

DECORATION CONFERRED BY
HIS MAJESTY THE SULTAN OF
ZANZIBAR.

ORDER OF THE BRILLIANT STAR.

Second Class.

Sir James William Murison, lately Judge of the Court for Zanzibar, now Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements.

Whitehall, 18th October, 1920.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Edward Medal in silver to Isaac Barnard and John Barnard under the following circumstances:—

On the 25th September, 1919, a great rush of mud occurred at the Wesselton Mine, Kimberley. The rush came from two places, forty-five feet apart, and filled up two of the passes for a distance of about a hundred feet.

At first it was thought that all the workers had escaped; but, on inquiries being made, it was found that fourteen natives were missing. It is customary after a mud rush to leave the mud alone for two or three days before attempting to clear it away; but, as men were missing, clearing operations were started at once and after twenty-four hours' work sounds were heard which indicated that someone was alive in the mud. It was decided to try to reach the imprisoned men over the top of the mud, which was intensely hot, and the two Barnards, when a passage had been partly cleared, volunteered to make the attempt. The temperature inside the tunnel was stifling; but, with the aid of an air-hose, the Barnards managed to get forward a considerable distance. The manager of the mine considered that the heat was unbearable, and shouted to the Barnards to come back; but they declined to return, and eventually succeeded in getting through. They found two natives still alive, and managed to get them out, while they themselves followed the natives, but both suffered severely from the effects of the intense heat, and, after crawling out with great difficulty, were unable to walk without assistance.

It was not until three days later that the bodies of the other twelve natives were recovered, and the two men rescued undoubtedly owed their lives to the action of the Barnards, who showed the greatest bravery and determination. Had another rush of mud occurred, the two brothers would have lost their lives, and, as they were well aware of this possibility, their action was a very fine one.

Whitehall, October 22, 1920.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland conferring the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom upon Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, of Berrydown Court, in the Parish of Overton and County of Southampton, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Home Secretary hereby gives notice in pursuance of Section 80 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that he has certified the manufacture of white compounds of lead (including carbonate, sulphate, nitrate and acetate of lead) to be dangerous, and that he

proposes to make regulations to apply to all factories and workshops or parts thereof (other than laboratories) in which such manufacture is carried on.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W. 1.

Any objection to the proposed Regulations must be sent to the Secretary of State at the Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1, within 30 days after the date of this notice.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
22nd October, 1920.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

THE COAL AND FUEL EMERGENCY ORDER, 1920,
DATED THE 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1920,
MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER REGULATIONS 2F TO 2JJ OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations for the purpose of maintaining and regulating the supply of coal and fuel, hereby order as follows:—

1. For the purpose of Part III. of the Coal (Emergency) Order, 1920, and in this Order, the term "coal" shall include coke, briquettes, and any other solid fuel of which coal or coke is a constituent, and in any District or part of a District where the Secretary for Mines may so direct the term "coal" shall have the same inclusive meaning for the purposes of Part II. of the said Coal (Emergency) Order, 1920.

2. No coal shall be supplied or acquired for consumption or otherwise upon any premises within the scope of Part III. of the Coal (Emergency) Order, 1920, unless a permit in writing shall first have been granted by the Local Authority in respect of such premises stating the quantity of coal that may be supplied and acquired for consumption thereon.

3. Before any such permit as aforesaid may be granted a return under Clause 11 of the said Order must have been furnished showing what stocks of coal are on, or available for consumption on, the premises in respect of which a permit is required and the weekly average quantity of coal consumed on the said premises during the four weeks last preceding the 18th October, 1920.

4. It shall be an infringement of this Order knowingly to make or furnish a return which is false in any particular or to alter a permit which has been given under the provisions of this Order.

5. Any infringement of this Order is a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and the provisions of Clause 17 of the Coal (Emergency) Order, 1920, shall apply to this Order.

6. The expression "Local Authority" shall have the same meaning in this Order as in the Coal (Emergency) Order, 1920.

7. This Order may be cited as the Coal and Fuel (Emergency) Order, 1920, and shall come into force immediately upon the signing thereof.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1920.

R. S. Horne,
President of the Board of Trade.