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FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 23rd day of *August*, 1894.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IN pursuance of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," and "The Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure Act, 1883," Her Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council to order, as it is hereby ordered, that,—

1. The enactments and the Rules of the Supreme Court relating to Appeals from County Courts shall apply to the Chancellor's Court, commonly called the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the University of Oxford.

2. This Order shall apply as from the fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. *C. L. Peel.*

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 23rd day of *August*, 1894.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Weights and Measures Act, 1889," it is among other things enacted that the Board of Trade shall from time to time cause such new denominations of standards for the measurement of electricity as appear to them to be required for use in trade to be made and duly verified.

And whereas it has been made to appear to the Board of Trade that new denominations of standards are required for use in trade based upon the following units of electrical measurement, viz. :—

1. The Ohm, which has the value 10^9 in terms of the centimetre and the second of time and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice 14.4521 grammes in mass of a constant cross sectional area and of a length of 106.3 centimetres.

2. The ampere, which has the value $\frac{1}{10}$ in terms of the centimetre, the gramme and the second of time and which is represented by the unvarying electric current which when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water in accordance with the specification appended hereto and marked A deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

3. The Volt which has the value 10^8 in terms of the centimetre the gramme and the second of

time, being the electrical pressure that if steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm will produce a current of one ampere, and which is represented by $6974 \left(\frac{1}{1.332}\right)$ of the electrical pressure at a temperature of 15° C. between the poles of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell set up in accordance with the specification appended hereto and-marked B.

And whereas they have caused the said new denominations of standards to be made and duly verified.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to approve the several denominations of standards set forth in the schedule hereto as new denominations of standards for electrical measurement.

C. L. Peel.

SCHEDULE.

I.—Standard of Electrical Resistance.

A standard of electrical resistance denominated one Ohm being the resistance between the copper terminals of the instrument marked "Board of Trade Ohm Standard Verified 1894" in the passage of an unvarying electrical current when the coil of insulated wire forming part of the aforesaid instrument and connected to the aforesaid terminals is in all parts at a temperature of 15.4 C.

II.—Standard of Electrical Current.

A standard of electrical current denominated one ampere being the current which is passing in and through the coils of wire forming part of the instrument marked "Board of Trade Ampere Standard Verified 1894" when on reversing the current in the fixed coils the change in the forces acting upon the suspended coil in its sighted position is exactly balanced by the force exerted by gravity in Westminster upon the iridio-platinum weight marked A and forming part of the said instrument.

III.—Standard of Electrical Pressure.

A standard of electrical pressure denominated one Volt being one hundredth part of the pressure which when applied between the terminals forming part of the instrument marked "Board of Trade Volt Standard Verified 1894," causes that rotation of the suspended portion of the instrument which is exactly measured by the coincidence of the sighting wire with the image of the fiducial mark A before and after application of the pressure and with that of the fiducial mark B during