

# Electric Lighting Act, 1909.

[9 EDW. 7. CH. 34.]

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A.D. 1909.

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### CHAPTER 34.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to Electric Lighting. A.D. 1909.  
[25th November 1909.]

**B**E it enacted by the King'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.—(1) The Board of Trade may by Provisional Order authorise any local authority, company, or person, who is authorised by the same or any previous Provisional Order or by Act of Parliament to supply electricity in any area, to acquire compulsorily, or to use, for the purpose of a generating station any land specified in the Order, whether situated within or without the area of supply, and, in the case of a local authority, whether situated within or without their district. Compulsory acquisition of land for generating stations.

(2) For the purpose of the acquisition of land authorised to be taken compulsorily under any such Provisional Order, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts which relate to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, and to the entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking, are, subject to the modifications set out in the First Schedule to this Act, incorporated with the Electric Lighting Acts, as well as the provisions of those Acts already so incorporated by the Electric Lighting Act, 1882. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 56.

(3) Rules made by the Board of Trade under section five of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, shall provide for proper notice being given of an application for a Provisional Order, by which it is proposed to authorise the compulsory acquisition or use of land for the purpose of a generating station, to owners, lessees, and occupiers of land, and also for public notice being given of the proposal by advertisement.

2. It shall not be lawful for any undertakers after the passing of this Act, except with the consent of the Board of Trade, to construct any generating station on any land acquired by them after the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and nine unless the construction is authorised and the land is specified Construction of generating station on land acquired by agreement.

A.D. 1909. in a special Act or Provisional Order, and the Board of Trade shall not in any case give such consent until notice has been given, by advertisement or otherwise, as the Board of Trade may direct, to the local authority of the district in which the land is situate, and to owners and lessees of land situate within three hundred yards of the land upon which the generating station is to be constructed, and an opportunity has been given to such local authority, owners, and lessees, of stating any objections they may have thereto.

This section shall not apply to any station for transforming, converting, or distributing electrical energy.

Breaking up  
streets, &c.,  
outside area of  
supply.

**3.** For the purpose of enabling electricity to be brought into an area of supply from a generating station belonging to any undertakers situated outside that area, the Board of Trade may by Provisional Order apply to any roads, railways, or tramways situated outside that area the provisions of the Electric Lighting Acts which authorise, or enable the Board of Trade to authorise, the breaking up of any road, railway, or tramway, so far as those provisions do not already so apply :

Provided that a Provisional Order authorising the breaking up of roads outside the area of supply shall not be granted by the Board of Trade except with the consent of the local authority in whose district the road is situate, unless the Board of Trade, in any case in which the consent of any such local authority is refused, are of opinion that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, such consent ought to be dispensed with, and in that case they shall make a special report to Parliament stating the grounds on which they have dispensed with the consent.

Supply in  
bulk.

**4.—(1)** The Board of Trade, unless they are of opinion that, by reason of the character or magnitude of the proposed undertaking, the matter ought to be dealt with by private Bill, may by Provisional Order—

- (a) authorise any local authority or company to supply electricity in bulk ;
- (b) provide for any supply so authorised being compulsory ;  
and
- (c) make such other provisions as appear to them necessary for adapting the Electric Lighting Acts to any case where a local authority or company are authorised to supply electricity in bulk, including the application to roads, railways, and tramways along the route along which lines are authorised to be laid for the purpose of giving the supply in bulk of the provisions of those Acts which authorise or enable the Board of Trade to authorise the breaking up of any road, railway, or tramway :

Provided that a Provisional Order authorising the breaking up of roads outside the area of supply of the local authority or company by whom the supply is to be given shall not be granted by the Board of Trade except with the consent of the local

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authority in whose district the road is situate, unless the Board of Trade, in any case in which the consent of any such local authority is refused, are of opinion that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, such consent ought to be dispensed with, and in that case they shall make a special report to Parliament stating the ground on which they have dispensed with the consent.

(2) If the Board of Trade refuse to grant a Provisional Order under this section, on the ground that the matter ought to be dealt with by a private Bill, the notices published and served for the purposes of the proposed Order shall, subject to Standing Orders, be held to have been published and served for a private Bill applying for similar powers :

Provided that the applicants for the Order shall, by notice served in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time, inform all opponents of their intention to proceed by way of private Bill, and, subject to Standing Orders, the application for a Provisional Order shall be deemed and taken to be a petition for leave to bring in a private Bill, and the applicants shall also give such additional notice (if any) as may be required by Standing Orders.

(3) The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order permit any undertakers to supply electricity in bulk to any other undertakers upon such terms and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, if the supply can be given without breaking up any streets except such as the undertakers giving or the undertakers receiving the supply are authorised to break up ; but the Board of Trade shall not in any case make such an order until notice of the intention to make the order has been given by advertisement or otherwise as the Board of Trade may direct, and an opportunity has been given to any person who appears to the Board to be affected of stating any objections he may have thereto.

5.—(1) Any local authority, company, or person authorised to supply electricity in any area may, with the consent of the Board of Trade, supply at any point within that area electricity for the purposes of haulage or traction on any railway, tramway, or canal situate partly within and partly without that area, and for the purposes of lighting vehicles and vessels used on any such railway, tramway, or canal ; but the Board of Trade shall not in any case give any such consent until notice of the application for the consent has been given by advertisement or otherwise in such manner as the Board of Trade may direct, and an opportunity has been given to any person who appears to the Board to be affected of stating any objections he may have thereto.

Supply of electricity to railways, tramways, and canals partly outside area of supply.

(2) The Board of Trade may by Provisional Order authorise any such local authority, company, or person so to supply electricity to be used for purposes incidental to the working or lighting of the railway, tramway, or canal, other than the purposes aforesaid.

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(3) A company, local authority, or body receiving a supply of electricity under this section shall not use the electricity in such manner as to cause or to be likely to cause any interference with Government observatories or laboratories, or observatories or laboratories now or hereafter erected, owned, or managed in pursuance of any present or future statutory enactment, but this subsection shall not apply to any such company, local authority, or body who, by any Act of Parliament, or Order confirmed by or having the effect of an Act of Parliament, containing provisions for the protection of such observatories or laboratories, are authorised to use electricity for the purposes for which a supply is authorised to be given under this section.

Supply to premises outside area of supply in certain cases.

6.—(1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that the occupier of any premises is desirous of obtaining a supply of electricity from any undertakers within whose area of supply those premises are not situate, the Board of Trade may, if the local authority within whose district the premises are situate, and the undertakers (if any) authorised to supply electricity to such premises, consent, by order permit the first-mentioned undertakers to give a supply to those premises on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board think fit :

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Board of Trade any consent required by this subsection is unreasonably withheld, the Board of Trade may proceed as if such consent had been given.

(2) An order given by the Board of Trade under this section may, for the purpose of enabling a supply to be given thereunder, confer any such powers and impose any such duties on the undertakers as would have been conferred or imposed by the Electric Lighting Acts and as might have been conferred or imposed by Provisional Order if the premises and the route along which lines are to be laid for the purpose of giving the supply were within the area of supply of the undertakers, anything in the special Act or Order relating to the undertaking to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) If the undertakers on whom powers are conferred by an order under this section are not a local authority, the works and lines erected and laid under the powers so conferred shall, so long as the order remains in force, be deemed, for the purposes of the provisions as to purchase applicable to the undertaking, to form part of the undertaking within the district of the local authority which comprises the area of supply of the undertakers, or, if that area is comprised within the districts of more than one local authority, within such of those districts as the Board of Trade may determine.

(4) Nothing in this section shall enable the Board of Trade, without the consent of the undertakers within whose area of supply the premises are situate, to give such permission as aforesaid to any undertakers where the last-mentioned undertakers are by any Act of Parliament specifically prohibited from

supplying electricity within the area of the first-mentioned A.D. 1909. undertakers.

**7.**—(1) Where any generating station, mains, or other works of a company used solely for supplying electricity within the district of a local authority are situated outside the district of that local authority, the generating station, mains, and other works so used shall for the purposes of the provisions of the Electric Lighting Acts, and any Provisional Order conferring on local authorities power to purchase undertakings, be deemed to be situated within the district of that local authority, and, where any generating station, mains, and other works are used solely for supplying electricity within the districts of two or more local authorities, but are not situated within any of those districts, the Board of Trade, may, on the application of all or any of those authorities, by Provisional Order apply this provision subject to such adaptations as the circumstances of the case may require :

Provisions as to right of local authority to purchase.

Provided that this subsection shall not, except by agreement between the local authority and the company concerned, apply to any generating station, mains, or other works authorised by a special Act passed before the passing of this Act.

(2) Any local authority having power under the Electric Lighting Acts or any Provisional Order to purchase so much of the undertaking of a company as is within the district of that local authority may, with the consent of and upon such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Board of Trade, and, in the case of an undertaking authorised before the commencement of this Act, with the consent of the company, transfer their rights of purchase to any other local authority having power to purchase so much of the same undertaking as is within the district of that last-mentioned local authority, and the deed of transfer may contain such consequential provisions as may be necessary for giving effect to the transfer.

**8.** The Board of Trade may, with the concurrence of the Local Government Board, by Provisional Order make such provisions as appear to them necessary or expedient, by the constitution of a joint committee or joint board or otherwise, for the joint exercise of all or any of the powers under the Electric Lighting Acts, or this Act, or any Provisional Order, by two or more local authorities as respects any area of supply consisting of the whole or parts of the districts of those authorities, in any case where it appears to them that the joint exercise of those powers would be expedient, and any such Provisional Order may contain such provisions as may appear necessary or proper for adapting any of the provisions of the Electric Lighting Acts, or this Act, or any such Provisional Order, to the case of any committee or board so constituted.

Exercise of electric lighting powers by authorities jointly.

**9.** The Board of Trade may grant a Provisional Order notwithstanding that the notice required by section four of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, to be given to a local authority on

July notices.

A.D. 1909. — or before the first day of July has not been given in the case of any local authority which waives its right to receive such a notice, and no such notice need be given to the local authority of a district in which it is not intended to take power to distribute electricity.

Revision of  
maximum  
price.

62 & 63 Vict.  
c. 19.

**10.**—(1) With a view to making five years the ordinary period of revision of maximum price and allowing representations as to revision to be made by consumers, subsection (2) of section thirty-two of the schedule to the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act, 1899, shall, for the purpose of incorporation with any Act or Order passed or confirmed after the passing of this Act, be read as if the words “five years” were substituted for the words “seven years,” and the words “or such number of consumers, not less than twenty, as the Board of Trade consider sufficient, having regard to the population of the area of supply,” were inserted after the words “either the local authority or the undertakers.”

(2) Where any Act or Provisional Order passed or confirmed before the commencement of this Act enables the Board of Trade to revise or vary any maximum prices to be charged for electricity, that Act or Order shall be construed—

- (a) so as to enable the revision or variation to take place at an interval of five years after the commencement of the Act or Order, or the last revision, in cases where a longer interval is fixed by the Act or Order; and
- (b) so as to enable the power of revision or variation to be exercised on the representation of such number of consumers, not less than twenty, as the Board of Trade consider sufficient, having regard to the population of the area of supply, in cases where under the Act or Order such a power either cannot be exercised on such a representation, or can be exercised only on the representation of a number of consumers greater than twenty.

Certification of  
meters.

**11.**—(1) The sections set out in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be substituted for sections forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, and fifty-three of the schedule to the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act, 1899, as incorporated with any Act or Order passed or confirmed after the commencement of this Act.

(2) The provisions contained in the sections so set out shall, subject to such adaptations (if any) as may be necessary, be substituted for any corresponding provisions as to the use, examination, and certification of meters, and their connection and disconnection with electric lines, contained in or incorporated with any special Act or Provisional Order relating to the supply of electricity passed or confirmed before the commencement of this Act.

Accounts of  
local autho-  
rities.

**12.** For the purposes of section nine of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, the accounts of any undertakers being



a local authority shall be made up to the thirty-first day of March in each year, and accordingly as respects those accounts the thirtieth day of June shall be substituted in that section for the twenty-fifth day of March, and the thirty-first day of March for the thirty-first day of December: Provided that, if any such undertakers show to the Board of Trade that some other dates are, owing to special circumstances, more convenient in their case than the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of June, the Board of Trade may substitute such other dates for the said thirty-first day of March and thirtieth day of June, and this section shall as respects those undertakers be construed with the substituted dates.

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**13.** The Board of Trade shall from time to time make a return to Parliament giving such particulars as they may think proper with regard to the reports made by any auditors appointed by them to audit the accounts of any undertakers, and any action taken on such reports by the Board and by the undertakers.

Return by Board of Trade as to auditors' reports.

**14.**—(1) A local authority, company, or person who have obtained a licence, order, or special Act for the supply of electricity shall not, by transfer or otherwise, divest themselves of any of the powers, rights, or obligations conferred or imposed upon them by the Electric Lighting Acts, or by any licence, order, or special Act, otherwise than under and in accordance with a provision contained in a licence, order, or special Act authorising such a divestiture.

Restriction on transfer of powers, &c., of undertakers.

(2) Section eleven of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, shall be repealed from "but no local authority" to the end of the section.

**15.** Notwithstanding anything in the Electric Lighting Acts or in any Act of Parliament or Provisional Order authorising an undertaking, a person shall not be entitled to demand or to continue to receive from undertakers authorised to supply electricity in any area a supply of electricity for any premises having a separate supply, unless he has agreed with the undertakers to pay to them such minimum annual sum as will give them a reasonable return on the capital expenditure, and will cover other standing charges incurred by them in order to meet the possible maximum demand for those premises; the sum to be so paid shall be determined in default of agreement by arbitration.

Supply of electricity to premises having separate supply.

**16.** All electric lines, fittings, apparatus, and appliances let by any undertakers on hire or belonging to any undertakers, but being in or upon premises of which the undertakers are not in possession, shall, whether they be or be not fixed or fastened to any part of any premises in or upon which they may be situate, or to the soil under any such premises, at all times continue to be the property of, and be removable by the undertakers, and sections twenty-four and twenty-five of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, shall extend and apply to all such electric lines,

Electric lines, &c., let on hire, though fixed to premises, to remain the property of undertakers.

A.D. 1909. fittings, apparatus, and appliances: Provided that such electric lines, fittings, apparatus, or appliances have upon them respectively a distinguishing metal plate affixed to a conspicuous part thereof, or a distinguishing brand or other mark conspicuously impressed or made thereon, sufficiently indicating the undertakers as the actual owners thereof.

For the purposes of this section, electric lines, fittings, apparatus, and appliances disposed of by the undertakers on terms of payment by instalments shall, until the whole of the instalments have been paid, be deemed to be electric lines, fittings, apparatus, and appliances let on hire by the undertakers.

Nothing in this section shall affect the amount of the assessment for rating of any premises upon which any electric lines, fittings, apparatus, or appliances are or shall be fixed.

Notice to be given to undertakers before removing.

**17.**—(1) Twenty-four hours' notice in writing shall be given to the undertakers by every consumer before he quits any premises supplied with electrical energy by the undertakers, and, in default of such notice, the consumer so quitting shall be liable to pay to the undertakers the money accruing due in respect of such supply up to the next usual period for ascertaining the register of the meter on such premises, or the date from which any subsequent occupier of such premises may require the undertakers to supply electrical energy to such premises, whichever shall first occur.

(2) Notice to the effect of this section shall be endorsed upon any demand note for charges for electrical energy.

Power to refuse to supply electrical energy in certain cases.

**18.** The undertakers may refuse to supply electrical energy to any person whose payments for the supply of electrical energy are for the time being in arrear (not being the subject of a bonâ fide dispute), whether any such payments be due to the undertakers in respect of a supply to the premises in respect of which such supply is demanded or in respect of other premises.

Exemption of agreements for the supply of electricity from stamp duty. 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39.

**19.** Electrical energy shall be deemed to be goods, wares, or merchandise for the purposes of section fifty-nine of the Stamp Act, 1891 (which makes certain contracts chargeable with stamp duty as conveyances on sale), and also for the purposes of the exemption numbered 3 under the heading "Agreement or any memorandum of an agreement" contained in the First Schedule to that Act.

Construction of provisions prohibiting association.

**20.** For removing doubts, it is hereby declared that so much of any Provisional Order or special Act, or of the schedule to the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act, 1899, as incorporated with any such Order or Act, as prohibits undertakers from associating themselves with any company or person supplying energy under any licence, Provisional Order, or special Act unless the undertakers are authorised by Parliament to do so, shall not be construed as prohibiting the undertakers from taking a supply of

electricity in bulk from any company or person authorised to give such a supply. A.D. 1909.

**21.** Money borrowed under the Electric Lighting Acts shall not be reckoned as part of the total debt of a local authority for the purpose of any limitation on borrowing under the enactments relating to borrowing by the local authority. Provision as to borrowing by local authorities.

**22.—(1)** With a view to the protection of the royal palaces, parks, and gardens, museums, and other public buildings, and their contents (in this section referred to as “the protected premises”), the Commissioners of Works and their engineer, or other officer duly authorised in writing under the hand of their secretary, may from time to time enter upon and inspect any generating station of any undertakers, and, if on such inspection it should appear to the Commissioners that proper precautions are not being adopted for the due consumption of smoke, and for preventing as far as reasonably practicable the evolution of oxides of sulphur, and generally for the prevention of nuisance in relation to the protected premises, they may, without prejudice to any other remedy, require the undertakers forthwith to carry out such works and to do such things as are necessary in the circumstances. For the protection of the Commissioners of Works.

(2) The undertakers shall give all reasonable facilities for such inspection to the Commissioners and their engineer or other officer as aforesaid.

(3) Any dispute arising between the Commissioners and the undertakers in relation to any of the provisions of this section shall be determined by arbitration.

This section shall not apply to the station of the Westminster Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, at Horseferry Road, in the city of Westminster.

**23.** Where in any area a local authority, company, or person is authorised to supply electricity under Act of Parliament or under licence or Provisional Order granted under the Electric Lighting Acts, it shall not, after the passing of this Act, be lawful for any other local authority, company, or person to commence to supply or distribute electricity within the same area unless such supply or distribution is authorised by Act of Parliament, or by licence or Provisional Order granted in terms of the Electric Lighting Acts: Provided that this section shall not prevent any company or person from affording a supply of electrical energy to any other company or person where the business of the company or person affording the supply is not primarily that of the supply of electrical energy to consumers: Prohibiting unauthorised undertakers from competing with statutory undertakers.

Provided also that this section shall not prevent any company who at the passing of this Act are empowered by their memorandum of association to generate electrical energy from affording a supply to a railway company for purposes incidental to that company's undertaking other than the conveyance of public traffic.

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For the protection of gas undertakers.

**24.** Nothing in this Act shall enable the Board of Trade by Provisional Order to authorise the compulsory acquisition of any land which, at the date of the first publication of the notice for the Order, belongs to any gas or water undertakers and is used or authorised to be used by them for the purposes of their undertaking.

Definitions.

**25.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression “Provisional Order” means a Provisional Order under the Electric Lighting Acts :

The expression “Electric Lighting Acts” means—

(a) As respects England and Ireland, the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888 ; and

(b) As respects Scotland, the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, the Electric Lighting (Scotland) Act, 1890, and the Electric Lighting (Scotland) Act, 1902 :

The expression “authorised” means authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order :

The expression “area of supply” means any area within which any local authority, company, or person is authorised to supply electricity :

The expression “undertakers” means any local authority, company, or person, authorised to supply electricity to whom the Electric Lighting Acts apply :

The expression “road” includes any street as defined by the Electric Lighting Act, 1882 :

The expression “generating station” includes any station for generating, transforming, converting, or distributing electricity :

The expression “to supply electricity in bulk” means to supply electricity—

(a) to any local authority, company, or person authorised to distribute electricity to be used for the purposes of distribution ; or

(b) to any local authority authorised by any general or special Act to undertake or contract for the lighting of streets, bridges, or public places, to be used for the purposes of lighting streets, bridges, and public places.

Application of Act to Scotland and Ireland.

55 & 56 Vict. c. 55.  
57 & 58 Vict. c. 58.

**26.**—(1) In the application of this Act to Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board as respects Provisional Orders relating to Scottish local authorities, and the fifteenth day of May shall be substituted for the thirty-first day of March, and the first day of August shall be substituted for the thirtieth day of June. Section ninety-nine of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, as applied by section forty-four of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, shall be read as if the words “subject” to the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, or

“ any Act or Acts amending or superseding the same,” were **A.D. 1909.**  
repealed.

(2) In the application of this Act to Ireland, the Local Government Board for Ireland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board as respects Provisional Orders relating to Irish local authorities.

**27.**—(1) This Act may be cited as the Electric Lighting Act, 1909. Short title, construction, and commencement.

(2) This Act and the Electric Lighting Acts shall be construed together as one Act, and may be cited as the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 to 1909.

(3) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April nineteen hundred and ten.

A.D. 1909.

SCHEDULES.

Section 1.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

## MODIFICATIONS OF THE LANDS CLAUSES ACTS.

The following modifications shall have effect in the construction of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts incorporated by this Act for the purposes of the Electric Lighting Acts :—

- (a) The expression “special Act” means the Electric Lighting Acts, inclusive of any Provisional Order authorising the compulsory acquisition of land, except that the period of three years mentioned in section one hundred and twenty-three of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall be calculated from the passing of the Act confirming the Provisional Order ; and
- (b) The expressions “the promoters” and “the undertaking” mean respectively the undertakers and the undertaking under the Electric Lighting Acts, and the expression “company” in the Railways Act (Ireland), 1851, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1860, and the Railways Act (Ireland), 1864, means the undertakers under the Electric Lighting Acts ; and
- (c) The expression “land” includes easements in or relating to land.

8 & 9 Vict.  
c. 18.14 & 15 Vict.  
c. 70.  
23 & 24 Vict.  
c. 97.  
27 & 28 Vict.  
c. 71.

Section 11.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

SECTIONS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR SECTIONS 49, 50, 51, AND 53  
OF THE SCHEDULE TO THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING (CLAUSES)  
ACT, 1899.

Meters to be used except by agreement.

“49. The amount of energy supplied by the Undertakers to any ordinary consumer under the Special Order, or the electrical quantity contained in the supply (according to the method by which the Undertakers elect to charge), hereinafter referred to as ‘the value of the supply,’ shall, except as otherwise agreed between the consumer and the Undertakers, be ascertained by means of an appropriate meter duly certified under the provisions of the Special Order, and fixed and connected with the service lines in some manner approved by the Board of Trade.

Meter to be certified.

“50. A meter shall be considered to be duly certified under the provisions of the Special Order if it be certified by an electric inspector appointed under the Special Order to be a meter capable of ascertaining the value of the supply within such limits of error as may, as respects meters of the class to which the meter belongs, be allowed by the Board of Trade, and to be of some construction and pattern approved by the Board of Trade, and every such meter is hereinafter referred to as a ‘certified meter’: Provided that, where any alteration is made in any certified meter, that meter shall cease to be a certified meter unless and until it is again certified as a certified meter under the provisions of the Special Order.

“51. An electric inspector, on being required to do so by the Undertakers or by any consumer, and on payment of the prescribed fee by the party so requiring him, shall examine any meter used or intended to be used for ascertaining the value of the supply, and shall certify it as a certified meter if he considers it entitled to be so certified, and the inspector shall, on the like requisition and payment, examine the manner in which any such meter has been fixed and connected with the service lines, and shall certify that it has been fixed and connected with the service lines in some manner approved by the Board of Trade, if he considers that it is entitled to be so certified.

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Inspector to  
certify meter.

“53. The Undertakers shall not, nor shall any consumer, connect any meter used or to be used under the Special Order for ascertaining the value of the supply with any electric line through which energy is supplied by the Undertakers, or disconnect any such meter from any such electric line, unless the one has given to the other not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of the intention to do so, and the Undertakers or any consumer acting in contravention of this section shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.”

Meters not to  
be connected  
or discon-  
nected without  
notice.

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