

lation of between 300,000 and 400,000 inhabitants, many of them British subjects, being pillaged and burnt to the ground.

Whitehall, July 14, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been pleased to award the Edward Medal of the Second Class to George Lofthouse under the following circumstances:—

On the 4th of August, 1914, blasting operations were in progress at the bottom of a pit at Wingate, County Durham, 21 feet deep. The morning shift had fired three charges of gunpowder (between 30 and 40 pounds) at the bottom of the pit, and, when a man belonging to the afternoon shift was let down in a kibble or tub at 12.30, he was overcome by the fumes. His mate at the top shouted for assistance, and Lofthouse, who was not concerned in the operations in the pit, but was working some distance away, immediately ran to the pit and went down the rope to attempt a rescue. He got hold of the man and signalled to be raised, but, almost as soon as the kibble was lifted, both men fell out. Those at the top swung the kibble to and fro in order to clear away the fumes, and eventually, about 1.15, both men were brought out. Artificial respiration was resorted to; Lofthouse did not regain consciousness until two hours later, and the other man could not be revived.

Lofthouse was experienced in the use of explosives and knew the danger of descending into the fumes, and his action was, therefore, extremely courageous.

Also to John Lodge under the following circumstances:—

On the 21st November, 1913, John and Edward Lodge, two brothers, employed in the Dunkerton Colliery, had drilled and charged eight shot holes in the face of a stone drift, the fuse in each succeeding hole being four inches longer than that in the preceding one. The tools were then collected and carried some distance back, and Edward Lodge returned to light up the fuses. When he had lighted seven of the fuses, a charge in one of the holes exploded. John Lodge immediately went into the face and finding Edward lying on the floor conscious, but with the right thigh broken, dragged him away, though other charges were still exploding, thus, in all probability, saving his life. He himself was injured in the head from stones projected by shots that went off during the rescue, and his action was courageous to the highest degree.

Also to James Dally, under the following circumstances:—

On the 28th of October, 1914, two workmen were engaged in painting the Crumlin Viaduct on the Great Western Railway, on a staging 175 feet above the ground, when a piece of timber forming one of the horizontal supports of the staging broke. One of the men fell to the ground and was killed on the spot; the second man succeeded in gripping an iron stretcher forming part of the bridge. Dally, who was standing on the gangway of the bridge

at the time of the accident, went to the man's assistance, crawling along the diagonal bracings between the booms of the girders, and persuaded him to swing his legs until they came within reach. He then instructed the man to move his hands gradually nearer, and in the end succeeded in drawing him into safety on the gangway. The man would probably have lost his life had it not been for the courage and presence of mind shown by Dally.

These Medals were presented by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 12th July, 1915.

Whitehall, July 14, 1915.

The KING has been pleased to give and grant unto William James Adderley, Esq., a member of the Foreign Staff of the Chinese Customs Service at Peking, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which Decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department hereby gives notice that on the 9th July, 1915, he made an Order under Section 33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, entitled "The Safety Lamps Order of the 9th July, 1915," approving three brands of Safety Lamp Glasses, until further order, for use in any flame safety lamp of approved type, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the Schedule to the Order and in the official description of the lamp.

Copies of the Order can be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; and Messrs. E. Ponsonby Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Home Office, Whitehall,
15th July, 1915.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department hereby gives notice that on the 7th July, 1915, he made an Order under Section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, extending the provisions of the Act to dope poisoning; that is, poisoning by tetrachlorethane, or any other substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose, or its sequelæ.

Copies of the Order, which is now in force, can be purchased, either directly or through