

weighed out in packets of a particular weight, and in those cases the tea was weighed at the customer's request with a paper bag supplied by the customer, under the goods scoop of the weighing machine: the effect being that the tea put into the scoop weighed less than the weight on the opposite side of the machine by the weight of the paper bag. It was not customary to use the scales in that condition for weighing goods for other customers, but an inspector of weights and measures entered the defendants' premises and found the scales standing on a shelf not in use, with the paper bag under the scoop, and the question was whether this was having scales "false and unjust" and an infraction of the Act. The Divisional Court (Lord Alverstone, C.J., and Kennedy and Ridley, JJ.) held that it was, and within the previous decision of the Court in *London County Council v. Payne* (1904) 1 K.B. 194 (noted ante, vol. 40, p. 188).

ANCIENT LIGHTS — PRESCRIPTION — EASEMENT — LIGHT — QUANTUM OF LIGHT.

*Ambler v. Gordon* (1905) 1 K.B. 417 was a case stated by an arbitrator on a question of ancient lights. The plaintiff claimed that his ancient lights were being interfered with by a building being erected by the defendant, and the matter was referred to arbitration. The arbitrator found that the defendant's building did not interfere with the plaintiff's lights for ordinary purposes, but that if, as an architect, he was entitled to the extraordinary amount of light he had theretofore enjoyed prior to the erection of the defendant's building, then his damages would amount to £600. It was not stated whether or not the owners of the servient tenement knew that the plaintiff required or was using any special or extraordinary amount of light for the purpose of his business, but Bray, J., was of opinion that even if they did, it would not have the effect of enlarging the plaintiff's right to any more than the light ordinarily required, and he therefore held that the plaintiff was not entitled to anything.