

By MAJOR P. B. WALKER:—

Digest of Law of Electric Lighting. (Hayward.)
 Borough of Newcastle Electric Lighting Act. (New South Wales.)
 Municipal Council of Sydney Electric Lighting Act. (New South Wales.)
 Australian Gaslight Company Electric Lighting and Supply Act. (New South Wales.)
 Hillgrove and Armidale Water Power Electric Act. (New South Wales.)
 Sydney Electric Lighting Act. (New South Wales.)
 List of Electric Lighting Central Stations in Great Britain.
 Abstracts relating to six points mentioned in Mr. Copley's remarks.
 Article on Electric Lighting and Public Safety, by Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin).
 The Law relating to Electric Lighting. (Bower & Webb.)

By MR. JAS. O. CALLENDER:—

Correspondence between the Board of Trade, Messrs. Crompton and Co., the Brush Electric Co., and others, and the Electrical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, on the Board of Trade Rules for Overhead Wires for Electric Lighting purposes.
 Major P. Cardew's Paper read before the Institute of Electrical Engineers, on the Treatment, Regulation, and Control of Electric Supply by the Legislature and Board of Trade.
 Wellington Electric Lighting Act, 1891. (New Zealand.)

By MR. A. J. ARNOT:—

Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. (1892.)
 Terms and Conditions under which permission is given to erect Electric Lighting Wires in the streets and public ways in the City of Melbourne.
 Report of a Special Meeting of the Victorian Institute of Engineers to discuss the Electric Lighting Bill.

APPENDIX 2.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY AND OF THE ELECTRIC LINES AND WORKS OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, AND OF OTHER ELECTRIC LINES AND WORKS, PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACT, 1888.

In these regulations the words, terms, and expressions to which by the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, meanings are assigned, shall have the same respective meanings, provided that in these regulations—

“Energy” means electrical energy, and for the purposes of the Electric Lighting Act, 1888, and these regulations, electrical energy shall be deemed to be an agency within the meaning of the word electricity as defined in the Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

“Conductor” means an electric wire or line used for the supply of energy.

“Aerial conductor” means a conductor which is placed above ground and in the open air.

“Low pressure conductor” means a conductor in which the difference of electric potential either between that conductor and earth or between that conductor or any part thereof and any other conductor on the same poles or supports does not exceed 300 volts, if the supply be on the continuous current system, or the equivalent of 150 volts if on the alternating current system. A difference of potential on the alternating current system shall be deemed to be the equivalent of a difference of potential on the continuous current system, when it produces an equal heating effect if applied to the ends of a thin stretched wire or carbon filament.

“High pressure conductor” means a conductor in which the difference of electric potential as above described is greater than that of a low pressure conductor.

REGULATIONS.

1. An aerial conductor in any street shall not in any part thereof be at a less Height from ground height from the ground than 20 feet, or where it crosses a street, 30 feet, or within 6 feet of any building or erection other than a support for the conductor, except where buildings, &c. brought into a building for the purpose of supply.

2. Every aerial conductor shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding Maximum intervals 200 feet where the direction of the conductor is straight, or 150 feet where this direction between supports. is curved, or where the conductor makes a horizontal angle at the point of support.

3. Every support of aerial conductors shall be of a durable material, and properly Supports, stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the conductors, or construction and unequal lengths of span, and the conductors and suspending wires (if any) must be erection of securely