

Immediately they arrived Davies went down inside the cylinder and confirmed Scannell's view that there was no hope of a rescue from the inside. He then went down outside the cylinder with a high pressure water jet and a weighted line. After several attempts he managed to get down about twelve feet into the mud, but the mud caved in on him, nearly burying him. He was forced to come up, but left the weighted line behind him. It was then decided to lift the cylinder slightly in the hope that the resulting inrush of mud under the cutting edge might bring Milton inside, but before the necessary gear could be obtained signals were felt on the weighted line. Davies immediately went down again with a water jet and after some very strenuous work succeeded in getting about fifteen feet into the mud, and, following the line, at last reached Milton. With the help of the other divers, Milton was finally brought to the surface, practically unhurt, at 4.30 p.m., seven hours after he was trapped.

Davies ran a very serious risk in going to a depth of about fifteen feet into the mud. If he had been overcome by exhaustion or lost his hold of the water jet or if the jet had failed, the mud would probably have settled round him and trapped him, and there would have been only slight prospects of his extrication. He is an experienced diver and was quite aware that he was risking his own life when he entered the mud to rescue Milton.

Whitehall, October 5, 1931.

His Majesty The KING has been graciously pleased to award the Edward Medal to the following nineteen persons in recognition of their gallantry in the circumstances mentioned below:—

John Thomas Akers.
 Thomas Buckley.
 Philip Cox.
 John Dart.
 Thomas Dixon.
 Charles James Brookfield Fox.
 Robert Johnston.
 James Kent.
 Richard Henry King.
 Victor King.
 Joseph Lees.
 George Forster Mason.
 George Nancollas.
 Robert Reed.
 Walter Robert Scott.
 Walter Henry Sheldrake.
 John George Tarn.
 Thomas Henry Uren.
 William Waugh.

On the 29th September, 1930, a fall of roof occurred in the Hedley Pit, South Moor, County Durham, partially burying a hewer, Frederick Beaumont. A chargineman, Victor King, was the first to come to the rescue. He found that a small passage-way remained open by which the buried man might be reached and, with the assistance of his son Richard and John George Tarn, he immediately built two chocks of timber to keep it open. The passage was seven yards long and about two feet square and the only practicable method of rescue was

for three men to crawl along the passage-way and lie full length, two in the passage-way and one over Beaumont's body, and pass back, one at a time, the stones that were pinning him down.

This perilous and arduous work was carried on for nine hours by a team of miners (including Victor King) working in relays under the direction of the manager (Walter Robert Scott) and the under-manager (Robert Reed) until at last Beaumont was released, shaken but otherwise uninjured. During the whole nine hours the roof was shifting and "trickling" and on four occasions Beaumont was almost freed when a further fall buried him again. At one time the danger of a further fall appeared so great that the manager telephoned for a doctor (Dr. Charles James Brookfield Fox) to come to the pit to amputate Beaumont's leg and so expedite his release. Fortunately—as it turned out—the doctor found it impossible to amputate in the restricted area in which Beaumont was confined, but he remained on the scene until Beaumont was rescued and examined and treated him before sending him to the surface.

Shortly after Beaumont was extricated the whole of the tunnel collapsed.

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 on two day-shifts, of women of 18 years of age and over in ring doubling for spot yarn at the Bank Mill of The Oldham Ring Doubling Company, Huxley Street, Oldham, subject to the conditions that a worker shall not be employed in the afternoon shift in consecutive weeks and that suitable cloak-room accommodation and adequate arrangements for obtaining meals at the works and washing facilities shall be provided.

Whitehall,
 15th October, 1931.

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 on two day-shifts, of male young persons of 16 years of age and over in collecting and testing cement samples at the works of Messrs. G. and T. Earle Limited, Melton, Hull, subject to the conditions that a worker shall not be employed in the afternoon shift in consecutive weeks and that suitable mess-room accommodation and washing facilities shall be provided.

Whitehall,
 16th October, 1931.

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 on two day-shifts, of women of 18 years of age and over in gilling, drawing and winding at the Eastwood Mill of Mr. John