

If one lamp only be carried outside, it shall be fixed on the right or off side of the carriage.

2. In pursuance of section 10 of the above-mentioned Act I hereby annex a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for any breach of this Order.

3. This Order shall come into force on the 10th day of July, 1899.

*M. W. Ridley,*  
One of Her Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall, July 5, 1899.

(F. & H. 5648.)

FOR the purposes of the Electric Lighting Acts, 1832 to 1890, and all Provisional Orders and Licences made and issued thereunder, the Board of Trade approve of the pattern and construction of the meter (hereinafter described) for the measurement of electrical energy when supplied on the constant potential two-phase or three-phase alternating current system, namely:—

The meter deposited at the Board of Trade on the 11th day of November, 1898, by or on behalf of the Aron Electricity Meter Limited, of 46, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., and sealed by the Board of Trade and known as the Aron (alternating current) Meter.

The Board of Trade further approve of the following manner of fixing meters of the above pattern and construction, and of connecting them with the service lines, referred to herein as the first outer, second outer, and middle service lines respectively:—

The meter is to be fixed securely on a vertical wall or support, great care being taken that it is accurately perpendicular as indicated by the plumb-line fixed on the left hand side of the case.

In connecting the meter with the service lines the first outer service line is to be cut, the ends prepared as described below, and the conductors inserted and tightly clamped in the left hand pair of terminals, so that the service line from the supply is placed in the terminal on the left, and the consumer's wire in the terminal on the right. Similarly the second outer service line is to be cut, its ends prepared as described below and tightly clamped in the right hand pair of terminals, which for this purpose are separately insulated. A pressure connection is also made between the middle service line and a pressure terminal placed between the two pairs of current terminals.

In preparing the ends of the service lines, the conductor is to be bared of insulating material for a length not less than three-quarters of an inch and not exceeding one inch, the insulation being cut straight across. The outside of the insulating material is to be made to fit closely the hole through which the line is passed to the terminal, indiarubber tape or other insulating material being wound on to the requisite thickness if necessary.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade, this 12th day of July, 1899.

*T. H. W. Pelham,* Assistant Secretary,  
Board of Trade.

#### LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

THE Board of Trade have, after modification, confirmed an Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners and entitled the Corringham Light Railway Order, 1899, authorizing the construction of a Light Railway in the county of Essex, between Corringham, Thames Haven, and Kynochtown.

Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S. W.,  
July 13, 1899.

*Treasury Chambers, July 14, 1899.*

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice, that at a Trial of the Pyx, held at Goldsmiths' Hall, in the City of London, on the 5th July, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 29th June, 1871, the following Verdict of the Pyx Jury was delivered to the Queen's Remembrancer, viz.:—

WE, whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn this fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, before the Queen's Remembrancer, at Goldsmiths' Hall, in the city of London, have made the Assays and Trials of Her Majesty's Gold and Silver Coins in the Pyx of the Mint, which, according to accounts produced by the Officers of the Mint, were coined in the said Mint from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine both days inclusive. We ascertained that the number of coins, both of gold and silver, in each packet produced to us, corresponded with the number which the Officers of the Mint represented it to contain; and we took six coins from each of such packets of Gold coins, making altogether thirty Sovereigns or Twenty-shilling pieces, and ninety-six Half-Sovereigns or Ten-shilling pieces, and we weighed each of the said coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy prescribed in the First Schedule to the Coinage Act, 1870, as amended by the Coinage Act, 1891. We found that the amount of variation from the Standard of Weight specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was minus twenty-one ten-thousandth parts of an ounce (—0021 oz.) on the whole of such coins, and that, therefore, they were within the prescribed remedy as to weight. We then melted the said Gold coins so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the standard Gold Trial Plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation thereof from the Standard of Fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was minus three ten-thousandth parts (or —0003), and that, therefore, the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said Gold coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to Weight. We then took from such residue three Sovereigns and five Half-Sovereigns, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such Sovereigns weighed respectively,—the first, 123·164 grains, the second, 123·113 grains, and the third, 123·174 grains, and that such Half-Sovereigns weighed respectively,—the first, 61·527 grains, the second, 61·627 grains, the third, 61·577 grains, the fourth, 61·647 grains, and the fifth, 61·667 grains. We then assayed the said three Sovereigns and five Half-Sovereigns separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such Sovereigns to be,—the first, 916·56, the second, 916·36, and the third, 916·46 respectively, and the millesimal fineness of such Half-Sovereigns to be,—the first, 916·46, the second, 916·50, the third, 916·46, the fourth, 916·76, and the fifth, 916·70 respectively. We also took a coin from each of such packets of Silver coins, making altogether ten Crowns, thirteen Half-Crowns, twenty Florins, thirty-five Shillings, nineteen Sixpences, one Fourpence, fourteen Threepences, one Twopence, and one Penny, and weighed each of the said