

he went round the brow to test the progress of the work by knocking on the coal. Unfortunately, gas had accumulated in the brow owing to the brattice cloth by which it was ventilated being broken down by a fall of coal. Anders was overcome by the gas, and his groanings brought several men to the place where he lay, which was in complete darkness, as it was dangerous to use any light. Thomas Pickering, a jigger, first tried to rescue the fireman, but, though he succeeded in getting hold of Anders, he could not release the fireman's legs, which were fastened round a prop, and he was overcome with gas, though he managed to roll clear. Henry Foster, a collier, then tried to rescue Anders, but was in turn overcome by the gas and fell senseless. Pickering made a second attempt, without success. In the meantime, Robert Farrington, the under-manager, arrived and immediately went into the gas, but fell unconscious after two attempts, though he managed to grasp Foster's legs. Pickering then succeeded in grasping Farrington, who had kept his hold on Foster, with the result that both were rescued. Foster was brought round by artificial respiration. The position of Anders was ascertained with the help of an electric lamp, and, as soon as the ventilation was restored, Anders was also brought out, but life was, unfortunately, extinct.

Also to John Morris and Peter Cummings under the following circumstances:—

On the 10th December, 1917, while engaged on repair work at the Giffnock Collieries, a fireman entered a place which was known to be dangerous owing to firedamp, and was overcome. Three men attempted, without taking any precautions, to rescue him, and were themselves rendered unconscious. Morris and Cummings then crawled on hands and knees into the dangerous space, and succeeded in rescuing three of the unconscious men in three separate journeys. They then entered a fourth time, followed by two others; but on reaching the body of the fourth victim they found that the two who had followed them were themselves partly overcome, and had to be removed. They then entered a fifth time, and recovered the body of the remaining man, who, however, was dead.

Whitehall, August 7, 1918.

The KING has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir George Cave, being one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1875.

The Right Honourable Sir George Cave, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 53 of the Explosives Act, 1875, has appointed Sergeant John Clarke (No. 60889), of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to be an Inspector for Ireland under the said Act.

Whitehall,
6th August, 1918.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.

THE RAW COTTON (PRICES AND RETURNS) ORDER, 1918, DATED 29TH JULY, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER REGULATIONS 2F, 2G AND 2JJ OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2F, 2G and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects raw cotton, hereby order as follows:—

1. For the purpose of this Order there shall be appointed by or under the authority of the Board of Trade, Official Values Committees.

2. The Official Values Committees shall fix and notify daily or at such other intervals as may be determined by the Board of Trade the official value of such classes of raw cotton as the Board of Trade may require them respectively so to do.

3. The spot prices ruling in the Southern States of America in the case of American Cotton, and in Alexandria in the case of Egyptian Cotton, shall be taken as the basis of official value, and to this shall be added approximate cost of transportation, insurance, placing in warehouse in Liverpool or Manchester, and such profit and other charges, if any, as the Board of Trade may from time to time allow.

4. The official value for other growths of cotton shall be fixed either by reference to the cost in the country of origin with the additions aforesaid, or if the Board of Trade so direct, by reference to the official value of the nearest grade of cotton, either American or Egyptian, for which an official value has been fixed.

5. Where any person desires to buy or sell raw cotton of a grade and growth for which no official value is published on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, he shall apply to the competent Committee, who shall thereupon fix an official value for that grade and growth.

6. The maximum price at which raw cotton may be bought or sold shall not exceed by more than 5 per cent. the official value last fixed for the cotton.

7. If any seller on application to the Competent Official Values Committee proves to their satisfaction that the cost to him of the cotton he proposes to sell, together with the charges mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Order, exceeds the maximum price hereby authorised, the Committee may authorise such increase in price as they deem reasonable, but save as aforesaid, no person shall buy or sell raw cotton at a price exceeding the maximum price as herein provided.

8. All persons who buy or sell raw cotton of any growth either at spot prices or for forward delivery shall make a return of every such purchase or sale under such conditions and at such time and in such form and giving such particulars as the Official Values Committees may require. The Official Values Committees may issue instructions, which shall be posted in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and communicated to the Manchester Cotton Association, and of which notice may be given in any other manner that the said Committee think fit as to the making of such returns and as to the preservation of samples upon which sales are made, and redraws, and may vary such instructions from time to time, and may call for further returns or information and require the