

in the gutter; these he lifted out and placed by the side, and one of the lads ultimately recovered. In all the circumstances Halfpenny's journey of 800 yards into the dip was a very brave act. Most men, instead of making it would have at once rushed for the shaft, but Halfpenny, instead of doing this, went to see what aid he could render, quite regardless of the risk he himself ran in so doing.

Also the Edward Medal to Frank Platt.

On May 10th, 1920, the walls of the Oak Mills at Shaw, near Oldham, were being pointed by three men. One man named Cavaghan was seated at the top of a wall in a cradle, which was controlled by means of pulleys and ropes. The latter were held by Platt and another labourer standing on the sloping roof of a low shed fifty feet below.

Owing to the displacement of one of the pulley-blocks the cradle swung round, and Cavaghan was precipitated head downwards. Platt's companion ran away, but Platt, standing firm, swung the rope he was holding so as to encircle Cavaghan, and succeeded in doing so. The rope tightening broke Cavaghan's fall, and when he was about twelve feet from Platt's standing place, the latter, taking advantage of a projecting sill, managed to swing Cavaghan on to it. This broke his fall further, while as he recoiled from the window-sill Platt interposed himself so as to save him from injury so far as possible. Both men received injuries to the head, and there is no doubt whatever that Platt's action saved Cavaghan's life. Only wonderful presence of mind and lightning decision could have enabled him to do what he did, and but for his instantaneous action Cavaghan would have been dashed to the ground in two seconds. Platt ran very great risk as, had he failed, he would certainly have been hit by Cavaghan's body falling from a considerable height.

This is the second occasion on which Platt has been instrumental in saving a man from injury by falling.

Also the Edward Medal to George Edward Pilgrim:—

On October 23rd, 1920, while a number of passengers were waiting at Stratford Station on the Great Eastern Railway for a train to Liverpool Street, it became known that the earliest train would start from another platform and many of them, instead of using the subway, proceeded to cross the metals. Three sets of rails separated the platforms, and among the last to cross was a woman accompanied by her child. As she was crossing the centre track, she saw an express train approaching, and thinking that the train was going straight through the station on the centre line of the rails, she rushed across to the edge of the platform where she thought she would be safe. The train, however, did not go through, but was diverted at the points, and came down the line of rails on which the woman was standing, as it was intended to stop at the platform alongside.

Pilgrim, a railway porter in the service of the Great Eastern Railway, was on the platform and realised the dangerous situation of the woman and child. The woman, too, saw the danger, but became terrified and clung to the edge of the platform. The train reached a point about 50 yards from the woman when Pilgrim leapt from the platform on the line

and dragged the woman and child, by main force, across the permanent way and out of danger. The driver of the train applied his brakes with such force that the train parted in the middle, and the engine was not brought to a standstill until it had reached a spot ten yards past the place where the woman had been clinging to the platform. All three persons concerned had a very narrow escape from death, or, at any rate, severe injury. Pilgrim fully realised the danger and, disregarding any consequences to himself, jumped literally in front of the engine and dragged away the stupefied woman and her little girl. But for his prompt and courageous action they could not possibly have escaped.

The Home Secretary gives notice that, in pursuance of Section 2 (1) of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, he has made an Order authorising the employment of women and young persons over 16 years of age in the cable covering and braiding departments of the works of The Henley Telegraph Ltd., Stanley Road, North Woolwich, on two day-shifts, subject to the conditions that no woman shall be employed in Shift II in consecutive weeks and that suitable cloakroom and messroom accommodation shall be provided.

Whitehall,  
24th February, 1921.

*Factory Department, Home Office,  
February 22, 1921.*

The Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice that in consequence of the resignation of Dr. E. A. A. Beck an appointment as Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Acts at Bromyard, in the County of Hereford, is vacant.

*Factory Department, Home Office,  
February 22, 1921.*

The Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice that in consequence of the resignation of Dr. W. G. Loveridge an appointment as Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Acts at Barton-on-Humber, in the County of Lincoln, is vacant.

*Factory Department, Home Office,  
February 24, 1921.*

The Chief Inspector of Factories has appointed Dr. R. W. Pearson to be Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Acts for the Arundel district of the County of Sussex.

*Factory Department, Home Office,  
February 25, 1921.*

The Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice that in consequence of the resignation of Dr. C. W. Edwards an appointment as Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Acts at Wincanton, in the County of Somerset, is vacant.