lowing employment is defined as overtime employment, that is to say:—

(1) All employment in excess of 56 hours in any week (excluding Sunday) in summer.

(2) All employment in excess of 48 hours in any week (excluding Sunday) in winter.

(3) All employment on a Sunday.

3. For the purpose of the above rates employment in summer shall be deemed to be employment during the period commencing on the first Monday in March and terminating on the last Sunday in October, and employment in winter shall be deemed to be employment during the rest of the year.

4. The above rates shall apply to all male workmen of 18 years of age and upwards who are wholly or partly employed in agriculture within the meaning of Section 17 (1) of the Corn Production Act, 1917, in the above-mentioned area.

5. For the purpose of the above rates the hours of work shall not include meal times, but shall include any time during which, by reason of weather conditions, an employer has prevented from working a workman who was present at the place of employment and ready to work.

6. The Board further propose three months after the general cessation of hostilities or on the withdrawal by the Food Controller of all restrictions upon food consumption (whichever event shall first occur) to proceed to give Notice of a proposal under the above-mentioned Regulations that employment in excess of 6½ hours on one day in each week (other than a Sunday) shall be defined as employment to which the above differential rates for overtime shall apply.

The Agricultural Wages Board, as required by Section 5 (4) of the above Act and by paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Regulations, will consider any objections to the above rates and definition of overtime employment which may be lodged with them within one month from the date of this Notice. All objections should be in writing, and should be addressed to the Secretary, the Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales), 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1. The objections should state precisely, and so far as possible with reasons, what is objected to.

Dated this thirtieth day of July, 1918.

Signed by order of the Wages Board,

F. Popplewell,
Secretary.

Agricultural Wages Board
(England and Wales),
80, Pall Mall,
London, S.W. 1.

CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Wages Board in issuing the appended notice desire to point out that the Proposed Order deals only with cases in which the occupation of a cottage is treated as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash and does not affect rents in any way or allow any increases of rent, rents being subject to legal provisions preventing or restricting increase contained in the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1917, and the Increase of Rent, etc. (Amendment) Act, 1918.

NOTICE OF AN ORDER PROPOSED TO BE MADE UNDER SECTION 12 (1) (B) OF THE ABOVE ACT WITH RESPECT TO "BENEFITS OR ADVANTAGES."

The Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales), duly established and constituted under Section 5 (1) of the above Act and the Regulations made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries dated the 8th November, 1917, hereby give Notice, as required by the Agricultural Wages Regulations, 1918, that they propose to make the following Order under the last-mentioned Regulations, that is to say:—

1. The benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purpose of any minimum rate of wages for time-work which may be fixed under the above Act are hereby defined to include the occupation of a cottage held by a workman from his employer, except where the cottage is one in regard to which the Medical Officer of Health has reported that it is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

2. The value at which the occupation of the cottage may be reckoned for such purpose is hereby defined to be three shillings a week less any rent or rates which may be paid by the occupier, and shall in no case exceed three shillings a week, but this definition of value shall not apply

(a) to cottages in the area of a District Wages Committee or in any part thereof when the District Wages Committee shall have determined that the average value customarily attached to cottages occupied by workmen employed in agriculture and free from defects of accommodation, repair or sanitation (including water supply) in that area or part is less than 3s., and is that case the value at which the occupation may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash shall be such less sum as the District Wages Committee shall determine; or

(b) to a cottage with regard to which the District Wages Committee or any Sub-Committee to which such power is delegated, on an application by or on behalf of the workman shall at any time

(1) certify that the cottage is defective by reason of inadequate accommodation, want of repair, or sanitation (including water supply), and is of less value than a cottage which is free from such defects; and

(2) determine the amount by which the value of the cottage occupied is less than the value of such a cottage,

and in that case the value at which the occupation of the cottage may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash shall not exceed 3s. a week less the amount so determined by the Committee and also less any rent and rates which may be paid by the occupier.

3. The expression "cottage" in this