

amount of the fiduciary note issue be maintained at 275 million pounds, to which it was increased under the authority of Treasury Minute dated the 1st August, 1931, and subsequent Minutes concluding with the Minute of the 30th June, 1932. He proposes accordingly that the authority to the Bank to issue fiduciary bank notes to the total amount of 275 million pounds should be further extended until the 31st December, 1932.

My Lords approve and direct that the Bank of England be notified accordingly.

Let a copy of this Minute be laid before both Houses of Parliament under Section 8, subsection (3) of the Currency and Bank Notes Act 1928.

Treasury Chambers,  
30th September, 1932.

Treasury Chambers,  
29th September, 1932.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that they have made the following Order:—

The Import Duties (Exemptions) (No. 4) Order, 1932.

The Order has been published as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932, No. 759, and copies may be purchased (price 1d. net), directly from His Majesty's Stationery Office, at the following addresses:—Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh; York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 15, Donegall Square West, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

#### TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.

1. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, on Friday, the 7th October, 1932, at 1 o'clock, for Treasury Bills to be issued under the Treasury Bills Act, 1877, the National Debt Act, 1889, and the War Loan Acts, 1914-1919, to the amount of £50,000,000.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of £5,000 or £10,000. They will be dated at the option of the Tenderer on any business day from Monday, the 10th October, 1932, to Saturday, the 15th October, 1932, inclusive, and will be payable at three months after date.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Bank of England.

4. Each Tender must be for an amount not less than £50,000, and must specify the date on which the Bills required are to be dated, and the net amount per cent. (being an even multiple of one penny) which will be given for the amount applied for. Separate Tenders must be lodged for Bills of different dates.

5. Tenders must be made through a London Banker, Discount House or Broker.

6. The persons whose Tenders are accepted will be informed of the same not later than the following day, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Bank of England by means of Cash or a Banker's Draft on the Bank of England not later than 2 o'clock (Saturday 12 o'clock) on the day on which the relative Bills are to be dated.

7. In virtue of the provisions of Section 1 (4) of the War Loan Act, 1919, Members of the House of Commons are not precluded from tendering for these Bills.

8. Tenders must be made on the printed forms which may be obtained from the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

9. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury reserve the right of rejecting any Tenders.

Treasury Chambers,  
30th September, 1932.

Whitehall, September 14, 1932.

His Majesty The KING has been graciously pleased to award the Edward Medal in Silver to Ernest Allport, Edgar Hamilton Frazer, Samuel Jarrett Temperley and John Ward, and the Edward Medal to Richard Edward Darker, Oliver Soulsby, Frank Sykes and Phillip William Yates in recognition of their gallantry in the following circumstances:—

At 5.45 in the afternoon of the 20th November last a violent explosion of firedamp, followed by fires, occurred in the North East District of the Bentley Colliery, Yorkshire. Of some 47 persons working at or near the coal face, 45 were either killed or died later. A large number of persons rendered heroic assistance in the work of rescue; and after careful investigation the eight persons named appear to have displayed special gallantry.

Ward, pony driver, who was near an adjacent part of the coal face, was blown off his feet and enveloped in a thick cloud of dust, but as soon as he recovered himself went on his own initiative towards the face, guiding himself by rails and tubs, and assisted an injured man towards a place of safety. He repeatedly returned towards the face and helped to extricate injured men and bring them away; and he continued at rescue work for three hours, until completely exhausted. His bravery in groping his way towards danger, immediately after being knocked down by the blast, was outstanding. Darker, Soulsby, Sykes and Yates also displayed great gallantry and perseverance in extricating the injured and conveying them to a place of safety. It will be appreciated that the atmosphere was hot and vitiated and that there was evident risk of further explosions. One such explosion actually occurred at 10.30 p.m. injuring members of a rescue party, as mentioned below, and a third explosion occurred later.

Allport, Temperley and Frazer were prominently concerned with rescues from the area of the fires, which was explored somewhat later and in which the danger was extreme.

Temperley, an assistant surveyor at the colliery, volunteered to lead a rescue brigade to the return airway, where some men were