

the bomb exploded. Had not Lieutenant Dickson deliberately returned into the danger zone, the man would almost certainly have been killed.

*Lieutenant Herbert William Sewell*, Staff for Royal Engineer Services.

In France, on the 6th June, 1917, during a fire at Calais, Lieutenant Sewell broke through the roof of an engine-house which was in flames, and removed the weights of the safety valves. But for the officer's gallant action a serious explosion would have occurred, and he ran grave risk of being fatally scalded by the steam released by the removal of the weights.

*Second Lieutenant Richard Leslie Brown*, Royal Lancaster Regiment.

In France, on the 27th March, 1917, Lieutenant Brown was instructing a class in firing rifle grenades. Owing to a defective cartridge one of the grenades was lifted only about two inches, and then fell back into the cup. The safety catch had been released and the grenade was fusing. Lieutenant Brown at once ordered the men to clear and, running forward, picked up the rifle, seized it between his legs, grasped the grenade in his hands, and endeavoured to throw it away. While he was doing so it exploded, blowing off his right hand and inflicting other wounds. Had not Lieutenant Brown seized the grenade in his hand, thus sheltering the men, there can be little doubt that several of them would have been killed or severely injured.

*Acting Company Sergeant-Major William Shooter*, The Cheshire Regiment.

On the 8th April, 1916, while bombing instruction was being given in a trench occupied by two officers, Sergeant-Major Shooter, and a private, the private, who was about to throw a bomb from which he had withdrawn the safety pin, dropped it. Without giving any warning of what had occurred, he ran away. After about two seconds had elapsed, Sergeant-Major Shooter saw the bomb. He could easily have escaped round the traverse, but, in order to save the others, he seized the bomb and threw it away. It exploded in the air before Sergeant-Major Shooter could take cover, wounding him. By risking his life he undoubtedly saved the two officers who were with him in the trench from serious or fatal injury.

*Sergeant Albert Hutchinson*, Highland Light Infantry.

At the Curragh Camp, Ireland, on the 2nd April, 1917, during bombing practice, a live grenade hit the parapet of the trench and fell back at the feet of the man who had thrown it. The man was too terrified to move, and obstructed the efforts of Sergeant Hutchinson to pick up the bomb. After the fuse had been burning for three seconds, Sergeant Hutchinson managed to push the man away, pick up the bomb, and throw it over the parapet, where it immediately exploded. But for the Sergeant's coolness and gallantry the man would undoubtedly have been killed or severely injured.

*Corporal Percy Fairborn Annis*, Canadian Infantry.

On the 23rd December, 1915, Annis was instructing a class in the use of the trench

catapult, when a lighted bomb fell from the catapult into the trench. Annis at once picked up the bomb and threw it away.

On the 11th February, 1916, on a similar occasion, the catapult failed to act properly, with the result that the bomb was thrown only a short distance, and fell close to another party under instruction. Annis at once ran out to pick up the bomb. The bomb exploded just as he reached it and wounded him.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

In pursuance of Section 118 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Right Honourable Sir George Cave, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been pleased to appoint Eleanor Elsie Hutchinson to be a temporary Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

Whitehall,

2nd January, 1918.

*Board of Trade,*

7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W. 1.

#### The MATCHES ORDER (No 2), 1917.

The MATCHES ORDER No. 2, 1917, dated 31st day of December, 1917. Made by the Board of Trade under Regulation 2 F and 2 JJ. of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of their powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects matches, hereby order as follows:—

(1) From and after 31st December, 1917, no person being a manufacturer of or wholesale dealer in matches shall, without the consent in writing of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, sell or offer for sale any brand, size, style or description of matches other than those named or described in any Notice issued by the said Control Board, and in force for the time being, whereby the maximum price fixed at which matches may be sold by manufacturers and wholesale dealers.

(2) From and after 31st December, 1917, no person shall, without the consent in writing of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, sell or offer for sale, by retail, any brand, size, style or description of matches other than those named or described in any Notice issued by the said Control Board and in force for the time being, whereby the maximum price is fixed at which matches may be sold by retail.

(3) Where before the date of this Order the Tobacco and Matches Control Board have given a consent in writing to any person to sell or offer for sale any matches, such person may notwithstanding anything in this Order, continue to sell or offer for sale the matches, in respect of which such consent was given, for such time and at such price and subject to such conditions, if any, as were prescribed therein.

(4) Any person who sells matches by retail shall exhibit and keep exhibited in a conspicuous position in the shop, stall, or place at which he sells matches, a Notice stating the maximum price of those brands or descriptions of matches which he keeps on sale, provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a hawker, pedlar, or street seller who does not sell from a stall.

(5) Paragraph 5 of the Matches Order, 1917, shall extend and apply to any intended or proposed sale of matches, though no sale in fact takes place.

(6) All manufacturers of, wholesale dealers in, and retailers of matches, shall obey the In-