has been duly published and served as aforesaid, and after giving an opportunity to the local authority to make representations or objections with reference to the application, may, at the expiration of a period of one month after the publication of the first of such advertisements, direct all or any part of the additions to the area of supply therein specified to be made, and the area of supply shall be extended accordingly: Provided that if the Board of Trade are of opinion that such additions or some of them have not been reasonably or fairly selected, having regard to the future development of electric lighting in the district, they may refuse to direct the same to be added to the area of supply, except upon the terms that some other part or parts of the area included in Schedule B. should also be added to the area of supply.

Removal of certain parts of area included in Schedule B. from operation of Order.

7. If at any time after the expiration of a period of two years after the commencement of this Order the local authority should be desirous that any part or parts of the area included in Schedule B. which may not for the time being be included in the area of supply should be added to the area of supply,

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they may serve a notice upon the Undertakers requiring them to apply to the Board of Trade to direct that such part or parts as particularly specified in such notice shall be added to the area of supply; and if the Undertakers for the period of three months after the service of such notice upon them as aforesaid refuse or neglect to apply to the Board of Trade to direct that such part or parts shall be added to the area of supply in compliance with the terms of such notice, the Board of Trade, upon the application of the local authority, and upon being satisfied that such notice has been duly served, and that such refusal or neglect has continued for the period aforesaid, may direct that such part or parts, or any portion thereof, be removed from the operation of this Order, either absolutely or subject to the contingency of a license or provisional order being obtained by some local authority, or by some company or person, authorising them to supply electricity within such part or parts or portion thereof, and may order any costs and expenses incurred by the local authority in connexion with any such application by them as aforesaid to be paid to the local authority by the Undertakers; and where any such part or parts or portion thereof may have been removed from the operation of this Order under the provisions of this section, the powers of the Undertakers to apply to the Board of Trade to direct that such part or parts or portion thereof, as the case may be, shall be added to the area of supply shall absolutely cease and determine from and after the date when such removal is directed to take place.

Capital.

Separate capital for undertaking.

8. The Undertakers, within a period of six months after the commencement of this Order, and before exercising any of the powers by this Order conferred on them in relation to the execution of works, shall cause a sum of four thousand three hundred and seventy five pounds to be appropriated as a separate capital for the purposes of the undertaking, such appropriation being effected either by a special resolution setting aside a portion of the capital of the Undertakers, or in such other manner as may be approved of by the Board of Trade, with the consent of the local authority, and they shall also within the period aforesaid deposit or secure to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade a sum of five hundred pounds in respect of the said sum so appropriated as aforesaid.

If the Undertakers fail to appropriate or to deposit or secure any such sum as aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of this section within the said period of six months, or such extended period as may from time to time be approved of by the Board of Trade, this Order may be revoked by the Board of Trade upon such terms as they may think just.

Any sum deposited or secured by the Undertakers under the provisions of this section shall be repaid or released to them from time to time in sums of not less than two hundred and fifty pounds when and so soon as it may be certified by an inspector to be appointed by the Board of Trade that amounts equal to the sum so to be released or repaid have been expended by the Undertakers upon works executed for the purposes of the undertaking, or that distributing mains have been duly laid down in accordance with the provisions

of this Order in every street or part of a street specified in that behalf in Schedule A., or at such earlier dates and by such instalments as may from time to time be approved of by the local authority.

Separate capital to be increased when area of supply added to.

9. Where any part or parts of the area included in Schedule B. may be hereafter added to the area of supply by the direction of the Board of Trade under the provisions of this Order, the Undertakers, within a period of six months after the date when such addition is directed to take effect, and before exercising any of the powers by this Order conferred on them in relation to the execution of works within the part or parts so added, shall cause the separate capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking to be increased by such a sum as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Board of Trade; such appropriation being effected in some such manner as in the last section mentioned; and shall also within the period aforesaid deposit and secure to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade such sum as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Board of Trade in respect of the said increase of the separate capital so prescribed as aforesaid.

If in any case the Undertakers fail to appropriate or to deposit or secure the sums prescribed in that behalf respectively as aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of this section within the said period of six months after the date when any such addition as aforesaid has been directed to take effect, or such extended period as may from time to time be approved of by the Board of Trade, this Order may be revoked by the Board of Trade as to the whole or (with the consent of the Undertakers) any part of such addition to the area of supply upon such terms as they may think just.

Any sum deposited or secured by the Undertakers under the provisions of this section shall be repaid or released to them when and so soon as they have executed such works (if any) as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Board of Trade, or at such earlier dates and by such instalments as may be approved of by the local authority.

Separate capital to be applied for purposes of undertaking.

10. The Undertakers shall, except with the special approval of the Board of Trade, to be previously given, at all times cause such sums as may have been appropriated as a separate capital for the purposes of the undertaking, together with such increases thereof as may from time to time be made in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding section, to be kept appropriated for the said purposes, and shall keep accounts thereof distinct from the accounts kept by them in respect of any other undertaking.

If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements of this section in respect of the appropriation of any capital for the purposes of the undertaking, this Order may be revoked by the Board of Trade, if they think fit, upon such terms as they may think just.

Nature and Mode of Supply.

Descriptions of systems of supply.

11. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of the principal Act, the Undertakers may supply electricity within the area of supply for all public and private purposes as defined by the said Act.

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Such electricity may be supplied by means of any one or more of the following systems:—

(*a.*) The "parallel system," that is to say, a system under which the electricity used by each consumer is drawn off from a double series of mains (in this Order referred to as "the positive and negative mains") in connexion respectively with the positive and negative poles of the immediate source of supply by means of service lines forming a series of parallel circuits:

(*b.*) The "series system," that is to say, a system under which the whole current is utilised at various points situated successively in the same circuit, and is not divided up for the purpose of utilisation into different parallel circuits which supply different consumers:

(*c.*) Any other system which may be approved of by the Board of Trade either for general or special use.

Provided that under no such system shall the Undertakers permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth, except so far as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Order as regards the regulations for safety and as regards testing, unless such connexion is hereafter approved of by the Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Postmaster-General, either for general use or for individual cases, and then subject only to such regulations as the Board of Trade may from time to time impose.

Works.

Powers for execution of works.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, the Undertakers may from time to time exercise all or any of the powers conferred on them by this Order and the principal Act, and may break up and otherwise interfere with the railway specified in Schedule D. to this Order, so far as the same may be or be upon any land dedicated to public use, and they may from time to time construct distributing boxes in any street for the purpose of supplying electricity.

Every such distributing box shall be for the exclusive use of the Undertakers and under their sole control, except so far as the Board of Trade may otherwise order, and shall be used by the Undertakers only for the purpose of leading off service lines and other distributing conductors, or for examining, testing, regulating, measuring, directing, or controlling the supply of electricity, or for examining or testing the condition of the mains or other portions of the electric lines or works, or for other like purposes connected with the undertaking, and the Undertakers may place therein meters, switches, and any other suitable and proper apparatus for any of the above purposes, and may maintain and use the same.

Notice of work, with plan, to be served on the Postmaster-General and local authority.

13. Where the exercise of any of the powers of the Undertakers in relation to the execution of any works (including the construction of distributing boxes) will involve the placing of any works in, over, along, or across any street or public bridge, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a.*) One month before commencing the execution of such works (not being the repairs, renewals, or amendments of existing works of which the

character and position are not altered), the Undertakers shall serve a notice upon the Postmaster-General and the local authority describing the proposed works, together with a plan of the works showing the mode and position in which such works are intended to be executed, and the manner in which it is intended that such street or bridge, or any sewer, drain, or tunnel therein or thereunder, should be interfered with, and shall, upon being required to do so by the Postmaster-General or the local authority, from time to time give him or them any such further information in relation thereto as he or they may desire.

(*b.*) The Postmaster-General or the local authority may in his or their discretion approve of any such works or plan, with or without any amendments or alterations, or disapprove the same, and may give notice of such approval or disapproval to the Undertakers.

(*c.*) Where the Postmaster-General or the local authority disapprove of any such works or plan, the Undertakers may appeal to the Board of Trade against such disapproval, and the Board of Trade may inquire into the matter and may allow or disallow such appeal, and approve any such works or plan, with or without any amendments or alteration, or disapprove the same: Provided that nothing in this Order shall authorise the Undertakers to place any electric line above ground, along, over, or across any street without the express consent of the local authority.

(*d.*) If the Postmaster-General or the local authority fail to give any such notice of approval or disapproval to the Undertakers within three weeks after the service of the notice upon them, he or they shall be deemed to have approved of such works or plan.

(*e.*) Notwithstanding anything in this Order or the principal Act, the Undertakers shall not be entitled to execute any such works as above specified, except so far as the same may be of a description and in accordance with a plan which has been approved or is to be deemed to have been approved by the Postmaster-General and the local authority or by the Board of Trade as above-mentioned under this Order; but where any such works and such plan are so approved or to be deemed to be approved, the Undertakers may cause such works to be executed in accordance with such plan, subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and of the principal Act.

(*f.*) If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the Postmaster-General and the local authority for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency, and that the Undertakers complied with

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the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

As to streets not repairable by the local authority, railways, &c.

14. Where the exercise of the powers of the Undertakers in relation to the execution of any works will involve the placing of any works in, over, along, or across any street or part of a street not repairable by the local authority, or over or under any railway, tramway, or canal, the following provisions shall have effect, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested :—

(*a.*) One month before commencing the execution of any such works (not being the repairs, renewals, or amendments of existing works of which the character and position are not altered) the Undertakers shall, in addition to any other notices which they may be required to give under this Order or the principal Act, serve a notice upon the authority, company, or persons liable to repair such streets or parts of streets, or the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to work such railway or tramway, or the owners of such canal, as the case may be (in this section referred to as the "owners"), describing the proposed works, and stating the amount of compensation proposed to be made in respect thereof, and the manner in which such compensation is proposed to be paid or secured, together with a plan of the works showing the mode and position in which such works are intended to be executed and placed, and shall, upon being required to do so by any such persons as aforesaid, from time to time give them any such further information in relation thereto as they may desire.

(*b.*) Every such notice shall contain a reference to this section, and direct the attention of the owners to whom it is given to the provisions thereof.

(*c.*) Within three weeks after the service of any such notice and plan upon any owners, such owners may, if they think fit, serve a requisition upon the Undertakers requiring that any question in relation to such works and any other question arising upon such notice or plan as aforesaid shall be settled by arbitration; and thereupon such question shall be settled by arbitration accordingly.

(*d.*) In settling any question under this section an arbitrator shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owners may be under in respect of such street, railway, tramway, or canal, and may, if he thinks fit, require the Undertakers to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid interference with any traffic so far as may be possible.

(*e.*) Where no such requisition as in this section mentioned is served upon the Undertakers, or where, after any such requisition has been served upon them, any question required to be settled by arbitration has been so settled, the Undertakers, upon paying or securing any compensation which they may be required to pay or secure in the manner proposed by them or settled by arbitration as aforesaid, may cause the works specified in such notice and plan as aforesaid to be executed, and may from time to time repair, renew, and amend the same (provided that their character and position are not altered), but subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, and only in accordance with the notice and plan so served by them as aforesaid, or such modifications

thereof respectively as may have been settled by arbitration as herein before mentioned, or as may be agreed upon between the parties.

(*f.*) If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the owners affected thereby, for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency, and that the Undertakers complied with the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

As to alteration of pipes, wires, &c. under streets.

15. The Undertakers may from time to time alter the position of any pipes or wires being under any street or place authorised to be broken up by them which may interfere with the exercise of the powers under the principal Act or this Order; and any local or other public authority, company, or person may in like manner alter the position of any electric lines or works of the Undertakers, being under any such street or place as aforesaid, which may interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in such local authority, company, or person in relation to such street or place, subject to the following provisions, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested:—

(*a.*) One month before commencing any such alteration the Undertakers, or such local or other public authority, company, or person (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the operators," shall serve a notice upon the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to such pipes, wires, electric lines, or works (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the owners," describing the proposed alteration, and stating the amount of compensation proposed to be made in respect thereof, and the manner in which such compensation is proposed to be paid or secured, together with a plan showing the manner in which it is intended that such alterations shall be made, and shall, upon being required to do so by any such owners, from time to time give them any such further information in relation thereto as they may desire.

(*b.*) Within three weeks after the service of any such notice and plan upon any owners, such owners may, if they think fit, serve a requisition upon the operators requiring that any question in relation to such works and any other question arising upon such notice or plan as aforesaid shall be settled by arbitration; and thereupon such question shall be settled by arbitration accordingly.

(*c.*) In settling any question under this section an arbitrator shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owners may be under in respect of such pipes, wires, electric lines, or works, and may, if he thinks fit, require the operators to execute any temporary or other works so as

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to avoid interference with any purpose for which such pipe, wire, electric line, or work is used so far as may be possible.

(*d.*) Where no such requisition as in this section mentioned is served upon the operators, the owners shall be held to have agreed to the notice or plan served on them as aforesaid, and in such case, or where, after any such requisition has been served upon them, any question required to be settled by arbitration has been so settled, the operators, upon paying or securing any compensation which they may be required to pay or secure in the manner proposed by them or settled by arbitration as aforesaid, may cause the alterations specified in such notice and plan as aforesaid to be made, but subject in all respects to the provisions of this Order and the principal Act, and only in accordance with the notice and plan so served by them as aforesaid, or such modifications thereof respectively as may have been settled by arbitration as herein-before mentioned, or as may be agreed upon between the parties.

(*e.*) At any time before any operators are entitled to commence any such alterations as aforesaid the owners may serve a statement upon them, stating that they desire to execute such alterations themselves, and where any such statement has been served upon the operators they shall not be entitled to proceed themselves to execute such alterations except where they have notified to such owners that they require them to execute such alterations, and such owners have refused or neglected to comply with such notification as herein-after provided.

(*f.*) Where any such statement as last aforesaid has been served upon the operators, they shall not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours before the execution of such alterations is required to commence, serve a notification upon the owners stating the time when such alterations are required to be commenced, and the manner in which such alterations are required to be made.

(*g.*) Upon receipt of any such notification as last aforesaid, the owners may proceed to execute such alterations as required by the operators subject to the like restrictions and conditions as the operators would themselves be subject to in executing such alterations so far as the same may be applicable.

(*h.*) If the owners decline, or for twenty-four hours after the time when any such alterations are required to be commenced, neglect to comply with such notification, the operators may themselves proceed to execute such alterations in like manner as they might have done if no such statement as aforesaid had been served upon them.

(*i.*) All expenses properly incurred by any owners in complying with any notification of any operators under the last preceding sub-sections shall be repaid to them by such operators, and may be recovered summarily before any court of summary jurisdiction, who shall have power to determine the amount thereof.

(*j.*) Any owners may, if they think fit, by any statement served by them upon any operators under this section, require the operators to give them such security for the repayment to them of any expenses to be incurred by

them in executing any alterations as above mentioned, as may be agreed upon between such owners and operators, or in default of agreement as may be determined by arbitration, and where any operators have been so required to give security they shall not be entitled to serve a notification upon the owners requiring them to execute such alterations until such security has been duly given.

(*k.*) If the operators make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section, they shall (in addition to any other compensation which they may be liable to make under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act) make full compensation to the owners affected thereby for any loss, damage, or penalty which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues; provided that the operators shall not be subject to any such additional penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency, and that the operators complied with the requirements of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances.

Laying of electric lines, pipes, &c. near those of gas or water company or of Undertakers.

16. Whenever the Undertakers require to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric lines (other than service lines) or other works near to which any pipe belonging to any gas or water company, or any branch or service pipe for the supply of gas or water has been lawfully placed, or where any gas or water company require to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new mains or pipes other than service pipes or other apparatus near to which any electric lines or works of the Undertakers have been lawfully placed, the Undertakers, or such gas or water company (as the case may be) in this section referred to as "the operators," shall, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested, give to such gas or water company or to the Undertakers (as the case may be), in this section referred to as "the owners," not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours notice before commencing to dig or sink such trench as aforesaid, and such owners shall be entitled by their officer to superintend the digging or sinking of such trench, and the operators shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may from time to time be made by the owners or such officer for the protection of every such pipe, electric line, or work, and for securing the same from injury, and they shall also repair any damage that may be done to any such pipe, electric line, or work.

If the operators make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section, they shall make full compensation to the owners of any pipe, electric line, or work affected thereby for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such default continues: Provided that the operators shall not be subject to any such penalty if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency and that the operators complied with the requirements and restrictions of this section so

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far as was reasonable under the circumstances, or that the default in question was due to the fact that the operators were ignorant of the position of the pipe, electric line, or work affected thereby, and that such ignorance was not owing to any negligence on the part of the operators.

For the purposes of this section the expression "gas or water company" shall include any local authority or other body supplying gas or water.

For protection of telephone companies, &c.

17. Seven days before commencing to lay down any electric line, or to supply electricity through any electric line in any manner whereby the work of telegraphic or telephonic communication through any wires or lines lawfully laid down or placed in any position may be injuriously affected, the Undertakers shall, unless otherwise agreed between the parties interested, give to the persons for the time being entitled to such wires or lines notice in writing specifying the course, nature, and gauge of such electric lines, and the amount and nature of the current intended to be sent along the same, and the extent to and manner in which, if at all, earth returns are proposed to be used; and the Undertakers shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may from time to time be made by such persons as aforesaid for the purpose of preventing the communication through such wires or lines from being injuriously affected as aforesaid.

If any difference arises between any such persons and the Undertakers with respect to the reasonableness of any requirements so made, such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to repairs or renewals of existing electric lines so long as the character and position thereof is not altered, nor to the laying of connexions with mains where the direction of the electric line so laid down crosses the direction of the said telegraphic or telephonic wires or lines at right angles at the point of shortest distance, and such directions continue the same for a distance of six feet on each side of such point.

If the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the requirements or restrictions of this section they shall make full compensation to the persons entitled to any such wire or line as aforesaid for any loss or damage which they may incur by reason thereof, and in addition thereto they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day after the first day during which such default continues: Provided that the Undertakers shall not be subject to any such penalties as aforesaid if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that the case was one of emergency, and that the Undertakers complied with the requirements and restrictions of this section so far as was reasonable under the circumstances, or that the default in question was due to the fact that the Undertakers were ignorant of the position of the wires or lines affected thereby, and that such ignorance was not owing to any negligence on the part of the Undertakers.

Exercise of Powers of Undertakers as to breaking up Streets, &c. by Local Authority, &c.

Local authority, &c. may give notice of desire to

18. The local authority and the authority, company, or persons for the time being entitled to work any railway or tramway which the Undertakers may be

empowered to break up for the purposes of this Order if they think fit may from time to time give a notice to the Undertakers stating that they desire to exercise or discharge all or any part of any of the powers or duties of the Undertakers as therein specified in relation to the breaking up, filling in, reinstating, or making good any streets, bridges, sewers, drains, or tunnels, vested in or under the control or management of the local authority or any such railway or tramway (as the case may be).

break up streets, &c. on behalf of Undertakers.

Every such notice shall be served upon the Undertakers, and may from time to time be amended or revoked by another notice similarly served.

Proceedings where local authority, &c. give such notice.

19. Where the local authority or authority, company, or the persons for the time being entitled to work any railway or tramway (in this section referred to as "the givers of the notice") have given notice that they desire to exercise or discharge any specified powers and duties of the Undertakers as in the last section mentioned, then so long as such notice remains in force the following provisions shall have effect—

(*a.*) The Undertakers shall not be entitled to proceed themselves to exercise or discharge any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid, except where they have required the givers of the notice to exercise or discharge such powers or duties, and the givers of the notice have refused or neglected to comply with such requisition, as herein-after provided, or in cases of emergency.

(*b.*) In addition to any other notices which they may be required to give under the provisions of this Order or the principal Act, the Undertakers shall, not more than forty-eight hours and not less than twenty-four hours before the exercise or discharge of any such powers or duties so specified as aforesaid is required to commence, serve a requisition upon the givers of the notice stating the time when such exercise or discharge is required to be commenced and the manner in which any such powers or duties are required to be exercised or discharged.

(*c.*) Upon receipt of any such requisition as last aforesaid, the givers of the notice may proceed to exercise or discharge any such powers or duties as required by the Undertakers subject to the like restrictions and conditions as the Undertakers would themselves be subject to in such exercise or discharge so far as the same may be applicable.

(*d.*) If the givers of the notice decline, or for twenty-four hours after the time when any such exercise or discharge of any powers or duties is by any requisition required to be commenced, neglect to comply with such requisition, the Undertakers may themselves proceed to exercise or discharge the powers or duties therein specified in like manner as they might have done if such notice as aforesaid had not been given to them by the givers of the notice.

(*e.*) In any case of emergency the Undertakers may themselves proceed to at once exercise or discharge so much of any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid as may be necessary for the actual remedying of any defect from which the emergency arises without serving any requisition on the givers of the notice.

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(*f.*) If the Undertakers exercise or discharge any such specified powers or duties as aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such default, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

(*g.*) All expenses properly incurred by the givers of the notice in complying with any requisition of the Undertakers under this section shall be repaid to them by the Undertakers, and may be recovered summarily before any court of summary jurisdiction, who shall have power to determine the amount thereof.

(*h.*) The givers of the notice may from time to time, if they think fit, require the Undertakers to give them such security for the repayment to them of any expenses to be incurred by them under this section, as may be agreed upon between them and the Undertakers, or in default of agreement as may be determined by arbitration. If the Undertakers fail to give any such security within seven days after being required to do so or in case of difference after the delivery of the arbitrator's award, they shall not be entitled to serve any further requisition upon such givers of notice requiring them to exercise or discharge any powers or duties under this section, until such security has been duly given.

Provided that nothing in this or the last preceding section shall in any way affect the rights of the Undertakers to exercise or discharge any powers or duties conferred or imposed upon them by this Order or the principal Act, in relation to the execution of any works beyond the actual breaking up, filling in, reinstating, or making good any such streets, bridges, sewers, drains, or tunnels, or railway or tramway, as in the last section mentioned.

Compulsory Works.

Mains, &c., to be laid down in area included in Schedule A.

20. The Undertakers shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of this Order, lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply upon the parallel system, in every street and part of a street specified in that behalf in Schedule A., and shall thereafter maintain the same.

If Undertakers fail to lay down mains, &c. Order may be revoked.

21. If the Undertakers make default in laying down any mains in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding section, within the period prescribed in that behalf, the Board of Trade may upon the application of the local authority revoke this Order as to the whole or (with the consent of the Undertakers) any part of the area affected thereby, or if the Undertakers so desire, may, after having given an opportunity to the local authority to make representations and objections with reference thereto, suffer the same to remain in force as to such area or part thereof, subject to such conditions as they may think fit to impose, and any conditions so imposed shall be binding on and observed by the Undertakers, and shall be of the like force and effect in every respect as though they were contained in this Order.

Mains, &c. to be laid down in area included

22. At any time after the date when any addition to the area of supply of any part of the area included in Schedule B. is directed to take effect the

Undertakers shall cause suitable and sufficient distributing mains, for the purposes of general supply upon the parallel system, to be laid down in every street or part of a street (where part only of a street is included within the area of supply) within the part so added to the area of supply, upon being required to do so in manner by this Order provided. in Schedule B. on requisition.

All such mains as in this section above mentioned shall be laid down by the Undertakers within six months after any requisition in that behalf which may be served upon them in accordance with the provisions of this Order has become binding upon them, or such further time as may in any case be approved of by the Board of Trade.

If the Undertakers make default in laying down any distributing mains in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Board of Trade may upon the application of the local authority revoke this Order as to the whole or (with the consent of the Undertakers) any part of such addition to the area of supply, or if the Undertakers so desire may, after having given an opportunity to the local authority to make representations or objections with reference thereto, suffer the same to remain in force as to such addition or part thereof, subject to such conditions as they may think fit to impose, and any conditions so imposed shall be binding on and observed by the Undertakers, and shall be of the like force and effect in every respect as though they were contained in this Order.

Manner in which requisition is to be made.

23. Any requisition requiring the Undertakers to lay down distributing mains for the purposes of general supply in any street or part of a street under the last preceding sections may be made by two or more owners or occupiers of premises along such street or part of a street, or, where the local authority has the control and management of the public lamps in such street or part of a street, by the local authority.

Every such requisition shall be signed by the owners and occupiers making such requisition, or by the local authority, as the case may be, and shall be served upon the Undertakers.

Forms of requisitions shall be kept by the Undertakers at their office, and a copy shall be supplied to any owner or occupier of premises within the district and to the local authority on applying for the same at the price of one shilling a copy, and any requisition so supplied shall be deemed valid in point of form.

Provisions on requisition by owners or occupiers.

24. Where any such requisition is made by any such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the Undertakers (if they think fit) may, within fourteen days after the service of the requisition upon them, serve a notice on all the persons by whom such requisition is signed, stating that they decline to be bound by such requisition unless such persons or some of them will bind themselves to take a supply of electricity for three years, of such amount in the aggregate (to be specified by the Undertakers in such notice) as will at the rates of charge for the time being charged by the Undertakers for a supply of electricity from distributing mains to ordinary consumers within the area of supply produce an annual sum (to be specified by the Undertakers in such notice) amounting to not less than twenty per centum upon the expense of providing and laying down the required distributing mains and any other mains which may be necessary for the purpose of connecting such distributing mains with the

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nearest available source of supply, and thereupon such requisition shall not be binding on the Undertakers unless within fourteen days after the service of such notice on all the persons signing such requisition has been effected, or in case of difference, the delivery of the arbitrator's award, there be tendered to the Undertakers an agreement severally executed by such persons or some of them, binding them to take for a period of three years at the least such specified amounts of electricity respectively as will in the aggregate at the rates of charge above specified, produce an annual sum amounting to not less than twenty per centum upon the expense of providing and laying down such distributing mains and other mains as above mentioned, nor unless sufficient security for the payment to the Undertakers of all moneys which may become due to them from such persons under such agreement is offered to the Undertakers (if required by them by such notice as aforesaid) within the period limited for the tender of the agreement as aforesaid.

If any difference arises between the Undertakers and any persons signing any such requisition as to the reasonableness of the amounts specified by the Undertakers in their notice, or as to the sufficiency of any security offered to them under this section, such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Provisions on requisition by local authority.

25. Where any such requisition is made by the local authority it shall not be binding on the Undertakers unless at the time when such service is effected, or within fourteen days thereafter, there be tendered to the Undertakers (if required by them) an agreement executed by the local authority, and binding them to take for a period of three years at the least a supply of electricity for lighting such public lamps in the street or part of a street in respect of which such requisition is made as may be under their management or control.

Maps.

Map of area of supply to be made.

26. The Undertakers shall forthwith, after commencing to supply electricity under this Order, cause a map to be made of the area of supply on such a scale as may from time to time be prescribed by the local authority with the approval of the Board of Trade, and shall cause to be marked thereon the line of all their then existing mains, service lines, and other underground works and distributing boxes, and shall once in every year correct such map and make such additions thereto as will show the line of all their then existing mains, service lines, and other underground works and distributing boxes.

Deposit and inspection of maps.

27. Every map so made for the Undertakers, or a copy thereof, with the date expressed thereon of the last time when it was so corrected, shall be kept by the Undertakers at their principal office within the area of supply, and a copy of every such map shall within one month after such map is made be served by the Undertakers upon the Board of Trade, and upon the Postmaster General and upon the local authority.

Every copy of the said map as last corrected which may be served upon the local authority shall be kept by them at their office, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and such applicants may take copies of the same or any part thereof.

The local authority may demand and take from every such applicant as aforesaid such fee not exceeding one shilling for each inspection of such map or

copy, and such further fee not exceeding one shilling for each copy of the same, or any part thereof, taken by such applicant, as they may from time to time prescribe.

Penalty on Undertakers in respect of maps.

28. If the Undertakers fail to comply with any of the requirements of the last preceding sections of this Order with respect to maps, they shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

Regulations as to Supply on the Parallel System.

Provisions as to parallel system.

29. The following provisions shall apply to the supply of electricity by the Undertakers upon the parallel system :—

Notice of intention to supply through any distributing mains to be given to local authority.

(*a.*) One week at least before commencing to supply electricity through any distributing main the Undertakers shall serve a notice upon the local authority of their intention to commence such supply, and that the said main is ready to be tested.

Undertakers to provide constant supply.

(*b.*) From and after the time when the Undertakers commence to supply electricity through any distributing main, they shall maintain in such main a current of electricity sufficient for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from such main ; and such supply shall, except so far as may be otherwise agreed upon from time to time between the local authority and the Undertakers be constantly maintained at such pressure as may be fixed under the provisions of this Order : Provided that during the six months after the Undertakers first commence to supply electricity under this Order, or such longer period as may in any case be approved of by the Board of Trade, the Undertakers need not maintain a supply of electricity during the hours between sunrise and sunset in each day ; and that, for the purposes of testing or for any other purpose which the Board of Trade may consider necessary for the efficient working of the undertaking, the Board of Trade may from time to time permit the Undertakers to discontinue the supply of electricity at such intervals of time and for such periods as the Board of Trade may think expedient.

Pressure in mains during supply.

(*c.*) During the whole of the period when a supply of electricity is required to be maintained by the Undertakers in the distributing mains under this Order (in this Order termed "the hours of supply") the potential at corresponding points of the positive and negative distributing mains shall differ at each point by a constant difference (in this Order termed "the standard pressure") to be fixed as herein-after specified : Provided that the Undertakers shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this sub-section so long as the difference in potential does not at any point vary more than five per cent. from the corresponding standard pressure, unless changes in potential recur so frequently as to cause unsteadiness in the supply.

Limits of standard pressure.

(*d.*) The standard pressure may be different for different points of any main and with the approval of the local authority for different hours during

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the period of supply, but it shall in all cases be within the limits following :—

In the case of continuous currents it shall not be less than thirty volts or more than two hundred volts, and

In the case of alternating currents it shall not be less than fifty volts or more than one hundred volts (the difference of potential in the case of alternating currents being taken as equal to the constant difference of potential which would in the case of continuous currents produce the same mean effect).

Provided that such limits may from time to time be varied by the Board of Trade either generally or in respect of individual cases.

Fixing of standard pressure.

(*e.*) The "standard pressure" shall be fixed by the Undertakers for every main, and notice of the amount of such standard pressure shall be given to the local authority before the Undertakers commence to supply electricity to consumers through such main, and shall not be altered except by permission of the local authority, and upon such terms and conditions as the local authority may impose, and after public notice has been given during a period of one month in such manner as the local authority may require of the intention of the Undertakers to apply for permission to alter the same.

Number of alternations in alternating currents.

(*f.*) The number of alternations per minute of alternating currents shall not during the hours of supply be less than six hundred, or such other number as may from time to time be fixed by the Undertakers and sanctioned by the local authority.

Supply to be given at two poles on consumer's premises.

(*g.*) The supply of electricity upon any premises shall (except by agreement be given at two poles situated thereon at a safe and convenient distance from one another in connexion respectively with the positive and negative mains, and the Undertakers shall be responsible for the maintenance of such poles and any other lines, fittings, and apparatus belonging to the Undertakers, or under their control upon such premises in a fit and proper condition for supplying electricity, but the Undertakers shall not be in any way responsible for any defects in the construction of any electric lines or fittings within such premises, whether for the utilisation of the electricity supplied or otherwise where such electric lines or fittings have not been supplied by them, nor for any neglect in the maintenance of any such electric lines or fittings where they do not belong to the Undertakers or are not under their control.

Pressure at poles on consumer's premises.

(*h.*) The resistance of the service lines by which the supply is given to any consumer shall not, except by agreement, be greater than would cause the difference of potential at the positive and negative poles in any consumer's premises to be less than the corresponding difference of potential at the point of junction of the mains and the service lines by which he is supplied by more than two and a half per centum of the corresponding standard pressure when the maximum current with which he is entitled to be supplied by the Undertakers under this Order is passing through such service lines, or such other per-centage as may from time to time be approved of by the Board of Trade, either generally or in respect of individual cases.

Testing.

Lowestoft. Appointment of electric inspectors by local authority.

30. The local authority, so long as they are not themselves the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order, shall from time to time appoint, or appoint and keep appointed, one or more competent and impartial persons to be electric inspectors for the purpose of inspecting electric lines and works, and of certifying meters under this Order.

Appointment of electric inspectors by a court of summary jurisdiction in certain cases.

31. If no electric inspector is appointed by the local authority, or if the inspection of electric lines and works is imperfectly attended to by the local authority, or if the local authority themselves become the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order, a court of summary jurisdiction, on the application of any person supplied with electricity by the Undertakers within the area of supply, or of the Undertakers, may from time to time appoint, or may appoint and keep appointed one or more competent and impartial persons to be electric inspectors for the purposes aforesaid.

Remuneration of electric inspectors.

32. The local authority shall pay to every electric inspector appointed under this Order such reasonable remuneration (if any) as may from time to time be determined by the authority by whom he is appointed, and such remuneration may be in addition to or in substitution for any fees which are directed to be paid to electric inspectors for services rendered by them under this Order, as may be settled by the authority by whom such remuneration is determined: Provided that where any such remuneration is settled to be in substitution for such fees as aforesaid, such fees shall, in lieu of being paid to such electric inspector for his own use, be due and paid to him on behalf and for the use of the local authority, and shall be carried by them to the credit of the local rate.

Testing of mains.

33. Every electric inspector, if and when required to do so by the authority by whom he is appointed, shall from time to time test for insulation and conductivity any portion of any main of the Undertakers within the area of supply through which electricity is supplied by them, or through which they have given notice to the local authority, as by this Order provided, that they intend to commence supplying electricity: Provided that such testings shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of a main oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of a special Order in that behalf made by the Board of Trade.

Testing of service lines.

34. Every electric inspector, if and when required to do so by any person supplied with electricity by the Undertakers, shall from time to time test the insulation and conductivity of the service lines by which such electricity is supplied, and the efficiency of any joints in such service lines, and make such other tests in relation to such service lines as may from time to time be approved of by the Board of Trade.

Mode of testing.

35. Notice shall be given to the Undertakers before the commencement of any testing by an electric inspector, and such testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of such inspector, will least interfere with the supply of electricity by the Undertakers, and in such manner as such inspector may think expedient, but, except under the provisions of a special Order in that behalf made by the Board of Trade, he shall not be entitled to

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have access to or to interfere with the mains of the Undertakers at any points other than those at which the Undertakers have reserved for themselves access to the said mains: Provided that the Undertakers shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of electricity which may be occasioned by or required by such inspector for the purpose of any such testing as aforesaid.

Report of results of testing.

36. Every electric inspector shall, on the day immediately following that on which any testing has been completed by him under this Order, make and deliver a report of the results of his testing to the authority or person by whom he was required to make such testing, and to the Undertakers, and such report shall be receivable in evidence.

Expenses of testing.

37. Where the report of any electric inspector shows, as the result of any testing, that the Undertakers were in default, the expenses of such testing, including such reasonable fees to the electric inspector as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the local authority, with the approval of the Board of Trade, shall be paid by the Undertakers; but if such report shows that the Undertakers were not in default, such expenses shall be paid, in case of mains where the electric inspector is appointed by any local authority, by such local authority, and where such electric inspector was appointed by a court of summary jurisdiction, then by the local authority or such company or person as the court may direct; and in case of service lines, by the person requiring the electric inspector to make such testing.

Provided, that if any authority, company, or person should be dissatisfied with any report of any electric inspector under the last preceding sections, they may appeal to the Board of Trade against such report, and thereupon the Board of Trade shall inquire into and decide upon the matter of any such appeal, and their decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

Local authority to establish testing places and keep instruments.

38. The local authority may, at such places within a reasonable distance from any distributing main as they think fit, establish at their own cost such reasonable number of testing stations as they shall deem to be sufficient for testing the supply of electricity by the Undertakers through such main, and may place thereat proper and suitable instruments, of a pattern to be approved by the Board of Trade, for the purpose of testing such supply, and they may require the Undertakers to connect such stations by means of proper and sufficient service lines with such main at the expense of the Undertakers, and to supply electricity thereto for the purpose of such testing free of charge.

If any dispute arises between the local authority and the Undertakers as to whether the number of such testing stations and the distance from the main at which they are established is reasonable or excessive, or as to the performance by the Undertakers of their duties under this section, such dispute shall be determined by arbitration.

Readings of instruments to be taken.

39. The local authority shall keep all instruments used by them for the purposes of testing any supply of electricity by the Undertakers in efficient working order, and any electric inspector appointed under this Order may from time to time examine and record the readings of such instruments at such times and in such manner as he may be directed by the authority by

whom he is appointed, and any readings so recorded shall be receivable in evidence.

Undertakers may test instruments of local authority.

40. The Undertakers shall have the right to have access at all reasonable times to such instruments for the sake of testing the same and ascertaining if the same are in order, and may require the local authority forthwith to have the same put in order in case they are not so.

Undertakers to keep instruments.

41. The Undertakers shall also set up and keep in efficient working order upon all premises from which they supply electricity by any distributing mains or electric lines suitable and proper instruments of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time approved of or prescribed by the Board of Trade for measuring thereat the difference of potential between any corresponding points of such mains and electric lines, and between such mains and electric lines and the earth, and the current passing along such mains and electric lines, and shall record and keep recorded the readings of these instruments taken at intervals of not more than one hour during the time that electricity is being supplied thereto from such premises, and any readings so recorded shall be receivable in evidence.

Electric inspector may test Undertakers instruments.

42. Any electric inspector appointed under this Order, shall have the right to have access at all reasonable hours to the instruments mentioned in the last preceding section for the purpose of testing the same and ascertaining if the same are in order, and in case the same are not in order he may require the Undertakers forthwith to have the same put in order.

Representation of Undertakers at testings.

43. The Undertakers may, if they think fit, on each occasion of the testing of any main or service line, or the testing or inspection of any instruments of the Undertakers by the electric inspector, be represented by some officer or other agent, but such officer or agent shall not interfere in the testing or inspection.

Undertakers to give facilities for testing.

44. The Undertakers shall afford all facilities for the proper execution of this Order with respect to testing, and shall comply with all the requirements of this Order in that behalf; and in case the Undertakers make default in complying with any of the provisions of this section they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding one pound for every day after the first day during which such offence continues.

Supply.

Undertakers to furnish sufficient supply of electricity to owners and occupiers within the area of supply.

45. The Undertakers shall, upon being required so to do by the owner or occupier of any premises situate within twenty-five yards from any distributing main of the Undertakers, give and continue to give a supply of electricity for such premises subject to the provisions of this Order, and they shall furnish and lay any electric lines that may be necessary for the purpose of supplying the maximum current with which any such owner or occupier may be entitled to be supplied under this Order, subject to the conditions following; (that is to say,)

The cost of so much of any electric line for the supply of electricity to any owner or occupier as may be laid upon the property of such owner or in

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the possession of such occupier, and of so much of any such electric line as may be laid for a greater distance than thirty feet from any distributing main of the Undertakers, although not on such property, shall be defrayed by such owner or occupier.

Every owner or occupier of premises requiring a supply of electricity shall—

Serve a notice upon the Undertakers at their office, specifying the premises in respect of which such supply is required, and the maximum current required to be supplied, and the day (not being an earlier day than a reasonable time after the date of the service of such notice) upon which such supply is required to commence:

Enter into a written contract with the Undertakers (if required by them so to do) to continue to receive and pay for a supply of electricity for a period of at least two years, of such an amount that the rent payable for the same, at the rate of charge for the time being charged by the Undertakers for a supply of electricity to ordinary customers within the area of supply, shall not be less than twenty pounds per centum per annum on the outlay incurred by the Undertakers in providing any electric line to be provided by them for the purpose of such supply, and give to the Undertakers (if required by them so to do) security for the payment to them of all moneys which may become due to them by such owner or occupier in respect of any electric lines to be furnished by the Undertakers, and in respect of electricity to be supplied by them.

Provided always, that the Undertakers may, after they have given a supply of electricity for any premises, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of such premises, within seven days after the date of the service of such notice, to give to them security for the payment of all moneys which may from time to time become due to them in respect of such supply, in case such owner or occupier has not already given such security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient; and in case any such owner or occupier fail to comply with the terms of such notice, the Undertakers may, if they think fit, discontinue to supply electricity for such premises so long as such failure continues. Provided also, that if the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid uses any form of lamp or burner, or uses the electricity supplied to him by the Undertakers for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner so as to unduly or improperly interfere with the supply of electricity to any other authority, company, or person by the Undertakers, the Undertakers may, if they think fit, discontinue to supply electricity to such premises so long as such user continues.

Maximum current.

46. The maximum current with which any such consumer, as in the last section mentioned, shall be entitled to be supplied shall be of such amount as he may from time to time require to be supplied with, not exceeding what may be reasonably anticipated as the maximum consumption on his premises: Provided that where any consumer has required the Undertakers to supply him with a maximum current of any specified amount, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except upon one month's notice to the Undertakers, and any expenses incurred by the Undertakers in respect of the service lines, by which electricity is supplied to the premises of such consumer, or any electric

lines, fittings, or apparatus of the Undertakers upon such premises, consequent upon such alteration, shall be paid by him to the Undertakers, and may be recovered summarily as a civil debt.

If any difference arises between any such owner or occupier and the Undertakers as to what may be reasonably anticipated as the consumption on his premises such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Supply of electricity to public lamps.

47. The Undertakers shall supply electricity to any public lamps within the distance of fifty yards from any of the distributing mains of the Undertakers in such quantities as the local authority may from time to time require to be supplied.

Penalty for failure to supply.

48. Whenever the Undertakers make default in giving a supply of electricity at such pressure and during such hours as are by this Order required to any owner or occupier of premises to whom they may be and are required to supply electricity under this Order, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings in respect of every such default for each day upon which any such default occurs.

Whenever the Undertakers make default in supplying electricity at such pressure and during such hours as are by this Order required to all or any of the public lamps to which they may be and are required to supply electricity under this Order, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings in respect of every such default for each such lamp, and for each day upon which any such default occurs.

Provided that the penalties to be inflicted on the Undertakers under this section shall in no case exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred pounds in respect of any defaults in supplying private consumers, and one hundred pounds in respect of any defaults in supplying public lamps for any one day, and provided also that in no case shall any penalty be inflicted in respect of any default if the court having cognizance of the case are of opinion that such default was caused by inevitable accident, or by force majeure, or was of so slight and unimportant a character as not materially to affect the value of the supply.

Price.

Methods of charging.

49. The Undertakers may charge for electricity supplied by them from any distributing main to any ordinary consumer (otherwise than by agreement)—

(1.) By the quantity of energy contained in such supply; or,

(2.) By the actual quantity of electricity so supplied; or,

unless the Board of Trade from time to time otherwise direct,

(3.) By the number of hours during which the supply of electricity is actually used by such consumer, and the maximum current with which he is for the time being entitled to be supplied:

Provided that before commencing to supply electricity through any distributing main for the purposes of general supply, the Undertakers shall give notice to the local authority by what method they propose to charge for electricity supplied through such main; and where the Undertakers have given any such notice, they shall not be entitled to change such method of charging except after one month's notice of such change has been given by them to the

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local authority and to every consumer of electricity who is supplied by them from such main.

Maximum prices.

50. The prices to be charged by the Undertakers for electricity supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in Schedule C. in the first, second, and third sections thereof respectively.

Other charges by agreement.

51. Subject to the provisions of this Order, and of the principal Act, and to the right of the consumer to require that he shall be charged according to some one or other of the methods above mentioned in cases where he is entitled to require a supply, the Undertakers may make any agreement with a consumer as to the price to be charged for electricity, and the mode in which such charges are to be ascertained and may charge accordingly.

Price to public lamps.

52. The price to be charged by the Undertakers and to be paid to them for all electricity supplied to the public lamps and the mode in which such charges shall be ascertained, shall be settled by agreement between the local authority and the Undertakers, and in case of difference, by arbitration, regard being had to the circumstances of the case and the distributing or other mains (if any) which may have to be laid for the purpose and the prices charged to ordinary consumers in the district.

Meters.

Meters to be used except by agreement.

53. The energy contained in any supply of electricity by the Undertakers to any ordinary consumer under this Order, or the quantity of electricity so supplied, or the duration of such supply (according to the method by which the Undertakers elect to charge), in this Order referred to as "the value of the supply," shall, except as otherwise agreed between such consumer and the Undertakers be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter duly certified under the provisions of this Order.

Meter to be certified.

54. A meter shall be considered to be duly certified under the provisions of this Order if it be certified by an electric inspector appointed under this Order to be of some construction and pattern and to have been fixed and to have been connected with the service lines in some manner approved of by the Board of Trade, and to be a correct meter; and every such meter is in this Order referred to as a "certified meter": Provided that, where any alteration is made in any certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the service lines, such meter shall cease to be a certified meter unless and until it be again certified as a certified meter under the provisions of this Order.

Fees for certifying meters.

55. Every electric inspector who may be required by the Undertakers or by any consumer to examine any meter for the purpose of certifying the same as a certified meter under the provisions of this Order shall be entitled to demand from the Undertakers or consumer so requiring him and to be paid such fees as may from time to time be determined in that behalf by the local authority with the approval of the Board of Trade, before commencing such examination, and every electric inspector shall, upon being required so to do by the Undertakers or any such consumer as aforesaid, examine any meter situate within the district for which he is appointed if such fees are offered to him as afore-

said, and shall certify the same as a certified meter if he considers it entitled to be so certified.

Undertakers to supply meters if required to do so.

56. Where the value of the supply of electricity to any consumer by the Undertakers is under this Order required to be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter, the Undertakers shall, if required so to do by such consumer, supply him with an appropriate meter, and shall if required so to do, fix the same upon the premises of the consumer and connect the service lines therewith, and procure such meter to be duly certified under the provisions of this Order, and for such purposes may authorise and empower any officer or person and any electric inspector to enter upon such premises and execute all necessary works and do all necessary acts: Provided that previously to supplying any such meter the Undertakers may require such consumer to pay to them a reasonable sum in respect of the price of such meter, or to give security therefor if he desires to purchase the same, or to enter into an agreement for the hire of such meter as herein-after provided if he desires to hire such meter, and also to pay to them a reasonable sum in respect of the expenses of fixing such meter and connecting it with the service lines and procuring the same to be certified under this Order; if any difference arises between the Undertakers and any consumer under this section such difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Meters not to be connected or disconnected without notice.

57. No consumer shall connect any meter used under this Order for ascertaining the value of any supply of electricity to him with any electric line through which electricity is supplied by the Undertakers, or disconnect any such meter from any such electric line unless he has given to the Undertakers not less than forty-eight hours notice in writing of his intention so to do, and if any person acts in contravention of this section he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Consumer to keep his meter in proper order.

58. Every consumer of electricity supplied by the Undertakers shall at all times, at his own expense, keep all meters belonging to him, whereby the value of any supply of electricity to him by the Undertakers is under this Order to be ascertained, in proper order for correctly registering such value, and in default of his so doing the Undertakers may cease to supply electricity through such meter.

The Undertakers shall have access to and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect, and replace any such meter at all reasonable times: Provided that all reasonable expenses of and incident to any such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting, and replacing, and the procuring such meter to be again duly certified where such re-certifying is thereby rendered necessary shall, if the meter be found to be not in proper order, be paid by the consumer, but if the same be in proper order, all expenses connected therewith shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Power to the Undertakers to let meters.

59. The Undertakers may let for hire any meter for ascertaining the value of the supply of electricity by them to any consumer, and any fittings thereto, for such remuneration in money, and on such terms with respect to the repair of such meter and fittings, and for securing the safety and return to the Undertakers of such meter, as may be agreed upon between the hirer and the

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Undertakers to keep meter let for hire in repair.

Undertakers, and such remuneration shall be recoverable by the Undertakers summarily as a civil debt.

60. The Undertakers shall at all times, at their own expense, keep all meters let for hire by them to any consumer, whereby the value of the supply of electricity by them to such consumer is ascertained, in proper order for correctly registering such value, and in default of their so doing the consumer shall not be liable to pay rent for the same during such time as such default continues. The Undertakers shall, for the purposes aforesaid, have access to and be at liberty to remove, test, inspect, and replace any such meter at all reasonable times: Provided that the expenses of procuring any such meter to be again duly certified where such re-certifying is thereby rendered necessary shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Differences as to correctness of meter to be settled by inspector.

61. If any difference arises between any consumer and the Undertakers as to whether any meter whereby the value of any supply of electricity to such consumer by the Undertakers is ascertained (whether belonging to such consumer or the Undertakers) is or is not in proper order for correctly registering such value, or as to whether such value has been correctly registered in any case by any meter, such difference shall be determined upon the application of either party by an electric inspector, or where the local authority are the consumers, by an inspector to be appointed by the Board of Trade, who shall also order by which of the parties the costs of the proceedings before him shall be paid, and the decision of such inspector shall be final and binding on all parties. Subject as aforesaid, the register of the meter shall be conclusive evidence in the absence of fraud of the value of any supply of electricity by the Undertakers to any consumer.

Undertakers to pay expenses of providing new meters where method of charge altered.

62. Where any consumer who is supplied with electricity by the Undertakers from any distributing main is provided with a certified meter for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply, and the Undertakers change the method of charging for electricity supplied by them from such main the Undertakers shall pay to such consumer the reasonable expenses to which he may be put in providing a new meter for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply of electricity to him according to such new method of charging; and such expenses may be recovered by the consumer from the Undertakers summarily as a civil debt.

Undertakers may place meters to measure supply or to check measurement thereof.

63. In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of any consumer to ascertain the value of the supply of electricity to him as between himself and the Undertakers, the Undertakers may from time to time place upon his premises such meter or other apparatus as they may desire for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of electricity or energy supplied to such consumer, or the number of hours during which such supply is given, or the maximum amount of such supply, or any other quantity or time connected therewith: Provided that such meter shall be of some construction and pattern and shall be fixed and connected with the service lines in some manner approved of by the Board of Trade, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the Undertakers, and shall not, except by agreement, be

placed otherwise than between the mains of the Undertakers and the poles on the consumer's premises at which the supply is given.

Regulations as to Safety.

Regulations to be observed by Undertakers.

64. The following regulations shall be observed in relation to the supply of electricity under this Order:—

(*a.*) All mains and service lines, so far as they lie in or under streets and public places (otherwise than in distributing boxes or stations), shall be of a pattern to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and shall be covered with thoroughly waterproof covering and be contained in pipes or cases of sufficient strength to protect them from injury, and due precautions shall be taken to prevent any insulating material which may be used being rendered plastic or being otherwise injured by the action of external heat.

(*b.*) All mains or service lines shall be well and sufficiently insulated with some material affording an insulation of a durable character, to be approved of by the Board of Trade; and all parts of service lines shall be so secured that they shall not be liable to be brought into contact with metallic masses upon accidental abrasion of the insulation.

(*c.*) No conductor in any part of any circuit shall be connected with earth unless such connexion is sanctioned by the Board of Trade by any regulations to be hereafter made under the provisions of the principal Act.

(*d.*) The current through any conductor used as a service line shall not exceed one thousand ampères if such current exceed ten ampères, or two thousand ampères if such current is less than ten ampères, per square inch of section of a pure copper wire of a conductivity equal to that of such conductor; provided that when the insulation employed is such that it would become plastic at a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, only three fourths of the above-mentioned currents shall be allowed.

(*e.*) The supply of electricity to any premises shall be capable of being turned off at some point outside such premises.

(*f.*) In each conductor of each service line shall be inserted a safety fuse or other safety connexion of a pattern to be approved by the Board of Trade. Such fuse or connexion shall be situated in a distributing box or at some other point in the service line which is easily accessible, and shall be of such a nature as to cut off the supply when the current through such conductor exceeds by more than fifty per centum (or such other smaller proportion as the Undertakers may think fit) the maximum current which such service line is intended to supply.

(*g.*) All service lines and positive and negative poles of service lines upon the premises of any consumer shall be at a distance of not less than three inches from one another respectively, and the terminals and any joints which may be made in any portion of any service lines which may be upon the premises of any consumer between the point at which they enter upon the said premises and the said poles shall be of some construction and pattern to be approved of by the Board of Trade, and notice in writing of the position of every such joint as aforesaid shall be given to every such

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consumer by the Undertakers before commencing to supply electricity through such service lines.

(*h.*) Where the maximum current given to any consumer by any service lines exceeds fifty ampères, the supply shall be divided and given at more than one pair of poles, so that the maximum current at each pair of poles shall not exceed fifty ampères except in such cases and under such conditions as may be approved of by the Board of Trade.

(*i.*) Where the difference of potential between any point of any main or electric line used by the Undertakers and the earth, or between such point and any other point upon the same circuit exceeds two hundred volts, such precaution shall be taken by the Undertakers as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Trade by any regulations to be made by them under the provisions of the principal Act, to prevent such main or electric line becoming electrically connected with or leaking into any main or electric line through which electricity passes at a different potential.

(*j.*) Where the difference of potential between any point of any charging main and the earth or between such point and any other point upon the same circuit exceeds two hundred volts, all distributing mains connected therewith shall be fitted with such appliances and apparatus of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time prescribed or approved by the Board of Trade for the purpose of ensuring that such mains shall be effectively disconnected and kept disconnected from such batteries during the hours of charging.

(*k.*) No portion of any electric line which may be placed by the Undertakers above ground, and which is not enclosed within any distributing box or building, shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than two hundred volts.

(*l.*) Where any portions of any electric lines belonging to the Undertakers are exposed in such a position as to be liable to be struck by lightning, they shall be efficiently protected by lightning dischargers of such pattern and construction as may be from time to time prescribed or approved by the Board of Trade.

(*m.*) The difference of potential at corresponding points of the positive and negative conductors used as distributing mains or service lines shall not at any time exceed two hundred volts in the case of continuous currents and one hundred volts in the case of alternating currents (the difference of potential in the case of alternating currents being taken as equal to the constant difference of potential which would in the case of continuous currents produce the same mean effect), and no portion of any such conductor shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than such quantity.

(*n.*) The difference of potential at any two points of a charging main shall not exceed four thousand volts, and no portion of any such main shall be at a potential differing from that of the earth by more than such quantity.

(*o.*) The Board of Trade may at any time direct an inquiry to be made into the condition of any mains, electric lines, or works of the Undertakers if

they consider it expedient to do so in the interest of the public safety, and for such purpose they may order any such mains, electric lines, or works to be tested in such manner as they may think expedient, and may require the Undertakers to remedy or repair any defects therein. If the Undertakers make default in remedying or repairing any such defects as aforesaid upon being required to do so as above mentioned within the time prescribed in that behalf by the Board of Trade they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for every day during which such default continues.

Provided always, that if the Undertakers at any time desire to supply electricity by agreement at a high tension for the purpose of arc lighting or for any other purpose, the Board of Trade, if they think fit, may relieve the Undertakers from all or any of the obligations by this section imposed upon them, and may substitute such other regulations to be observed by the Undertakers in relation to such supply as they may think expedient; and all regulations so substituted shall be observed by the Undertakers, and shall, for all purposes of enforcement or otherwise, be deemed to have been inserted in this section in lieu of the regulations for which the same are substituted.

Notices, &c.

Notices, &c. may be printed or written.

65. Notices, orders, and other documents under this Order may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print; and where any notice, order, or document requires authentication by the local authority, the signature thereof by the clerk or surveyor to the local authority shall be sufficient authentication.

Service of notices, &c.

66. Any notice, order, or document required or authorised to be served upon any body or person, under this Order or the principal Act, may be served by the same being addressed to such body or person and being left at or transmitted through the post to the following addresses respectively:—

(*a.*) In the case of the Board of Trade, the office of the Board of Trade;

(*b.*) In the case of the Postmaster General, the General Post Office;

(*c.*) In the case of the local authority, the office of the local authority;

(*d.*) In the case of the justices of the peace for any county, the office of the clerk of the peace for the said county;

(*e.*) In the case of the Undertakers or any other company having a registered office, the registered office of the Undertakers or such company;

(*f.*) In the case of a company having an office or offices, but no registered office, any such office;

(*g.*) In the case of any other person, the usual or last known place of abode of such person.

Where any notice is served by post it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the post.

A notice, order, or document by this Order required or authorised to be

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served on the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming them), without further name or description.

A notice, order, or document by this Order required or authorised to be served on the owner or occupier of premises may be served by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by fixing the notice on some conspicuous part of the premises.

Revocation of Order.

Revocation of Order where Undertakers are insolvent.

67. If at any time after the commencement of this Order the local authority make a representation to the Board of Trade that the Undertakers have made any default in executing works or supplying electricity in accordance with the terms of this Order, and that such default is in consequence of the insolvency of the Undertakers, and that by reason of such insolvency the Undertakers are unable fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this Order, the Board of Trade shall inquire into the truth of such representation, and if upon such inquiry they are satisfied of the truth of such representation they shall, upon the application of the local authority, revoke the Order as to the whole or (with the consent of the Undertakers) as to any part of the area affected thereby.

Provisions where Order revoked.

68. If the Board of Trade at any time revoke this Order under any of the provisions of this Order as to the whole or any part of the area affected thereby, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(*a.*) The Board of Trade shall serve a notice of such revocation upon the Undertakers and upon the local authority, and shall in such notice fix a date at which such revocation shall take effect, and from and after such date all the powers of the Undertakers for the supply of electricity within such area or part thereof as aforesaid, shall absolutely cease and determine;

(*b.*) Within one month after the service of such notice by the Board of Trade upon the local authority, the local authority, if they think fit, may by notice in writing require the Undertakers to sell, and thereupon the Undertakers shall sell to them the undertaking, or such part of it as is within such area or part thereof as aforesaid, upon terms of paying the then value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Undertakers, suitable to and used by them for the purposes of the undertaking, within such area or part thereof, such value being estimated in manner directed by the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, in the case of purchases effected by the local authority under section twenty-seven of that Act;

(*c.*) Where no purchase is effected by the local authority under the provisions of the last subsection, and any local authority, company, or person is willing to purchase the undertaking, or such part of it as aforesaid, the Board of Trade, if they think fit, may, with the consent of the local authority and the Undertakers, or without the consent of the Under-

takers, in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same under this section as aforesaid, direct that the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, should be transferred to such company or person, and thereupon on the payment of the price of the same, the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid shall be so transferred;

(*d.*) Where any purchase is effected or any transfer is directed under the preceding provisions of this section, the undertaking or part thereof so purchased or transferred shall vest in the purchasers or transferees thereof, freed from any debts, mortgages, or similar obligations of the Undertakers, or attaching to the undertaking, and the revocation of this Order as to the whole of the area affected thereby or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall extend only to the revocation of the rights, powers, authorities, duties, and obligations of the Undertakers from whom the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid is purchased or transferred, in relation to the supply of electricity within such area or part thereof, and, save as aforesaid, this Order shall remain in full force within such area or part thereof in favour of the local authority, company, or person by or to whom such undertaking or part thereof is purchased or transferred as aforesaid;

(*e.*) Where no purchase has been effected and no transfer has been directed under the preceding provisions of this section the local authority, and any persons who may be liable to repair any street or part of a street in which any works of the Undertakers may have been placed, may forthwith remove such works, with all reasonable care, and the Undertakers shall pay to the local authority or other such persons as aforesaid such reasonable costs of such removal as may be specified in a notice to be served on the Undertakers by such local authority or other persons, or, if so required by the Undertakers, within one week after the service of such notice upon them, as may be settled by arbitration;

If the Undertakers fail to pay such reasonable costs as aforesaid within one month after the service upon them of such notice or the delivery of the award of the arbitrator, as the case may be, the local authority or other such persons as aforesaid may, without any previous notice to the Undertakers (but without prejudice to any other remedy which they may have for the recovery of the amount), sell and dispose of any such works as aforesaid, either by public auction or private sale, and for such sum or sums and to such person or persons as they may think fit; and may out of the proceeds of such sale, pay and reimburse themselves the amount of the costs so specified or settled as aforesaid, and of the costs of sale, and the balance (if any) of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid over by them to the Undertakers;

(*f.*) In case the local authority, or any company or person, may be entitled to compensation for any damage sustained by them, by reason or in consequence of the execution of any works within such area, or part thereof, as aforesaid, or the exercise of any powers by this Order granted to the Undertakers, or for any expenses to which such local authority, company, or person, may have been put in removing any works of the Undertakers within such area, or part thereof, under the provisions of this Order, such

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compensation shall be a first charge on any money that may have been deposited or secured by the Undertakers, under the provisions of this Order in respect of such area, or part thereof, and which may not have been repaid or released to the Undertakers, and such money shall be applied rateably in satisfying such claims, and in every such case the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the various claims, and the persons to whom it is to be paid, shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

General.

Nature and amount of security.

69. Where any consumer is required under this Order to give security to the Undertakers, such security may be by way of deposit or otherwise, and of such amount as he and the Undertakers agree on, or as, in default of agreement, may be determined on the application of either party by a court of summary jurisdiction, who may also order by which of the parties the costs of the proceedings before them shall be paid, and the decision of the said court shall be final and binding on all parties: Provided that where any such security is given by way of deposit the Undertakers shall pay interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum on every sum of ten shillings so deposited for every six months during which the same remains in their hands.

Proceedings where approval of board of Trade is required.

70. Where under the provisions of this Order the approval of the Board of Trade is required to be given in any case such approval shall be signified in writing under the hand of one of the secretaries or assistant secretaries of the Board of Trade, and all costs and expenses of or incident to any application for such approval, including the costs of the tests (if any) which may be required to be made by the Board of Trade for the purpose of determining whether such approval should be given, shall be borne and paid by the applicant or applicants for such approval: Provided always, that where any approval is given by the Board of Trade to any plan, pattern, or specification, they may require such copies of the same as they may think fit to be prepared and deposited at their office at the expense of the said applicant or applicants, and may from time to time, if they think fit, revoke any approval so given, or permit such approval to be continued subject to such modifications as they may think necessary.

Notice of approval of Board of Trade, &c. to be given by advertisement.

71. Where the Board of Trade, upon the application of the Undertakers, give any approval or grant any extension of any time limited for the performance of any duties by the Undertakers under this Order, or where the Board of Trade, upon the application of the local authority, revoke this Order as to the whole or any part of the area affected thereby, notice that such approval has been given, or such extension of time granted, or such revocation made, shall be published by public advertisement once at least in each of two successive weeks in some one and the same local newspaper by the body by whom such application was made as aforesaid.

Notice of applications for extension of time to be

72. Where any application is made to the Board of Trade to extend any time limited for the performance of any duties by the Undertakers under this

Order, notice of such application shall be served on the local authority by the Undertakers, and an opportunity shall be given to the local authority to make representations or objections with reference thereto.

Lowestoft. given to local authority.

73. All penalties under this Order, the recovery of which is not otherwise specially provided for, may be recovered in a summary manner before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Recovery of penalties.

74. The Undertakers shall be answerable for all accidents, damages, and injuries happening through the act or default of the Undertakers, or of any person in their employment by reason or in consequence of any of the Undertakers works, and shall save harmless all authorities, bodies, and persons by whom any street is repairable, and all other authorities, companies, and bodies, collectively and individually, and their officers and servants, from all damages and costs in respect of such accidents, damages, and injuries.

Undertakers to be responsible for all damages.

75. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the Undertakers borrowing money on the security of mortgages of the undertaking, or shall make the consent or approval of the Board of Trade necessary to the validity or effect of any such mortgage: Provided that, every mortgage of the undertaking shall be deemed to comprise all purchase money which may be paid to the Undertakers in the event of any compulsory sale or transfer of the undertaking or any part thereof, under section twenty-seven of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, or under this Order, and that any mortgage granted by the Undertakers shall not be a charge upon the undertaking or any part thereof in the event of the undertaking or such part being purchased or transferred as aforesaid, and that every mortgage deed granted by the Undertakers shall be endorsed with notice to that effect.

As to mortgages.

76. Nothing in this Order shall authorise the Undertakers to take, use, or in any manner interfere with any portion of the shore or bed of the sea, or of any river, channel, creek, bay, or estuary, or any right in respect thereof, belonging to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, in right of Her Crown, and under the management of the Board of Trade, without the previous consent in writing of the Board of Trade on behalf of Her Majesty (which consent the Board of Trade may give); neither shall anything in this Order contained extend to take away, prejudice, diminish, or alter any of the estates, rights, privileges, powers, or authorities vested in, or enjoyed or exerciseable by the Queen's Majesty, Her heirs or successors.

Saving rights of the Crown in the foreshore.

77. The Undertakers shall not construct on the shore of the sea, or of any creek, bay, arm of the sea, or navigable river communicating therewith, where and so far up the same as the tide flows and re-flows, any work without the previous consent of the Board of Trade, to be signified in writing under the hand of one of the secretaries or assistant secretaries of the Board of Trade, and then only according to such plan and under such restrictions and regulations as the Board of Trade may approve of, such approval being signified as last aforesaid; and where any such work may have been constructed, the Undertakers shall not at any time alter or extend the same without obtaining previously to making any such alteration or extension the like consents or approvals. If any such work be commenced or completed contrary to the

Works not to be constructed on shore of navigable waters without consent of Board of Trade.

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provisions of this Order the Board of Trade may abate and remove the same, and restore the site thereof to its former condition at the cost and charge of the Undertakers; and the amount of such cost and charge may be recovered by the Board of Trade summarily as a civil debt.

Saving clause for Postmaster General.

78. Nothing in this Order shall affect any right or remedy of the Postmaster General under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, or the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1878, and all provisions contained in this Order in favour of the Postmaster General shall be construed to be in addition to and not in modification of the provisions of those Acts.

Undertakers not exempted from proceedings for nuisance.

79. Nothing in this Order shall exonerate the Undertakers from any indictment, action, or other proceeding for nuisance in the event of any nuisance being caused by them.

Provisions as to general Acts.

80. Nothing in this Order shall exempt the Undertakers or their undertaking from the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply of or price to be charged for electricity which may be passed in this or any future session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE A.

The streets or places within the Parish of Lowestoft known as High Street (from the corner of St. Peter's Street to Crown Street), and Crown Street (from High Street to the Mission Hall).

The houses, buildings, and premises on both sides the said streets or places abutting thereon or communicating therewith are included in this area, and the Undertakers are to lay distributing mains along the said streets or places within two years from the commencement of this Order.

SCHEDULE B.

So much of the parish of Lowestoft as the same is constituted at the date of the commencement of this Order as is not included in the area described in Schedule A.

SCHEDULE C.

The term "unit" as used in this schedule shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of 1,000 ampères flowing under an electro-motive force of one volt during one hour.

SECTION 1.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the quantity of energy contained in the supply given to him, they shall be entitled to charge him at the following rates per quarter:—For any quantity up to 100 units, three pounds ten shillings; for each unit over 100 units, sevenpence per unit.

SECTION 2.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the actual quantity of electricity supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him according to the rates set forth in section 1 of this schedule, the quantity of energy contained in the supply given to him being taken to be the product of the actual quantity of electricity supplied to him and the standard pressure at the point of junction of the mains and the service lines by which he is supplied.

SECTION 3.

Where the Undertakers charge any consumer by the number of hours during which he actually uses his supply, they shall be entitled to charge him at the rates specified in section 2 of this schedule, the quantity of electricity supplied to him being calculated on the supposition that the consumer uses the maximum current specified by him under the provisions of this Order during all the hours that he has used the supply.

SCHEDULE D.

Railway which may be broken up by the Undertakers in pursuance of the special powers granted by this Order.

The Great Eastern Railway.

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