

state that he was quite as good as a white man in the retirement.

The men all behaved well; I, however, particularly noticed No. 3158 Private Jagun Igbira and No. 4168 Private Ojo Ibadan.

I have, &c.,

H. LESLIE HOMAN,

Lieutenant 1st S.N.R.

War Office, Whitehall,  
21st December, 1909.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the under-mentioned non-commissioned officer in recognition of his gallant conduct during the operations near Soukwala, Southern Nigeria, 1908:—

Colour-Serjeant W. King, 1st Battalion Southern Nigeria Regiment (No. 6191 Serjeant, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)).

The undermentioned soldiers have been selected for the West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal:—

For gallant conduct during operations in Southern Nigeria, 1908-9:—

No. 71, Company Serjeant-Major Yakubu Eko,

No. 86, Serjeant Garuba Kanu,

No. 2897, Serjeant Eelo Ekure,

No. 3073, Private Tukuru Ibi,

of the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

For gallant conduct during operations near Soukwala, Southern Nigeria, 1908:—

Company Serjeant-Major Bakari Ibadan,

No. 3158, Private Jagun Igberra,

No. 4168, Private Ojo Ibadan,

of the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

Whitehall, December 20, 1909.

The KING was pleased, on Monday, the 13th December, at Buckingham Palace, to present to Thomas Lewis, a lad about 16 years of age, the Albert Medal of the Second Class which has been conferred upon him by His Majesty for gallantry in saving life as detailed below:—

Soon after 5 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd July, 1909, a terrible accident occurred at the Alexandra Dock Extension Works, Newport, a heavily timbered trench, 238 feet long and about 50 feet deep and 35 feet wide having suddenly, and without warning, collapsed. The sides fell in and killed between 30 and 40 of the workmen who were engaged in excavating the trench, and seriously injured others.

Praiseworthy and determined efforts were immediately made by the workmen and others who happened to be close at hand to rescue the survivors, and these efforts were continued throughout the night.

At or about 2 o'clock in the morning a man was discovered alive, his left arm having been caught between the elbow and the wrist, and he could only be reached by means of a small hole between two struts, too small for an ordinary man to go through. The boy Lewis volunteered to try and effect his rescue. He succeeded in getting underneath the man, and worked there

for about one and a half to two hours, being eventually successful in releasing the man's arm. It then became possible to cut away the timber round about the man, and some time later he was extricated alive. There is no doubt that, but for the work which Lewis performed, the man could not have been rescued from his perilous position.

While Lewis was among the timbers, from 10 to 12 feet below the surface, he was in imminent peril of losing his life, for the ground was slipping and settling and the debris moving. It appeared as if at any moment he might have been crushed by a further subsidence.

Foreign Office,

December 15, 1909.

The KING has been pleased to approve of—

Mr. Shigeaki Someya as Consul of Japan for British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, and the Island of Labuan.

Whitehall, December 20, 1909.

The Secretary of State has made the following Regulations under the Cinematograph Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 30).

In pursuance of the power vested in me by the Cinematograph Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 30), I hereby make the following regulations:—

1. No building shall be used for cinematograph or other similar exhibitions to which the Act applies, unless it be provided with an adequate number of clearly indicated exits placed in such positions and so maintained as to afford safe and speedy egress for the audience.

The seating in the building in which the exhibition is given shall be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to the exits; and the gangways, staircases, and passages leading to the exits shall be kept clear of obstructions whether permanent or temporary, during the presence of the public.

2. Enclosures.

(a.) The cinematograph apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work freely; and, except in the case of a moveable building or structure, the enclosure shall be of a permanent nature. Such enclosure shall be placed outside the building or auditorium and shall be substantially constructed of fire-resisting material or lined internally with the same, and so ventilated as, in case of fire, to prevent the escape of smoke into the auditorium.

(b.) The entrance to the enclosure shall be fitted with a self-closing smoke-proof door of fire-resisting material suitably placed and opening outwards.

(c.) A suitable barrier shall be placed round the enclosure, or other effectual means taken, to prevent the audience coming into contact therewith.

(d.) Openings not larger than is necessary for effective projection, and not exceeding two for each lantern, shall be permitted in the front face of the enclosure. Each opening shall be fitted with a screen of fire-resisting material, which on being released from either inside or outside the enclosure shall close automatically with a smoke-proof joint.

(e.) The necessary pipes and cables shall enter through efficiently bushed openings.

3. Every licence granted under the Act shall contain specific conditions for the carrying out of